SCCM Features and Capabilities Overview

Client Management Part 1

Welcome to SCCM Features and Capabilities Overview

We have already talked about Asset Management, and Administrative Tasks. Now let's get into Client Management.

In part 1 of this section, we will discuss Application Management, Operating System Deployment and Software Updates

Application Management

When it comes to application management, we need to understand the **deployment type** and the deployment location

- **First,** the deployment type of an application can be MSI (Microsoft Software Installer) or an EXE, (Executable)
  Or a deployment type could be phone app or several other packages.
- There are two ways you can deploy software in SCCM. You can choose to create and deploy an application or package. We'll talk about the differences between a package and an application in a minute.

Applications

Now that we understand the types of Deployment let's take a look at **Deployment Location.**
We can deploy applications or packages to a user or a device collection

- A collection is a group of users or computers.
- In this case, we have deployed Chrome, Notepad ++ to a device collection called laptops. In which the computer named SAWS01 is a member.
- Displayed is the Software Center on the computer SAWS01 showing the software that has been deployed and installed on this computer.

Applications vs. Packages – The pro's and the Cons

- With applications, you can deploy MSI, Exec, and others. The default is MSI.

- You can detect if the deployed software has already been installed on your target computer. For example, if you are trying to deploy Adobe Acrobat and adobe acrobat has already been installed on the target computer, SCCM would detect that and not install the software.
- The process of updating an application version is referred to as Software Supersedence.

- Applications have a new **approval request feature**, so what that means is that the user has to request permission from the admin, before the software is installed from the software center.
- You can deploy applications from the Apple store or the google play store for Android or Apple devices.
- With Applications, you get more detail from Reporting. Reporting uses SQL to store information about your SCCM infrastructure.

Cons:

- More complicated to deploy, more time consuming

Packages:

- You can deploy MSI and Exec's as well when deploying packages.
- Packages are good for scripts because packages have reoccurring schedules.
- Packages are more straight forward and less time consuming to configure.
- There are not as many requirements, only about 5 screens to go through.

Cons:

- Packages have limited configuration choices.
- Reporting of Package deployment is limited to success or failure.
- You can't detect if the software has already been deployed to the target without using a script.
- There is no approval request feature.

In the Application Section of this course, I'm going to show you how to deploy Msi's and executable Software applications.

Operating System Deployment

- Operating system Deployment gives administrators the option of deploying the Windows 10 operating system complete with drivers and their choice of applications or tools that the user or group may need to accomplish their daily tasks.
- Pictured is the Windows 10 Pro operating system image that will be deployed to a collection of computers referred to in SCCM as All unknown Computers.
  in SCCM, an unknown computer is a computer where the configuration manager client is not installed. Or that computer is unknown to the **Configuration Manager** database.
- Here this computer has already received an IP address and is ready to boot into the Windows PE or preinstallation environment (Think of the preinstallation environment like a really light bootable Operating System)

- I've created a Task Sequence called Windows Pro 1809 TS. A Task sequence references a boot image that starts the destination computer, and any additional content like applications and updates.
- Here the task sequence is installing the operating system
- The Operating has been installed
- You can see the computer name in the control panel, system
- And the same computer name appears in the configuration manager console.
  And the configuration manager client has been installed by the task sequence as well.
- In the OSD section, I show you how to configure and install several of these Operating System deployment methods.

Software Updates

- You can use SCCM to push out software updates to all your windows 10 computers and servers
- You choose the Microsoft products that are used in your organization
- Here are the updates that we've selected
- Search and choose the needed updates
- Then create a software update group
  With a SUG, you can gather all your updates into one group.
  Then deploy that group to a collection of computers. In this case, I have chosen one update and created a software group called WIN 10 1809 SUG. Then deployed that software update to a collection called Laptops.
- Depending upon what updates are needed on the client computer here, you can see that Microsoft .net framework is being installed on the client computer.

Ok, thanks for watching and we'll see you in the next lecture.