Batch Information:

- **Batch Start Date:** 2025-08-04
- **Batch Name:** WiproNGA_DWS_B5_25VID2550
- **First Name:** Tirthajit
- **Last Name:** Das
- **User ID:** 34940
- **Batch ID:** B5-25VID2550

ASSIGNMENTS

- ✓ **Interactive and Non-Interactive Applications**
- ✓ **Required and Available App assignments**
- ✓ **Groups, Dynamic queries, Users**
- ✓ **Process Flow for an Application on Windows client via IME service. (From Polling to detection, to installation , to detection and toast notifications as success/failure)**
- ✓ **Registries with respect to LOB and Win32Apps**
- ✓ **Specific Registries with Application GUID which give you the status of Installation/Uninstallation.**
- ✓ **Log File locations & Company Portal**
- ✓ **How to Sync once app assignments are done. (Intune Device Sync/ Company Portal Local side Sync)**

➢ Interactive and Non-Interactive Applications.

In the context of **Application Packaging** and **Enterprise Deployment**, understanding whether an application is *interactive* or *non-interactive* is critical. It affects how the application is **installed**, **configured**, and **deployed silently** in large-scale enterprise environments using tools like **SCCM**, **Intune**, or **GPO**.

• What are Interactive Applications?

Definition:
Interactive applications are those that **require user interaction** during installation or runtime. This includes clicking "Next", selecting options, entering license keys, accepting agreements, or making configuration choices.

Common Characteristics:

- Show GUI windows, dialogs, or prompts.
- Require human input.
- Can’t be installed silently without modifications.
- May block automation if not handled properly.

Examples:

- Setup.exe that asks for install location, license key, or user preferences.
- Applications that pop up configuration windows post-installation.
- Installers that require selecting features manually.

Handling in Packaging:

- Must be converted to **non-interactive** (silent) using switches like /silent, /quiet, /qn (for MSI), or by creating a response/answer file.
- May need scripting or transform files (.MST) to suppress dialogs.

- **What are Non-Interactive Applications?**

Definition:
Non-interactive applications are designed to run without requiring **any user interaction**. They can be installed silently and are ideal for automated deployments across multiple systems.

Common Characteristics:

- Fully silent or unattended installation.
- Accepts default settings or pre-configured options.
- Compatible with deployment tools (like SCCM, Intune).
- Don't show GUI prompts.

Examples:

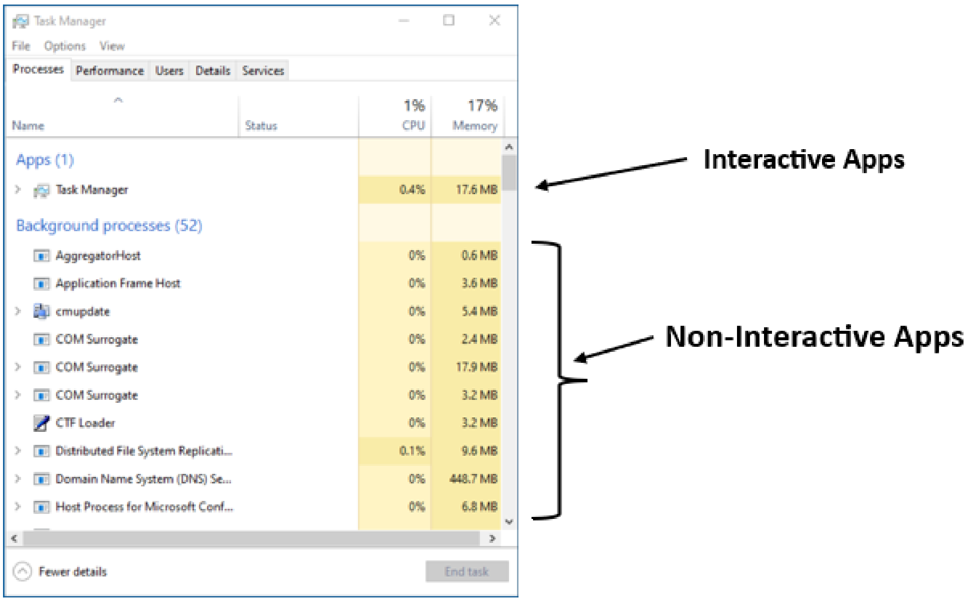
- MSI installers with /qn flag (quiet, no UI).
- EXE installers with proper silent switches like /S, /quiet, /norestart.
- Custom-packaged applications prepared using tools like **AdminStudio**, **Advanced Installer**, or **PSADT** (PowerShell App Deployment Toolkit).

