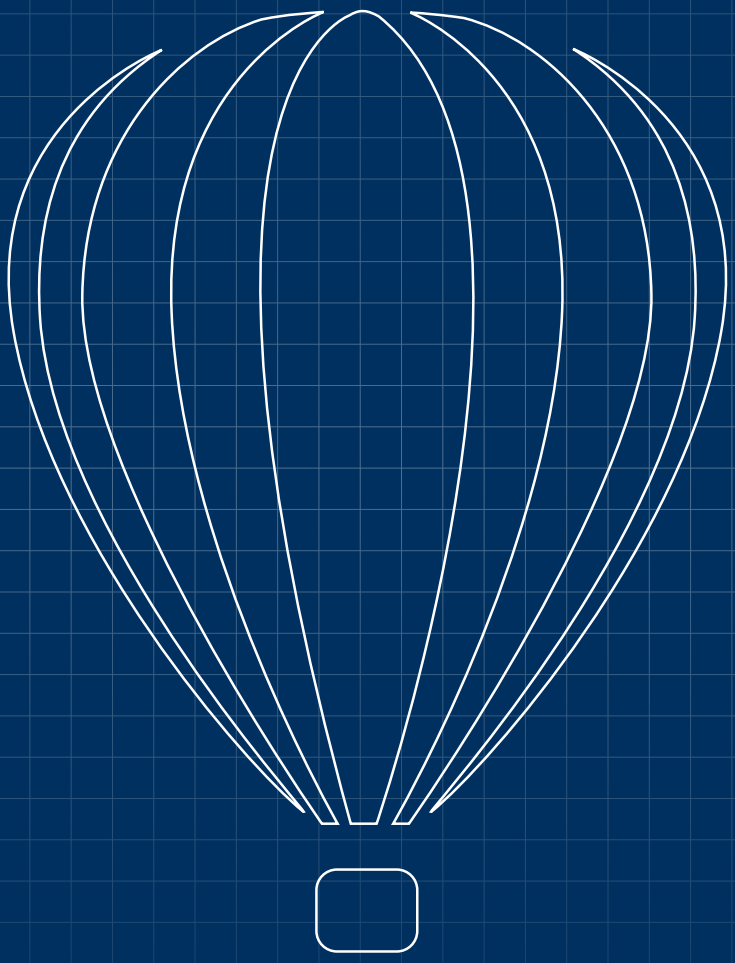
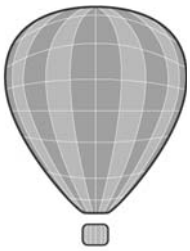
COREL®

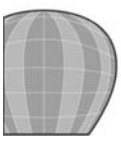


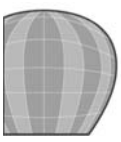
Corel DESIGNER® Technical Suite X5

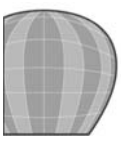
DEPLOYMENT GUIDE

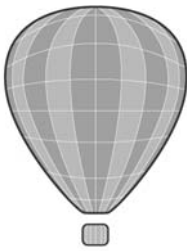


Contents









Introduction

This guide was developed as a step-by-step resource for deploying Corel DESIGNER® Technical Suite X5 to your network.

In this introductory section, you'll learn a bit about the software, this guide, and Corel Corporation.

- About Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5
- About this guide
- About Corel

About Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5

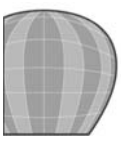
Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 offers the following powerful applications for creating technical illustrations:

- Corel DESIGNER® — a precision graphics application that is created to meet the demands of technical illustrators
- Right Hemisphere® Deep Exploration™ — an application for authoring and publishing a wide range of two-dimensional (2D) and three-dimensional (3D) graphics

In addition, Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 includes CorelDRAW Graphics Suite X5, trusted illustration and design software that offers the following applications:

- CorelDRAW® — an intuitive and versatile graphics application for creating high-quality vector illustrations, logo designs, and page layouts
- Corel® PHOTO-PAINT™ — a complete image-editing application for retouching and enhancing photos
- Corel CAPTURE™ — an application for capturing images from your computer screen
- Corel® CONNECT — an application for finding content on your computer, local network, the Corel® content DVD, or online

This software is an excellent choice for networked environments because it offers a robust deployment process for easy installation and maintainance.



About this guide

This guide applies to all network-deployable editions of the software. However, please note that some features are available only in certain editions. (Any such features are specially noted.)

This guide contains the following chapters:

- **Chapter 1: Getting started** introduces you to the processes and terms that are used when deploying Corel® software to a network. If you're new to software deployment, you'll find that this chapter walks you through the basics — but if you're an "old pro," feel free to skip this chapter entirely.
- **Chapter 2: Understanding the software** lists the system requirements and technical specifications for Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5.
- **Chapter 3: Creating the server image** describes how to create an image of the software on a server. This step is **mandatory** if you want to maintain all workstation installations from a central location.
- **Chapter 4: Installing with command lines** illustrates how to customize a command line that installs the software on the workstations.
- **Chapter 5: Pulling the software to the workstations** shows how to enable workstation users to install the software on their own.
- **Chapter 6: Pushing the software to the workstations** explains how to establish an automatic process for installing the software on the workstations.
- **Chapter 7: Maintaining the software** demonstrates how to repair, modify, update, and remove the workstation installations of the software.

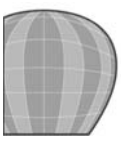
The appendixes provide useful supplementary information:

- **Appendix A** includes **quick-reference topics** for key deployment information. If you print only one section of this guide, make sure that it's this one!
- **Appendix B** covers some of the most **frequently asked questions** (or "FAQs") about deploying the software.

You'll also find a glossary, which defines the terms that are used in this guide.

What's the best way to use this guide?

If you're new to the field of network deployment, you may want to read this guide from cover to cover. You'll find that the right column of each page contains the main content, while the left column contains additional details — definitions, tips, notes, and warnings. The left column also gives you room to jot down notes.



If you are familiar with deployment processes, or if you want to focus on a particular topic or specific question, try the following techniques when using this guide:

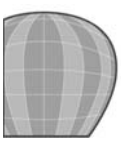
- **Skim the table of contents** for relevant headings.
- **See the index** for key features and important concepts.
- **Check Appendix A** for quick-reference topics.
- **Consult Appendix B** for frequently asked questions.

The documentation conventions that are used in this guide are explained in the following table.

Wherever you see this	You'll find
	A definition — explains a term or concept
	A tip — presents helpful information, such as procedure shortcuts, variations, or benefits
	A note — presents supplementary information about the specified topic or task
	A warning — presents crucial information about the specified topic or task
bold text	Information that is emphasized for clarity, such as the name of a control or other element on the user interface
italicized text	The first instance of a term that is defined in the glossary
<italicized text between angle brackets>	A placeholder for user-specified information, such as a path or filename
`bold monospace text`	A reference to programming syntax. For clarity, some programming elements are further distinguished by ***`italics`***.

Where can I find more information about the software?

For comprehensive information about the software and its features, you can consult the product documentation. From within the software, you can access a Help system by clicking **Help ▸ Help topics**. In addition, you can find a PDF-based user guides at the following location (where **X:** is the drive where the software is installed):



X:\Program Files\Corel\Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5\Languages\<*language*>\Help

For even more information about the software, please see the following online resources.

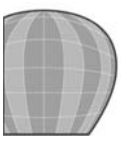
Resource	Description and URL
Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite website	Provides the latest news, tips and tricks, and information about upgrades www.corel.com/designer
Corel® Support Services website	Provides prompt and accurate information about product features, specifications, pricing, availability, services, and technical support www.corel.com/support
Corel® Knowledge Base™	Provides a repository of articles, written by the Corel® Technical Support Services team in response to questions by users, that you can search by keyword www.corel.com/knowledgebase
Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite online community	Provides interaction with other users through sharing experiences, asking questions, and receiving help and suggestions www.coreldraw.com

If you have any comments or suggestions about this software or its deployment guide, please submit them by using the contact information provided at www.corel.com/contact.

For help with the Microsoft® Windows® Installer technology that is used to install the software, please refer to information on the Microsoft® website.

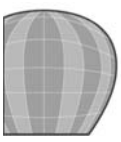
About Corel

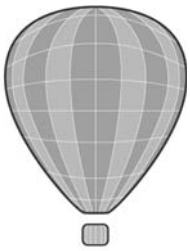
Corel is one of the world's top software companies, with more than 100 million active users in over 75 countries. We develop software that helps people express their ideas and share their stories in more exciting, creative, and persuasive ways. Through the years, we've built a reputation for delivering innovative, trusted products that are easy to



learn and use, helping people achieve new levels of productivity. The industry has responded with hundreds of awards for software innovation, design, and value.

Our award-winning product portfolio includes some of the world's most widely recognized and popular software brands, including CorelDRAW® Graphics Suite, Corel® Painter™, Corel DESIGNER® Technical Suite, Corel® PaintShop Photo® Pro, Corel® VideoStudio®, Corel® WinDVD®, Corel® WordPerfect® Office, WinZip®, and the recently released Corel® Digital Studio™ 2010. Our global headquarters are in Ottawa, Canada, and major offices are in the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, China, Taiwan, and Japan.For more information about Corel Corporation, please visit www.corel.com.





Chapter 1
Getting started

If you're new to software deployment, you'll find that this chapter walks you through the basics. However, if you're an "old pro," feel free to skip this chapter entirely.

For an at-a-glance overview of the deployment process, see Appendix A.

For a list of the terms that are used in this guide, see the Glossary.

So you want to learn how to deploy Corel software to your organization's network...

Maybe you're already an expert in software deployment. Or maybe you were chosen for this task because you have the most experience with computers. Either way, this chapter walks you through the basics of what you need to know to successfully deploy this product to your network.

Depending on your situation, the deployment may consist of a few simple steps or a complex set of procedures. This chapter provides a nontechnical overview of software deployment and can help you choose the best deployment process for your needs. Subsequent chapters instruct you on how to carry out the deployment.

This chapter also introduces much of the terminology that is used throughout the guide.

This chapter answers the following questions:

- What is a network?
- How is a network managed?
- How is software deployed to a network?
- How is installed software best maintained?

What is a network?

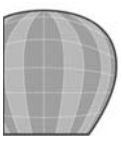
A network is made up of workstations and servers. Workstations are the computers from which the average user works, and servers are the computers that manage the shared resources of the network.

As used in this guide, the term *network* signifies two or more computers that are connected to each other for the purpose of exchanging information.

Most computers in a network are *workstations* — computers from which average users do their work and access the common resources of the network, such as shared folders and printers. Most workstations are desktop computers that run software such as the Windows® operating system.

Servers are sometimes referred to as "administration servers."

Networks also contain *servers*. These are the computers that manage the shared resources of the network, such as files, printers, and applications. Most servers use a specially designed operating system, such as the Windows Server® operating system.



How is a network managed?

Deployment is the systematic and strategic distribution of software to a network.

A network administrator specializes in running a network and deploying software to it.

Every network needs one person to make sure that all required software is installed on — or, more typically, *deployed to* — its workstations. This person is the *administrator*. An administrator may be a project manager, a *network administrator*, or a deployment specialist. Regardless of these differences in title or role, one of the administrator's chief responsibilities is to ensure that the software deployment runs smoothly.

You don't need to be an expert in computer science to be an administrator; you just need to know how to configure your network to meet the needs of its users. By the time you finish reading this guide, you'll have no trouble doing just that!

How is software deployed to a network?

A separate software license is required for each workstation in your network.

Most organizations require multiple users to have access to the same applications. For this reason, when an organization chooses a software product, it purchases one *license* for each workstation. Somebody must then install one copy of the licensed software on each workstation.

Your organization may require you to provide a customized installation of the software. However, installing the software on one workstation at a time is not practical: Not only would you invest a lot of time, but you'd have to redo your work if you forgot to set a desired option along the way. Obviously, the more computers that your organization has, the less viable it is to install and maintain your software manually.

A server image, also called an "administrator image" or simply an "image," is a set of uncompressed application files on the server that is created from a set of compressed files on the installation disc.

Consequently, administrators typically use a deployment process to install software on the workstations in their network. To do this, they create a *server image* of the software and deploy the software from that server image to the workstations.

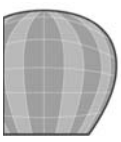
How is a server image created?

A command line is a textual command that lets you specify desired settings.

A server image is created by using a *command line* to run the installation wizard (or "*setup*") which typically provides you with a few installation options. Creating a server image is **mandatory** if you want to maintain all workstation installations from a central location.

A feature (or "component") is a set of files that makes up part of an installed product.

If you want to provide users with more than one installation type, you can create more than one image. (For example, you may want to allow some users to install a basic set of *features* and other users to install a more advanced set. To do this, you would create one server image for the basic version of the software and a second for the more advanced version.) Be sure to use a naming convention that lets you remember what each server image contains.



For detailed information on creating a server image, see Chapter 3.

How is a server image used to deploy software?

To deploy software from a server image, you must design a command line that specifies which options and features to make available to your users. For detailed information on command lines, see Chapter 4.

Deployment of the software to the workstations can be accomplished in one of two ways:

- manually, by *pull installation* — Users "pull" the software to their workstations by running the setup from the server image.
- automatically, by *push installation* — The administrator uses a particular method to "push" the software from the server image to the workstations so that the users themselves do not participate in the installation.

How does a pull-installation scenario work?

If users have access to the server and administrator-level rights to their workstations, they can install the software themselves. To do this, they pull the software to their workstations by running the setup from the server image.

Some products can be set to provide users with installation options when the setup is run from the server image. For example, you may be able to let users create a "run-from-network" installation by choosing to install only the files that are necessary to run the software. However, it is recommended that users install the software locally and in its entirety.

For detailed information on allowing users to pull the software to their workstations, see Chapter 5.

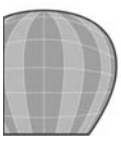
How does a push-installation scenario work?

To push the software from the server image to the workstations, you must begin by designing a command line that specifies your desired installation options. For detailed information on command lines, see Chapter 4.

From there, you can choose a push method for your command line. Many administrators choose to use a third-party tool (or "*push technology*") such as Microsoft® Systems Management Server, IntelliMirror® management technologies, or Novell® ZENworks® Desktop Management.

Corel Corporation cannot guarantee that all available third-party push technologies work with all Corel software products

Chapter 6 provides suggestions on using this third-party push technology. For complete information on using a third-party push technology, please refer to the manufacturer's documentation.



What is the best way to prepare for deployment?

A Readme file contains "release notes" or other important information about the product. Always consult the Readme file before deployment.

Before beginning to deploy the software, you must ensure that the software is compatible with the server and all workstations. To do this, you must check the system requirements for the software against the capabilities of the server and the workstations. It's also a good idea to familiarize yourself with the *Readme file* (if available) or any other special instructions for the software.

In addition, it's wise to start thinking about how you want to deploy the software to the workstations. Do you want to have the users pull the software themselves? Or do you want to install the software for them by using a third-party push technology? Your answers to these questions will determine your ideal deployment process.

Before you begin the deployment, be sure to do the following:

- **Get to know your network.** Make sure that you have all the required access rights for deploying software to it.
- **Make sure that your inventory of the workstations is up-to-date**, so that you know how the workstations are configured.
- **Get to know your users and how they work.** Do they use their workstations all the time? Do they shut down their workstations at night? Do they use laptops to access the network remotely? These factors help determine how to deploy and manage the software.
- **Consider how much disk space is required for the software to run on the workstations.** Again, the amount of available space influences how to deploy and manage the software.
- **On the server, create a shared network location for installing the server image.**
- **Configure test systems that mirror the workstations as closely as possible**, so that you can more easily diagnose issues.

