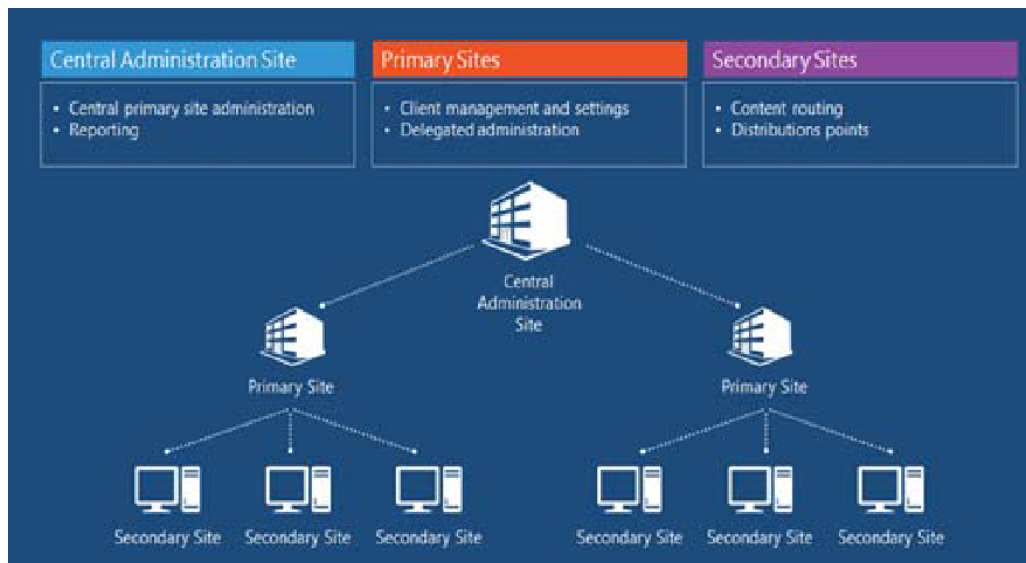


SCCM Interview Questions and Answers



1. What is Secondary Site?

Four Main characteristics:

- A Secondary Site does not have access to a Microsoft SQL Database
- Secondary Sites are ALWAYS a Child Site of a Primary Site and can only be administered via a Primary Site
- Secondary Sites cannot have Child Sites of their own
- Clients cannot be assigned directly to the Site

2. What is CENTRAL SITE?

A Central Site is a Configuration Manager Primary Site that resides at the top of the Configuration Manager hierarchy. All Database information rolls from the child to the parent and is collected by the Central Site's Configuration Manager Database. The Central Site can administer any site below it in the hierarchy and can send data down to those sites as well.

3. What is PRIMARY SITE?

Four main characteristics:

- The Site has access to a Microsoft SQL Server Database
- Can administer or be administered via the Configuration Manager Console
- It can be a child of other Primary Sites and can have Child Sites of its own
- Clients can be assigned directly to the Site

4. How do you create a package for Adobe?

the command line `msiexec.exe /q ALLUSERS=2 /m MSIHPSJR /i "AcroRead.msi"`
`TRANSFORMS=mytransform.mst`

5. How do you distribute a package?

- create a package in SCCM, pointing it to the installation sources, and in the package create an install program (you may have already done this?)
- assign Distribution Points to your package so the contents get synched.
- create a Collection containing the objects (users/computers) that are allowed to receive the package.
- create an Advertisement for the distribution, linking the package you created to the collection, decide whether the Advertisement is mandatory (installation enforced) or not (users have to go to the “Run Advertised Programs” dialog in Windows and select to install the program)

6. How SCCM download the patches?

You need to add the Software Update Point site role to the site, configure the software update point as active, configure the products, classifications, sync settings, etc. in the Software Update Point properties. THEN, you can go to the Update Repository node and run the Run Synchronization action from the central primary site. Once synchronization completes, you will see the metadata in the Configuration Manager console.

7. How do you configure the SUP?

In the Configuration Manager console, navigate to **System Center Configuration Manager / Site Database / Site Management / <site code> – <site name> / Site Settings / Site Systems**

Right-click the site system server name, and then click **New Roles**.

Select **Software update point**, and then click **Next**.

Specify whether the site server will use a proxy server when connecting to the software update point, and then click **Next**.

Select **Use this server as the active software update point**, and then specify the port settings configured for the WSUS Web site on this site system.

Specify the synchronization source for the active software update point using one of the following settings: like **Synchronize from Microsoft Update or Synchronize from an upstream update server**

Keep the default setting **Do not create WSUS reporting events**, and then click **Next**

Specify whether to synchronize software updates on a schedule by selecting **Enable synchronization on a schedule**

Specify the update classifications for which the software updates will be synchronized, and then click **Next**.

Specify the products for which the software updates will be synchronized, and then click **Next**.

Open **SUPSetup.log** in *<InstallationPath>*Logs to monitor the installation progress for the software update point. When the installation completes, Installation was successful is written to the log file.

Open **WCM.log** in *<InstallationPath>*Logs to verify that the connection to the WSUS server was successful.

8. How do you Backup SCCM Server?

To create a scheduled backup task, expand the Site Settings node and expand the Site Maintenance node, click on Tasks.

For Manual backup – Start SMS_SITE_BACKUP service

9. What are the client deployments methods?

Client Push Installation, Software update point based installation, Group Policy Installation, Logon Script Installation, Manual Installation, Upgrade Installation(software Distribution)

10. Can you discover clients those are in different AD forest?

yes.

Internet-based client management, which supports the following site systems installed in a separate forest to the site server:

Management point

Distribution point

Software update point

Fallback status point

11. What are the prerequisite for Software Update Point?

Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) 3.0, WSUS 3.0 Administration Console, Windows Update Agent (WUA) 3.0, Site server communication to the active software update point, Network Load Balancing (NLB), Background Intelligent Transfer Server (BITS) 2.5, Windows Installer

12. What is SMS Provider?

The SMS Provider is a WMI provider that allows both read and write access to the Configuration Manager 2007 site database. The SMS Provider is used by the Configuration Manager console

The SMS Provider can be installed on the site database server computer, site server computer or another server class third computer during Configuration Manager 2007 Setup. After setup has completed, the current installed location of the SMS Provider is displayed on the site properties general tab

13. What is ITMU?

SMS 2003 Inventory Tool for Microsoft Updates

What is the use of WSUS (Windows Server Update Service)?

It enables administrators to deploy the latest Microsoft product updates to computers that are running the Windows operating system.

14. What is SUP (Software Update Point)?

This is required component of software updates, and after it is installed, the SUP is displayed as a site system role in the Configuration Manager console. The software update point site system role must be created on a site system server that has Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) 3.0 installed.

15. What is BITS-Enabled Distribution Points?

Client computer always uses server message blocks (SMB) instead of BITS. Helps control bandwidth throttling between client computers and distribution points. BITS-enabled distribution point and is interrupted, it can resume where it left off.

16. What is Server Locator Point?

SLP are used in a SCCM hierarchy to complete client site assignment on the intranet and help clients find MP when they cannot find that information through AD Domain Services.

17. What is Fallback status point?

Site system role that helps you manage clients and identify any client-related problems.

SMS 2003 client computers cannot use a fallback status point.

Fallback client support how many client's: 1lack

Identify clients that are unmanaged because they have problems communicating with their MP.

Here you can see that because a FSP was not defined, the state messages (100, 400) from the **ccmsetup.log** were not forwarded anywhere. The next set of snippets are from the ccmsetup.log where the client is passed the FSP= property during client installation. Notice that the FSP line is no longer blank and contains the FQDN of the server holding the FSP Role.

18. What is MIF?

SCCM can use MIF files to determine the success or failure of an installation.

After a program has finished executing, SCCM will look in the %windir% and %temp% directories for new MIF files (created after the time of the program execution start) and then match them on any or all of the following criteria.

19. Why MOF Files Used by Hardware Inventory?

2 MOF files used by hardware inventory processes are the Configuration.mof and SMS_def.mof MOF files. To enable Asset Intelligence, you need to open the SMS_DEF.MOF file

Unlike the configuration.mof file, the SMS_def.mof file is never directly sent to clients.

Only the policy generated by the contents of the SMS_def.mof is actually compiled by Configuration Manager 2007 clients. SMS_def.mof file defines the reporting classes used by the hardware inventory client agent.

20. What is the differences between Package Refresh & Package Update?

Package Update:- This should be used if you make any changes to the source files themselves. When you update a package, it will create a brand new, fully complete, compressed file (thats the PCK file located in the SMSPKG folder) and also create a delta compressed package file, which only has the changes made between the old and new compressed files. The delta files are then sent to all the DP's and the new PCK file is then used for any new DP's that are added to the package from then on. This also updates the source version of the package in SQL.

Package Refresh:- I normally use the refresh if either, I get any hash errors on clients trying to use the files to install software (the package has uncompressed but is corrupt) or in conjunction with the preloadpkgonsite.exe tool. No new PCK files are sent, it simply sends another PKG file, which then uses the current PCK file on the server and uncompressed the files again, overwriting the old package files.

21. Why to Extend Schema in SCCM?

Publish the ConfigMgr 2012 site information to AD, ConfigMgr 2012 can publish information to AD.

extadsch.exe tool or the ConfigMgr_ad_schema.ldf file

4 actions are required to enable Configuration Manager Clients to query Active Directory Domain Services to locate site resources

- Extend the Active Directory schema.
- Create the System Management container.
- Set security permissions on the System Management container.
- Enable Active Directory publishing for the Configuration Manager site.

22. What is Senders?

There are two types of senders Standard Sender & Courier Sender

Standard Sender(Pre-stage Content requires Courier sender):- The standard sender is installed and configured by default on all primary and secondary sites. If your site-to-site communications occur over a LAN that uses a supported protocol, you do not need to install another sender

Courier Sender:- The courier sender is installed and configured by default on all primary and secondary sites. When you have large packages that require excessive time or bandwidth to be sent over the network, this sender can be useful. You can use courier sender at the source Configuration Manager 2007 site to create a parcel (that is, a collection of files transferred from one site to another using courier sender); write the parcel to a tape, CD, or other physical medium; and then ship the tape or CD to the destination site by mail or a courier service. At the destination site, you can then use courier sender at that site to receive the parcel and import the package data into the site.