Handling in Packaging:

- Preferred format for deployment.
- Easy to script, schedule, or push through automation tools.
- Fewer chances of deployment failure due to human error.

- **Why This Matters?**

Feature	Interactive Apps	Non-Interactive Apps
User Involvement	Required	Not required
Automation Compatibility	Poor	Excellent
Deployment Speed	Slower	Faster
Risk of Human Error	Higher	Lower
Suitable for SCCM/Intune	Needs conversion	Directly deployable



Name	Status	1% CPU	17% Memory
Apps (1)			
Task Manager		0.4%	17.6 MB
Background processes (52)			
AggregatorHost		0%	0.6 MB
Application Frame Host		0%	3.6 MB
cmupdate		0%	5.4 MB
COM Surrogate		0%	2.4 MB
COM Surrogate		0%	17.9 MB
COM Surrogate		0%	3.2 MB
CTF Loader		0%	3.2 MB
Distributed File System Replicati...		0.1%	9.6 MB
Domain Name System (DNS) Se...		0%	448.7 MB
Host Process for Microsoft Conf...		0%	6.8 MB

➢ Required and Available App assignments.

- **What are App Assignments?**

When deploying applications (especially via tools like **Microsoft Intune**, **SCCM**, etc.), you assign apps to user groups or device groups. These assignments define **how and when** the app gets installed on the target systems.

App assignments are typically categorized into two types:

1. **Required**
2. **Available**

1. Required App Assignment:

- **Definition:**
  In a "Required" assignment, the app is **automatically pushed and installed** on the user's device or system **without user interaction**.

- **Key Characteristics:**
  - Installation is **mandatory**.
  - It happens **as soon as possible** (based on deployment schedule).
  - The user **cannot cancel or postpone** it.

  - Often used for **critical business apps** like antivirus, VPN client, office tools, etc.
  - Admins can set a **specific deadline** for the installation.
  - App will **reinstall automatically** if it's uninstalled.

- **Real-World Example:** You assign Microsoft Teams as a required app to all corporate laptops. Every device will have it installed silently in the background without needing user approval.

2. Available App Assignment:

- **Definition:**
  In an "Available" assignment, the app is **optional** and shown in a **company portal** (like Intune Company Portal) where users can **choose to install it** themselves.

- **Key Characteristics:**
  - Installation is **user-initiated**.
  - App is **not forced** onto the device.
  - Good for **optional tools** (e.g., PDF editors, development tools, training apps).
  - Offers **self-service flexibility**.
  - Reduces unwanted installations and user complaints.

- **Real-World Example:** You assign Adobe Reader as an available app. Users who need it can open the Company Portal and click "Install".

- **When to Use What?**

Situation	**Recommended Assignment Type**
Business-critical or security apps	Required
Optional tools or utilities	Available
Testing apps in a controlled group	Available
Rollout with guaranteed presence	Required

➢ Groups, Dynamic queries, Users.

- **Users**
  - A **user** is anyone who logs into a system (e.g., employee).
  - Two types:
    - **Local User** – Exists only on one PC.
    - **Domain User** – Managed in Active Directory, can log in on any domain-joined PC.
  - Used in packaging for:
    - Per-user settings
    - Active Setup
    - Logon scripts
- **Groups**
  - A **group** is a collection of users to manage permissions and deployments easily.
  - Types:
    - **Security Group** – Controls access to apps/files.
    - **Distribution Group** – For sending emails (not used for access).
  - Helps in:
    - Targeting software to specific teams (e.g., HR, IT)
    - Applying GPO or logon scripts

- **Dynamic Queries**
  - Rules used to **auto-fill groups or collections** based on user/device properties.
  - Used in tools like **SCCM** or **Azure AD**.
  - Example: Automatically include all laptops with Windows 11 and HR users in a group.
  - Saves time – no need to add users/devices manually.