Read Chapter 2 for deployment instructions specific to this product.

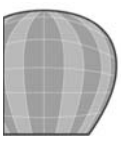
How is installed software best maintained?

The registry is the Windows repository for application settings. The registry stores information in keys.

An important part of administering a network is maintaining the software that is deployed to it.

You can help keep the workstations in top shape by repairing the installed software when necessary. Repairing the software installs missing files and by replacing any files, shortcuts, and *registry* entries (or "*keys*") that have become corrupt in the software.

The software may allow you to enhance the users' experience by modifying the installations. Modifying the software lets you add features to (or remove features from) the installations on the workstations.



A service pack typically contains a set of patches that combine to make a major update to the software.

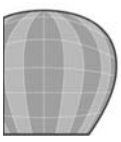
The Corel Knowledge Base is an online repository of answers to frequently asked questions about Corel products. You can use it to search for a specific topic.

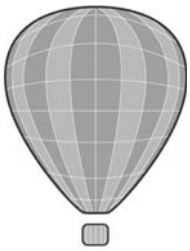
You are strongly encouraged to keep the software up-to-date by installing *patches*, such as the *service packs* that Corel Corporation provides free of charge.

It's always a good idea to upgrade to the latest version of the software. Upgrading lets you take advantage of new features that can help increase the productivity of your users. However, to make the transition to the new version as easy as possible, you must correctly uninstall the old version.

For information on repairing, modifying, updating, or removing the installations, please see Chapter 7.

Finally, administrators must be prepared to troubleshoot any problems that arise. This guide contains some of the most noteworthy solutions, such as for the frequently asked questions provided in Appendix B. You can also look for answers in the Corel Knowledge Base — just go to www.corel.com/support and click the appropriate link.





Chapter 2
Understanding the software

This chapter provides the system requirements and technical specifications for Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5. It can help make your network deployment of the software as easy as possible.

This chapter answers the following questions:

- What is included in Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5?
- What are the system requirements for the software?
- Where is the Readme file for the software?
- What access rights are required for installing the software?
- What files are required by the setup?
- What types of files can interact with the setup?
- How do I register the software?
- How do I maintain the software?

What is included in Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5?

Workstations already using CorelDRAW Graphics Suite X5 must be either upgraded to Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 or left as is.

Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 includes the following:

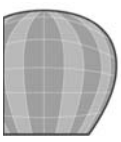
- Corel DESIGNER X5
- Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration
- CorelDRAW Graphics Suite X5

Workstations already using CorelDRAW Graphics Suite X5 must be either upgraded to Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 or left as is. Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 offers all the features of CorelDRAW Graphics Suite X5, plus additional features specific to creating technical illustrations. If you want to help workstation users transition between the two software suites, you can customize the Windows **Start** menu with only Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 shortcuts, only CorelDRAW Graphics Suite X5 shortcuts, or both sets of shortcuts; for information, see page 35.

The CorelTRACE® application, which offered bitmap-to-vector conversion in earlier editions of the software, has been directly integrated into Corel DESIGNER and CorelDRAW as the Corel® PowerTRACE™ feature.

CorelDRAW Graphics Suite X5 includes the following:

- CorelDRAW X5
- Corel PHOTO-PAINT X5
- Corel CAPTURE X5



- Corel CONNECT
- Bitstream® Font Navigator®
- Microsoft® Visual Basic® for Applications 6.4
- Microsoft® Visual Studio® Tools for Applications 2.0

To run Bitstream Font Navigator, workstation users require elevated access privileges.

Please note that workstation users require elevated access privileges to run Bitstream Font Navigator. The required user-access level depends on the operating system:

- Windows 7 — administrator-level privileges
- Windows Vista® — administrator-level privileges
- Windows XP — "Power User" privileges

What's on the DVD?

The Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 DVD contains the installation files and application files. These files are compressed, so you cannot simply copy them from the installation disc to create a server image. For information on the required installation files, see "What files are required by the setup?" on page 14.

For information on making the clipart available on workstations, see "How do I provide access to extra content?" on page 25.

The Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 DVD also contains the following extra content:

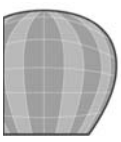
- professional clipart images and templates
- photos and objects
- fonts
- video tutorials for CorelDRAW and Corel PHOTO-PAINT (require Windows Media® Player 10)

What are the system requirements for the software?

For information on using Windows Terminal Server, see "Which server operating systems are supported?" on page 20.

To allow the installation of Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5, workstations must include the following:

- Operating system with the latest service pack and critical updates: 32-bit or 64-bit version of Windows 7, Windows Vista or Windows XP
- Pentium® 4, AMD Athlon™ 64, or AMD Opteron™
- 1 GB of RAM
- 1.4 GB of hard-disk space (1.6 GB for a typical installation without extra content; up to 6.7 GB with extra content)
- Mouse or tablet
- 1024 × 768 or greater screen resolution (768 × 1024 on a tablet PC)
- Microsoft® Internet Explorer® 7.0 or later



Where is the Readme file for the software?

The Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 DVD provides a Readme file that contains important technical information about the software. It's a good idea to review the contents of this Readme file before you begin the deployment.

To access the Readme file

1 Insert the Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 DVD into the DVD drive.

You can also access the Readme file from the ***Release notes*** *button on the* ***AutoRun*** *screen.*

2 On the Windows taskbar, do one of the following:

- In Windows 7 or Windows XP, click **Start ▸ Run**.
- In Windows Vista, click the **Start** button, and then click **All programs ▸ Accessories ▸ Run**.

3 Type **`X:\English\Readme.html`**, where **`X:`** is the DVD drive.

Readme files for other languages can be accessed from their respective language folders on the DVD, as in the following examples:

- **`X:\French\Lisez-moi.html`** — for the French-language Readme file
- **`X:\German\Infodatei.html`** — for the German-language Readme file

What access rights are required for installing the software?

To create a server image, you must

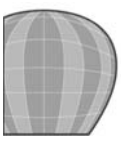
- be either a local administrator or an administrator for the domain that you are managing
- have read/write access to the server location

To deploy the software to the workstations, you must

- be either a local administrator or an administrator for the domain that you are managing
- have read access to the server location

Group Policy Objects, sometimes called "system policies," reside in a central location on a Windows-based network and define how each workstation is configured.

If you want workstation users to be able to install (or patch) the software themselves, you must ensure that they have administrator-level access rights. To assign access rights to workstation users, Windows-based networks use *Group Policy Objects* or "GPOs" (also called "*system policies*"). Stored in a central network location, GPOs are used to automatically update the registry settings on each workstation when its user logs in to the network.



If you want to give users administrator-level access rights (either temporarily or permanently), you may need to configure the GPOs for your network. Administrators can configure GPOs by using a Group Policy Editor. To access the Group Policy Editor that installs with the Windows operating system, do the following:

- In Windows 7 or Windows XP, click **Start** ▸ **Run**, and then run the file **gpedit.msc**.
- In Windows Vista, click the **Start** button, click **All programs** ▸ **Accessories** ▸ **Run**, and then run the file **gpedit.msc**.

To successfully install the software on the workstations, users require the following three system policies to be enabled:

- **Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\ Windows Components\Windows Installer\ Always install with elevated privileges**
- **Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\ Windows Components\Windows Installer\ Enable user control over installs**
- **User Configuration\Administrative Templates\ Windows Components\Windows Installer\ Always install with elevated privileges**

To successfully install the software during a terminal (or "remote desktop") session, users require the following system policy to be enabled:

- **Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\ Windows Components\Windows Installer\ Allow admin to install from Terminal Services session**

To allow the successful patching of the installed software, users who have limited access rights require the following system policy to be enabled:

- **Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\ Windows Components\Windows Installer\ Enable user to patch elevated products**

For help with using Group Policy Objects with Corel software, contact Corel Support Services (www.corel.com/support). Please note that charges will apply.

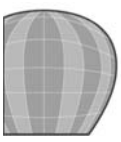
Windows Installer technology is used to carry out the installation. The Software Development Kit (SDK) for Windows Installer — available online from the MSDN® developer program — provides additional information as well as companion utilities.

What files are required by the setup?

The **Setup** folder on the Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 DVD contains all the files that are used by the setup.

The three main files used by the setup are the following:

- **Setup.exe**
- **Setup.msi**



- **Setup.xml**

The setup is designed to interact with additional types of files, some of which are included with the software. For more information, see "What types of files can interact with the setup?" on page 17.

What is Setup.exe?

*In this guide, "**Setup.exe**" refers to the **Setup.exe** file for Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5, unless otherwise noted.*

Stored at the root of the **Setup** folder, the **Setup.exe** file lets you run an installation wizard to create a server image of the software.

When you create a server image, a copy of the **Setup.exe** file is created on that server image. You can use this copy of the **Setup.exe** file to deploy the software to the workstations by using a command line (see Chapter 4), as in a pull-installation scenario (see Chapter 5) or a push-installation scenario (see Chapter 6). You can also use the file to repair, modify, update, or remove the workstation installations of the software (see Chapter 7).

The filename **Setup.exe** is a standard one for utilities that are used to install applications. In this guide, "**Setup.exe**" refers to the **Setup.exe** file for Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5, unless otherwise noted.

What is Setup.msi?

Located at **Setup\CGS15**, the **Setup.msi** file is a *Microsoft Windows Installer (MSI) file* that contains a database of all the setup features and registry keys that are required for the software. The file also defines the folders and shortcuts that must be installed with the software.

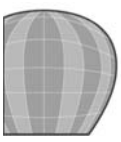
You can modify an MSI table by using a database editor such as Orca, which is a table-editing tool provided with the Windows Installer SDK. For more information on any database editor, refer to its documentation.

The server image contains a copy of the **Setup.msi** file. You can customize this copy of the **Setup.msi** file by modifying the content stored within the file's *MSI tables*. When the **Setup.msi** file is modified on the server image, the workstation installations created from that server image are modified accordingly. If you want, you can create multiple server images, each with its own **Setup.msi** file customized with the desired settings — just be sure to name the various server images clearly so that they can be easily distinguished from one another.

Various components of the software are stored in additional MSI files. Some of these MSI files are required by the setup, while others represent optional features of the software. The setup uses these additional MSI files to carry out the installation, based on the specified installation settings.

What additional MSI files are required by the setup?

Besides **Setup.msi**, the setup requires additional MSI files to carry out the installation. Among these required MSI files are the following:



- **Setup\ICA.msi**
- **Setup\CGS15\64BitKey.msi**
- **Setup\CGS15\ShellExt.msi**

In addition, the setup requires at least one language module, MSI files for which are stored at **Setup\CGS15**. The language modules that are available vary with each edition of the software.

- **BR.msi** — installs the Brazilian Portuguese language module
- **CS.msi** — installs the Chinese (Simplified) language module
- **CT.msi** — installs the Chinese (Traditional) language module
- **CZ.msi** — installs the Czech language module
- **DE.msi**, along with **DE_Des.msi** — installs the German language module
- **EN.msi**, along with **EN_Des.msi** — installs the English language module
- **ES.msi** — installs the Spanish language module
- **FR.msi**, along with **FR_Des.msi** — installs the French language module
- **IT.msi** — installs the Italian language module
- **JP.msi** — installs the Japanese language module
- **KR.msi** — installs the Korean language module
- **MA.msi** — installs the Hungarian language module
- **NL.msi** — installs the Dutch language module
- **PL.msi** — installs the Polish language module
- **RU.msi** — installs the Russian language module
- **SU.msi** — installs the Finnish language module
- **SV.msi** — installs the Swedish language module
- **TR.msi** — installs the Turkish language module

What additional MSI files are used by the setup?

To install the applications that are included with the software, the setup uses the following MSI files (stored at **Setup\CGS15**):

- **Capture.msi** — installs Corel CAPTURE
- **Designer.msi** — installs Corel DESIGNER
- **Draw.msi** — installs CorelDRAW
- **FontNav.msi** — installs Bitstream Font Navigator
- **PHOTO-PAINT.msi** — installs Corel PHOTO-PAINT

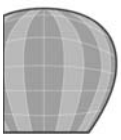
To install the Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration software, the setup uses the following MSI file (stored at **Setup\CGS15**):

- **DeepExploration.msi**

To install the various components of the software, the setup uses additional MSI files (stored at **Setup\CGS15**), such as the following:

You can combine languages from multiple versions of the software to create a customized setup. For more information, see "Can I customize the setup fileset on the server image?" on page 72.

*The **$$_Des.msi** files provide language support for Corel DESIGNER, while the **$$.msi** files provide language support for CorelDRAW Graphics Suite X5. Also note that Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration always installs in English, French, and German.*



- **Ghostscript.msi** — installs the general public license (GPL) for Ghostscript, a technology that enhances support for importing EPS files and PostScript® files
- **VBA.msi** — with the files in the **VBA** subfolder, installs the Microsoft Visual Basic for Applications 6.4 feature
- **CGS_VSTA.msi** — with the files in the **VSTA** subfolder, installs the Microsoft Visual Studio Tools for Applications 2.0 feature

To create a customized server image with a reduced fileset, see "Can I customize the setup fileset on the server image?" on page 72.

If you want, you can exclude any of these MSI files from the setup by creating a customized server image. Excluding an MSI file prevents the corresponding feature from being installed. For more information, see "Can I customize the setup fileset on the server image?" on page 72.

What is Setup.xml?

Located at the root of the **Setup** folder, **Setup.xml** is a text file that lists all the features that are included in the setup. It is the main configuration file for the setup.

When you create a server image, a copy of the **Setup.xml** file is created on that server image. If you want to customize the setup fileset on the server image, you must edit the **Setup.xml** file to reflect any changes made to the fileset. For more information on this procedure and on the contents of the **Setup.xml** file, see "Can I customize the setup fileset on the server image?" on page 72.

What types of files can interact with the setup?

The setup is designed to interact with the following types of files:

- package definition (SMS) files
- Microsoft® transformation (MST) files

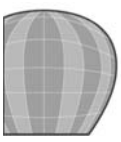
What are SMS files?

SMS files are used in push-installation scenarios, as explained in Chapter 6.

SMS files, often called "package definition files" or simply "*packages*," are used with Microsoft Systems Management Server, a third-party push technology that can be used to deploy software.

SMS files are available on the Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 DVD at **Setup\CGS15\Administrator**. Copies are stored on the server image at **cgs15\administrator**.

For more information on using SMS files, see "How do I deploy the software with Microsoft Systems Management Server?" on page 45.



What are MST files?

Microsoft transformation (MST) files, sometimes called simply "transformation files" or even "transforms," apply a group of customized settings to the software. Some administrators choose to create their own MST files to make the deployment easier. Third-party applications that can be used to create MST files include the following:

- Wise Installation Studio
- AdminStudio®
- Orca (a free utility that comes with the Windows Installer SDK, which is available online from the MSDN developer program)

By using MST files, you can do any of the following:

- **Specify which features are installed.** You can select which features or programs are installed locally, which are set to run from the network, and which are not installed at all (as in a customized installation of the software).
- **Change the default location of files.** Default folder settings typically reside in the registry, so you can modify default pointers by using an MST file.
- **Add the ability to bundle customized files with the software.** Including your own files is one way to customize the software.
- **Add the ability to make registry modifications.** You can change the default application settings by adding or changing the registry entries for the software.
- **Specify values for any available public properties.** You can customize settings such as the installation path or the user name by specifying *values* for the corresponding *public properties*.

