Microsoft 365 Mobility and Security

SECOND EDITION

Exam Ref MS-101

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Microsoft

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Second Edition

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7. Expand **Windows Update**.
8. Expand **Windows Update for Business**.
9. Locate and edit the **Select When Preview Builds and Feature Updates Are Received** policy.
10. Select the **Enabled** option and configure the following options (see Figure 1-31). Then click **OK**.
    - **Select the Windows Readiness Level for the Updates You Want to Receive** **Semi-Annual Channel**
    - **After a Preview Build or Feature Update Is Released, Defer Receiving It for This Many Days** **0**
    - **Pause Preview Builds or Feature Updates Starting** Leave this value **blank**

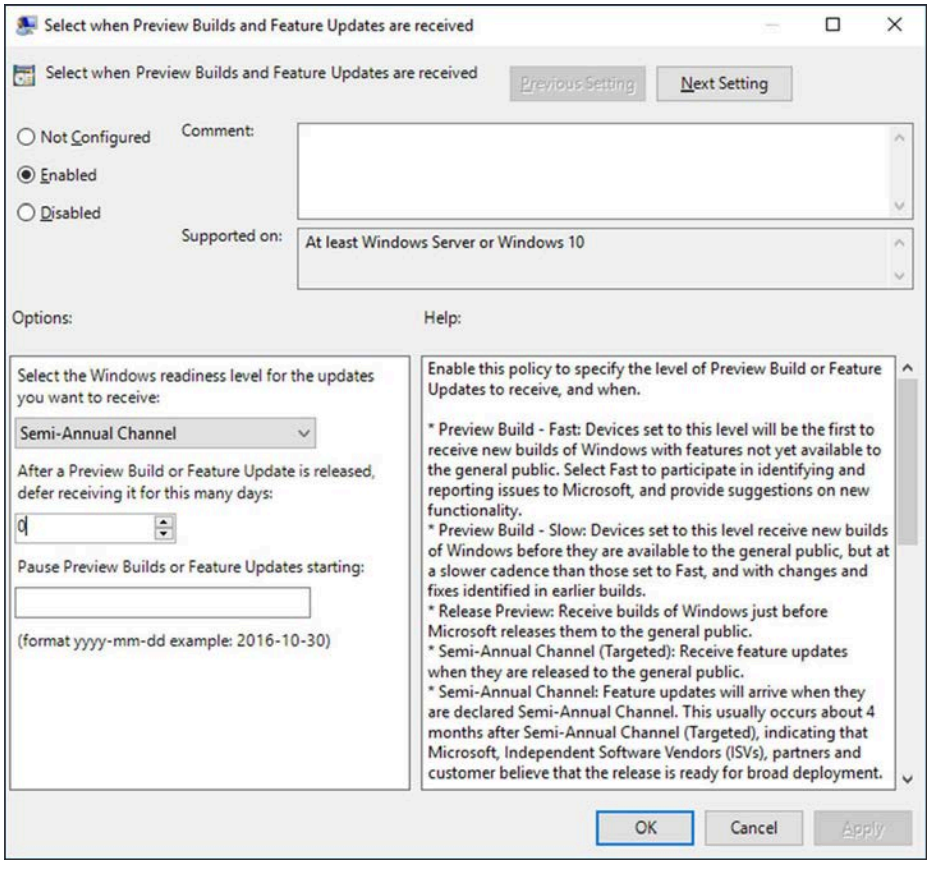

FIGURE 1-31 GPO for feature updates

MODERN SERVICING WITH CONFIGMGR

The last solution you will review is the Window 10 servicing feature in ConfigMgr. This deployment method is ideal for organizations that have chosen the ESD update format but still want to manage update deployments through ConfigMgr.

Windows 10 servicing uses ConfigMgr's Software Update feature. This feature employs WSUS to synchronize updates from the Microsoft Update catalog. Those updates can then be managed and deployed by ConfigMgr. The Windows 10 Servicing feature leverages these capabilities.

The creation wizard will walk you through creating a servicing plan, setting up deployment rings, and creating the deployment. In this example, you will create a servicing plan in ConfigMgr, version 1810.