➢ Process Flow for an Application on Windows client via IME service. (From Polling to detection, to installation , to detection and toast notifications as success/failure).

In a Microsoft Intune-managed environment, the **Intune Management Extension (IME)** plays a crucial role in delivering **Win32 apps**, **PowerShell scripts**, and other custom configurations to Windows clients. The process flow—from polling to detection, installation, and notification—is vital for ensuring reliable app deployment and user communication.

1. Polling Phase

- The IME service regularly **polls Intune service** for new instructions or targeted applications.
- Default polling frequency is **every 60 minutes** (can vary slightly).
- IME contacts **Microsoft Intune cloud service** to:
  - Check for new app assignments.
  - Update status for previous installations.
  - Retrieve scripts, Win32 apps, or configurations.

2. Detection Phase

- After receiving app deployment instructions, IME first checks whether the application **already exists** on the device.
- This is done using a **Detection Rule** configured during packaging (e.g., file existence, registry key, MSI GUID, etc.).
- If the detection rule returns **“App is already installed,”** IME will **skip installation**.
- If **not detected**, it proceeds to the installation phase.

3. Installation Phase

- IME downloads the **app payload** (like a .intunewin package) from Intune’s storage.
- App is installed silently using:
  - System context (default)
  - Custom install command (like install.cmd or .exe /silent)

4. Post-Installation Detection

- After installation, **IME re-runs the detection rule** to confirm successful installation.
- If detection rule **now returns “App is installed” → Success**.
- If not → installation is **marked as failed**.
- Results are reported back to **Intune portal** for admin visibility.

5. Toast Notifications (User Experience)

- Based on the app deployment configuration, the end user may receive:
  - **Success notification**: App installed successfully.
  - **Failure notification**: Installation failed with error code.

- These toast notifications help improve transparency and user trust in managed device environments.
- Admins can customize whether notifications appear or not.

➢ Registries with respect to LOB and Win32Apps.

- **What is the Windows Registry?**

The **Windows Registry** is a hierarchical database used by the Windows operating system to store configuration settings and options for:

- The operating system
- Installed applications
- System hardware
- User profiles

It contains keys and values that applications can read from or write to during installation, configuration, and runtime.

1. LOB Apps (Line-of-Business Applications):

Definition: LOB apps are custom-built or internal-use applications used within an organization. These are often packaged and deployed via tools like **Microsoft Intune (Endpoint Manager)**.

Registry behavior:

- Typically installed **per-user** or **per-device**, depending on the deployment configuration.
- Uses HKCU if deployed to **user context**.
- Uses HKLM if deployed to **device/system context**.
- Registry entries might store:
  - Licensing information
  - Configuration settings

    - Logging preferences
    - App versioning data

2. Win32Apps:

Definition: Win32Apps are classic Windows desktop applications (typically .EXE or .MSI) deployed via **Intune (Endpoint Manager)** using Win32 App deployment model.

Registry behavior:

- Mostly installed in **system context**, using **HKLM**.
- May also use HKCU if app is user-specific or modifies user preferences.
- Registry entries can include:
    - Install state
    - Version tracking
    - App configurations
    - Installer logs

Intune also uses registry checks for:

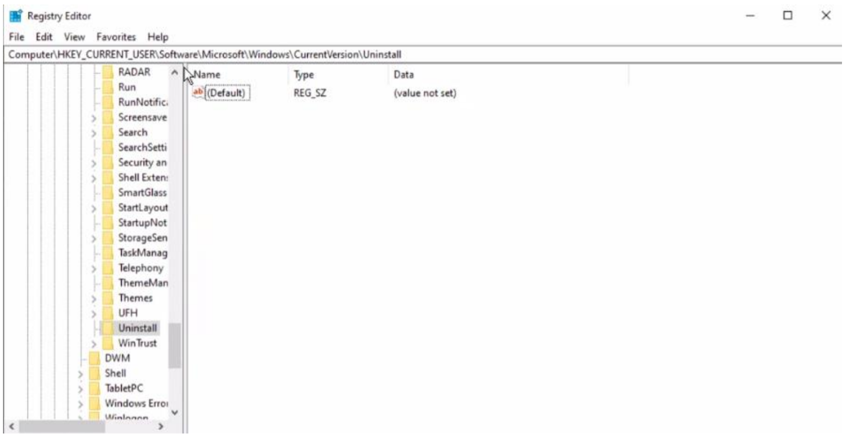
- **Detection rules** (e.g., to detect if an app is installed)
- **Requirement rules**
- **Remediation scripts**