There are three types of MST files:

- **embedded transforms** — Stored inside the MSI file of a package, these files guarantee that the transformations are available to users when the installation package is available.
- **secured transforms** — Stored locally on a read-only portion of the workstations, these files are cached during the installation or *advertisement* of a package, for use during subsequent on-demand installations or maintenance installations of that package. Secured transforms can be modified only by administrators.
- **unsecured transforms** — These files are the default transformation files and are typically used by Corel software programs. Unsecured transforms can be stored in the same folder as the MSI file (or almost any other folder) and executed through the command line; however, unsecured transforms cannot be combined in the same list as secured transforms.

You can also use a command line to specify how features are installed. For information, see page 36.

You can also use a command line to specify the default location of installation files. For information, see page 35.

For information about other methods of editing registry entries, see page 24.

Public properties are command-line elements that are used to customize the software. For information on the available public properties, see page 59.

Advertisements are used in push-installation scenarios, as explained in Chapter 6.

A discussion of embedded transforms and secured transforms is beyond the scope of this guide. Any mention of MST files in this guide refers to unsecured transforms.

Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 does not provide any MST files, but you can apply MST files of your own by specifying them in a command line. For information, see "How do I apply MST files?" on page 34.

How do I register the software?

Registering Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 is important. Registration provides you with timely access to the latest product updates, valuable information about product releases, and access to free downloads, articles, tips and tricks, and special offers.

For information specific to registering the software in a networked environment, see "Can I deploy the software with a single registration?" on page 72.

For general information about registering the software, please visit www.corel.com/support/register.

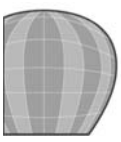
How do I maintain the software?

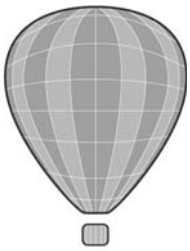
The software supports the automatic detection of available patches. However, you can choose whether to make this update feature available on the workstations. For information, see "How do I specify whether to allow automatic updates?" on page 39.

Occasionally, you may find it necessary to repair or modify your workstation installations of the software. For more information, see Chapter 7.

Corel Corporation periodically releases *Microsoft® patch (MSP) files*, or "patches," for its products. These patches are made available through the Corel Support Services website (www.corel.com/patches), and most network administrators keep their installed software up-to-date by monitoring this website. When a patch is made available, the network administrator downloads and installs it to the server image and then deploys the updated software to the workstations. For detailed information on this process, see "How do I update the software?" on page 52.

Finally, should you need to troubleshoot the installed software, try consulting the frequently asked questions in Appendix B. You can also consult the Corel Knowledge Base at www.corel.com/knowledgebase.





Chapter 3
Creating the server image

Network deployment begins with creating an image of the software on the server.

Deployment of Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 to the workstations begins with the creation of a server image of the software. This step is **mandatory** if you want to maintain all workstation installations from a central location.

This chapter answers the following questions:

- How can I best prepare for creating the server image?
- How do I create the server image?
- How do I finalize the image?

How can I best prepare for creating the server image?

Be sure to consider the capabilities and restrictions of your network in planning the deployment.

Before you create the server image, you need to plan your deployment strategy. Careful planning ensures that you create the most suitable server image possible.

This section answers the following questions:

- Which server operating systems are supported?
- What types of installations are available?
- What preliminary actions are required?

Which server operating systems are supported?

*If you open the Autorun on Windows Server, you may receive a script error on close. To avoid this error, right-click the **Autorun** entry on the taskbar, and choose **Close**.*

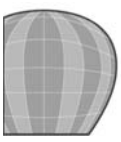
You can create an image of Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 on a server that has any of the following operating systems installed:

- Windows Server 2008
- Windows Server 2003
- Windows Server 2003, Advanced Server

Is Windows Terminal Server supported?

Yes, you can use Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 with Windows Terminal Server. However, please keep in mind the following:

- You must use the Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 DVD to install the software on the server.
- You must be in Install mode to install the software.



- Corel Corporation does not provide technical support for the installation functionality of any third-party software on its installation discs.

What types of installations are available?

When creating a server image, you can specify which applications and features to make available for installation. When using that server image to install the software on the workstations, you can choose which of those applications and features to install — and whether to install them locally or run from the network. In pull-installation scenarios (see Chapter 5), workstation users are prompted to make such installation choices for themselves. However, you can use any of the following methods to standardize and enforce how applications and features are installed:

- **Use command-line public properties to specify the desired installation settings.** For information, see "How do I specify how features are installed?" on page 36.
- **Change the fileset for the setup.** For information, see "Can I customize the setup fileset on the server image?" on page 72.
- **Use your own Microsoft transformation (MST) file to specify the desired installation settings.** To do this, you must use a third-party product to create the file (see "What are MST files?" on page 18); then, you must make it available for deployment through a command line (see "How do I apply MST files?" on page 34). For additional help with using MST files to deploy Corel software, contact Corel Support Services (www.corel.com/support); please note that charges will apply.

If you require help with using a third-party technology to create your own MST file, you must refer to the documentation for that technology.

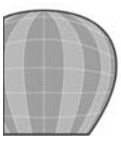
What preliminary actions are required?

Before you begin creating the server image, follow these guidelines:

- Make sure that the network file systems are running an NTFS partition. FAT and FAT32 systems are not supported.
- Make sure that you have administrator-level rights to the server and workstations.
- Make sure that the server share has enough free disk space for the server image. For more information, see "What are the system requirements for the software?" on page 12.
- Make sure that the operating systems on the workstations have been updated with the latest service packs and security patches.
- If you plan to use a push-installation scenario (see Chapter 6), make sure that your push technology is up-to-date.

You can copy the server image to a CD or DVD. This deployment method is useful for installing to laptops, or to remote workstations that are not connected to the network.

Workstations running the Dutch version of Windows Vista with .NET SP1 require a patch from the Microsoft website.



How do I create the server image?

As the administrator, you create the server image by running the executable file **Setup.exe**.

Creating the server image can be a lengthy process. The setup must check the rights on the server before copying over the files that make up the server image — first the root files, and then the files in the MSI table. A progress bar displays the status.

To create a server image on a Windows 7 or Windows Vista network that contains a mix of workgroups and domains, you must have appropriate permissions.

To change the location of a server image after you create it, you must create a new image at a new location. You cannot copy an image from one location to another.

How do I create multiple server images?

If your workstations require different configurations of the software, you can create a customized server image for each type of installation.

You can customize a server image in several ways. Here are some examples:

- **Edit the MSI tables of the MSI files for the software.** For information, see "What is Setup.msi?" on page 15.
- **Apply MST files to the setup.** For information, see "What are MST files?" on page 18.
- **Change the fileset for the setup.** For information, see "Can I customize the setup fileset on the server image?" on page 72.

When you install the software, Microsoft Windows Installer is automatically updated to version 3.0.

To create a server image

1 Insert the Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 DVD into the DVD drive.

If the Autorun opens, click **Exit**.

2 On the Windows taskbar, click **Start ▸ Run**.

3 Type the following command line, where **X:** is the DVD drive.

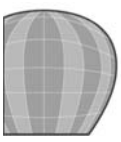
```
X:\Setup\Setup.exe /a
```

If you want additional control while creating the server image, you can customize this command line with one or both of the following *switches*:

- **/q** — limits the amount of user interface encountered. Be careful to avoid suppressing (or "silencing") a required user-interface field when introducing a **/q** switch into your command line — otherwise, you may fail to create a valid server image. For detailed information on this switch, see "How much of the setup interface do I want users to see?" on page 32.

For additional information on customizing a command line, see Chapter 4.

*Proceed with extreme caution when using the **/q** switch to create a server image. For best results, it is strongly recommended that you avoid using the switch altogether.*



- `/l` — generates a log file of the results. For detailed information on this switch, see "Do I want to create an installation log?" on page 32.

If prompted, choose the installation language from the list box.

If the **Minimum system requirements** dialog box appears, click **Continue** to confirm that you are aware of the recommended minimum system requirements for the software.

The setup cannot continue if you do not accept the terms in the license agreement.

4 Read the license agreement in its entirety. To agree to its terms and continue the installation, enable the **I accept the terms in the license agreement** check box, and click **Next**.

5 Type your user name and serial number (with or without hyphens) in the boxes provided, and click **Next**.

The customer information that you provide is passed on to the workstations when the software is deployed to the network. By default, users can change the user name but not the serial number. If you want to prevent users from changing the user name, you can specify it from within the MSI table of your MSI file (see page 15) — either by creating a customized MST file (see page 18), or by using public properties in your command line (see page 35).

It is crucial that you limit the installation path to 70 characters. Using more than 70 characters may cause the applications to function incorrectly.

6 Specify a network location for the server image. To change the default location, do one of the following:

- In the **Folder** box, type a Universal Naming Convention (UNC) path.
- Click **Change**, and browse to a valid network location.

You can use an existing mapped drive unless you are creating the server image from within a terminal-server session, as outlined by the MSDN developer program.

Workstations that run from the network cannot be configured to detect and download product updates.

7 If you want to allow workstations to detect and download product updates, enable the **Product updates** check box.

Workstations that run from the network cannot be configured to detect and download product updates.

8 Click **Install now** to begin copying the files to the server.

If you click **Cancel**, you are prompted whether to cancel creating the server image. Cancelling "rolls back" the setup and undoes most of the changes made; however, some manual cleanup may be required.

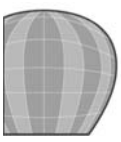
For more information on registering, see "How do I register the software?" on page 19.

9 Follow the prompts to register the software immediately.

10 Click **Finish**.

11 Follow the directions given in "How do I finalize the image?" on page 24.

12 Check for software updates, and apply them to the server image as necessary. For information on this process, see "How do I update the software?" on page 52.



How do I finalize the image?

Before you can begin deploying Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 to the workstations, you must finalize the server image. To do this, you must verify the network-access privileges and configure the registry settings that you want to deploy. If you want, you can also create customized workspaces that can be deployed to the workstations.

- How do I verify network-access privileges?
- How do I edit registry settings?
- How do I create customized workspaces?

How do I verify network-access privileges?

As you finalize the server image and prepare to deploy the software to the workstations, do the following:

- Make sure that you have and retain administrator-level rights to the server and workstations.
- Make sure that workstation users have access to the server image.
- If you have customized the **Setup.msi** file, make sure that it is available on your server share.

It is recommended that you test the user rights before deploying the software to the workstations.

How do I edit registry settings?

After you create the server image, you may want to edit its registry settings for deployment to the workstations. By doing so, you can avoid having to manually configure the registry settings of each individual workstation installation of the software.

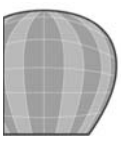
To edit the registry settings of the server image, you must do one of the following:

- Use a database editor such as Orca (a table-editing tool provided with the Windows Installer SDK) to modify the registry entry in the MSI table.
- Create a new registry (**REG**) file that contains the new settings.

When you edit the MSI table of the server image, it affects everyone who uses that setup. Therefore, to be safe, it is highly recommended that you back up the MSI table of the server image before making any changes to it.

The first of these methods is easier than the second. After you create the server image, you can alter entries in the MSI tables of the server image. The MSI file then transfers the MSI entries for the server to the registry for the workstation when that workstation runs the setup from the server image.

- How do I provide access to extra content?
- How do I provide dynamic language switching?



You can also use a public property in a command line to specify where extra content is located on the server. See "How do I specify where extra content is located on the server?" on page 36.

How do I provide access to extra content?

As described in the section "What's on the DVD?" on page 12, the Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 DVD provides extra content. You can make this content available to workstation users by copying it to the server share.

You can set the path to the server content by editing the appropriate section in the following **HKEY_LOCAL_Machine\Software** registry key:

- 32-bit operating system — **Corel\Media\CorelDRAW Graphics Suite X5**
- 64-bit operating system — **Wow6432Node\Corel\Media\CorelDRAW Graphics Suite X5**

How do I provide dynamic language switching?

Dynamic language switching allows the language of the user interface to be changed, both during and after installation. This feature requires the installation of multiple language modules for the software — one for each desired user-interface language (as described in the section "How do I specify how features are installed?" on page 36).

There are two sets of registry settings that are required for dynamic language switching:

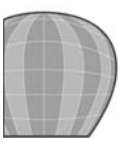
- workstation settings
- current user settings

Workstation settings affect all users. The registry setting for each workstation is as follows:

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Corel\CorelDRAW\15.0\Languages

Inside this key are language keys — three-letter codes that represent the available languages. These language keys are put in place by the setup, so no intervention is required. Shown here for reference only are the three-letter codes for the available languages:

- **CHS** — Chinese (Simplified)
- **CHT** — Chinese (Traditional)
- **CSY** — Czech
- **DEU** — German
- **ENU** — English
- **ESN** — Spanish
- **FIN** — Finnish
- **FRA** — French
- **HUN** — Hungarian
- **ITA** — Italian
- **JPN** — Japanese
- **KOR** — Korean



- **NLD** — Dutch
- **PLK** — Polish
- **PTB** — Brazilian Portuguese
- **RUS** — Russian
- **SVE** — Swedish
- **TRK** — Turkish

Under each language key are the following registry settings:

- **DirName** — specifies the name of the folder for the language-specific files, relative to **<*installation path*>\Languages**
- **UIName** — specifies the name to show in the startup dialog box and on the **Tools ▸ Options ▸ Global** page

The registry setting for each current user is as follows:

HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Corel\CorelDRAW\15.0

The following language-related setting is not initialized by the setup because the setup cannot determine which user will run the applications:

- **UILang** — After the user has run the application once, this setting changes to the three-letter code that corresponds to the user-specified language key in **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Corel\15.0\Languages**.

How do I create customized workspaces?

For information on the ways in which workspaces can be customized, please see the Help file for the application.

Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 provides a selection of workspaces for use in Corel DESIGNER, CorelDRAW, and Corel PHOTO-PAINT. However, the software also allows for the creation — and deployment — of customized workspaces.

Information about the layout of a workspace is saved to XML files. Editing the XML files for a workspace is one way to customize how that workspace is displayed in the application. However, the easiest way to customize a workspace is from directly within the application; with this method, updated XML files for that workspace are automatically generated.

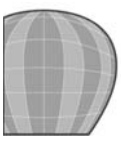
If you do not want to deploy customized workspaces from the server image, you can manually install them by replacing the default XML files on each workstation with their customized counterparts.

The server image stores the default XML files for each workspace at the following location:

cgs15\Program Files\Corel\Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5\<*application*>\Workspace

When the software is deployed from the server image to the workstations, these workspace XML files are copied to the following location (where **X:** is the drive where the software is installed):

X:\Program Files\Corel\Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5\<*application*>\Workspace



For this reason, the easiest way to deploy a customized workspace is to save it to the server image.

If a workstation user customizes an application workspace, the XML files associated with that workspace are copied to the user's profile, updated to reflect the workspace changes, and used to re-create the customized workspace whenever that user runs the application. The default workspaces deployed from the server image to the workstations remain untouched at their installed locations.

What information is stored in the workspace XML files?

The workspace XML files contain the following main tags:

- **`applicationInfo`** — identifies the corresponding application
- **`commandBars`** — defines the content of all command bars (that is, all menus, all toolbars, and the status bar)
- **`frame`** — defines the layout of the application window
- **`items`** — defines the items that appear in the menus and toolbars
- **`customizationList`** — defines all items that can be customized on the command bars. This list cannot be modified from within the application; if any changes need to be made, the administrator can modify the list in the XML file directly.
- **`shortcutKeyTables`** — defines all shortcut keys and associated items

A Globally Unique Identifier (GUID) is a 128-bit (16-byte) integer that uniquely identifies a user-interface object, so that it is highly unlikely to be duplicated.

The XML entries contain *Globally Unique Identifiers (GUIDs)*, which are used to identify various user-interface objects in the system.

For example, a command bar contains a list of items, each with its own GUID. When the item order is changed, these entries are simply reordered; if an item is added, a new item entry with a GUID is added.

