Difference between User, Admin & System Context

Contexts are crucial for correctly deploying software using MSI.

There are 3 types of contexts:

1) User Context

- It runs under currently logged-in users within their user profile.
- It can access files and settings specific to the user profile but it doesn't have full system-wide access.
- It's best used for user-specific applications, customizations, and tasks that don't require system-wide changes.

2) System Context

- It runs with elevated privileges, often as the system user with full system-wide access.
- It has access to all files and system resources including those outside the user's profile.
- It's best for system-wide installations and scenarios where full control is needed.

3) Admin Context

- Admin is a person who has full access to the system but isn't the user.
- It can access the installations required to have Admin privileges to run the MSI and perform the necessary system changes.
- It's best for installations that modify system files, services or other resources that require elevated permissions.

Logon Script

Logon Script is a script that runs automatically as the user logs in.

Ways to use logon script with Active Setup effectively:

1) Leverage Active Setup in MSI Packages

- It allows you to run specific actions like copying files, updating registry keys or executing scripts during user logon process.
- Include Active Setup within our MSI package to trigger these actions whenever a user logs in, ensuring user-specific data is available.
- It is used to copy configuration files from per-machine location to the user's AppData folder during logon

2) Create and Assign Logon Scripts

- These scripts can be batch files, PowerShell scripts or even other scripting languages like VBScript.
- A script copies user-specific files from a shared network location to the user's profile directory during logon.
- Logon scripts can be assigned to individual users or to groups of users via Group Policy.

3) Consider Deployment Strategies

- In Group Policy we can deploy logon scripts and assign them to specific organizational units (OU) or user accounts.
- In Software Distribution we can use Group Policy Software Distribution to deploy MSI packages, including those that utilize logon scripts or Active Setup.
- Choose a scripting language suitable for your needs. Batch files are simpler, while PowerShell offers more advanced capabilities.

4) Example Scenario: Copying User Settings Files

Scenario: An application needs to store user-specific settings files in the user's AppData folder, but these files need to be available immediately upon logon.

Solution:

- 1. **MSI Package:** Include an Active Setup entry that triggers a logon script during user logon.
- Logon Script: Create a script (e.g., a batch file) that copies the application's settings files from a shared network location (e.g., \\server\netlogon\MyApplication) to the user's AppData folder (%AppData%\MyApplication).
- 3. **Deployment:** Deploy the MSI package and the associated logon script using Group Policy or Software Distribution.

5) Best Practices

- **Error Handling:** Incorporate error handling into your logon scripts to gracefully handle potential issues.
- **Security:** Ensure scripts are secure, especially when dealing with sensitive data or file paths.
- **Testing:** Thoroughly test your scripts and deployment process to ensure they work as expected in your environment.
- **Documentation:** Document your scripts, deployment procedures and any related configurations for easy maintenance and troubleshooting.

Windows 11 VS Windows 10

Windows 11 generally provides a better overall experience due to its optimized performance, improved security features, and streamlined interface.

Windows 11 Benefits

- Improved User Interface
- Enhanced Security
- Performance Improvements
- Modernized Microsoft Store
- Improved Multi-tasking
- Integrated Al Assistant
- Enhanced Gaming Experience
- Optimized Update Process

Windows 10 Benefits

- Familiar Interface
- Wide Compatibility
- Stability
- Cost-Effective

Considerations for an App-Pack

- App Compatibility
- Performance
- Security



Using Windows Tools for Debugging

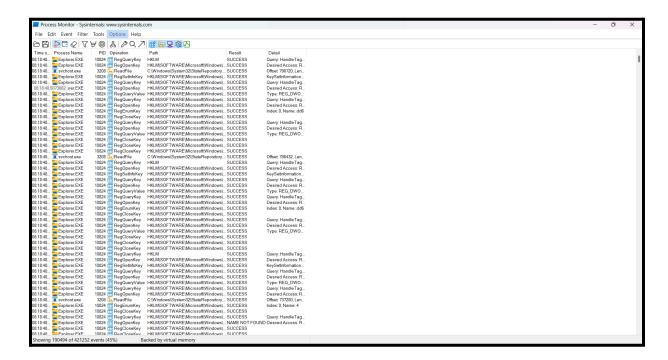
1) Autologon

- It automates the login process on a Windows system.
- It's a GUI tool that configures the Windows registry to automatically log on a specified user with provided credentials.
- It is useful for headless systems or automated testing environments.



2) Process Explorer

- It is a powerful tool for viewing and managing running processes.
- It provides detailed information about processes including memory usage, handles and open files.
- It is essential for troubleshooting process-related issues, identifying resource bottlenecks and investigating malware.