23. What are Discovery Methods?

- Active Directory System Group Discovery
- Active Directory Security Group Discovery
- Active Directory System Discovery
- Active Directory User Discovery
- Network Discovery
- Heartbeat Discovery

24. What are the Site System Roles?

Management Point
Server locator Point
Distribution Point
Software Update Point
Reporting Point
Fallback Status Point
PXE Service Point
State Migration Point

25. SCCM BITS Throttling?

Computer Client Agent Properties found within Site Management\Site\Site Settings\Client Agents

Group Policy Preferences to throttle BITS traffic

26. What are Ports used in SCCM?

Client to site system 80(HTTP)and default HTTPS port 443

Site Server to Site Server SMB 445 its bi-directional

TCP 2701 is the port that SCCM 2012 used for remote control

Q. what is the difference b/w SCCM 2007 & SCCM 2012?

Features	2007	2012
Automatic Client Health Remediation	No	Yes
State-based Application Distribution	No	Yes
Self-service portal	No	Yes
Xen-App Package Deployment	No	Yes
Uninstallation via Software Center	No	Yes
User-Device Affinity	No	Yes
Distribution Point Groups	No	Yes
Boundary Groups	No	Yes
Application Revision History	No	Yes
Automatic Software Updates Deployment Rules	No	Yes
Automatic clean-up of Superseded and Expired Updates	No	Yes
Collection-based Policies	No	Yes
User-friendly ribbon	No	Yes
Automatic Boundary Discovery	No	Yes
Forest Discovery	No	Yes
Offline Servicing of OS Image	No	Yes
Automatic Remediation of Configuration Drift	No	Yes
Role-based Access Control	No	Yes
User Power Management Opt-out	No	Yes
Non-Windows Mobile Device Management	No	Yes
User Only Collection	No	Yes
Device Only Collection	No	Yes
IOS package distribution	No	Yes
Android package distribution	No	Yes
Shared Cache	No	Yes
User-Triggered Uninstallation	No	Yes
Auto cleanup of superseded and expired updates	No	Yes
Policy Targetting	Site	Collection
Cross-Forest Management	No	Yes

Q. what is SMS Provider?

The SMS Provider is a WMI provider that allows both read and write access to the Configuration Manager 2007 site database. The SMS Provider is used by the Configuration Manager console, Resource Explorer, tools, and custom scripts used by Configuration Manager 2007 administrators to access site information stored in the site database.

Q. how many types of sites are there in SCCM 2007?

Primary Site: Manages clients in well-connected networks

Secondary site: Controls content distribution for clients in remote locations across links that have limited network bandwidth.

Parent Site: It is a site at the top level in the hierarchy & it does not come beneath any other sites.

Child Site: A site which comes under a site in a structure & gets information from that site (Higher Level) known as child site..

Q. how many types of sites are there in SCCM 2012?

1. **CAS (Central administration site):**- The central administration site coordinates inter site data replication across the hierarchy by using Configuration Manager Database replication. It also enables the administration of hierarchy-wide configurations for client agents, discovery, and other operations.

Use this site for all administration and reporting for the hierarchy

2. **Primary Site:** Manages clients in well-connected networks

3. Secondary site: Controls content distribution for clients in remote locations across links that have limited network bandwidth.

Q. what is Site server, Site system & Site system Roles?

Site Server: The site server is the computer on which you install Configuration Manager 2007 or 2012, and it hosts services required for Configuration Manager.

Site system: A site system is any computer running a supported version of Microsoft Windows or a shared folder that hosts one or more site system roles.

Site system Role: A site system role is a function required to be able to use Configuration Manager 2007 or to use a feature of Configuration Manager.

Q. what is Diff b/w native mode and mixed mode?

Native Mode: More secure solution than mixed mode because it provides better authentication, encryption, and signing using standard industry security protocols. Supports Internet-based client management can integrate with existing PKI deployment

Mixed Mode: Does not require a PKI deployment, so it has no external dependencies. Supports clients running SMS 2003 Supports WINS for the means by which clients locate their default management point if Active Directory and DNS cannot be used.

Q. what are the Discovery Methods & DDR available in SCCM 2007 & 2012?

Discovery Data Records

When Discovery runs, it creates discovery data records (DDR). The information contained in a DDR varies depending upon the discovered resource. For example, it can include the NetBIOS name of a computer, the IP address and IP subnet of a computer or device, and the computer operating system name. The approximate size of an individual DDR is 1 KB.

Discovery Methods

- **Active Directory System Discovery** – Discovers computers from the specified locations in Active Directory Domain Services.
- **Active Directory User Discovery** - Discovers user accounts from the specified locations in Active Directory Domain Services.
- **Active Directory Security Group Discovery** - Discovers security groups, including local, global, and universal groups from the specified locations in Active Directory Domain Services.
- **Active Directory System Group Discovery** – Discovers additional information about previously discovered computers from the specified locations in Active Directory Domain Services. This information includes the OU and group membership of the computer. Active Directory System Group Discovery does not discover information about new resources that did not previously exist in the Configuration Manager site database.
- **Heartbeat Discovery** – Used by active Configuration Manager clients to update their discovery records in the database. Because it is initiated by an active client, Heartbeat Discovery does not discover new resources.
- **Network Discovery** – Searches your network infrastructure for network devices that have an IP address. This allows you to discover devices that might not be found by other discovery methods, including printers, routers, and bridges.
- **Forest Discovery** – SCCM 2012 has a new discovery method which discovers other forest in the network

Q. what are the Boundaries in SCCM?

Configuration Manager Boundaries are defined in the Configuration Manager console and are defined by

IP subnet, Active Directory site name, IPv6 Prefix, IP ranges,

Boundaries are used to assign clients to a specific Configuration Manager 2007 site and should be unique to each site.

When defining site boundaries for sites, ensure that you do not define the same boundary for more than one Configuration Manager 2007 site, doing so leads to a situation called overlapping site boundaries.

Q. what are the components available in SCCM?

Software Distribution
Management Point
Software Update Point Status
Reporting
Out of band management
System health Validator Point

Q.9 what is MP, DP, FSP, Reporting Service Point, Application Catalog web service point, Application Catalog website point?

MP: It is a primary point of contact between Configuration Manager Clients and the Configuration Manager Site server.

DP: It is a point that stores packages for clients to install.

FSP: A fallback status point helps you monitor client installation and identify the clients that are unmanaged because they cannot communicate with their management point.

Reporting Service Point: A reporting services point integrates with SQL Server Reporting Services to create and manage reports for Configuration Manager.

Application Catalog web service point: Application Catalog web service point provides software information to the Application Catalog

website from the Software Library.

Application Catalog website point: Application Catalog website point provides a list of available software to users.

Q.13 what is Software metering?

Software metering in Configuration Manager allows you to monitor and collect software usage data on Configuration Manager Clients.

Q. what is WinPE 3.0?

Windows® Pre-installation Environment (Windows PE) 3.0 is a minimal Win32® operating system with limited services, built on the Windows® 7 kernel. It is used to prepare a computer for Windows installation, to copy disk images from a network file server, and to initiate Windows Setup.

Q.11 What is BDP?

Branch distribution points provide an option for efficient package distribution to a small office with limited bandwidth, Depends on a standard distribution point from which it receives its content. To function properly, a branch distribution must contact a BITS-enabled standard distribution.

Q.12 what is Internet-based client management?

Internet-based client management allows you to manage Configuration Manager 2007 clients when they are not connected to your company network but have a standard Internet connection.

Q.14 what is inventory in SCCM?

Inventory, gives you system information (such as available disk space, processor type, and operating system, Applications) about each computer. There are two types of inventory:

1. **Software Inventory**
2. **Hardware Inventory**

Q.15 what are the packages can distribute through ITMU or WSUS?

All **Microsoft package, hot fixes, patches & Software Updates, Service pack, Critical Updates, Update Roll ups.**

Q.16 what is SMS Executive?

It is a Executive Service	that Host process for thread components	It Monitored Service Component	Log file smsexec.log
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Q.17 How to take backup of SCCM?

Create a folder for storing the data
In Windows Explorer create a folder for storing our backup data
eg: D:\sources\backup

Go to –

**Site Settings node and
expand the Site Maintenance node,
click on Tasks**

Select **Backup configuration manager**

Q.18 what is Wake on LAN in SCCM?

Wake on LAN: - This is the feature of SCCM by which SCCM sends wake up transmission packets to clients for a particular **Deployment** or a **Task Sequence to run**.

Q. What is Asset Intelligence?

The **Asset Intelligence Configuration Manager** feature allows administrators to inventory and manage software in use throughout the **Configuration Manager hierarchy**.

Asset Intelligence enhances the inventory capabilities of **Configuration Manager 2007** and **Configuration Manager 2007 SP1** to help manage software in use and software license management in the enterprise. Many additional **Asset Intelligence** specific inventory classes improve the breadth of information gathered about hardware and software assets.

Q. what is Maintenance Window in SCCM?

Maintenance windows provide administrators with a way to define a period of time that limits when changes can be made on the systems that are members of a collection. These windows restrict the running of operating system advertisements, as well as software update deployments and software distribution advertisements.

When a maintenance window is applied to the collection, configuration changes to collection member systems cannot normally be made outside of this time frame through **Configuration Manager**. This provides a safety net for administrators to ensure that client configuration changes only occur during periods when little or no impact to the organization will occur.

Q. Why do we use BITS in SCCM?

1. with **BITS**, the data Transfer uses only the available bandwidth and will never choke your network while delivering something to clients or to Sites.

2. With **BITS** if we have a suspended data to be transferred, it will resume from the same point at which it was suspended.

Q. What should you choose (Primary Site vs Secondary Site vs Distribution Point)?

Primary Site: Choose a Primary Site when you want to manage Clients Directly.

Distribution point: Choose Distribution point at almost most of the time

Secondary Site: Scenarios where:

You want to manage the Upwards flow of Data Upwards ,

You want to have a local SUP (Software Update Point) ,

You want to have a local Management Point so that Clients Pick up policies and report to this Local MP ,

and your low bandwidth site has more than 400 or 500 Client Machines.