What are the default workspaces for Corel DESIGNER?

The four default workspaces for Corel DESIGNER are stored in the **Designer\Workspace** folder of the installation.

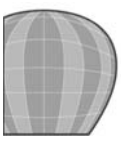
*The **_BootDefault** subfolder, by default, does not contain an XML file. However, if you want to provide a customized default workspace for Corel DESIGNER, you can store a customized XML file in this folder.*

The **_BootDefault** subfolder, which belongs to the standard Corel DESIGNER workspace, stores the following editable files:

- **Corel Designer.ini** — contains a few basic application settings
- **DesignerUIConfig.xml** — contains the workspace settings for the main application. This file is not included by default but can be added.
- **PreviewUIConfig.xml** — contains the workspace settings for the **Print preview** window. This file is not included by default but can be added.

The **CorelDRAW** subfolder, which belongs to the CorelDRAW workspace, stores the following editable files:

- **Corel Designer.ini** — contains a few basic application settings



- **DesignerUIConfig.xml** — contains the workspace settings for the main application
- **FiltMan.ini** — contains the workspace settings for the Filter Manager. This file is not included by default but can be added.

The **Micrografx Designer** subfolder, which belongs to the Micrografx Designer® workspace, stores the following editable files:

- **Corel Designer.ini** — contains a few basic application settings
- **DesignerUIConfig.xml** — contains the workspace settings for the main application
- **PreviewUIConfig.xml** — contains the workspace settings for the **Print preview** window. This file is not included by default but can be added.

The **Microsoft Visio** subfolder, which belongs to the Microsoft® Visio® Professional workspace, stores the following editable files:

- **Corel Designer.ini** — contains a few basic application settings
- **DesignerUIConfig.xml** — contains the workspace settings for the main application
- **PreviewUIConfig.xml** — contains the workspace settings for the **Print preview** window. This file is not included by default but can be added.

What are the default workspaces for CorelDRAW?

The two default workspaces for CorelDRAW are stored in the **Draw\Workspace** folder of the installation.

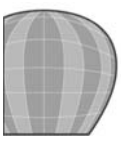
*The **_BootDefault** subfolder, by default, does not contain an XML file. However, if you want to provide a customized default workspace for CorelDRAW, you can store a customized XML file in this folder.*

The **_BootDefault** subfolder, which belongs to the standard CorelDRAW workspace, stores the following editable files:

- **CorelDRAW.ini** — contains a few basic application settings
- **DRAWUIConfig.xml** — contains the workspace settings for the main application. This file is not included by default but can be added.
- **PreviewUIConfig.xml** — contains the workspace settings for the **Print preview** window. This file is not included by default but can be added.

The **Adobe(R)Illustrator(R)** subfolder, which belongs to the Adobe® Illustrator® workspace, stores the following editable files:

- **CorelDraw.ini** — contains a few basic application settings
- **DrawUIConfig.xml** — contains the workspace settings for the main application
- **FiltMan.ini** — contains the workspace settings for the Filter Manager. This file is not included by default but can be added.



*The **_BootDefault** subfolder, by default, does not contain an XML file. However, if you want to provide a customized default workspace for Corel PHOTO-PAINT, you can store a customized XML file in this folder.*

What are the default workspaces for Corel PHOTO-PAINT?

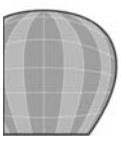
The two default workspaces for Corel PHOTO-PAINT are stored in the **PHOTO-PAINT\Workspace** folder of the installation.

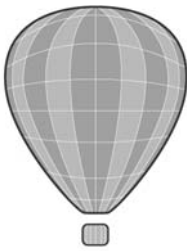
The **_BootDefault** subfolder, which belongs to the standard Corel PHOTO-PAINT workspace, stores the following editable files:

- **CorelPP.ini** — contains a few basic application settings
- **PPUIConfig.xml** — contains the workspace settings for the main application. This file is not included by default but can be added.
- **PreviewUIConfig.xml** — contains the workspace settings for the **Print preview** window. This file is not included by default but can be added.

The **Adobe(R)Photoshop(R)** subfolder, which belongs to the Adobe® Photoshop® workspace, stores the following editable files:

- **CorelPP.ini** — contains a few basic application settings
- **PPUIConfig.xml** — contains the workspace settings for the main application
- **PreviewUIConfig.xml** — contains the workspace settings for the **Print preview** window. This file is not included by default but can be added.





Chapter 4
Installing with command lines

As mentioned in Chapter 3, you use a command line to create a server image.

Similarly, you use a command line to deploy the software to the workstations from that server image. To do this, you assemble a command line that specifies the installation settings that you want to provide or enforce. In this way, you can control the installation type of the software, the amount of interaction that users have with the setup, the creation of log files, and other installation options.

After assembling your command line, you are ready to deploy the software to the workstations. To do this, you can allow users to "pull" the software by initiating the setup themselves (see Chapter 5), or you can use a third-party technology to "push" the software to users' workstations (see Chapter 6).

Some network administrators prefer to deploy a command line to the workstations by using a "batch file." However, for best results, it is recommended that you pull or push the software to the workstations.

This chapter answers the following questions:

- How do I assemble a command line?
- How do I run my command line?

What else can I do with command lines?

You can also use command lines to automate the following tasks:

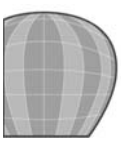
- repairing existing installations of the software (see page 49)
- updating the software on the workstations (see page 52)
- removing the software from the workstations (see page 55)

How do I assemble a command line?

There are three steps to assembling a command line:

- Step 1: Specify the executable file.
- Step 2: Define the deployment process with switches.
- Step 3: Refine the installation with public properties.

This section describes these three steps in detail.



Step 1: Specify the executable file

*All command lines in this guide are designed to run the **Setup.exe** file from its source directory on a typical server image. Your deployment scenario may require you to specify a path to a specific **Setup.exe** file.*

The first item to specify in the command line is the executable file for the software: **Setup.exe**. Therefore, the basic component of every command line is as follows:

```
Setup.exe
```

All command lines in this guide are designed to run the **Setup.exe** file from its source directory on a typical server image. Your deployment scenario may require you to specify a path to a specific **Setup.exe** file — for example, if you have created multiple server images (as outlined on page 22). The syntax for specifying a path is as follows:

```
\\server\path\Setup.exe
```

If your path contains spaces, you must place quotation marks around it:

```
"\\server\path\Setup.exe"
```

*For information on using the **msiexec.exe** file (instead of the **setup.exe** file) to deploy the software, see page 69.*

Alternatively to using the **Setup.exe** file to deploy the software, you can use the **msiexec.exe** file. For information, see "Can I deploy the software by using the msiexec.exe file?" on page 69.

Step 2: Define the deployment process with switches

Switches signal installation options.

To define the deployment process, you can use command-line switches, which signal installation options.

Separate switches from other command-line elements, including other switches, with spaces.

The syntax for a switch consists of a forward slash (**/**) immediately followed by a character or string — for example, **/q** or **/quiet**. Typing a space on both sides of a switch separates that switch from other command-line elements. You can use one or more switches in a single command line, but be sure to separate them with spaces as you would do for any other command-line element.

This guide displays parameters in italics to distinguish them from switches.

Some switches have *parameters*, which let you tweak the settings. In fact, some switches let you use multiple parameters for the same switch. If you do not specify any parameters, the switch uses its default settings.

Do not type a space between a switch and its parameters or between the parameters in one switch.

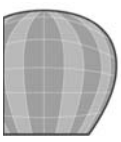
To use a parameter, simply type the parameter immediately after the switch. Do not type a space between a switch and its parameters or between the parameters in one switch.

To customize a command line for installing the software, ask yourself the following questions:

- How much of the setup interface do I want users to see?
- Do I want to create an installation log?

For a list of all command-line switches for Microsoft Windows Installer, see the Microsoft website.

For a complete list of command-line switches available for the software, see "What are the available command-line switches?" on page 58.



After installation with the **/q** *switch, it is normal for the licensing agreement to appear the first time that users run the application on their workstations.*

Errors are logged to the default user's temporary folder.

You can use the **/quiet** *switch as an alternative to* **/q*n***.

You can use the **/passive** *switch as an alternative to* **/q*b***.

The **/q** *switch can be used to create a server image, but only if you proceed with extreme caution.*

When citing the path, do not use an ending backslash (\ ).

If you want to speed up the installation of the software by disabling log-file creation, you can modify the **ICA.LogOptions** *property of the* ***Setup.xml*** *file. For information, see "Can I customize the setup fileset on the server image?" on page 72.*

How much of the setup interface do I want users to see?

The **/q** switch can be used to restrict the amount of the user interface that appears during installation. You can use the switch to prevent users from entering their own registration information, to help enforce specific installation options, or even to perform *silent installations*, in which no user interface is visible during the setup.

The **/q** switch can be used in conjunction with one of the following parameters:

- ***n*** — The user does not see the user interface during installation. Errors are recorded in a log file. (For more information, see "Do I want to create an installation log?" on page 32.) This is the default parameter.
- ***b*** — The user sees only a progress bar and a **Cancel** button. If the user pushes the **Cancel** button, the installation is rolled back.
- ***b!*** — The user sees only a progress bar and cannot cancel the installation.
- ***b+*** — The user sees only a progress bar and a **Cancel** button. If the user pushes the **Cancel** button, the installation is immediately rolled back. (The user is not prompted to confirm the cancellation request.)
- ***r*** — The user sees a progress bar, along with a page containing information about the installation. The user can choose to cancel the installation.
- ***f*** — The user sees the full user interface.

Here is a sample command line that suppresses the user interface during installation and records any errors in a log file:

```
Setup.exe /qn
```

or

```
Setup.exe /quiet
```

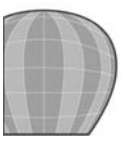
Although you can use the **/q** switch to create a server image, you must proceed with extreme caution to avoid suppressing any registration prompts for the software. In this scenario, you can preset the destination of the installation files by including the public property **TARGETDIR="<*path*>"** in your command line. For information on creating a server image, see Chapter 3.

Do I want to create an installation log?

Use the **/l** switch if you want to log general information about the installation to a log file with the specified path and filename. If you do not specify a path and filename, the log file is created in the current user's temporary ("**Temp**") folder.

The parameters available for the **/l** switch are as follows:

- ***i*** — logs status messages



- **w** — logs nonfatal warnings
- **e** — logs all error messages
- **a** — logs initiated actions
- **r** — logs action-specific records
- **u** — logs user requests
- **m** — logs error messages about out-of-memory warnings or fatal exits
- **o** — logs error messages resulting from insufficient hard disk space during installation to a server
- **p** — logs terminal properties
- **v** — logs very detailed information
- ***** — applies all parameters except **v** and **x**, recording all information in a single log file


You can use the **/log** *switch as an alternative to* **/l***.

The default parameters for the **/l** switch are ***iwearmo***. Here is a sample command line that uses the **/l** switch with its default parameters:

```
Setup.exe /l
```


Quotation marks ensure that the path is read as a single unit, particularly if it contains spaces.

If you want to specify a path for the log file, you must type a space after the **/l** switch followed by the path in quotation marks:

```
Setup.exe /l "<path>"
```

The following sample command line uses the default parameters of the **/l** switch to log installation information to the file **C:\install.txt** during installation:

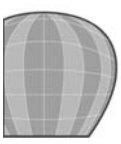
```
Setup.exe /l "C:\install.txt"
```

You can use the **/q** and **/l** switches together. The following sample command line uses the **/q** switch to suppress the user interface during installation and record errors in the log file specified by the **/l** switch:

```
Setup.exe /qn /l "C:\Logs\My_Log.txt"
```

Step 3: Refine the installation with public properties

Finally, to refine the installation of the software on the workstations, you can use public properties — command-line elements that are shared outside the application. When you deploy software by using command lines, you can use public properties to set the values of various installation properties (such as the information found in the **Customer information** and **Choose destination location** dialog boxes). You can also use public properties to specify the installation type and the features to be installed.



Be sure to use spaces to separate public properties from other command-line elements (including other public properties).

Use quotation marks around any value that contains spaces to ensure it is "read" as a single unit.

Additional information on the use of public properties is available from the MSDN developer program.

Public properties are case-sensitive; they must be typed in capital letters, and they cannot contain spaces. To use a public property in a command line, you must type the name of the public property in capital letters, followed directly by an equals sign (=), followed directly by the desired value.

Values are also case-sensitive, but they can contain both uppercase and lowercase letters. A value can be a text string (such as a feature name) or a number. It's a good idea to use quotation marks around a value so that it is "read" as a single unit, particularly if that value contains spaces.

By combining public properties, you can successfully customize the installed software to accomplish various tasks.

- How do I prevent the setup from checking the system requirements?
- How do I apply MST files?
- How do I specify customer information?
- How do I customize the destination of the installation files?
- How do I specify which shortcuts are installed on the Start menu?
- How do I specify where extra content is located on the server?
- How do I specify how features are installed?
- How do I specify whether to allow automatic updates?
- How do I specify whether to reboot after installation?

For an at-a-glance list of all available public properties, see "What are the available public properties?" on page 59.

How do I prevent the setup from checking the system requirements?

By default, the setup checks whether the workstations meet the minimum system requirements for the software (as listed on page 12). If you want to suppress this check, use the following public property:

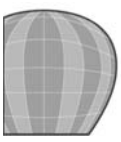
- **IGNORE_LAUNCH_CONDITIONS=1**

How do I apply MST files?

If you have used a third-party product to create a Microsoft transformation (MST) file for customizing the software (see "What are MST files?" on page 18), you must refer to the MST file from within your command line. First, store the MST file on the server image. Then, build a command line that pairs the **TRANSFORMS** property with that MST file, as demonstrated by the following syntax (where ***<MST>*** is the filename of the MST file):

```
Setup.exe TRANSFORMS="<MST>"
```

If the MST file is not in the same folder as **Setup.exe**, ***<MST>*** must specify the full path and filename of the MST file.



By default, the MST file is applied to the **Setup.msi** file for the setup (see "What is Setup.msi?" on page 15). If you want to apply an MST file to a different MSI file, you must use the following syntax (where ***<MSI>*** is the filename of the MSI file, not including its extension; and where ***<MST>*** is the filename of the MST file, including its extension):

```
Setup.exe TRANSFORMS_<MSI>="<MST>"
```

If the MST file is not in the same folder as the MSI file, ***<MST>*** must specify the full path and filename of the MST file.

For example, to apply **my_draw.mst** to **Draw.msi** (in the same folder), you would use the following syntax:

```
Setup.exe TRANSFORMS_Draw="my_draw.mst"
```

To apply **MyTransform.mst** to **PHOTO-PAINT.msi** (in the same folder), you would use the following syntax:

```
Setup.exe TRANSFORMS_PHOTO-PAINT="MyTransform.mst"
```

If you have trouble applying your MST file, do the following:

- Check the syntax of your command line, particularly the path to the MST file.
- Check your permissions.
- Make sure that the MST file was created correctly.
- Check the associated MSI files.

For additional help with MST files, contact Corel Support Services (www.corel.com/support); please note that charges will apply.

How do I specify customer information?

To install the software, you must provide the setup with customer information. You can use any of the following public properties to input this information into the **Customer information** dialog box:

- **USERNAME="*<user name>*"** — specifies the user name
- **SERIALNUMBER="*<serial number>*"** — specifies the serial number

How do I customize the destination of the installation files?

You cannot use the **INSTALLDIR** *property when creating a server image.*

When deploying software from the server image to the workstations, you can set the destination of the installation files (as in the **Choose destination location** dialog box) by using the following public property:

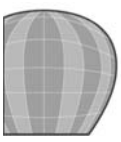
- **INSTALLDIR="*<path>*"**

When citing the path, do not use an ending backslash (\ ).