3) PsExec

- It is a powerful tool for remote execution of commands and programs.
- It allows administrators to run applications on a remote computer as if they were running locally.
- It is useful for remote system management, patching, and troubleshooting.

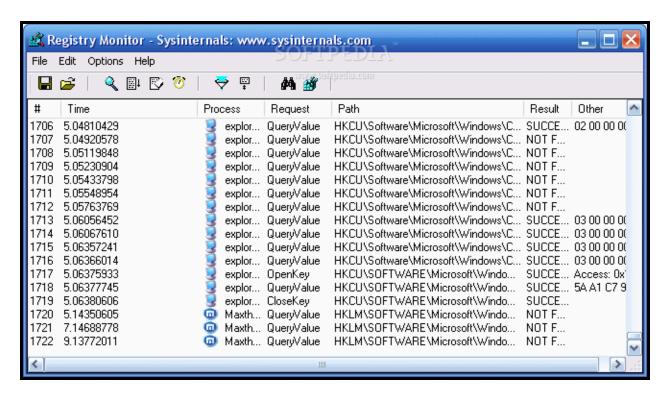
4) PSTools

- It is a collection of command-line tools for system administration and troubleshooting.
- It includes tools like PsLoggedOn, PsFile and PsList.
- It provides a wide range of administrative capabilities for local and remote systems.

■ PsExec.exe	11-04-2023 18:10	Application	700 KB
■ PsExec64.exe	11-04-2023 18:10	Application	814 KB
psfile.exe	30-03-2023 16:57	Application	230 KB
■ psfile64.exe	30-03-2023 16:57	Application	283 KB
■ PsGetsid.exe	30-03-2023 16:57	Application	404 KB
■ PsGetsid64.exe	30-03-2023 16:57	Application	495 KB
■ PsInfo.exe	30-03-2023 16:57	Application	433 KB
PsInfo64.exe	30-03-2023 16:57	Application	524 KB
pskill.exe	30-03-2023 16:57	Application	382 KB
pskill64.exe	30-03-2023 16:57	Application	466 KB
pslist.exe	30-03-2023 16:58	Application	213 KB
pslist64.exe	30-03-2023 16:58	Application	261 KB
■ PsLoggedon.exe	28-06-2016 09:51	Application	149 KB
■ PsLoggedon64.exe	28-06-2016 09:49	Application	167 KB
■ psloglist.exe	30-03-2023 16:58	Application	306 KB
■ psloglist64.exe	30-03-2023 16:58	Application	370 KB
pspasswd.exe	30-03-2023 16:58	Application	217 KB
pspasswd64.exe	30-03-2023 16:58	Application	265 KB
psping.exe	30-03-2023 16:57	Application	281 KB
psping64.exe	30-03-2023 16:57	Application	339 KB
PsService.exe	30-03-2023 16:58	Application	262 KB
■ PsService64.exe	30-03-2023 16:58	Application	315 KB
sshutdown.exe	30-03-2023 16:57	Application	675 KB
sshutdown64.exe	30-03-2023 16:57	Application	791 KB
ssuspend.exe	30-03-2023 16:58	Application	384 KB
ssuspend64.exe	30-03-2023 16:58	Application	469 KB
Pstools.chm	11-04-2023 18:10	Compiled HTML	66 KB

5) RegMon

- It monitors registry access and changes in real-time.
- It tracks all registry activity including reads, writes and deletes.
- It helps troubleshoot registry-related issues, identify rogue applications and investigate security vulnerabilities.



6) Sysmon

- It is a Windows system service and driver that monitors and logs system activity.
- It provides detailed information about process creations, network connections and file access changes.
- It is essential for security monitoring, intrusion detection and forensic analysis.

7) Whois

- It is a command-line tool used to retrieve information about domain names and IP addresses.
- It queries a Whois database to retrieve registration details.
- It is useful for network troubleshooting, identifying domain owners and checking domain availability.

Active Setup Versioning to ensure it runs each time during Fresh Install

To ensure Active Setup runs during a fresh install, increment the "Version" value in the HKLM (HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE) registry key. This forces the Active Setup process to compare the HKLM version with the HKCU (HKEY_CURRENT_USER) version and execute the "StubPath" command when a user logs in.

1) Active Setup and Versioning

- Active Setup is a Windows mechanism that allows an application to perform user-specific configuration upon user login.
- It works by comparing versions in the HKLM and HKCU registry hives.

2) HKLM vs HKCU

- HKLM: Stores the master Active Setup data such as application name, StubPath and Version.
- HKCU: Stores the user-specific Active Setup data which is populated based on the HKLM data during logon.

3) Incrementing the Version

If the version in HKLM is higher than the version in HKCU, Active Setup will
execute the command specified in the "StubPath" value and update the HKCU
version.