1. Click **Start**, search for **Configuration Manager Console**, and select it.
2. In the **Configuration Manager Console**, click the **Software Library workspace**.
3. In the **Overview** page, expand **Windows 10 Servicing**, and select **Servicing Plans**.
4. In the ribbon, click **Create Servicing Plan**.

   Figure 1-32 shows an example of a Windows 10 servicing plan created in ConfigMgr. The summary page outlines the configuration options for each of the various controls available on each page in the creation wizard. The pages are as follows:

   - **General** Assign a name and description for the servicing plan.
   - **Servicing Plan** Select the device collection that will receive the deployment generated by this servicing plan.
   - **Deployment Ring** Select a servicing channel and delay deployment up to 120 days. Note that your only options for servicing channels are Semi-Annual Channel (Targeted) and Semi-Annual Channel. You do not have options for Windows Insider builds.
   - **Upgrades** Define the criteria for the updates you are deploying with this servicing plan. For example, if you are creating a servicing plan for just 64-bit devices, you can configure the architecture attribute to only retrieve 64-bit updates.
   - **Deployment Schedule** Define when the update will become available and when it will be enforced.
   - **User Experience** Configure what notifications are displayed to the user and how reboot behavior will be handled. If you are using maintenance windows in ConfigMgr, you can configure whether they are acknowledged for this deployment.
   - **Package** Assign a deployment package or configure the servicing plan to use the Microsoft cloud, reducing the need to download and replicate content internally.

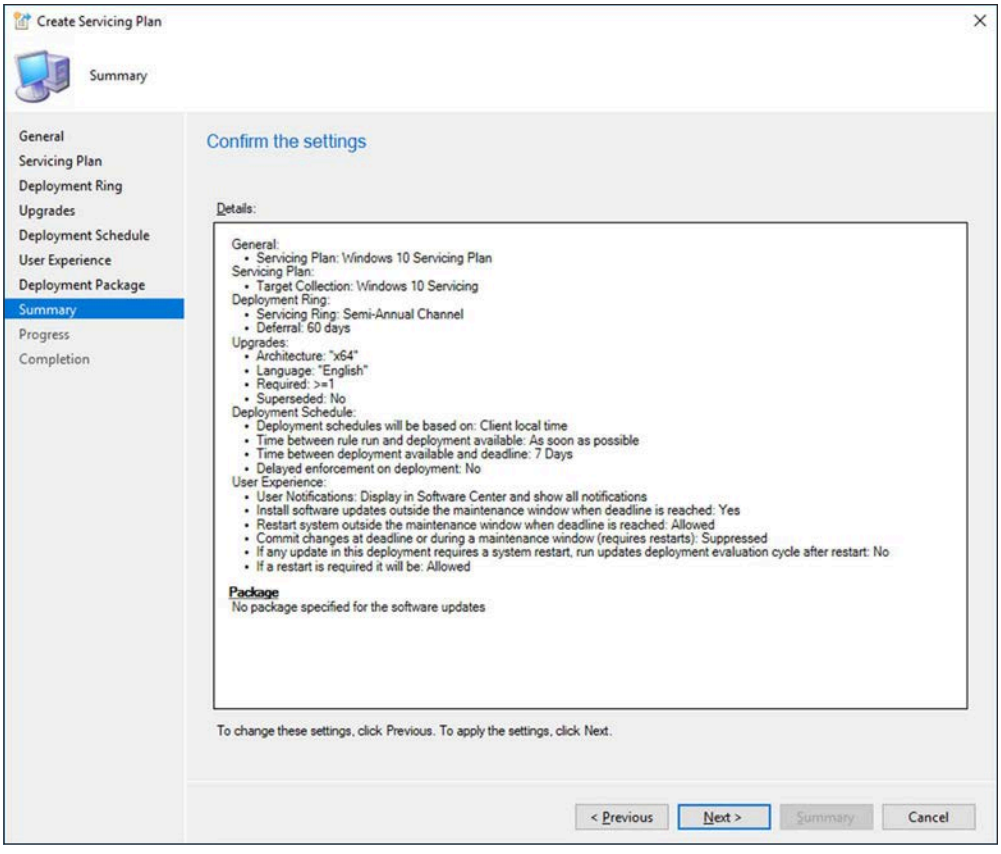

FIGURE 1-32 Windows 10 servicing plan summary

Analyze upgrade readiness for Windows 10

Earlier in this chapter, you explored some of the requirements that you must consider before deploying Windows 10. Most customers preparing to deploy a new operating system are going to perform extensive testing and validation of their hardware, drivers, and applications before they start large-scale deployments. This process can be time-consuming — even more so when that operating system is undergoing major changes every six months.