For best results, do not end the path with a backslash (\ ).

How do I specify which shortcuts are installed on the Start menu?

As explained on page 11, Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 includes CorelDRAW Graphics Suite X5.



By default, Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 installs its shortcuts in the **Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5** folder on the Windows **Start** menu. However, when deploying the software to the workstations, you can customize this behavior.

To install shortcuts in both the **Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5** folder and the **CorelDRAW Graphics Suite X5** folder on the **Start** menu, use the following public property:

ALLSHORTCUTS=1

To install shortcuts in only the **CorelDRAW Graphics Suite X5** folder on the **Start** menu, use the following public property:

CGSSHORTCUTS=1

How do I specify where extra content is located on the server?

You can give users access to the extra content from the Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 DVD by copying the content files to a shared location on the server. For important details, see "How do I provide access to extra content?" on page 25.

To configure access to this server location, you can edit the associated registry settings (also described on page 24), or you can use the following public property:

- **CLIPARTSOURCEDIR="*<path>*"** — specifies the server location of the content files

When citing the path, do not use an ending backslash (\ ).

For best results, do not end the path with a backslash (\ ).

How do I specify how features are installed?

When performing a basic installation (by using the **/qb** switch) or a silent installation (by using the **/qn** switch) as discussed on page 32, you may want to specify how some or all features are installed. To do this, you specify each desired feature as a value of the appropriate public property. If you want to combine features in a single value, separate them with commas (but no spaces).

For a list of available features, see page 63.

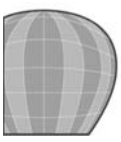
For a list of the features that are available to the software, see "What are the available features?" on page 63.

Specifying a parent feature does not include its child features; you must individually specify each desired feature.

Please note that some "parent" features have "child" features that are stored under them. Specifying a parent feature does not include its child features; you must individually specify each desired feature.

Here are the public properties that you can use to specify how features are installed:

- **ADDLOCAL=*<feature name>*** — installs the feature to the workstation. To install all features to the workstation, use **ADDLOCAL=ALL**.



Running files from the network is not recommended for networks with slow connections.

Not all features can be set to run from the network. For details on each available feature, see "What are the available features?" on page 63.

- **ADDSOURCE=<*feature name*>** — sets the feature to run from the network. To set all features to run from the network, use **ADDSOURCE=ALL**.

By using these public properties, you can specify how you want to install individual features. Unspecified features are installed only if they are required.

Please note that not all features can be set to run from the network. For details on each available feature, see "What are the available features?" on page 63.

Let's say, for example, that you want to locally install only the files that are required to run Corel DESIGNER, CorelDRAW, and Corel PHOTO-PAINT. In this case, you'd use the following syntax:

```
ADDLOCAL=Designer,Draw,PP
```

or

```
ADDLOCAL=DePFiles,DrPFiles,PPPFiles
```

To instead set Corel DESIGNER, CorelDRAW, and Corel PHOTO-PAINT to run from the network, you'd use the following syntax:

```
ADDSOURCE=Designer,Draw,PP
```

or

```
ADDSOURCE=DePFiles,DrPFiles,PPPFiles
```

You can combine the **ADDLOCAL** and **ADDSOURCE** public properties in the same command line. This technique lets you simultaneously set some specific features to install locally and other specific features to run from the network.

For example, let's say that you want to locally install only the files that are required to run Corel DESIGNER, CorelDRAW, and Corel PHOTO-PAINT, and that you want set the user guide to run from the network. In this case, you'd use the following syntax:

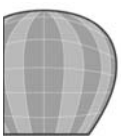
```
ADDLOCAL=Designer,Draw,PP ADDSOURCE=UseGuide
```

or

```
ADDLOCAL=DePFiles,DrPFiles,PPPFiles ADDSOURCE=UseGuide
```

Please note, however, that applications are always installed to the same location. If you specify some applications to install locally and others to run from the network, the first public property specified is the one that determines the location of all installed applications.

For example, the following syntax sets both CorelDRAW and Corel PHOTO-PAINT to install locally, because the local installation is specified first:



ADDLOCAL=Draw ADDSOURCE=PP

or

ADDLOCAL=DrPFiles ADDSOURCE=PPPFiles

However, the following syntax sets both CorelDRAW and Corel PHOTO-PAINT to run from the network, because the run-from-network installation is specified first:

ADDSOURCE=Draw ADDLOCAL=PP

or

ADDSOURCE=DrPFiles ADDLOCAL=PPPFiles

Dynamic language switching also affects registry keys. For information, see "How do I provide dynamic language switching?" on page 25.

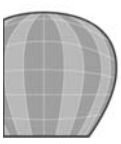
You can also specify the language of the user interface for the software. (If you don't specify a language, then the language of the operating system becomes the default user-interface language of the software.) If you want to provide multiple user-interface languages, you can set up dynamic language switching.

When you install a language, its writing tools are automatically installed (if available) as long you install a program file with it. The selection of languages you can implement depends on the license you have purchased.

To make a user-interface language available, you must install the feature for that language module:

- **BP** — displays a check box for installing the Brazilian Portuguese user interface at startup, and installs the Brazilian Portuguese writing tools
- **CS** — displays a check box for installing the Chinese (Simplified) user interface at startup
- **CT** — displays a check box for installing the Chinese (Traditional) user interface at startup
- **CZ** — displays a check box for installing the Czech user interface at startup, and installs the Czech writing tools
- **DE** — displays a check box for installing the German user interface at startup, and installs the German writing tools
- **EN** — displays a check box for installing the English user interface at startup, and installs the English writing tools
- **ES** — displays a check box for installing the Spanish user interface at startup, and installs the Spanish writing tools
- **FR** — displays a check box for installing the French user interface at startup, and installs the French writing tools
- **IT** — displays a check box for installing the Italian user interface at startup, and installs the Italian writing tools
- **KR** — displays a check box for installing the Korean user interface at startup
- **JP** — displays a check box for installing the Japanese user interface at startup
- **MA** — displays a check box for installing the Hungarian user interface at startup

Corel DESIGNER and Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration support only German, English, and French. The remaining components of the software suite support the additional languages listed here.



- **NL** — displays a check box for installing the Dutch user interface at startup, and installs the Dutch writing tools
- **PL** — displays a check box for installing the Polish user interface at startup, and installs the Polish writing tools
- **RU** — displays a check box for installing the Russian user interface at startup, and installs the Russian writing tools
- **SU** — displays a check box for installing the Finnish user interface at startup, and installs the Finnish writing tools
- **SV** — displays a check box for installing the Swedish user interface at startup, and installs the Swedish writing tools
- **TR** — displays a check box for installing the Turkish user interface at startup, and installs the Turkish writing tools

So, for example, let's say that you want to locally install only the files that are required to run Corel DESIGNER, CorelDRAW, and Corel PHOTO-PAINT; the writing tools; and the language modules for English, French, and German. In this case, you'd use the following syntax:

```
ADDLOCAL=Designer,Draw,PP,WTools,EN,FR,DE
```

or

```
ADDLOCAL=DePFiles,DrPFiles,PPPFiles,WTools,EN,FR,DE
```

How do I specify whether to allow automatic updates?

The property for controlling whether to allow for automatic updates (and in-product messaging) on the workstations is **ALLOW_PRODUCTUPDATES**. You can use this property only when creating the server image.

Allowing automatic updates for workstations that run features from the network, or that do not have access to the Internet, is not recommended.

To enable automatic updates (and in-product messaging), specify **ALLOW_PRODUCTUPDATES=1**, as in the following example:

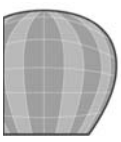
```
Setup.exe ALLOW_PRODUCTUPDATES=1
```

To turn off automatic updates (but not in-product messaging), specify either **ALLOW_PRODUCTUPDATES=0** or nothing at all. (Remember: By default, automatic updates are not enabled for workstations installed from a server image.)

For additional information on updating the software, see "How do I update the software?" on page 52.

How do I specify whether to reboot after installation?

The **REBOOT** property allows you to specify whether users are prompted to reboot after installation. The **REBOOT** property is used with one of the following values:



- **Force** (or **F**) — always prompts for a reboot after installation. If the user interface has been suppressed, then the computer is automatically rebooted after installation.
- **Suppress** (or **S**)— reboots automatically after installation. If a reboot is required during installation, the user is prompted to reboot unless the user interface has been suppressed (in which case, the computer is automatically rebooted).
- **ReallySuppress** (or **R**)— suppresses all reboots and all reboot prompts, both during and after installation

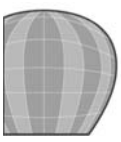
You can also use the following switches as alternatives to the **REBOOT** public property:

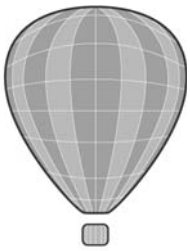
- **/forcerestart** — same as **REBOOT=Force**
- **/promptrestart** — same as **REBOOT=Suppress**
- **/norestart** — same as **REBOOT=ReallySuppress**

How do I run my command line?

As you can imagine, your final command line could end up looking quite complex.

So, now that you know how to assemble command lines, how do you use them to deploy the software to the workstations? Some network administrators choose to create a "batch file" that runs the command line. However, for best results, it is recommended that you use your command line to either pull (see Chapter 5) or push (see Chapter 6) the software to the workstations.





Chapter 5
Pulling the software to the workstations

After deploying the software to the workstations, you can, at any time, repair the installations (to install missing files, shortcuts, and registry entries, or to replace corrupted items) or modify the installations (to add or remove features). For more information, see Chapter 7.

After you create a server image of Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 that meets the needs of your organization (see Chapter 3), you are ready to deploy the software to the workstations.

This chapter shows you how to empower users to install (or "pull") the software to their own workstations. For information on using third-party technologies to "push" the software to the workstations on the users' behalf, see Chapter 6.

This chapter answers the following questions:

- How can I best prepare for pull installation?
- How do users pull the software?

How can I best prepare for pull installation?

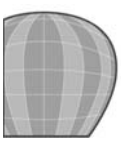
Before you begin deploying the software, verify the minimum requirements and user-access rights of the workstations. For workgroup-based (rather than domain-based) networks, it is also highly recommended that you map the workstations to the server image, configure the workstations to log in to the server location at startup, and upgrade to the latest version of Microsoft Windows Installer on all workstations.

Before users can pull the software to their workstations, you must do the following:

- Make sure that each workstation meets the minimum requirements for the software (see page 12).
- Make sure that each workstation user has administrator-level access to the workstation and read-only access to the server image (see page 13).
- Properly configure any Group Policy Objects that you want to use to deploy the software (see page 71).

In addition, it is highly recommended that workstation users map to the server image and set their workstations to log in to that server location at startup. Performing this step ensures that users are always connected to the server image.

It is also recommended that you verify that all workstations are running the latest version of Microsoft Windows Installer.



How do users pull the software?

Users pull the software to their workstations by initiating the setup for the server image.

The following procedure describes how to pull a default installation to a workstation.

The degree of user interaction required by the setup depends on how you've customized the server image and the deployment process. The following procedure describes how to pull a default installation to a workstation.

To pull Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 to a workstation

1 Browse to the location of the server image.

2 Double-click **Setup.exe**.

If prompted, choose the installation language from the list box.

If the **Minimum system requirements** dialog box appears, click **Continue** to confirm that you are aware of the recommended minimum system requirements for the product.

The setup cancels if you do not accept the terms in the license agreement.

3 Read the license agreement in its entirety. To agree to its terms and continue the installation, enable the **I accept the terms in the license agreement** check box, and click **Next**.

4 Type your user name, and click **Next**.

5 Click **Typical installation** to install the software by using the default settings for the server image, or click **Custom installation** to modify the installation by taking the additional steps that follow.

6 On the **Programs** page, specify the applications and application features that you want to install by doing the following:

- Disable the check boxes that correspond to any applications that you do not want to install.
- In the **Includes** list for each application, disable the check boxes that correspond to any application features that you do not want to install.

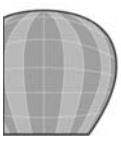
7 On the **Features** page, specify the features and subfeatures that you want to install by doing the following:

- Enable the check boxes that correspond to any features that you want to install.
- In the **Includes** list for each feature, enable the check boxes that correspond to any subfeatures that you want to install.

8 On the **Options** page, do any of the following:

You cannot change the destination of application files if the server image is configured to run the workstation installations from the network.

- Specify where to install the software. To change the default location, type a path in the **Path** box, or click **Change** and browse to the desired location. (NOTE: The destination path is limited to 70 characters.)

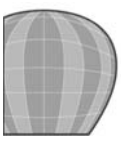


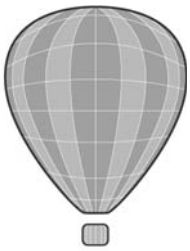
- Enable the **Run programs from the network** check box if you want to run the software from the network.
- Enable the **Install desktop shortcuts** check box if you want application shortcuts to appear on your desktop.

9 Review your settings.

Click **Reset** to restore the default settings.

10 Click **Install now** to begin copying the files to the workstation.





Chapter 6
Pushing the software to the workstations

Before you begin pushing the software to the workstations, read and follow the instructions in "How can I best prepare for pull installation?" on page 41.

For best results in deploying Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 to your workstations, it is recommended that you have the users themselves install (or "pull") the software (as explained in Chapter 5).

However, it is possible to "push" the software from the server image to the workstations by using one of the following:

- **a batch file**, which can be set to run any command line that you build by following the instructions in Chapter 4
- **a Group Policy Object**, which can be set up by following the instructions in the section "Can I deploy the software by using a Group Policy Object?" on page 71
- **a third-party push technology**, three of which are covered in this chapter

For complete information on using a third-party push technology, please refer to the manufacturer's documentation.

For many administrators, using a third-party push technology is the preferred push method. Although not every push technology can be addressed in this guide, nor can any third-party product be thoroughly tested and documented by Corel, the information in this chapter should get you started on choosing the best push method for your organization.

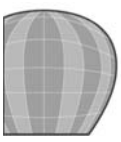
This chapter answers the following questions:

- How do I deploy the software with Microsoft System Center Configuration Manager?
- How do I deploy the software with Microsoft Systems Management Server?
- How do I deploy the software with IntelliMirror?
- How do I deploy the software with Novell ZENworks Desktop Management?

Offered here are suggested techniques for using this third-party push technology with Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5. For complete information on using a third-party push technology, please refer to the manufacturer's documentation.

How do I deploy the software with Microsoft System Center Configuration Manager?

At the time of this writing, Corel has verified support for Microsoft® System Center Configuration Manager (SCCM) only insofar as its Microsoft Systems Management Server (SMS) components. For information on using SMS with Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5, see the section that follows.



For complete information on using SCCM, please see the Microsoft website.

Offered here are suggested techniques for using this third-party push technology with Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5. For complete information on using a third-party push technology, please refer to the manufacturer's documentation.

How do I deploy the software with Microsoft Systems Management Server?

Microsoft Systems Management Server stores deployment information in a package and uses an advertisement of that package to carry out the deployment.

For deployment to the workstations on a "per-system" basis through the use of package definition (SMS) files (or "packages"), Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 supports the use of Microsoft Systems Management Server 2003. A package stores the information needed to deploy the software, while an advertisement uses that package to carry out the deployment.

This section explains the basics of creating packages and advertisements. For more detailed help, please refer to your resource kit for Microsoft Systems Management Server. You may also want to follow the recommendations posted on the Microsoft website; however, these instructions have not been tested with Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 and should be used at your discretion.