Q. Determine If You Need a Server Locator Point for Configuration Manager Clients?

Server locator points are used in a Configuration Manager 2007 hierarchy to complete client site assignment on the intranet and help clients find management points when they cannot find that information through Active Directory Domain Services.

Intranet clients use Active Directory Domain Services as their preferred method to complete site assignment and find management points.

However, clients must use a server locator point if

1. Active Directory schema is not extended for Configuration Manager 2007 or the site is not published to Active Directory Domain Services, or
2. if clients do not belong to the same Active Directory forest as the site server's forest.

Q. what is Content Library?

The content library is a new concept that was introduced in System Center 2012 Configuration Manager. In a nut-shell, the content library stores all the Configuration Manager content efficiently on the disk. If the same file is part of two different packages, it stores only one copy in the content library. However, references are kept indicating that the file is part of both the packages.

Q. what is Out of Band Management?

Out of band management in System Center Configuration Manager provides a powerful management control for computers that have the Intel vPro chip set and a version of Intel Active Management Technology (Intel AMT) that Configuration Manager supports.

Out of band management lets an administrative user connect to a computer's AMT management controller when the computer is turned off, in hibernation, or otherwise unresponsive through the operating system. In contrast, in-band management is the classic approach that Configuration Manager and its predecessors use, whereby an agent runs in the full operating system on the managed computer, and the management controller accomplishes tasks by communicating with the management agent.

Out of band management supplements in-band management. While in-band management supports a wider range of operations because its environment is the full operating system, in-band management might not be functional if the operating system is not present or is not operational. In these situations, by using the supplementary capabilities of out of band management, administrative users can manage these computers without requiring local access to the computer.

Out of band management tasks include the following:

- Powering on one or many computers (for example, for maintenance on computers outside business hours).
- Powering off one or many computers (for example, the operating system stops responding).
- Restarting a non functioning computer or booting from a locally connected device or known good boot image file.
- Re-imaging a computer by booting from a boot image file that is located on the network or by using a PXE server.
- Reconfiguring the BIOS settings on a selected computer (and bypassing the BIOS password if this is supported by the BIOS manufacturer).
- Booting to a command-based operating system to run commands, repair tools, or diagnostic applications (for example, upgrading the firmware or running a disk repair tool).
- Configuring scheduled software deployments to wake up computers before the computers are running.

Q. Which are the client log files for Software Distribution?

Policyagent.log: This log contains information about the new policies received by the client.

Policyevaluator.log: This log contains information about the evaluation of new policies that are being received.

Datatransferservices.log: This log contains the software download information onto the client machine.

execmgr.log (Most Important): This log contains all other relevant information like installation, Execution of deployment.

Q. What is Sysprep?

The System Preparation (Sysprep) tool is a technology that you can use with other deployment tools to install Windows operating systems onto new hardware. Sysprep prepares a computer for disk imaging or delivery to a customer by configuring the computer to create a new computer security identifier (SID) when the computer is restarted. In addition, Sysprep cleans up user- and computer-specific settings and data that must not be copied to a destination computer.

Audit mode enables you to add additional device drivers or applications to a Windows installation. After you install the additional drivers and applications, you can test the integrity of the Windows installation

If you intend to transfer a Windows image to a different computer, you must run `sysprep /generalize`, even if the computer has the same hardware configuration.

The `sysprep /generalize` command removes unique information from your Windows installation, which enables you to reuse that image on different computers. The next time you boot the Windows image, the specialize configuration pass runs.

Q. How Sysprep Works?

Sysprep Executable

Sysprep.exe is the main program that calls other executable files that prepare the Windows installation. Sysprep.exe is located in the `%WINDIR%\system32\sysprep` directory on all installations. Sysprep must always be run from the `%WINDIR%\system32\sysprep` directory and

must run on the version of Windows with which it was installed.

Sysprep Process

When Sysprep runs, it goes through the following process:

1. Verifies that Sysprep can run. Only an administrator can run Sysprep, and only one instance of Sysprep can run at a given time. Also, Sysprep must run on the version of Windows with which it was installed.
2. Initializes logging.
3. Parses command-line arguments.
If no command-line arguments were provided, the Sysprep window appears that enables users to specify Sysprep actions.
4. Processes Sysprep actions, calls appropriate .dll files and executable files, and adds actions to the log file.
5. Verifies that all .dll files have processed all their tasks, and then either shuts down the system, restarts the system, or exits Sysprep.

Secondary Site Addition

Overview:

In this post, I'm going to go through the process of installing a secondary site in a Configuration Manager 2012 SP1 site.

My Environment:

- CM12.CONTOSO.LOCAL = CM Primary Site Server (Sitecode is PRI)
- CM12DEN.CONTOSO.LOCAL = This will be the new Secondary Site Server (Sitecode will be DEN)
- AD Security Group Names All CM Servers = This is a security group that contains the computer accounts of my two ConfigMgr Servers. I use group policy preferences to put this group in the local administrators group on my ConfigMgr Servers. You can manually add the Computer account as a local admin if needed (We will go over this later in this post).

Prerequisites To Install Secondary Site:

Roles / Role Services [Required for Secondary Site:](#)

- Web Server (IIS)
 - o Application Development:
 - ISAPI Extensions
 - o Security:

- o IIS 6 Management Compatibility
 - Windows Authentication
 - IIS 6 Metabase Compatibility
 - IIS 6 WMI Compatibility

Features [Required for Secondary Site:](#)

- Remote Differential Compression
- BITS
- .NET Framework 3.5
- .NET Framework 4

The following ports will need to be opened between the site server and remote secondary site server

- TCP: 4022 (SQL), 1433 (SQL), 135 (RPC/WMI), 445 (SMB)

Give the Secondary Site Server Computer Account Permissions to the System Management container in AD.

[My Thoughts On Secondary Sites:](#)

If you are doing this in a lab for testing then ignore this part. In many cases a Distribution Point can suffice rather than installing a Secondary site. When using a Remote DP rather than a Secondary Site it reduces the complexity of the site. I would highly recommend starting with a DP before installing a Secondary Site and monitoring the link. Here's a few scenarios where it may make more sense to install a Secondary Site rather than a DP:

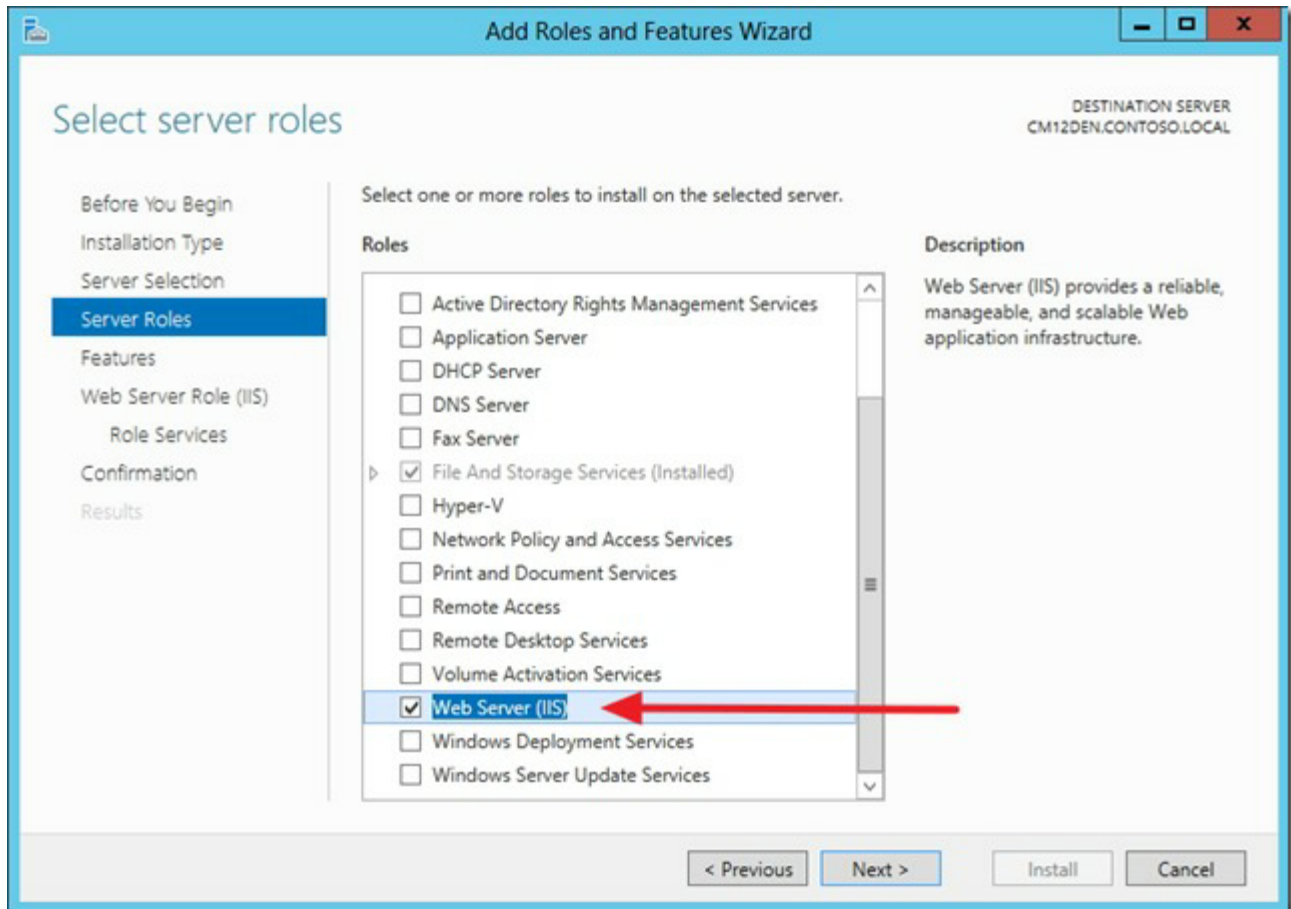
- Large amount of clients (e.g. 500 – 1,000 +) in remote location
- Very slow connection to a remote site
 - o Need to control the upward flow of data from clients (e.g. Machine Policy, Software Inventory, Hardware Inventory) these actions don't use that much bandwidth

