# Batch Information:

* **Batch Start Date:** 2025-08-04
* **Batch Name:** WiproNGA\_DWS\_B5\_25VID2550
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**Assignment**

**Interactive Applications and Non-Interactive Applications**

**Interactive Applications:**

**Definition:**Interactive applications are software programs that require the user to actively participate for them to work. This means you have to physically do something like clicking buttons, typing text, or choosing options to make the app respond or perform certain actions.

**Interface:**These applications usually come with a graphical user interface (GUI). A GUI is a visual way to interact with the software, such as through windows, icons, buttons, and menus. This makes it simple and user-friendly because you can easily see and interact with the elements on the screen.

**Examples:**

* Web browsers like Google Chrome or Firefox, which you use to surf the internet by clicking links and typing URLs.
* Microsoft Word, where you type and format documents.
* Media players, such as VLC or Windows Media Player, where you can play, pause, or adjust videos and songs.
* **Video games, where you control characters or make decisions in real-time.**

**Non-Interactive Applications:**

**Definition:**Non-interactive applications are programs that run on their own in the background. They do not need the user to do anything while they are running. They perform their tasks silently without asking for any input or actions from you.

**Interface:**Usually, these apps don't have a visible interface or graphics that you interact with. They simply work independently, doing their tasks without bothering the user.

**Examples:**

* Print spoolers that manage printing jobs quietly without user involvement once the print command is issued.
* Automatic software updates which download and install new software versions on their own.
* Antivirus programs running scans to find and fix threats without needing you to intervene.

**Intunewin Conversion - Compatible Version Explained**

**What is an Intunewin File?**

When you want to upload and deploy a Windows 32-bit (Win32) application using Microsoft Intune (a tool for managing devices and apps), the application files need to be packaged into a special format called .intunewin. Microsoft provides a tool called the Win32 Content Prep Tool that helps you convert your regular installation files into this .intunewin file.

**Steps to Create a .intunewin File:**

1. **Collect Application Files:**Gather all the files required for installing the application, such as setup programs and other necessary resources.
2. **Use the Prep Tool:**
   * Download the Win32 Content Prep Tool (named IntuneWinAppUtil.exe).
   * Run this tool from a Command Prompt window.
   * The tool will ask you for a few things:
     + The folder where your app files are located (source folder)
     + The main setup file (.exe or installation script)
     + The location where you want the resulting .intunewin file to be saved (output folder)
3. **Create the .intunewin File:**The tool will package all your app content and installation instructions into one .intunewin file.
4. **Upload the Package to Intune:**
   * Go to the Microsoft Intune Admin Center.
   * Add a new Windows (Win32) application.
   * Upload the .intunewin file created earlier.
   * Specify the command lines for installing and uninstalling the application.

**Application Deployment Process on Windows Client Using Intune Management Extension (IME)**

**Here is a simplified overview of how an application is installed and managed on a Windows client device through Microsoft Intune's IME service:**

1. **Polling:**The IME service on the device checks the Intune servers at regular intervals (usually every 60 minutes). It looks for any new apps or app updates assigned to the device to keep everything up-to-date and synchronized.
2. **Detection:**Before installing an app, IME checks if the app is already present on the device by applying certain rules. These could be checking the existence of specific files, registry keys, or running processes.  
   After an installation attempt, it runs these checks again to confirm if the installation was successful.
3. **Installation:**If the app is not detected, the .intunewin file is downloaded and unpacked. The install command is then executed silently without bothering the user (usually via installers like msiexec).  
   If the installation takes too long or fails, it will be marked as a failure.
4. **Detection & Notifications:**After installation completes, the system checks again to confirm success or failure.  
   The user receives a notification (called a toast notification) informing them whether the app was installed successfully or if it failed. These notifications can show text, icons, and offer actions like retrying.  
   Sometimes, the device may restart if the app installation or policies require it.

**Important Registries for Application Installation Status**

**Windows stores information about installed applications in the system registry. These registry keys can help check whether an app is installed or uninstalled:**

* For All Users:  
  HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Uninstall  
  This key contains data about programs installed for all users on the computer.
* For Current User Only:  
  HKCU\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Uninstall  
  This stores information about programs installed only for the user currently logged in.

**Each installed application has its own subkey under these paths, which either show the app's name or a unique identifier called the GUID (Globally Unique Identifier).**

**Using the GUID:**

* MSI-based installations use this GUID to uninstall the application via command line.
* The uninstall command looks like:  
  msiexec.exe /x {GUID} /QN  
  where {GUID} is the app’s unique Product Code.

**Log Files and Their Importance**

**Log files are records that computers and applications create to keep track of what has happened on the system. They are very useful for troubleshooting problems, analyzing system behavior, or understanding specific events.**

* **Timestamps:**Logs record the exact date and time when events occur. This helps in tracing the order of events.
* **Event Types:**Logs categorize events into types like Error, Warning, Information, or Success/Failure Audit. It helps to quickly understand the nature of the event.
* **Severity Levels:**They show how serious an event is — categories like Critical, Error, Warning, or Informational help prioritize what needs immediate attention.
* **Descriptions:**Each log event typically includes a brief explanation that might contain error codes, affected components, or what action was taken by the user or system.
* **Event IDs:**Unique numbers assigned to each event, making it easier to search or filter particular events later.
* **Categories:**Events are grouped by different purposes such as System, Application, Security, or Audit to help focus on specific types of issues.