How do I create a package with Microsoft Systems Management Server?

Microsoft Systems Management Server lets you create a package from an existing SMS file for Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5, to provide users with full interaction with the setup by using the **Setup.exe** file.

Alternatively, you can create a package without using an existing SMS file.

Modifying the setup by using the SMS 2.0 Installer is not recommended or supported.

To create a package by using an existing SMS file

1. In the SMS Administrator Console, click to choose a database, and then open its tree.
2. In the database tree, click **Packages**.
3. Click **Action** ▸ **New** ▸ **Package from definition**.

   A wizard appears.
4. In the **Package definition** window, click **Browse**, navigate to the **cdg15\administrator** folder on the server image, and choose the SMS file for the language that you are installing.
5. In the **Source files** window, enable the **Always obtain files from a source directory** option.

6 In the **Source directory** window, enable the **Network path (UNC name)** option, and click **Browse** to choose the root folder of the server image.

7 When prompted, review your choices, and then click **Finish**.

The package is created; it is now displayed in the tree under **Packages**.

8 In the **Packages** tree, click the package you created, and make sure that you have set a distribution point for it.

9 In the **Packages** tree, click the package you created, click **Action ▸ New ▸ Program**, and set up the package for automated minimum installation.

10 Enter the relevant information.

- On the **General** page, the command-line **`Setup.exe`** appears by default. In the **Start in** box, type either the UNC path or the drive path of the location on the server where the source files will be found: for example, **`\\server\path`**..
- Set the security.

When you click **OK**, the program is created. You are now ready to create an advertisement from the package.

To create a package without using an existing SMS file

1 In the SMS Administrator Console, click to choose a database, and then open its tree.

2 In the database tree, click **Packages**.

3 Click **Action ▸ New ▸ Package**.

A dialog box appears, allowing you to add your information about the distribution package.

4 On the **General** page, enter the required data.

5 On the **Data source** page, if you want to choose a source, enable the **This package contains source files** check box and set the source folder.

6 On the **Data access** page, set your distribution points.

7 Enter any other data you want, and click **OK**.

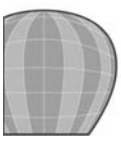
The package is created; it is now displayed in the tree under **Packages**.

8 In the **Packages** tree, click the package you've created, and then open its tree.

9 Click **Action ▸ New ▸ Program**.

10 Enter the relevant information.

Remember to specify the **`START IN`** *location of the server image; this indicates the location from which to run the* ***Setup.exe*** *file. Otherwise, the command line runs* ***Setup.exe*** *from the workstation location, not the shared server location.*



- On the **General** page, be sure to enter the desired command line in the **Command line** box. For information on assembling command lines, see Chapter 4.
- Set the security.

When you click **OK**, the program is created. You are now ready to create an advertisement from the package.

How do I create an advertisement?

After you have created your package, you must create an advertisement for it so that you can deploy the software to the workstations with the settings specified in the package.

Deploying the advertisement is handled by the SMS server.

To create an advertisement

1. In the SMS Administrator Console, click **Advertisements** in the tree, and then click **Action** ▸ **New** ▸ **Advertisement**.
2. On the **General** page, enter the required data.
3. On the **Schedule** and **Security** pages, enter any required data, and then click **OK**.

   The advertisement is created.

How do I deploy the software with IntelliMirror?

Offered here are suggested techniques for using this third-party push technology with Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5. For complete information on using a third-party push technology, please refer to the manufacturer's documentation.

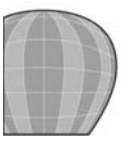
Before you begin, it is highly recommended that you verify that all workstations are running the latest version of Microsoft Windows Installer.

For deployment to the workstations, Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 supports the use of the IntelliMirror technology, which is part of the Windows Server 2003 operating system.

Please note, however, that "per-user" installatations are not supported.

To make deployment with IntelliMirror as easy as possible, Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 provides a ZAP file, which contains the software-installation settings required by Microsoft Windows Installer. You can find this ZAP file on the Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 DVD at **Setup\CGS15\Administrator**, or on the server image at **cdg15\administrator**.

For complete details on using IntelliMirror, please see the Microsoft website.



Offered here are suggested techniques for using this third-party push technology with Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5. For complete information on using a third-party push technology, please refer to the manufacturer's documentation.

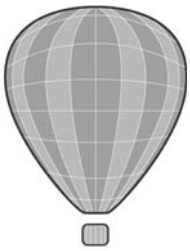
How do I deploy the software with Novell ZENworks Desktop Management?

For deployment to the workstations, Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 supports the use of Novell ZENworks Desktop Management. In previous versions of CorelDRAW Technical Suite, this process involved creating a package from the **Setup.exe** file and then deploying that package to the workstations. However, Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 adds support for creating packages from the **Setup.msi** file. For more information, see "Can I deploy the software by using the msiexec.exe file?" on page 69.

For best results when deploying the software by using Novell ZENworks Desktop Management, do the following:

- In Novell ZENworks Desktop Management, set the package to display the full user-interface level. If you want to customize the user-interface level of the installation, you must apply the **CHAINER_CMD** public property to **Setup.msi**. For more information, see "How do I use the msiexec.exe file in deployment scenarios?" on page 70.
- If you are providing more than one package, give each one a descriptive name so that users can easily choose the one they want.
- Make sure that the workstations have enough hard disk space to store the installation and its future updates.
- Make sure that the workstations are not running virus checkers or any other applications that may interfere with the setup.
- Make sure that the workstations are using the latest versions of Microsoft Windows Installer.

For complete details on using Novell ZENworks Desktop Management, please consult its product documentation, or see the Novell website.



Chapter 7
Maintaining the software

To keep your network running in top shape, it's important to know how to repair, modify, and update your workstation installations of Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5.

When you need to upgrade to the next version of the software, you must know how to cleanly remove the previous version from the network.

This chapter answers the following questions:

- How do I repair the software?
- How do I modify the software?
- How do I update the software?
- How do I remove the software?

Some procedures in this chapter require the use of command lines. For detailed information on using command lines, see Chapter 4.

Some procedures in this chapter require the use of command lines. For detailed information on using command lines, see Chapter 4.

How do I repair the software?

Repairing Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 lets you install missing files, shortcuts, and registry entries, or replace corrupted items. You can repair a single installation of the software by using the Windows Control Panel for the workstation, or you can repair multiple installations simultaneously by using a command line.

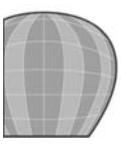
How do I repair the software by using the Windows Control Panel?

You can use the Windows Control Panel to repair a single workstation installation of Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5.

To repair the software by using the Windows Control Panel

1 On the workstation, click **Start** ▸ **Control Panel** on the Windows taskbar.

2 Do one of the following:



- In Windows 7 and Windows Vista, click **Programs | Uninstall a program** (or click **Programs and features** if you are using the Classic view of the Control Panel).
- In Windows XP, double-click **Add or remove programs**.

3 Choose **Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5** from the list, and then click **Uninstall/Change** (for Windows 7 or Windows Vista) or **Change/Remove** (for Windows XP).

4 Enable the **Repair** option, and then click **Repair**.

5 Follow the instructions that appear.

*To repair a workstation installation of Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration, choose **Deep Exploration 6 CE** from the list.*

How do I repair the software by using a command line?

You can use a command line to repair multiple workstation installations of Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 simultaneously.

You can also use a command line to remove installed features.

For more information on using command lines, see Chapter 4.

What is the command-line syntax for repairing the software?

To repair multiple workstation installations of the software by using the server image, you can build a command line that combines the **Setup.exe** file with either the **/f** switch or the **REINSTALL** and **REINSTALLMODE** public properties.

*You cannot use the **/f** switch together with the **REINSTALL** or **REINSTALLMODE** public properties — or with any other public property.*

The **/f** switch uses the following command-line syntax:

```
Setup.exe /f
```

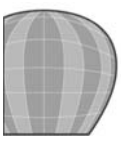
*The default parameters for the **/f** switch are **oums**.*

The **/f** switch can be customized with the following parameters:

- ***p*** — reinstalls any missing files
- ***o*** — reinstalls any missing files, as well as any files for which an older version is installed
- ***e*** — reinstalls any missing files, as well as any files for which an equal or older version is installed
- ***d*** — reinstalls any missing files, as well as any files for which a different version is installed
- ***a*** — reinstalls all files
- ***u*** — rewrites all required user-specific registry entries (that is, the **HKEY_CURRENT_USER** and **HKEY_USERS** keys)
- ***m*** — rewrites all required computer-specific registry entries (that is, the **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE** and **HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT** keys)
- ***s*** — overwrites all existing shortcuts
- ***v*** — runs from the source files and re-caches the local package

*Do not use the **v** parameter for the first installation of an application or feature.*

If you want greater control over how the software is repaired, you can use the following public properties instead of the **/f** switch:



The default conditions for the **REINSTALLMODE** *public property are* ***oums****.*

- **REINSTALL=<*feature name*>** — reinstalls only the specified features. It is recommended that you reinstall all features (value **ALL**) unless you have a specific reason not to do so.
- **REINSTALLMODE=<*condition*>** — specifies the type of reinstallation to perform. It is recommended that you use this property in conjunction with **REINSTALL**. The conditions for this property are the same as the parameters for the **/f** switch.

The command-line syntax for these public properties is as follows:

```
Setup.exe REINSTALL=<feature name>
REINSTALLMODE=<condition>
```

The following sample command line automatically reinstalls all features. The use of the **/q*b*** switch displays only a progress bar and a **Cancel** button, and the use of the **/l*e*** switch logs all error messages to **C:\Logs\repair.txt**.

```
Setup.exe REINSTALL=ALL /qb /le "C:\Logs\repair.txt"
```

The following sample command line automatically reinstalls all features and specifies that the reinstallation run from the source files and re-cache the local package, reinstall missing and outdated files, rewrite all required user-specific and computer-specific registry entries, and overwrite all existing shortcuts. The use of the **/q*b*** switch displays only a progress bar and a **Cancel** button, and the use of the **/l*e*** switch logs all error messages to **C:\Logs\repair.txt**.

```
Setup.exe REINSTALL=ALL REINSTALLMODE=voums /qb
/le "C:\Logs\repair.txt"
```

What is the command-line syntax for removing installed features?

You can also use a command line to remove one or more installed features from a workstation. To do this, you use the **REMOVE=<*feature name*>** public property.

For a list of available features, see "What are the available features?" on page 63.

Although the **REMOVE** *property can be used in conjunction with* **ADDLOCAL=ALL** *or* **ADDSOURCE=ALL***, you cannot use it to specify features that you have not already installed.*

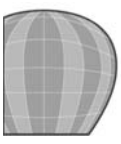
How do I modify the software?

Described elsewhere in this chapter are the procedures for repairing or removing installed features or entire installations.

You can use the Windows Control Panel to modify a single workstation installation of Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5. Modifying the software lets you change which application features are installed by adding or removing features.

To modify the software by using the Windows Control Panel

1 On the workstation, click **Start** ▸ **Control Panel** on the Windows taskbar.



2 Do one of the following:
   - In Windows 7 and Windows Vista, click **Programs | Uninstall a program** (or click **Programs and features** if you are using the Classic view of the Control Panel).
   - In Windows XP, double-click **Add or remove programs**.
3 Choose **Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5** from the list, and then click **Uninstall/Change** (for Windows 7 or Windows Vista) or **Change/Remove** (for Windows XP).
4 Enable the **Modify** option, and then click **Next**.
5 Follow the instructions that appear.

*To modify a workstation installation of Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration, choose **Deep Exploration 6 CE** from the list.*

How do I update the software?

*In this guide, "**Patch.exe**" refers to the name of the executable file for the patch, although the actual filename varies with each patch.*

Corel periodically releases Microsoft patch (MSP) files, or "patches," for its products. Installing patches helps keep the software up-to-date.

A service pack is typically an executable file that combines multiple patches to make a major update to the software. One MSP file is included for each MSI file (see "What is Setup.msi?" on page 15) to be updated.

In this guide, "**Patch.exe**" refers to the name of the executable file for the patch, although the actual filename varies with each patch.

How do I locate available patches?

Many network administrators keep their software up-to-date by monitoring the website for Corel Support Services (www.corel.com/support). When a patch is made available, these administrators download it and carry out the patching process themselves (as documented in "How do I apply patches?" on page 52).

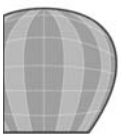
Installing the update feature to workstations that run features from the network, or that do not have access to the Internet, is not recommended.

If you prefer, Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 can be configured to use an automatic-update feature to detect when patches are available; however, you must enable this update feature on the server image if you want to make it available on the workstations that install from that server image. For information on using a command line to customize whether the update feature is made available to workstations, see "How do I specify whether to allow automatic updates?" on page 39.

How do I apply patches?

Be sure to download the patch to an accessible location on the server.

After locating and downloading a patch, you can apply it to the server image and then use the new server image to deploy the updated software to the workstations.



The Readme file for the patch explains which features require updating.

To apply patches, you use command lines. For more information on command lines, see Chapter 4.

From within the command line, you can access the basic help for the patching process by using the following syntax:

```
Patch.exe /?
```

However, detailed instructions follow.

How do I apply a patch to the server image?

Corel will provide patches for any updates to the Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration software that is included in Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5. However, the process of applying a Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration patch to the server image may differ from the process described here. For guidance, please refer to the documentation for the patch.

You can apply the patch directly to the server image, or you can control the patching process by extracting the patch files before applying them.

To apply the patch directly to the server image, use a command line that includes the executable file for the patch and the **/a** switch. Follow the instructions given in "To create a server image" on page 22, but change **Setup.exe** to the filename for the patch:

```
Patch.exe /a
```

If desired, you can include the path to the server image:

```
Patch.exe /a "<path to server image>"
```

*If no target location is specified, the patch files are extracted to the **Temp** folder.*

To control the process of patching the server image, you can extract the patch files before applying them. To extract the patch files to a target location, use the following command-line syntax:

```
Patch.exe /extract_all "<path to target location>"
```

To apply the extracted patch files to the server image, use the following command-line syntax:

```
Setup.exe /a
```

If desired, you can include the path to the server image:

```
Setup.exe /a "<path to server image>"
```

You can also include an **/l** switch (see page 32) if you want to create an installation log.

For best results, apply all the extracted patch files to the server image.

If you choose to extract the patch files, it is important that you apply all of them to the server image. Applying only some of the patch files may cause the deployed software to function incorrectly.

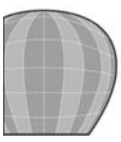
How do I deploy a patched server image to the workstations?

After applying the patch to the server image, you are ready to deploy the patched server image to the workstations.

*Setting the **REINSTALL** public property to **ALL** ensures that all features are updated.*

To update the workstations, use the following command-line syntax:

```
Setup.exe REINSTALL=ALL
```



For applying a patch to the workstations, the recommended set of conditions for the **REINSTALLMODE** *public property is* ***vdm****.*

You can include a **/q** switch (see "How much of the setup interface do I want users to see?" on page 32) if you want to control how much of the user interface is displayed.

You can include an **/l** switch (see page 32) if you want to create an installation log.

You can include the **REINSTALLMODE** public property (see "What is the command-line syntax for repairing the software?" on page 50) if you want to specify one or more reinstallation conditions. The default conditions for the **REINSTALLMODE** property — ***oums*** — are used if the property is not explicitly stated in the command line, or if no conditions are specified for it. However, the **v** condition should be used with workstations that run from the network, to ensure that the reinstallation process also runs from the network; also, the default option **u** resets all user settings to the default. For these reasons, the recommended set of conditions is ***vdm***.

Finally, you can include the **REBOOT** public property (see page 39) if you want to specify whether to reboot the workstation after applying the patch to it.