➢ Specific Registries with Application GUID which give you the status of Installation/Uninstallation.

- **Checking Installation/Uninstallation Status & Finding Application GUIDs via Registry:**

To verify the installation or uninstallation status of an application and to locate its GUID (Product Code), the Windows Registry can be used. The relevant registry paths are:

- **Per-machine-installations:** HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Uninstall
- **Per-user-installations:** HKCU\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Uninstall



Computer\HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Uninstall

Name	Type	Data
(Default)	REG_SZ	(value not set)

Each of these keys contains subkeys for installed applications. The subkey may use the application's name or a unique identifier such as a GUID.

- **Locating the GUID (Product Code)**
  - Inside the uninstall registry path, subkeys represent individual applications.
  - The GUID is a 32-character hexadecimal string (e.g., {80890A63-01AA-40D3-A2E9-B3E214735151}).
  - It uniquely identifies the application and is essential for uninstall operations.
- **Using the GUID to Uninstall**
  - The msiexec command utilizes the GUID to perform uninstallations:

*msiexec.exe /x {Product-GUID} /QN /L*V "C:\Client-uninstall\desktop-uninstall.log"*

  - /x – Uninstall the application.
  - /QN – Silent mode (no UI).
  - /L*V – Logs the process to the specified path.

➢ Log File locations & company portal.

Event logs are vital records that capture system and application activities. They help in **monitoring**, **debugging**, and **analyzing** issues by providing detailed insights into what happens on a system.

Key Aspects of Event Logs

- **Timestamps:** Show the exact time an event occurred — essential for tracing event sequences.
- **Event Types:** Classify events as *Error*, *Warning*, *Information*, or *Audit* (Success/Failure) for better understanding.
- **Severity Levels:** Indicate the impact of an event, such as Critical, Error, Warning, or Informational.
- **Descriptions:** Give in-depth details including error codes, affected components, and user actions.
- **EventIDs:** Unique identifiers assigned to events, making them easier to search and analyze.
- **Categories:** Logs are grouped into types like:
  - **System Logs**
  - **Application Logs**
  - **Security Logs**
  - **Audit Logs**

➢ How to Sync once app assignments are done. (Intune Device Sync/ Company Portal Local side Sync).

1. Sync Using the Company Portal App

This is the most common method used by end users across Windows and Android devices.

Steps:

- Launch the Company Portal app on your device.
- Navigate to Settings.
- Tap or click on Sync.
- Wait for the synchronization process to complete.

2. Sync from the Intune Admin Center

This method is typically used by IT administrators to remotely trigger a sync for a device.

Steps:

- Sign in to the **Microsoft Intune Admin Center**.
- Navigate to **Devices > All devices**.
- Select the specific device you want to sync.
- Under the **Overview** tab, click on **Sync**.
- Confirm by selecting **Yes** when prompted.

3. Sync from Windows Settings (Work or School Account)

Available on Windows 10/11 devices linked to a work or school account.

Steps:

- Open the **Settings** app on the Windows device.
- Go to **Accounts > Access work or school**.
- Select the connected **work account**, then click on **Info**.