[Here is a Forum Post on choosing between a Secondary Site and Remote Distribution Point that may help you](#)

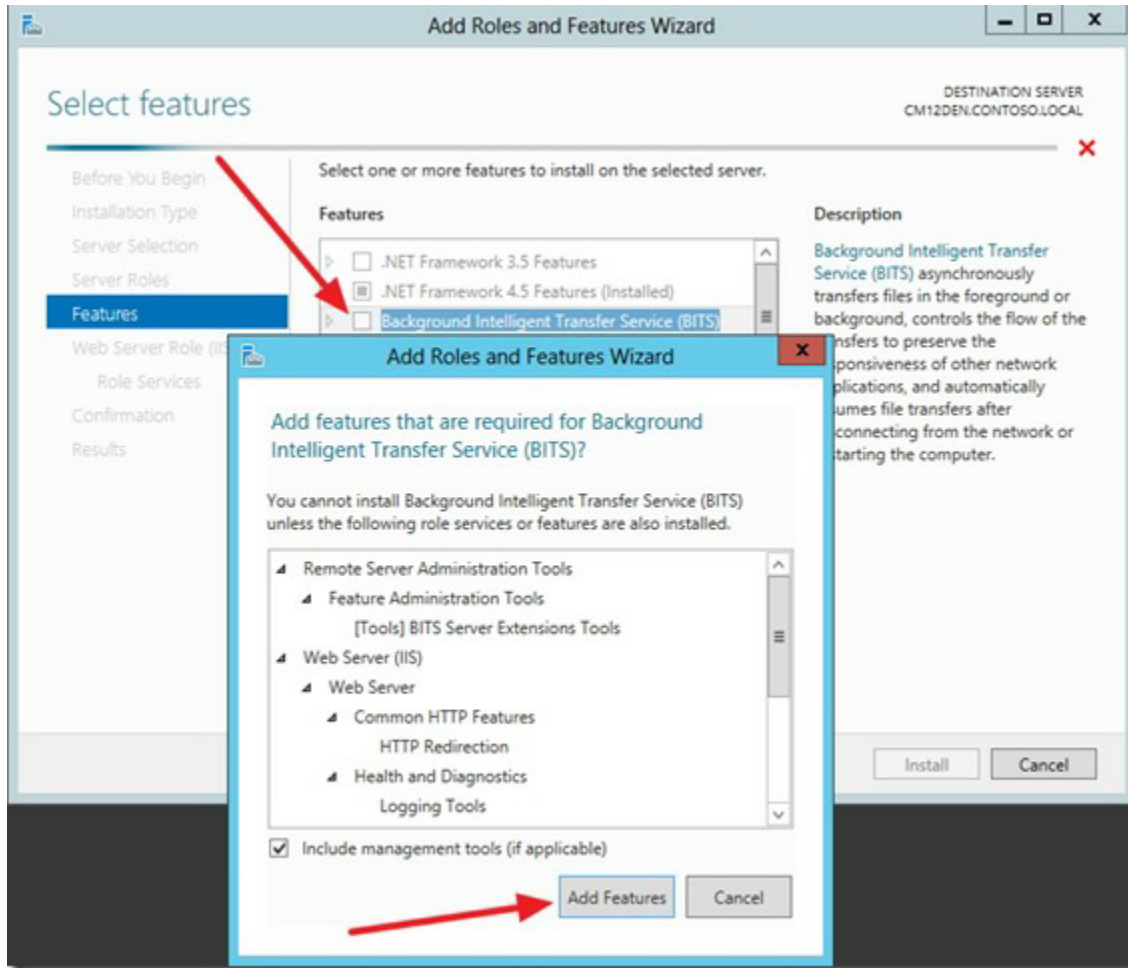
[Performing The Secondary Site Install:](#)

The first thing I did was install the required Roles & Features as mentioned above on CM12DEN server.

Install the Web Server (IIS) Role from Server Manager. You can uncheck the "Include management tools (if applicable)" box if you receive it.



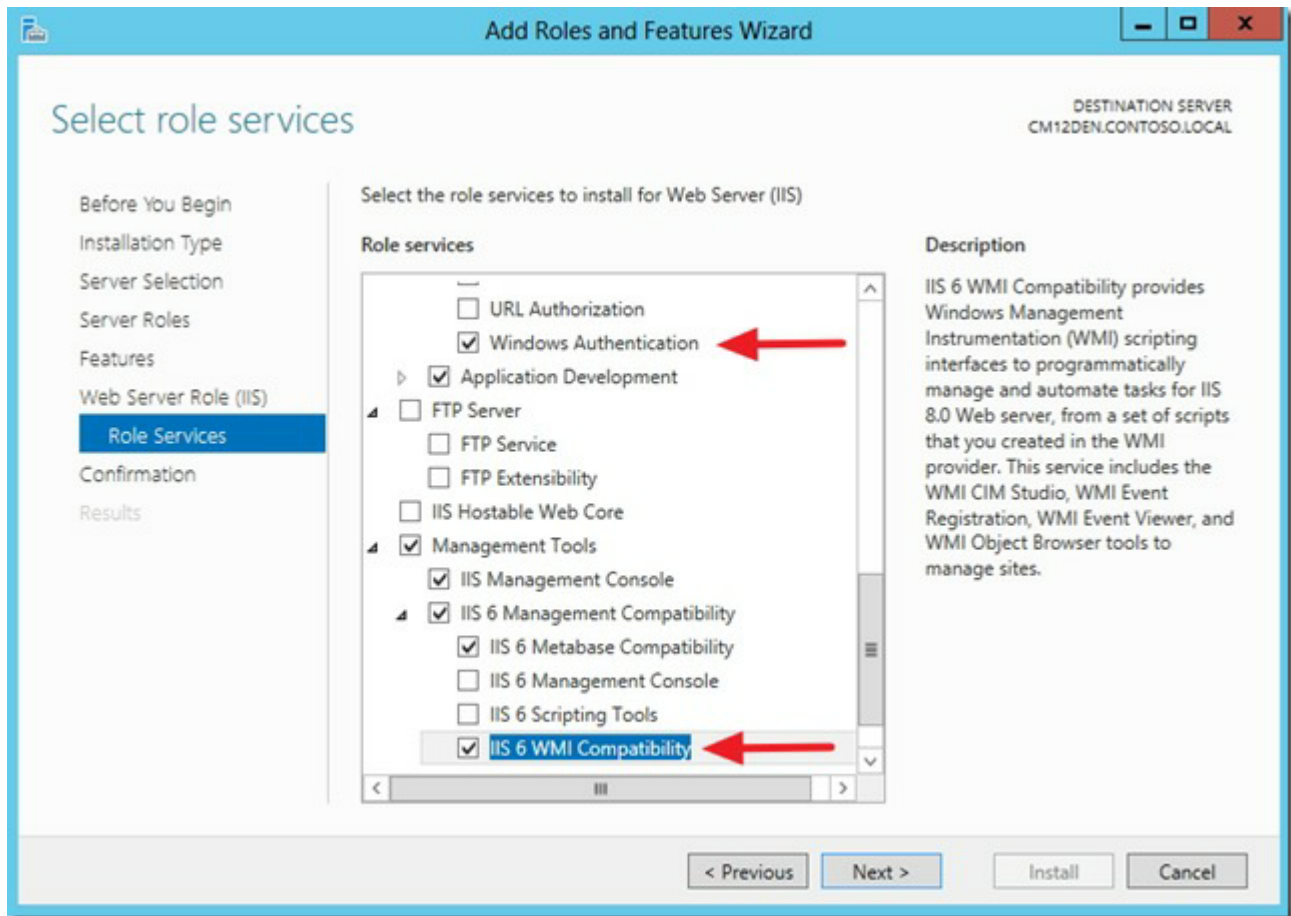
Add the BITS feature on the next dialog. Go ahead and click the Add Features button this will ensure the required IIS role services are installed to support BITS:



Add the Remote Differential Compression Feature and .NET Framework 3.5 and 4 if it's not already Installed:



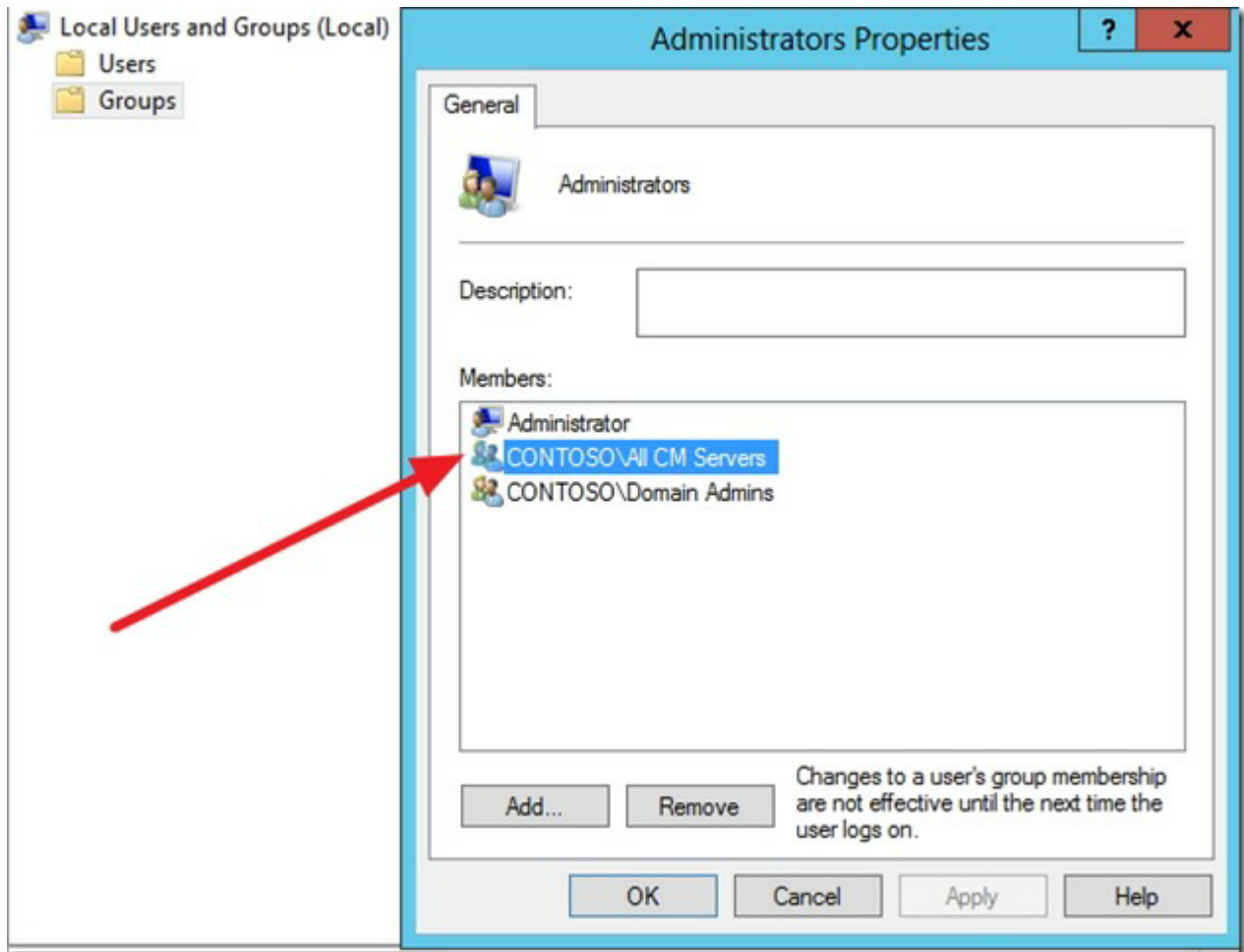
On the Role Services page for Web Server (IIS), Verify the required Role Services are Checked. In my case, I only had to check Windows Authentication and IIS 6 WMI Compatibility because BITS automatically had the others checked.