Upgrade readiness is a service provided by Microsoft to help customers identify compatibility concerns in support of WaaS. Customers that choose to enroll in this service can get metrics and visual indicators on which components need the most attention and which devices are ready to upgrade. This is made possible using Windows telemetry and the Microsoft cloud.

Plan for upgrade readiness

To prepare for upgrade readiness, you must be familiar with the requirements for Windows Analytics. To begin, let's cover the fundamentals of upgrade readiness and items that you should be familiar with:

- **Telemetry** The upgrade readiness service requires that you set the Windows telemetry level to basic (minimum) for any devices that you enroll in the service.
- **Operating system support** Upgrade readiness supports devices running Windows 7 SP1, Windows 8.1, or Windows 10. For Windows 7 SP1, you must install KB2952664. For Windows 8.1, you must install KB2976978.
- **Target operating system** Upgrade readiness can provide you with compatibility information for one operating system version at a time. For example, in Figure 1-33, you can see the **Target Version to be Evaluated** drop-down menu. This option is configured as part of the solution settings in Azure. The operating system version you select will be used for data analysis. When a new Windows 10 feature update is released, you must update this field to the new build number. A change to the target version can take up to 24 hours to apply.

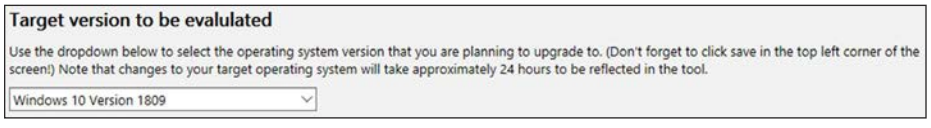

FIGURE 1-33 Upgrade readiness solution settings

- **Data availability** After a device is configured to upload telemetry and associate it with a commercial ID, it can take up to 72 hours for that data to become visible in upgrade readiness. After that, you can expect to see updates every 24 hours. For example, if a device has an incompatible application and you update that application, the change will be reflected within 24 hours.
- **Cost** The upgrade readiness service is offered free of cost. This free offering provides seven days of historical data and up to 500 MB of storage. If your organization decides it needs to retain 90 days of historical data, you must procure Azure storage to accommodate this requirement.

Navigate upgrade readiness

After you have set up your devices to upload telemetry to Microsoft with your organization's commercial ID, the results will be shown in the Log Analytics service in the Azure portal. From there, you can begin navigating through the different blades and assessing your organization's upgrade readiness.

The following steps will introduce you to the upgrade readiness solution in the Azure portal. For this demonstration, we have already created a Log Analytics workspace for Contoso Electronics, named -Analytics. The devices in this organization are also configured for upgrade readiness.

You will look at the Contoso Electronics environment to determine whether the organization is ready to adopt Windows 10. To access the upgrade readiness solution, follow these steps.

1. Log in to the Microsoft Azure portal at *https://portal.azure.com/*.
2. Click **All Services**.
3. Search for **Log Analytics** and select it.
4. On the **Log Analytics** blade, select the workspace containing your upgrade readiness solution — in this example, **-Analytics**.
5. On the **-Analytics** blade, under **General**, select **Solutions**.
6. On the **-Analytics – Solutions** blade, select the solution starting with **CompatibilityAssessment** — in this example, **CompatibilityAssessment(-Analytics)**.
7. On the **CompatibilityAssessment(-Analytics)** blade, click the **Upgrade Readiness** tile.

   The Upgrade Readiness Workflow page opens. It consists of multiple blades with data related to Windows 10 compatibility.

The next blade you are presented with relative to upgrade readiness is **STEP 1: Identify Important Apps**. (See Figure 1-34.) This blade is designed to highlight applications in your environment that may need attention before deploying Windows 10. The first number on this blade, labeled Total Applications, indicates the total number of applications identified in your organization. The second number, labeled Applications in Need of Review, indicates the number of applications for which Microsoft does not have compatibility information and which it recommends that you review. You can click either of these values to drill down into the various data categories.