The following sample command line patches the workstations, logging all error messages to **C:\Install Log\Patch Service Pack.txt**:

```
Setup.exe /le "C:\Install Log\Patch Service Pack.txt"
REINSTALL=ALL REINSTALLMODE=vdm
```

The following sample command line patches the workstations, displaying no user interface:

```
Setup.exe /qn REINSTALL=ALL REINSTALLMODE=vdm
```

The following sample command line patches the workstations, displaying only a progress bar and a **Cancel** button:

```
Setup.exe /qb REINSTALL=ALL REINSTALLMODE=vdm
```

The following sample command line patches the workstations, suppressing their reboot:

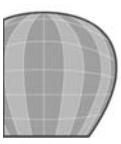
```
Setup.exe REINSTALL=ALL REINSTALLMODE=vdm
REBOOT=ReallySuppress
```

How do I silently apply and deploy a patch?

If desired, you can silently apply the patch to the server image and silently deploy it to the workstations by using the following command line:

```
Patch.exe /s
```

However, for best results, it is recommended that you apply and deploy the patch yourself, as previously described.



How do I remove the software?

You can remove Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 from your network. Cleanly uninstalling the software is crucial when the time comes to upgrade to the next version of the product.

You can remove a single installation of the software by using the Windows Control Panel for the workstation, or you can remove multiple installations simultaneously by using a command line.

How do I remove a server image of the software?

There is no application or functionality for automatically removing or uninstalling a server image of the software. You must manually delete the server image.

If you experience any problems during uninstallation, avoid removing user files.

Before doing this, we recommend that you remove all network-based workstation installations and make sure that the applications to be removed — and their associated files — are not currently in use. Also, if you are using Windows Terminal Server, make sure that all users are logged off.

After the software image has been removed from the server, the only way to get it back is to re-create it by following the procedures for creating a server image (as explained in Chapter 3).

How do I remove the software by using the Windows Control Panel?

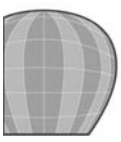
You can use the Windows Control Panel to remove a single workstation installation of Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5.

This procedure also applies to removing an installation from a terminal server.

To remove the software by using the Windows Control Panel

1. On the workstation, click **Start ▸ Control Panel** on the Windows taskbar.
2. Do one of the following:
   - In Windows 7 and Windows Vista, click **Programs | Uninstall a program** (or click **Programs and features** if you are using the Classic view of the Control Panel).
   - In Windows XP, double-click **Add or remove programs**.
3. Choose **Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5** from the list, and then click **Uninstall/Change** (for Windows 7 or Windows Vista) or **Change/Remove** (for Windows XP).
4. Enable the **Remove** option.

*To remove a workstation installation of Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration, choose **Deep Exploration 6 CE** from the list.*



5 By default, the **Remove user files** check box is enabled. If you do not want to remove user files (such as presets, user-created fills, and customized files), disable this check box.

6 Click **Remove**.

How do I remove the software by using a command line?

You can use a command line to remove multiple workstation installations of Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 simultaneously. You can use either the **/x** switch or the **/uninstall** switch in this command line, as follows:

```
Setup.exe /x
```

or

```
Setup.exe /uninstall
```

The **/x** switch and the **/uninstall** switch perform a silent removal of all software associated with Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5. If you want to silently remove Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 but not Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration, use the following command line:

```
Setup.exe /x DO_NOT_REMOVE_RHDE=1
```

You can remove a single application. For more information, see "What is the command-line syntax for removing installed features?" on page 51.

If you want to customize the removal of the software, you cannot use the **/x** switch or the **/uninstall** switch. Instead, you must use the following public properties:

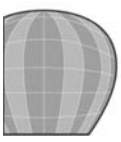
- **REMOVE=ALL** — removes all features
- **REMOVEUSERFILES=<*value*>** — specifies whether to remove user files. A value of **0** does not remove user files, while a value of **1** does remove them.

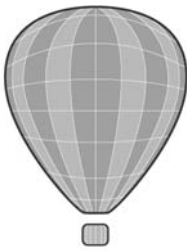
If you want, you can further refine the custom removal with the **/q** switch (to suppress the user interface) and the **/l** switch (to create an installation log).

The following sample command line removes workstation installations and all user files, displays a progress bar and information about the installation, and logs all error messages to **C:\Install Log\uninstall.txt**:

```
Setup.exe REMOVE=ALL REMOVEUSERFILES=1 /qr /le
"C:\Install Log\uninstall.txt"
```

For more information on using command lines, see Chapter 4.





Appendix A
Quick-reference topics

This appendix provides a synopsis of the following deployment topics:

- What is the process for deploying the software?
- What are the available command-line switches?
- What are the available public properties?
- What are the available features?

What is the process for deploying the software?

Here's an at-a-glance review of the deployment process for Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5:

1 Read the specifications and Readme file for the product, to make sure that your server and workstations are eligible for the software.

   For information, see Chapter 2.

2 Create a server image of the software by using the **Setup.exe** file, and then customize the server image if desired. This step is **mandatory** if you want to maintain all workstation installations from a central location.

   For information, see Chapter 3.

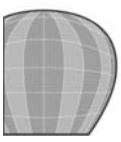
3 Finalize the server image by doing the following:

   - Verify the security settings for the server. For information, see page 24.
   - Configure any necessary registry settings for the server image. For information, see page 24.
   - If desired, customize the workspaces on the server image. For information, see page 26.
   - Check for software updates, and apply them to the server image as necessary. For information, see page 52.

4 Deploy the software from the server image to the workstations by using a command line (see Chapter 4) to provide either a pull-installation scenario (see Chapter 5) or a push-installation scenario (see Chapter 6).

5 Repair, modify, and update the installed software, as needed.

   For information, see Chapter 7.



6 When a new version of the software is released, prepare for the upgrade by removing all existing installations of the software.

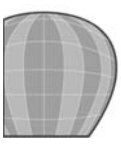
For information, see page 55.

What are the available command-line switches?

For a list of all command-line switches for Microsoft Windows Installer, please see the Microsoft website.

The following table lists the command-line switches that are compatible with Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5.

Switch	Effect
/a	Creates or patches a server image. For more information, see "How do I create the server image?" on page 22 or "How do I apply patches?" on page 52.
/extract_all	Extracts the files from a patch (or an electronic software download, or "ESD"). For more information, see "How do I apply a patch to the server image?" on page 53.
/f	Reinstalls the software. Its default parameters are ***oums***. For more information, see "What is the command-line syntax for repairing the software?" on page 50.
/forcerestart	Works the same as the public property **REBOOT=Force**. For information on this public property, see "How do I specify whether to reboot after installation?" on page 39.
/help	Same as **/?**
/i	Works with **msiexec.exe** and **Setup.msi** to install the software on the workstations. For more information, see "Can I deploy the software by using the msiexec.exe file?" on page 69.
/l	Logs general information about the installation. The log file is created in the current user's temporary folder if a path and filename are not specified. For more information, see "Do I want to create an installation log?" on page 32.
/log	Same as **/l***
/norestart	Works the same as the public property **REBOOT=ReallySuppress**. For information on this public property, see "How do I specify whether to reboot after installation?" on page 39.
/passive	Same as **/q*b***



Switch	Effect
`/promptrestart`	Works the same as the public property **`REBOOT=Suppress`**. For information on this public property, see "How do I specify whether to reboot after installation?" on page 39.
`/q`	Sets the extent to which the user interface of the setup is displayed. For more information, see "How much of the setup interface do I want users to see?" on page 32.
`/quiet`	Same as `/q`*`n`*
`/s`	Silently applies and deploys a patch for the software. For more information, see "How do I silently apply and deploy a patch?" on page 54.
`/uninstall`	Same as `/x`
`/x`	Uninstalls the software from the workstation. For more information, see "How do I remove the software by using a command line?" on page 56.
`/?`	Accesses help for the setup

For detailed instructions on using command-line switches, including the parameters that are available for each switch, see "Step 2: Define the deployment process with switches" on page 31.

Remember that you must separate switches from other command-line elements with a space, but you must not separate a switch from its parameters. For information on assembling command lines, see Chapter 4.

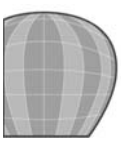
What are the available public properties?

For a list of all public properties for Microsoft Windows Installer, please see the Microsoft website.

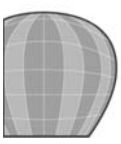
Any public properties that are visible from within the setup but not listed in this table are internal to the setup and cannot be accessed through a command line.

The following table lists the public properties that are compatible with Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5.

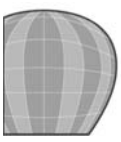
Property	Description and values
ADDLOCAL	Sets the specified feature or features to install on the workstations. Its value is the associated feature name, or names separated by commas. See "How do I specify how features are installed?" on page 36.
ADDSOURCE	Sets the specified feature or features to run from the network. Its value is the associated feature name, or names separated by commas. See "How do I specify how features are installed?" on page 36.



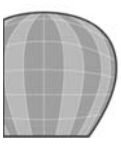
Property	Description and values
ALLOW_PRODUCTUPDATES	During server-image creation, specifies whether to allow for automatic product updates. Its value is **0** if you don't want automatic updates, or **1** if you do. See "How do I specify whether to allow automatic updates?" on page 39.
ALLSHORTCUTS	Specifies whether to install two shortcut folders on the Windows **Start** menu: both **Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5** and **CorelDRAW Graphics Suite X5**. Its value is **0** if you want only the **Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5** folder, or **1** if you want both shortcut folders. See "How do I specify which shortcuts are installed on the Start menu?" on page 35.
CGSSHORTCUTS	Specifies which shortcut folder to install on the Windows **Start** menu. Its value is **0** if you want only the **Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5** folder, or **1** if you want only the **CorelDRAW Graphics Suite X5** folder. See "How do I specify which shortcuts are installed on the Start menu?" on page 35.
CHAINER_CMD	Used with **msiexec.exe** to specify command-line switches. Its value is the list of switches (with each pair separated by a space). See "Can I deploy the software by using the msiexec.exe file?" on page 69.
CLIPARTSOURCEDIR	Sets the server location of the extra content from the DVD. Its value is the path; for best results, do not use an ending backslash (\ ). See "How do I specify where extra content is located on the server?" on page 36.
DO_NOT_REMOVE_RHDE	Specifies whether to remove Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration when using the **/x** switch to silently remove Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5. Its value is **1** if you don't want to remove Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration. See "How do I remove the software by using a command line?" on page 56.



Property	Description and values
IGNORE_LAUNCH_CONDITIONS	Installs the software regardless of whether its minimum system requirements (as listed on page 12) are met. See "How do I prevent the setup from checking the system requirements?" on page 34.
INSTALLDIR	Sets the destination of the installation files on the workstations. Its value is the path; for best results, do not use an ending backslash (\ ). It's a good idea to enter this value in quotation marks, in case it contains spaces. See "How do I customize the destination of the installation files?" on page 35.
REBOOT	Specifies whether to reboot after installation. Its value is **Force** (always prompts for a reboot), **Suppress** (reboots automatically), or **ReallySuppress** (suppresses all reboots and all reboot prompts, both during and after installation). See "How do I specify whether to reboot after installation?" on page 39.
REINSTALL	Reinstalls the specified feature or features. Its value is the associated feature name, or names separated by commas; the value **ALL** signals that you want to reinstall all features. See "What is the command-line syntax for repairing the software?" on page 50, or "How do I deploy a patched server image to the workstations?" on page 53.
REINSTALLMODE	Specifies the type of reinstallation to perform. Its values mirror those of the **/f** switch. See "What is the command-line syntax for repairing the software?" on page 50, or "How do I deploy a patched server image to the workstations?" on page 53. The **REINSTALLMODE** public property can also be used when installing the software to the workstations for the first time. However, it cannot be used when creating a server image.



Property	Description and values
REMOVE	During reinstallation, used with the **ADDLOCAL** property or the **ADDSOURCE** property (or both) to remove the previously installed feature or features that you've specified. Its value is the associated feature name or names, separated by commas. See "What is the command-line syntax for removing installed features?" on page 51.
REMOVEUSERFILES	During uninstallation, signals whether you want to remove user files. Its value is **0** if you don't want to remove user files, or **1** if you do. See "How do I remove the software by using a command line?" on page 56.
SERIALNUMBER	Sets the serial number for the registration process. Its value is the serial number. See "How do I specify customer information?" on page 35.
TARGETDIR	Specifies the destination of the installation files when creating a server image by using a **/q** switch in the command line. Its value is the path; for best results, do not use an ending backslash (****). It's a good idea to enter this value in quotation marks, in case it contains spaces. See page 32.
TRANSFORMS	Specifies a Microsoft transformation (MST) file to apply to the **Setup.msi** file. Its value is the path and filename. It's a good idea to enter this value in quotation marks, in case it contains spaces. See "How do I apply MST files?" on page 34. Note that if you want to apply an MST file to an MSI file other than **Setup.msi**, you must use the following syntax (where ***<MSI>*** is the filename of the MSI file, not including its extension; and where ***<MST>*** is the filename of the MST file, including its extension): **TRANSFORMS_*<MSI>*="*<MST>*"** If the MST file is not in the same folder as the MSI file, ***<MST>*** must specify the full path and filename of the MST file.



Property	Description and values
USERNAME	Sets the user name for the registration process. Its value is the user name. It's a good idea to enter this value in quotation marks, in case it contains spaces. See "How do I specify customer information?" on page 35.

For detailed instructions on using public properties, see "Step 3: Refine the installation with public properties" on page 33.

Remember that the correct syntax for a public property is the following:

<public property>=<value>

Because spaces are used to separate command-line elements from each other, you must enter the value in quotation marks if it contains spaces. For information on assembling command lines, see Chapter 4.

What are the available features?

Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 provides features for the following:

- main applications
- language modules
- writing tools

You must individually specify each desired feature.

Please note that some "parent" features have "child" features that are stored under them. When you specify a parent feature, its child features are not included; you must individually specify each desired feature.

For a list of public properties that you can use to specify features for various purposes, see page 59.

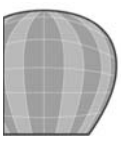
The subsections that follow explain these features in greater detail. The features are listed in the order in which they appear in the English version of the setup.

What are the features for the main applications?

Remember that feature names are case-sensitive.

The parent feature for the main applications is **MainApp**. The child features of **MainApp** are as follows:

- **Designer** — contains the program files that are required to run Corel DESIGNER
- **DeepExp** — contains the program files that are required to run Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration
- **Draw** — contains the program files that are required to run CorelDRAW
- **PP** — contains the program files that are required to run Corel PHOTO-PAINT



- **Capture** — contains the program files that are required to run Corel CAPTURE
- **CONNECT** — contains the program files that are required to run Corel CONNECT
- **Utility** — contains the utilities that are included with the software
- **Filters** — contains the import/export filters for the software
- **UseGuide** — contains, as a PDF file, the full user guide for the software

Remember that specifying **MainApp** in a command line does not include its child features, so you must individually specify each desired feature. These child features are explained in greater detail in the subsections that follow.

What are the features for Corel DESIGNER?

The **Designer** feature contains the program files that are required to run Corel DESIGNER. **Designer** is a parent to the following features:

- **DePFiles** — contains the program files that are required to run Corel DESIGNER
- **DeHFiles** — contains the Core DESIGNER Help files, which provide conceptual and "how to" information
- **DeTutorFiles** — contains tutors, which provide step-by-step instructions for completing Corel DESIGNER tasks
- **DeSymbols** — provides the ability to usep symbols in your Corel DESIGNER drawings
- **DePresets** — provides predesigned fills and effects that you can apply to any object in Corel DESIGNER
- **DeTiles** — provides predesigned graphics that can be used in Corel DESIGNER

Remember that specifying **Designer** in a command line does not include its child features, so you must individually specify each desired feature.

