**1. Conversion of .msi & .exe to .intunewin using Microsoft Win32 Content Prep Tool**

**Purpose:**  
To deploy traditional Win32 apps via **Microsoft Intune**, you must convert .exe or .msi files to the .intunewin format using the **Microsoft Win32 Content Prep Tool**.

**Steps:**

1. **Download** the tool from the [Microsoft GitHub repo](https://github.com/Microsoft/Microsoft-Win32-Content-Prep-Tool).
2. Run this command in Command Prompt:

IntuneWinAppUtil.exe -c <source\_folder> -s <setup\_file> -o <output\_folder>

* + -c: Folder where the .exe or .msi file is located.
  + -s: The setup file (e.g., setup.exe, install.msi).
  + -o: Where to save the generated .intunewin file.

**Use Case:**  
Used in **Intune portal** to create and deploy apps with conditions like detection rules, dependencies, and install commands.

**2. Registry Editor (regedit.exe)**

**Purpose:**  
Used to view and modify the **Windows Registry**, a hierarchical database storing system and application settings.

**Key Hives:**

* HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE (HKLM): System-wide settings.
* HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER (HKCU): Settings for the logged-in user.

**Common Admin Tasks:**

* Add startup entries.
* Modify app settings silently.
* Troubleshoot application behavior.

**Example:**  
To disable Cortana via registry:

[HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Search]

"AllowCortana"=dword:00000000

**3. Task Manager (taskmgr.exe)**

**Purpose:**  
Monitors running processes, performance, and applications.

**Key Tabs:**

* **Processes** – Shows active programs and background tasks.
* **Performance** – Live CPU, Memory, Disk, and Network usage.
* **Startup** – Manage which apps start at boot.
* **Users** – Logged-in users and their resource consumption.

**Admin Usage:**

* Kill unresponsive processes.
* Detect performance bottlenecks.
* Identify suspicious processes (e.g., malware).

**4. Task Scheduler (taskschd.msc)**

**Purpose:**  
Automates tasks to run at specific times or triggers (login, startup, idle, etc.)

**Types of Applications:**

**Interactive Applications:**

* Visible to the user.
* Run in user context (require UI access).
* Example: A backup script that opens a GUI window.

**Non-Interactive Applications:**

* Run silently in background.
* Often run in **SYSTEM** or **SERVICE** context.
* Example: A script that runs at night to clean temp files.

**Best Practice:**  
Use **“Run whether user is logged in or not”** for non-interactive tasks.  
Use **“Run only when user is logged on”** for interactive tasks.

**Triggers & Actions:**

* **Trigger:** Event that starts the task (logon, schedule, event ID).
* **Action:** What to execute (run a script, launch an app, send email).