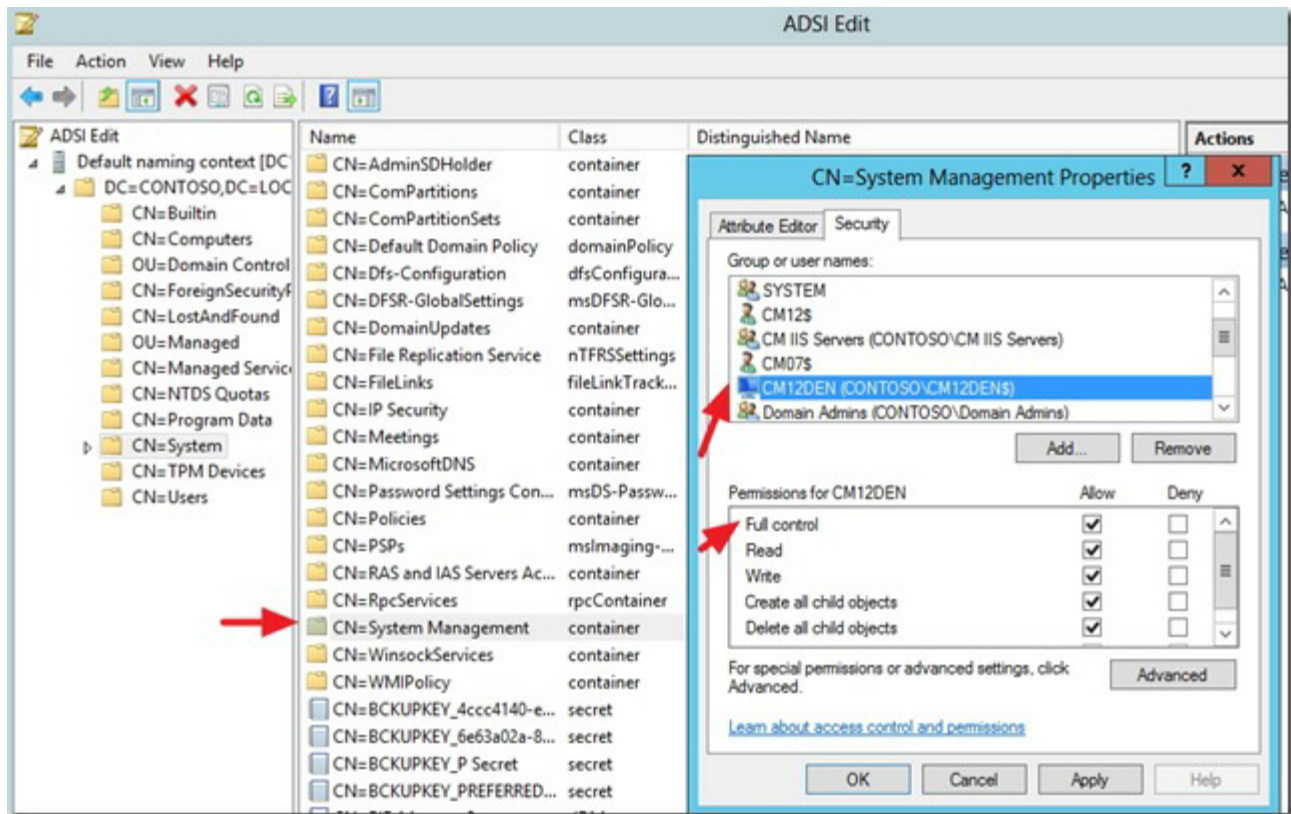
On the Confirmation page I checked "Restart the destination server automatically if required" then clicked Install.

Now that we have the required Roles and Features installed, we will need to make sure the computer account of the Primary Site Server has local administrative permissions on the server that's going to host our Secondary site. The reason the computer account of the Primary Site needs to be local administrator is because this account is used to initiate the installation of SQL Express and the ConfigMgr Site Components.

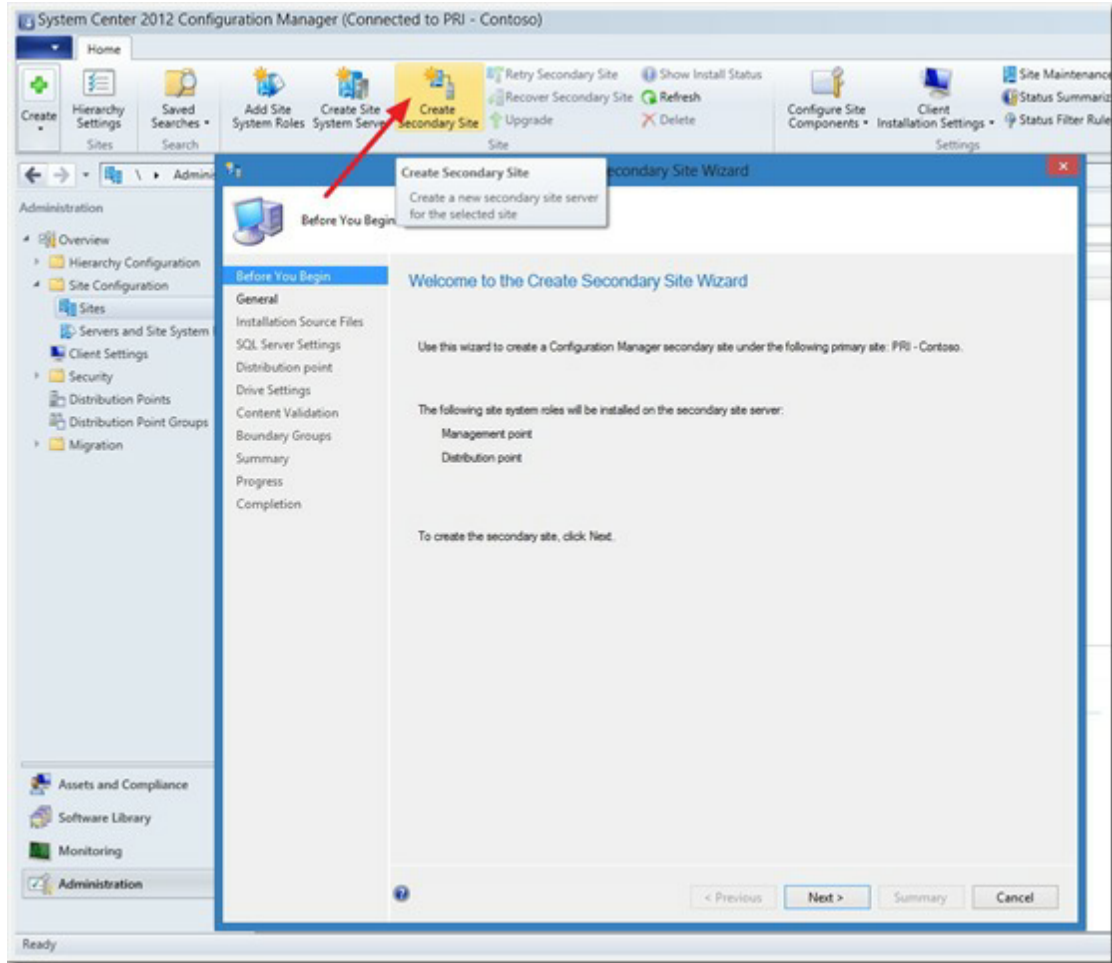
I used group Policy Preferences to add a Security Group that contained my Primary Site servers computer account to the local administrators group on my secondary site server. You could manually click add and select your Primary Site servers computer account though:



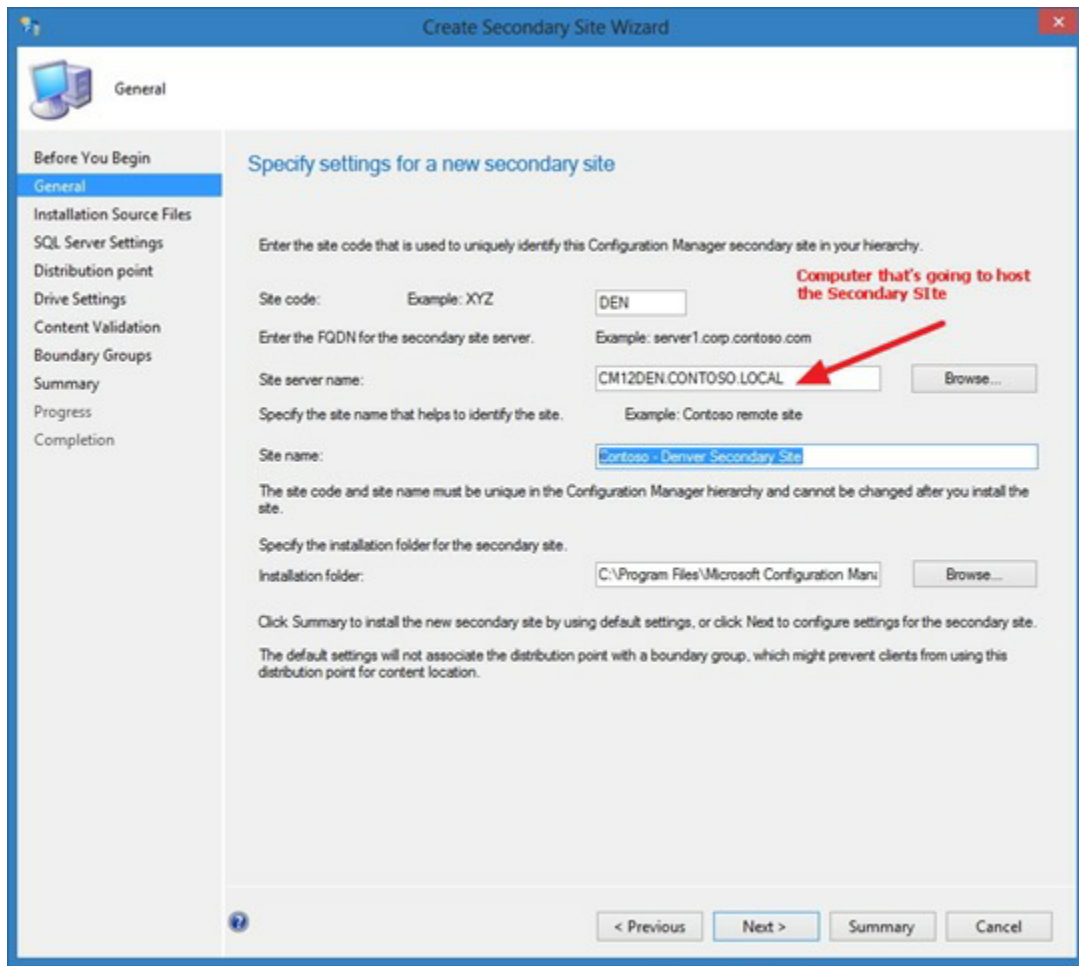
You will also need to give the Secondary Site Server computer account full control of the System Management container. This will allow the Secondary Site Server to publish information about itself to AD you can use "AD Users and Computers" in the advanced view or ADSI Edit (This is what I used). Make sure you choose the Advanced on the Permission Dialog and choose "This Object And All Descending Objects".



Now that the Prerequisites are done, we can start the "Create Secondary Site Wizard".

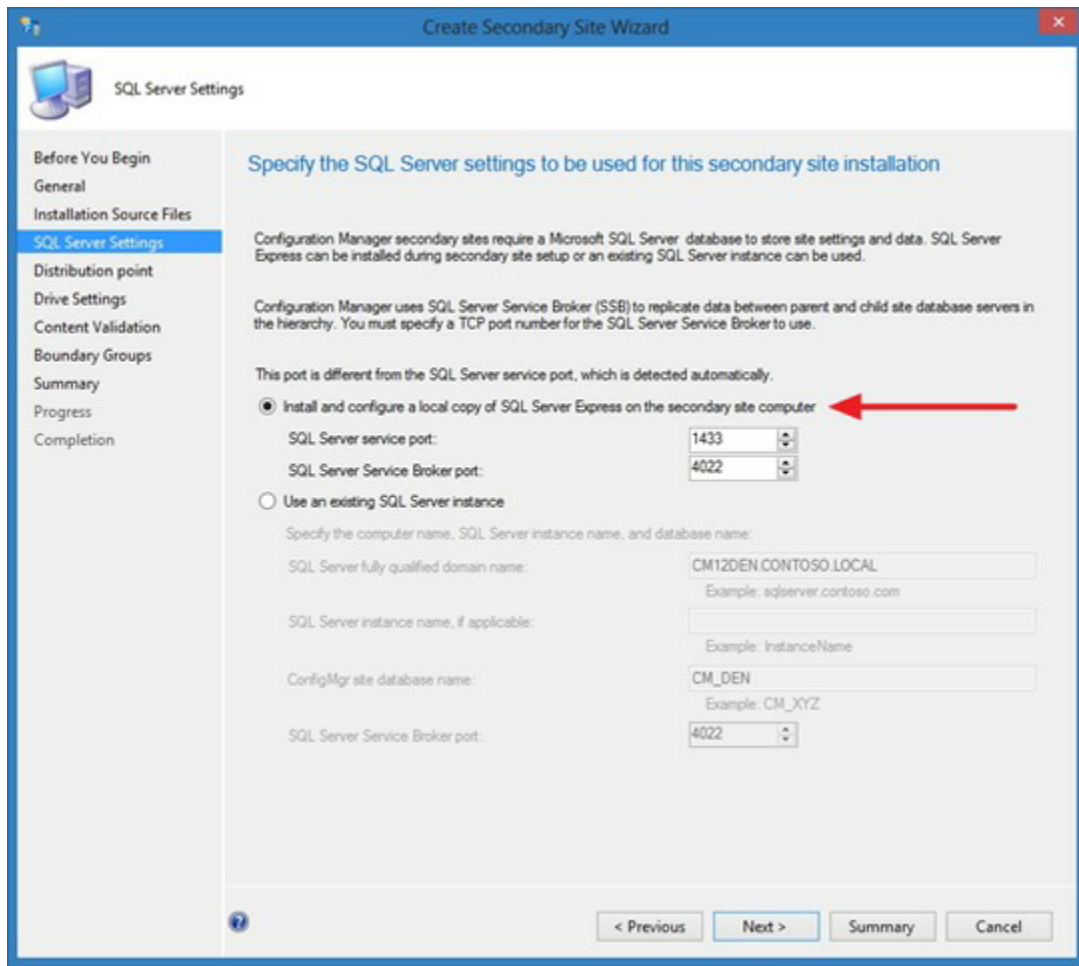


Enter the General Information about your Secondary Site:

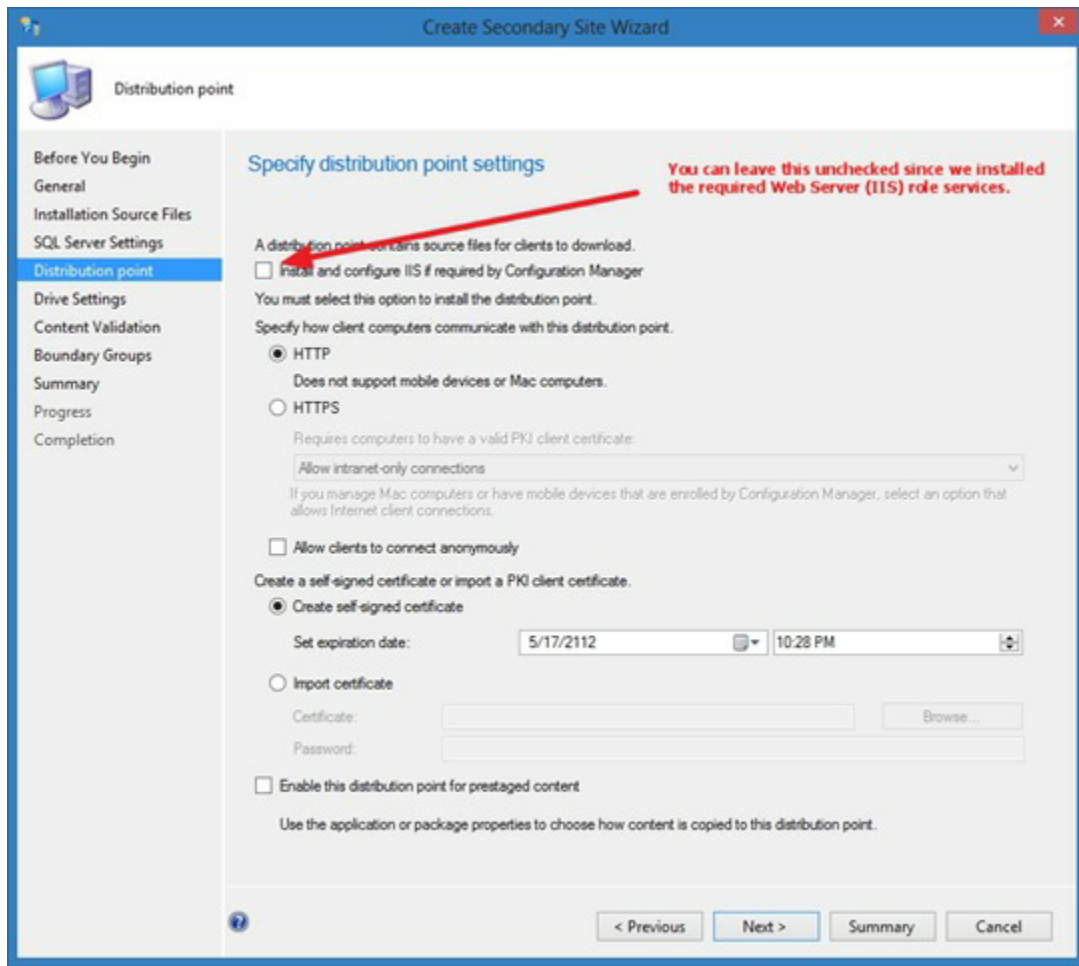


I left the Default "Copy installation source files over the network from the parent site" for the "Installation Source Files".

I don't have SQL Server Enterprise/Standard on the Secondary Server (These cost money). Configuration Manager secondary sites can use SQL Server Express Edition which is free so I'm going to use this option. Notice you will need to allow ports 1433 and 4022 through the Firewall.