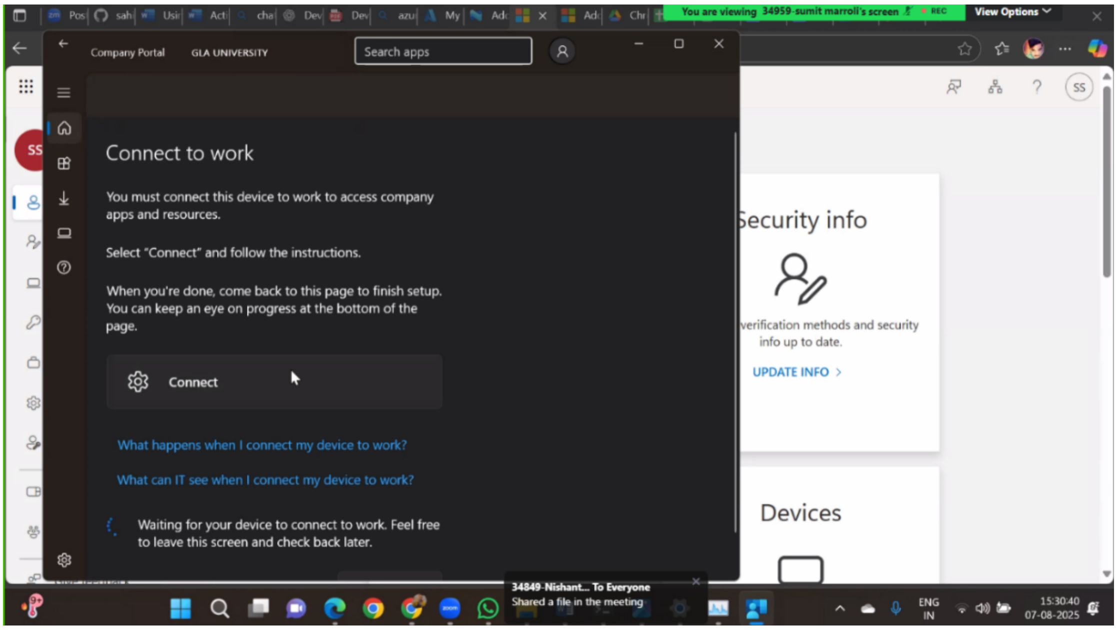
- Click **Sync** to manually trigger the device check-in with Intune.

4. Sync from Taskbar or Start Menu (Windows Only)

Quick access method via the Company Portal icon on Windows.

Steps:

- Locate the **Company Portal** icon in the system tray (taskbar) or **Start Menu**.
- **Right-click** the icon.
- Select **Sync this device**.


You are viewing 34959-sumit marroli's screen
View Options
Company Portal
GLA UNIVERSITY
Search apps
34849-Nishant... To Everyone
Shared a file in the meeting
ENG
IN
15:30:40
07-08-2025

Connect to work

You must connect this device to work to access company apps and resources.

Select "Connect" and follow the instructions.

When you're done, come back to this page to finish setup. You can keep an eye on progress at the bottom of the page.

Connect

What happens when I connect my device to work?

What can IT see when I connect my device to work?

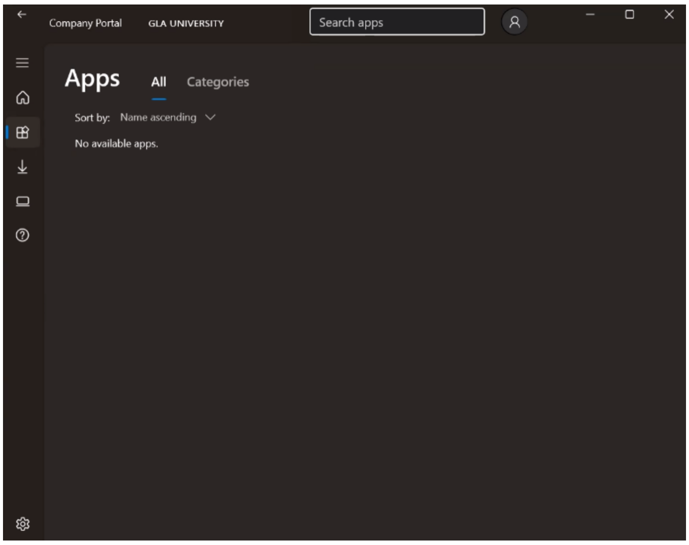
Waiting for your device to connect to work. Feel free to leave this screen and check back later.

Security info

verification methods and security info up to date.

UPDATE INFO >

Devices



Apps

All Categories

Sort by: Name ascending

No available apps.