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**TOPICS COVERED ON DAY 1**

**1.** Application Packaging, Need of it, Benefits and its End-to-End Process

**2.** Windows 10 Vs Win 11 basics relevant to App Pack

**3.** Difference between User, Admin, and System Context

**4.** Logon Scripts to populate User Profile Data

**5**. Handling Scheduled Tasks and its use cases.

**1**

**Application Packaging** is process to build software and all its components and dependencies into a standard format so that it can be deployed in any environment. We need application packaging to avoid error, incompatibility, have faster deployment, reduce downtime, get easier updates and reduce cost. It has several benefits from ensuring consistency across system to improves security. The **end-to-end** Aplication packaging process includes mostly three steps- Application discovery, application packaging and UAT(User Acceptance Test). In Application discovery, we collect all the information and requirements of system along with its configuration and installer files. In application Packaging, deployable software package is created. During UAT, The application is tested by the team in real-world environment before sending to clients or production. Tools used in application packaging are App-v, MSIX, ACT etc.

**2**

**Windows 11** has many advantages over Windows 10. It has more refined and rich interface, redisigned taskbar and start menu, enhanced security with biometric authentication, faster, smaller and faster updates, better management of applications and so on. But still Windows 10 has some benefits over the later. It has more familiar interface, more compatibility with applications and harwares, more stability and reliability and cost effective. while choosing between them, one should know what are their needs and requirements.

**3**

**Context in MSI** is basically level of access an appliaction has over the OS. Its of three types- User context, System Context and Admin Context. In user context, the permission is within the user profile. It can only access files and settings only specific to the user profile. In system context, There is system-wide access even outside user profile. The Admin Context is not a distinct context but implicit. It requires the user to have admin privileges for system-wide changes.

**4**

A logon script is a script that runs automatically when a **user logs** into windows. Its is basically used by administrator to configure user's environment automatially. Active setup is used to execute commands **once per user** when they log in for the first time in the machine. scripts, and test everything before deploying. Logon scripts and Active Setup are used together to ensure user-specific files and settings are set up during login after an MSI installs an application. Active Setup runs a script once per user to copy files or update **registry keys**. Logon scripts, written in batch or PowerShell, can run at each login to set up user data like configuration files. These scripts are assigned through Group Policy. A common use is copying settings to the user’s AppData folder from a shared location. It's important to handle errors, secure your scripts, and test everything before deploying.

How to assign a logon script to a profile for a local user-

1. START-Administrative tools-Computer Management

2. Expand Local Users and groups--Users

3. Right click user account-Properties

4. Profile Tab

5. In the Logon script box, type the file name of logon script

6. Apply-OK

**5**

**Handling scheduled tasks** in Windows MSI means setting up automatic actions that happen after a software is installed. For example, you can make it start a service or opena program without user doing anything. These tasks can also be set to run at specific times by creating scheduled tasks. This helps in automating things like backup, system updates or system changes which makes system work smoothly.