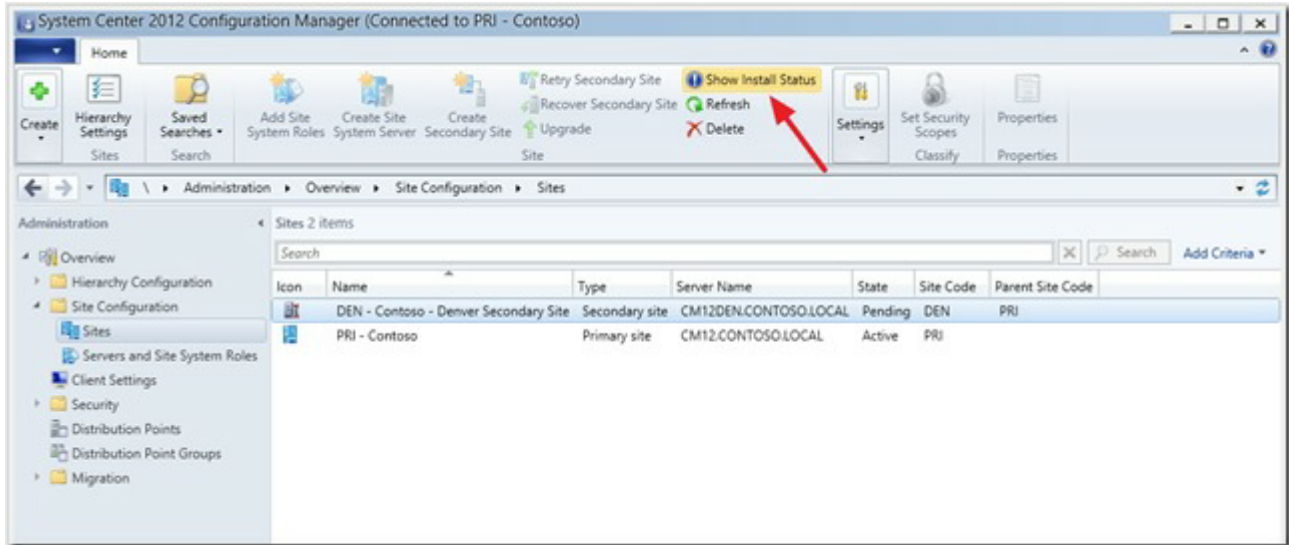
In my demo, I'm going to be using HTTP. If your using HTTPS you should request your certificates and edit the binding in IIS prior to completing this wizard!



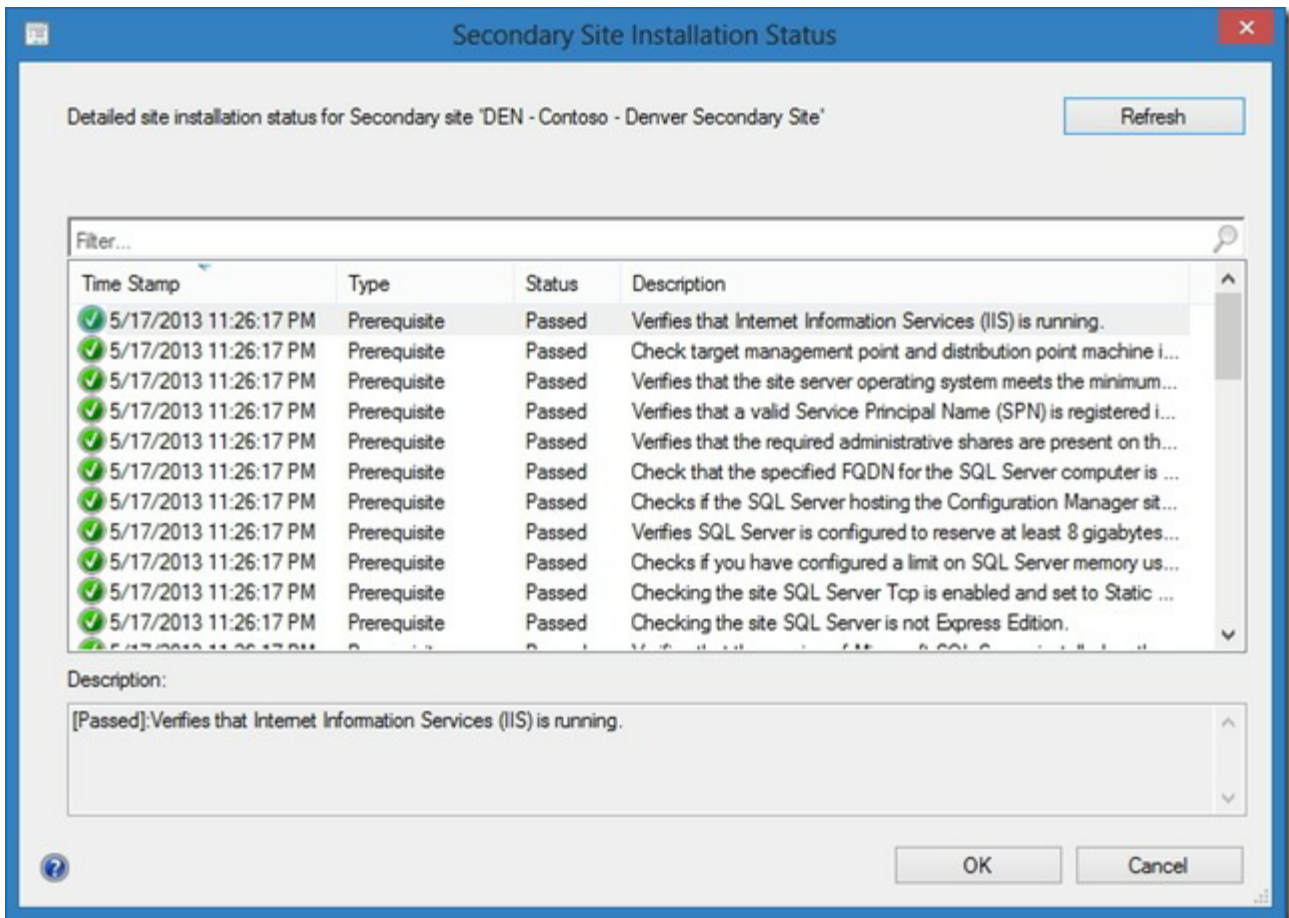
I left the default on the remaining settings. You will want to create a Boundary and assign it to a Boundary Group for your secondary site though to ensure clients receive content from the appropriate DP.

Monitoring The Secondary Site Install:

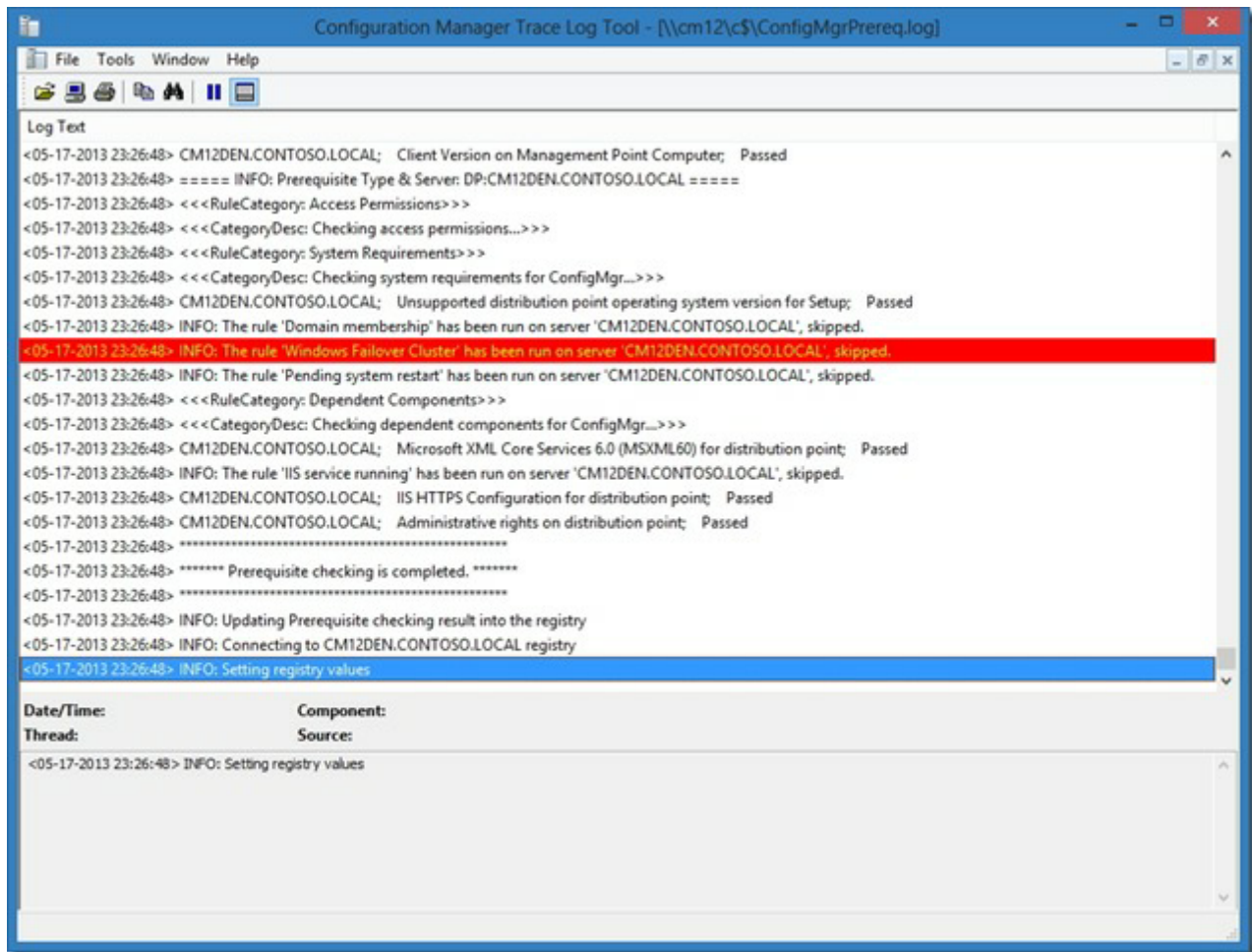
The install can take a little time depending on the Computer Hardware and connectivity to the Primary Site Server. Here are some ways you can monitor the Installation.



