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Topic 1 : Interactive and Non-Interactive Applications

n Windows, applications are broadly categorized as interactive and non-interactive. Interactive applications require direct user input to function and typically provide a graphical user interface (GUI) for interaction. These include tools like web browsers, word processors, and media players that rely on clicks, typing, and user-driven actions. In contrast, non-interactive applications run silently in the background without any need for user interaction. They often lack a GUI and are designed to perform automated tasks such as software updates, antivirus scans, or managing network services. Examples include Windows services and scheduled background tasks. The key difference lies in userinvolvement—interactive apps are visible and user-driven, while non-interactive apps are hidden and system-driven.

Topic 2: Process Flow for an Application on Windows client via IME service. (From Polling to detection, to installation , to detection and toast notifications as success/failure)

When a Win32 or LOB application is deployed through Microsoft Intune, the **IME (Intune Management Extension)** service manages the entire **application lifecycle** on a Windows client. The process starts with **polling**, where the IME service checks Intune servers at regular intervals for new app assignments. Once an application is found, the **detection phase** runs to see if the app is already installed using **detection rules** (like registry, file, or MSI checks). If not installed, the **installation phase** begins, where the app is downloaded and executed silently. After installation, a **post-installation detection check** is done again to confirm success. If successful or failed, the user may receive a **toast notification** indicating the result (success or failure). This entire flow ensures apps are delivered, monitored, and verified efficiently on the client side.

Topic 3: **How to Sync once app assignments are done. (Intune Device Sync/ Company Portal Local side Sync)**

After app assignments are completed in Intune, devices must **sync with Intune** to receive the latest configurations, including app deployments. This sync can happen in two main ways: **automatically** and **manually**. By default, Intune clients perform a background sync **every 8 hours**, but admins or users can force a sync manually for faster deployment. On the **device side**, users can initiate a manual sync through the **Company Portal app** by clicking on "Settings" > "Sync," or from **Windows Settings** under "Accounts" > "Access work or school" > clicking on the connected work account > "Info" > then selecting **Sync**. Admins can also initiate sync via the **Intune admin center**. This sync process ensures that the device checks in with Intune, retrieves the latest **app assignments**, and triggers the **IME service** to evaluate and install the applications accordingly.

Topic 4: **Registries with Respect to LOB and Win32 Apps**

In the context of **LOB (Line-of-Business)** and **Win32 apps** deployed via Intune, the **Windows Registry** plays a critical role in **detection**, **installation validation**, and sometimes **configuration**. Intune uses registry keys as one of the **detection methods** to check if an app is already installed on a client machine. During deployment, custom detection rules can be created based on specific **registry paths, values, or data**, commonly located under paths like HKLM\Software\ or HKCU\Software\. For example, when an app installs successfully, it may write its version or installation flag to the registry, which Intune then reads to confirm the app's presence. These registry entries are especially useful when MSI product codes are not available or when the app is installed via script. Thus, registries help Intune **detect and track** app status accurately for LOB and Win32 applications.