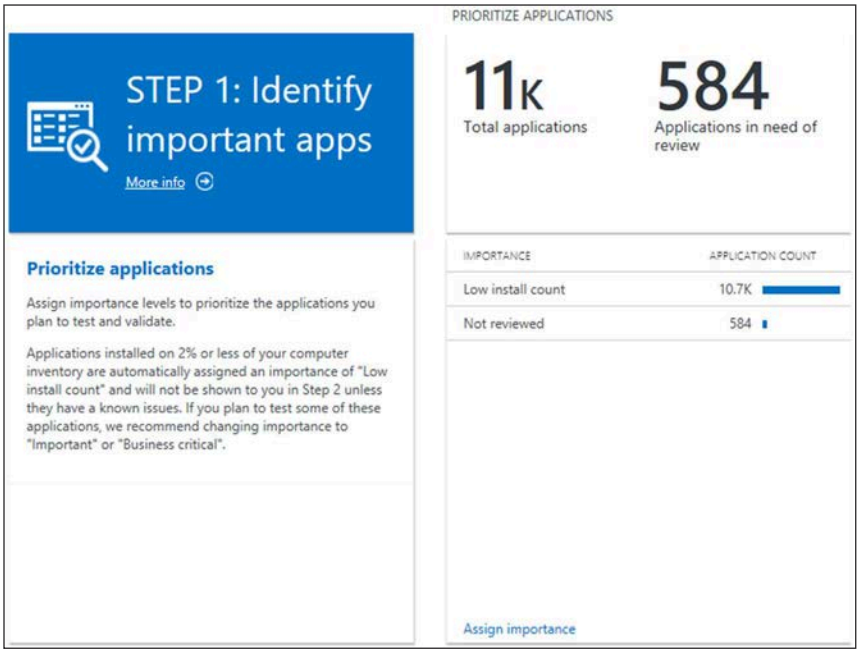

FIGURE 1-34 Upgrade Readiness - Identify Important Apps

Applications are automatically grouped based on importance. For example, applications that are installed on less than 2% of devices are grouped together. You also have the option to assign or modify the importance level with a selection of built-in options. You accomplish this by clicking the **Assign Importance** link at the bottom of the blade. Defining the importance level will assist in organizing your application portfolio and defining which applications are upgrade ready. Importance levels include the following:

- **Not reviewed** This is the default importance level for applications that are installed on more than 2% of devices. To clearly understand which apps are important, you can modify this default value to something with additional meaning.
- **Mission critical** This is an optional importance level, signifying a mission-critical dependency on the application.
- **Business critical** This is an optional importance level, signifying a business-critical dependency on the application.
- **Important** This is an optional importance level, signifying the application is important to the organization.
- **Best effort** This is an optional importance level, signifying the application is not important and compatibility will be approached as a best effort.
- **Ignore** This is an optional importance level, signifying the application is not important and can be safely ignored from future compatibility reports. Selecting this option will mark the application as upgrade ready, removing it as a blocker.
- **Review in progress** This is an optional importance level, signifying the application is currently under review and the importance level has not yet been identified.

The next blade you are presented with is **STEP 2: Resolve Issues**. This step in the workflow includes a series of blades for addressing issues that are considered to be upgrade blockers. See the following list for more information about each of the blades in step 2.

- **Review Applications with Known Issues** This blade highlights applications with known issues. Applications that Microsoft has a fix for will be marked accordingly, reducing the number of applications that you must review. As you review these apps, you have the option to adjust the upgrade readiness value, approving or blocking applications from the upgrade. These values include:
  - **Not Reviewed** This is the default value for applications that are installed on more than 2% of devices and all drivers.
  - **Review in Progress** Assigning this value to an application or driver will prevent it from being approved until it can be marked as ready to upgrade. This should be used for any applications or drivers that you still need to validate.
  - **Ready to Upgrade** Assigning this value to an application or driver will mark it as upgrade ready.
  - **Won't Upgrade** Assigning this value to an application or driver will mark all corresponding devices as not upgrade ready.