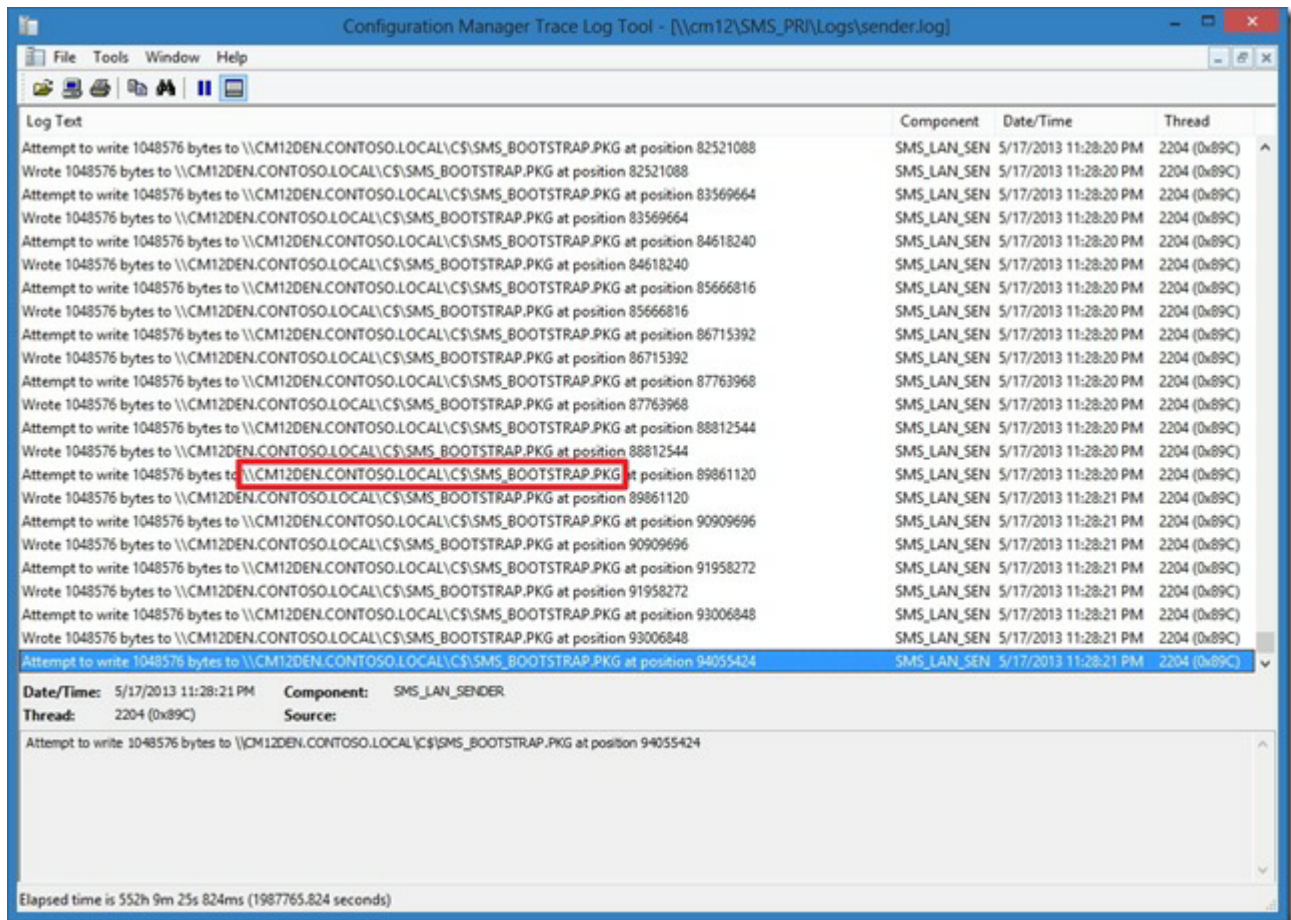
The "Show Install Status" will give you a very nice overview of the installation status:



The Prerequisite log (ConfigMgrPrereq.log) can be found on the Primary Site Server at the root of the drive:



Once the Prerequisites have been complete and passed, you see view the Sender.log on the Primary site server. This log will show the process of copying the installation binaries from the Primary Site Server to the Secondary Site Server.



Once the installation binaries have been copied from the Primary Site to the Root drive of the Secondary Site Server, the actual install will begin. The installation will create a log file (ConfigMgrSetup.log) on the root of the secondary site server:

Log Text	Component	Date/Time	Thread
INFO: setup path is <C:\PROVUSRW.TMP\SMSSETUP\BIN\X64\SETUPWPF.EXE>.	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:30:12 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: Product updates download path path is <C:\PROVUSRW.TMP\SMSSETUP\BIN\X64>.	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:30:12 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: The SQL Server Express installation command is:<C:\PROVUSRW.TMP\SMSSETUP\BIN\X64\SQLEXPR_x64_ENU.exe" /Q /ACTI...	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:30:12 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: SQL Server Express installation process returned 0 (0x00000000).	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:31 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: Setup SQLExpress Ports, SQLPort: 1433, SSBPort: 4022	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:31 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: Configuring SQL Server Express TCP port.	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:31 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: Enabling TCP on SQL Server Express...	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:31 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: SetSQLTCPPorts Is static:1.	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:32 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: SetSQLTCPPorts Is static:0.	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:32 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: Enabling SQL Server Express TCP succeeded.	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:32 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: Restarting SQL Server Express ...	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:32 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: SUCCEEDED restarted SQL Server Express.	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:42 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: SQL Connection succeeded. Connection: SMS Master, Type: Unsecure	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:44 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: Tested SQL Server Express (local) connection successfully. Any preceding SQL connection errors may be safely ignored.	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:44 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: Configuring SQL Server Express TCP port succeeded.	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:44 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: SQL Server Native Client: SQLNCLI11 version:<11.0.2100.60>	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:44 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: Installing msxml60	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:44 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: Executing Command <msiexec.exe /i "C:\PROVUSRW.TMP\SMSSETUP\BIN\X64\00000409\msxml6_x64.msi" /quiet /norestart>.	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:44 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: C:\PROVUSRW.TMP\SMSSETUP\BIN\X64\00000409\msxml6_x64.msi installation process returned 0.	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:45 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: Installing SQL Common Language Runtime types	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:45 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: Executing Command <msiexec.exe /i "C:\PROVUSRW.TMP\SMSSETUP\BIN\X64\SQLSysClrTypes.msi" /quiet /norestart>.	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:45 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: C:\PROVUSRW.TMP\SMSSETUP\BIN\X64\SQLSysClrTypes.msi installation process returned 0.	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:46 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: Installing SQL Server Shared Management Objects	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:46 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: Executing Command <msiexec.exe /i "C:\PROVUSRW.TMP\SMSSETUP\BIN\X64\SharedManagementObjects.msi" /quiet /nor...	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:46 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: C:\PROVUSRW.TMP\SMSSETUP\BIN\X64\SharedManagementObjects.msi installation process returned 0.	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:49 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: Name for SQL Server Param string value is SQLArg3.	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:57 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: Name for SQL Server Param string value is SQLArg4.	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:57 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: Creating SQL Server machine certificate for Server [CM12DEN.CONTOSO.LOCAL]...	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:57 PM	3588 (0xE)
INFO: The SQL Server Express installation command is:<C:\PROVUSRW.TMP\SMSSETUP\BIN\X64\SQLEXPR_x64_ENU.exe" /Q /ACTION=install /FEATURES=SQL /INSTANCENAME=CONFIGMGRSEC /SQLSVCCACCOUNT="NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM" /AGTSVCCACCOUNT="NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM" /SQLSYSADMINACCOUNTS="BUILTIN\Administrators" /ADDCURRENTUSERASSQLADMIN=True" /BROWSERSVCSTARTUPTYPE="Automatic" /AcceptSQLServerLicenseTerms /SQLCOLLATION="SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS">	Configuration Manager Setup	5/17/2013 11:37:57 PM	3588 (0xE)

Verify the Install was Successful!

Icon	Name	Type	Server Name	State	Site Code	Parent Site Code
	DEN - Contoso - Denver Secondary Site	Secondary site	CM12DEN.CONTOSO.LOCAL	Active	DEN	PRI
	PRI - Contoso	Primary site	CM12.CONTOSO.LOCAL	Active	PRI	

Secondary Site Installation Status ✕

Detailed site installation status for Secondary site 'DEN - Contoso - Denver Secondary Site' Refresh

Filter... 🔍

Time Stamp	Type	Status	Description
✓ 5/17/2013 11:45:39 PM	Bootstrap	Passed	Secondary site server bootstrap installation service succeeded
✓ 5/17/2013 11:45:38 PM	Install	Passed	Secondary site server installation completed
✓ 5/17/2013 11:45:38 PM	Install	Passed	Installation of secondary site server component manager servic...
✓ 5/17/2013 11:42:48 PM	Install	Passed	Begin installation of secondary site server component manager ...
✓ 5/17/2013 11:42:48 PM	Install	Passed	Installation of secondary site server component manager succe...
✓ 5/17/2013 11:42:47 PM	Install	Passed	Begin installation of secondary site server component manager
✓ 5/17/2013 11:42:47 PM	Install	Passed	Replication of secondary site server data from primary site serve...
✓ 5/17/2013 11:42:47 PM	Install	Passed	Begin replication of secondary site server data from primary site ...
✓ 5/17/2013 11:42:47 PM	Install	Passed	Secondary site server control registration succeeded
✓ 5/17/2013 11:42:47 PM	Install	Passed	Register secondary site server controls
✓ 5/17/2013 11:42:47 PM	Install	Passed	Transfer of secondary site server installation files from parent pri...

Description:

[Passed]: Secondary site server bootstrap installation service succeeded

OK
Cancel

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DB Backup - <http://www.codero.com/knowledge-base/content/7/387/en/how-to-configure-automatic-scheduled-database-backups-in-mssql-2012.html>

Script to Remove Patch - C:\Windows\System32\WUSA.exe /uninstall /kb:kbNumber /quiet /norestart

DHCP Setup - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OhnOwbKpO-w>