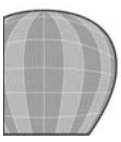
What are the features for Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration?

The **DeepExp** feature contains the program files that are required to run Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration.

What are the features for CorelDRAW?

The **Draw** feature contains the program files that are required to run CorelDRAW. **Draw** is a parent to the following features:

- **DrPFiles** — contains the program files that are required to run CorelDRAW
- **DHFiles** — contains the Help files, which provide conceptual and "how to" information



- **DrTuExam** — contains tutors, which provide step-by-step instructions for completing CorelDRAW tasks
- **DrLabels** — contains a label subset that conforms to North American and international industry standards
- **DrFilt** — contains plug-in filters that can be used with CorelDRAW
- **DrPres** — contains pre-designed fills and effects that you can apply to any object in CorelDRAW
- **DrTiFra** — provides predesigned graphics that can be used in CorelDRAW

Remember that specifying **Draw** in a command line does not include its child features, so you must individually specify each desired feature.

What are the features for Corel PHOTO-PAINT?

The **PP** feature contains the program files that are required to run Corel PHOTO-PAINT. **PP** is a parent to the following features:

- **PPPFiles** — contains the program files that are required to run Corel PHOTO-PAINT
- **PPHFiles** — contains the Corel PHOTO-PAINT Help files, which provide conceptual and "how to" information
- **PPTuExam** — contains tutors, which provide step-by-step instructions for a Corel PHOTO-PAINT tasks
- **PPFilt** — contains filters that can be used in Corel PHOTO-PAINT
- **PPTiFra** — contains predesigned graphics that can be used in Corel PHOTO-PAINT
- **Photozoom** — contains a photo-enlarger plug-in for Corel PHOTO-PAINT

Remember that specifying **PP** in a command line does not include its child features, so you must individually specify each desired feature.

What are the features for Corel CAPTURE?

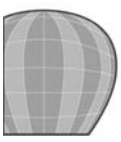
The **Capture** feature contains the program files that are required to run Corel CAPTURE. **Capture** is a parent to the following features:

- **CaPFiles** — contains the program files that are required to run Corel CAPTURE
- **CaHFiles** — contains the Corel CAPTURE Help files, which provide conceptual and "how to" information

Remember that specifying **Capture** in a command line does not include its child features, so you must individually specify each desired feature.

What are the features for Corel CONNECT?

The **CONNECT** feature contains the program files that are required to run Corel CONNECT.



What are the features for the utilities?

The **Utility** feature contains the utilities that are included with the software. **Utility** is a parent to the following features:

- **DrDupWiz** — installs a utility that assists in creating two-sided print jobs
- **FontNav** — contains the program files that are required to run Bitstream Font Navigator, a font manager that lets you view, catalog, and install fonts
- **ShellExt** — contains the Windows Shell Extension that is required for the software
- **VBAFiles** — contains the files that provide support for Visual Basic for Applications (VBA)
- **VSTA** — contains the files that provide support for Visual Studio Tools for Applications (VSTA)

Remember that specifying **Utility** in a command line does not include its child features, so you must individually specify each desired feature.

What are the features for the filters?

The **Filters** feature contains the import/export filters for the software. **Filters** is a parent to the following feature:

- **FiltersAdditional** — contains both secondary-level import/export filters (CUR, EXE, FMV, ICO, PCD, PCX, SCT, VSD, XCF, and XPM) and tertiary-level import/export filters (GEM, HTM, IMG, MET, MOV, NAP, PIC, QTM, and SHW)

Remember that specifying **Filters** in a command line does not include its child features, so you must individually specify each desired feature.

What is the feature for the user guide?

The **UseGuide** feature contains, as a PDF file, the full user guide for the software.

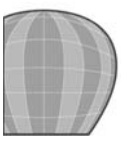
What are the features for the language modules?

Remember that feature names are case-sensitive.

When you install a language, its writing tools are automatically installed (if available) as long you install a program file with it.

Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 enables dynamic language switching through the following language-module features:

- **BP** — installs the Brazilian Portuguese language module
- **CS** — installs the Chinese (Simplified) language module
- **CT** — installs the Chinese (Traditional) language module
- **CZ** — installs the Czech language module
- **DE** — installs the German language module
- **EN** — installs the English language module
- **ES** — installs the Spanish language module
- **FR** — installs the French language module



Corel DESIGNER and Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration support only German, English, and French. The remaining components of the software suite support the additional languages listed here.

- **IT** — installs the Italian language module
- **JP** — installs the Japanese language module
- **KR** — installs the Korean language module
- **MA** — installs the Hungarian language module
- **NL** — installs the Dutch language module
- **PL** — installs the Polish language module
- **RU** — installs the Russian language module
- **SU** — installs the Finnish language module
- **SV** — installs the Swedish language module

For more information on how to use these features to enable dynamic language switching, see "How do I specify how features are installed?" on page 36.

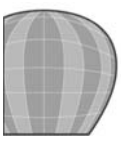
What are the features for the writing tools?

Remember that feature names are case-sensitive.

The **WTools** feature contains several child features: one for the writing tools of each available language. (The selection of languages that you can implement depends on the license that you have purchased.) All writing tools include utilities for checking spelling and for hyphenating words; those marked with an asterisk (*) also include a utility for checking grammar.

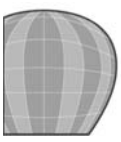
The setup automatically installs the available writing tools that correspond to the installed keyboard languages of the operating system, regardless of which writing tools you set to install.

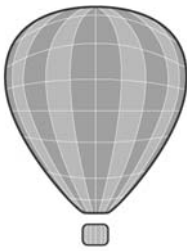
- **Afrika** — installs the Afrikaans writing tools
- **Catalan** — installs the Catalan writing tools
- **Czech** — installs the Czech writing tools
- **Danish** — installs the Danish writing tools
- **Dutch** — installs the Dutch writing tools*
- **English** — installs the English writing tools*
- **Finnish** — installs the Finnish writing tools
- **French** — installs the French writing tools
- **Galician** — installs the Galician writing tools
- **German** — installs the German writing tools
- **Greek** — installs the Greek writing tools*
- **Iceland** — installs the Icelandic writing tools*
- **Italian** — installs the Italian writing tools
- **Norway** — installs the Norwegian writing tools
- **Polish** — installs the Polish writing tools
- **Portugue** — installs the Brazilian Portuguese writing tools
- **Russian** — installs the Russian writing tools*
- **Slovak** — installs the Slovak writing tools*
- **Sotho** — installs the Sotho writing tools*
- **Spanish** — installs the Spanish writing tools



- **Swedish** — installs the Swedish writing tools
- **Tswana** — installs the Tswana writing tools
- **Turkish** — installs the Turkish writing tools
- **Xhosa** — installs the Xhosa writing tools*
- **Zulu** — installs the Zulu writing tools*

Remember that specifying **WTools** in a command line does not include its child features, so you must individually specify each desired feature. In addition, please note that you cannot set the writing tools to run from the network.





Appendix B
Frequently asked questions

If you need help with Windows Installer, refer to your Windows Installer Software Development Kit.

This appendix answers some of the most frequently asked questions about Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5:

- Can I deploy the software in a Windows 7 environment?
- Can I deploy the software by using the msiexec.exe file?
- Can I deploy the software by using a Group Policy Object?
- Can I deploy the software with a single registration?
- Can I create multiple server images?
- Can I customize the setup fileset on the server image?
- Can I customize the installation settings on the server image?
- Can I create run-from-network installations?
- Can I make the extra content on the DVD available to workstation users?
- Can I make the Bitstream Font Navigator software available to workstations users?
- How do I deploy and maintain the Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration software?

Can I deploy the software in a Windows 7 environment?

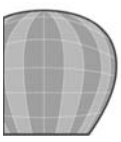
Yes! Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 is compatible with the Windows 7 operating system.

To create a server image on a Windows 7 network that contains a mix of workgroups and domains, you must have appropriate permissions.

*The **msiexec.exe** file is a Microsoft Windows Installer file that is provided by the Windows operating system. You must use the **msiexec.exe** file if you want to interact directly with the MSI files that make up the setup for Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5.*

Can I deploy the software by using the msiexec.exe file?

Yes. Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 supports using the **msiexec.exe** file to deploy the software.



As explained in the section "What is Setup.exe?" on page 15, all deployment procedures in this guide require the use of the **Setup.exe** file for the software. However, the **Setup.exe** file does not support some deployment scenarios, such as the following:

- using the **Setup.msi** file, rather than a start-up script, to install the software by using a Group Policy Object. (For general information on Group Policy Objects, see "What access rights are required for installing the software?" on page 13.)
- using the **Setup.msi** file to create packages for use with Novell ZENworks Desktop Management. (For general information on Novell ZENworks Desktop Management, see "How do I deploy the software with Novell ZENworks Desktop Management?" on page 48.)

If you require support for deployment scenarios such as these, you must use the **msiexec.exe** file that is provided by the Windows operating system to interact directly with the MSI files that make up the setup for Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5

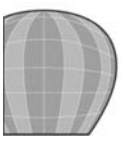
How do I use the msiexec.exe file in deployment scenarios?

You can use the **msiexec.exe** file in the same way as the **Setup.exe** file: to create command lines that perform a setup-related function. (For detailed information on installing with **Setup.exe** command lines, see Chapter 4.)

For Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5, a command line that is based on the **msiexec.exe** file requires the following items:

- a switch that indicates the action to be performed: creating a server image (**/a**), or installing the software (**/i**)
- the location and name of the MSI file to which you want to apply the effects of the command line. In most deployment scenarios, you use the Setup.msi file (see "What is Setup.msi?" on page 15), which is located on the installation disc or on the server image.
- any public properties that are required to carry out the task. See "What are the available public properties?" on page 59.
- any switches that are required to carry out the task, as specified by the **CHAINER_CMD="<*switches*>"** public property. For example, you can use **CHAINER_CMD** to specify what to display when executing the command line: no user interface whatsoever (**/q*n*** or **/quiet**), a progress bar (**/q*b*** or **/passive**), a progress bar and some additional information (**/q*r***), or the full user interface (**/q*f***). For a list of supported switches, see "What are the available command-line switches?" on page 58.

Use a space to separate each pair of switches.



For example, the following command line uses the file **\\server\CGS15\Setup.msi** on the server image to install all features of Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 while displaying the full user interface:

```
msiexec.exe /i "\\server\CGS15\Setup.msi" ADDLOCAL="ALL"
CHAINER_CMD="/qf"
```

As explained in "How do I apply MST files?" on page 34, you can use the **TRANSFORMS** public property to apply an MST file to the setup. By default, all MST files are applied to the **Setup.msi** file. If you want to apply an MST file to a different MSI file, you must use the following syntax (where ***<MSI>*** is the filename of the MSI file, not including its extension; and where ***<MST>*** is the filename of the MST file, including its extension):

```
TRANSFORMS_<MSI>="<MST>"
```

If the MST file is not in the same folder as the MSI file, ***<MST>*** must specify the full path and filename of the MST file.

Let's consider an example. In the following command line, the **msiexec.exe** file uses the file **\\server\CGS15\Setup.msi** on the server image to install all features of Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 without displaying any user interface whatsoever. In addition, the MST file **my_draw.mst** is applied to the MSI file **Draw.msi** (in the same folder), and the MST file **my_pp.mst** is applied to the MSI file **PP.msi** (in the same folder).

```
msiexec.exe /i "\\server\CGS15\Setup.msi" ADDLOCAL="ALL"
CHAINER_CMD="/qn" TRANSFORMS_Draw="my_draw.mst"
TRANSFORMS_PP="my_pp.mst"
```

Can I deploy the software by using a Group Policy Object?

Yes, if you have the following:

- a network domain that is based on Active Directory® directory service
- domain controllers for Windows Server 2003 (or later)
- workstations that run Windows 7, Windows Vista or Windows XP Professional.

Please note that you must use the **msiexec.exe** file (see page 69) if you want to apply a Group Policy Object to the **Setup.msi** file.

For basic information on the access rights that are required for installing the software, see page 13.

For help with using Group Policy Objects, please refer to your Group Policy Software Development Kit.

For specific help with using Group Policy Objects to deploy Corel software, contact Corel Support Services (www.corel.com/support). Please note that charges will apply.

Can I deploy the software with a single registration?

Yes. If you do not want the workstations to display a registration request, be sure to enter all the required registration information when you create the server image.

You can use a command line to suppress the user interface during the installation of the software on the workstations. This technique automatically applies the registration information that you provided for the server image. For more information on this technique, see "How much of the setup interface do I want users to see?" on page 32.

If your command line for deploying to the workstations uses the **/q** switch (see page 32), the end-user license agreement (EULA) appears the first time that a Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 application is started on a workstation. To prevent the EULA from appearing again on that workstation, a user with administrator-level rights must unlock the software by accepting the terms of the EULA.

Can I create multiple server images?

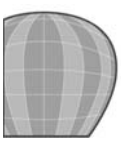
Yes. For details, see "How do I create multiple server images?" on page 22.

Can I customize the setup fileset on the server image?

You can create or edit MSI files by using an MSI editor, such as Orca (a free utility that comes with the Windows Installer SDK, which is available online from the MSDN developer program).

Yes. Create a copy of the server image; add, edit, or remove the desired MSI files; and then edit the **Setup.xml** file to reflect your changes. The procedure that follows explains these steps in more detail.

Please note that some MSI files cannot be removed from the setup fileset. For detailed information on all the MSI files used by the setup — required or optional — please see "What is Setup.msi?" on page 15.



What information is contained in the Setup.xml file?

The **Setup.xml** file (see "What is Setup.xml?" on page 17) contains four main types of nodes:

- **<Msi/>**
- **<Dbm/>**
- **<Feature/>**
- **<Property/>**

With an understanding of these four nodes, you can modify the Setup.xml file to create a customized server image.

What information is contained in the <Msi/> nodes?

Each **<Msi/>** node specifies a main setup file, such an executable (EXE) file, a self-extracting ZIP file, or an MSI file that bundles (or "chains") other MSI files.

What information is contained in the <Dbm/> nodes?

Some **<Dbm/>** *nodes also require a condition.*

Each **<Dbm/>** node specifies a component of a **<Msi/>** node — typically, an MSI file. A **<Dbm/>** node has the following structure, where ***GUID*** is the associated GUID, ***MSI*** is the path and filename of the MSI file, and ***name*** is a descriptive name for the MSI file:

```
<Dbm productcode="{GUID}" file="MSI"
progresstext="Str.ProgressText.name" />
```

If you want to apply an MST file to the specified MSI file, you can use the following syntax (where ***MST*** is the path and filename of the MST file):

```
<Dbm productcode="{GUID}" file="MSI"
cmdline="TRANSFORMS=MST"
progresstext="Str.ProgressText.name" />
```

For a list of the available MSI files, see "What is Setup.msi?" on page 15.

What information is contained in the <Feature/> nodes?

Some **<Feature/>** *nodes have subnodes.*

Each **<Feature/>** node specifies a feature that is associated with an MSI file. A **<Feature/>** node has the following format, where ***name*** is the name of the MSI file and ***feature*** is the name of the associated feature:

```
<Feature name="Str.Feature.name"
desc="Str.Feature.name.Desc" property="feature">
```

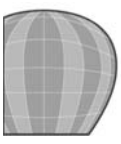
For a list of the available features, see "What are the available features?" on page 63.

You can make the software install faster on the workstations by disabling log-file creation. To do this, change the value of the **ICA.LogOptions** *property to an empty string.*

What information is contained in the <Property/> nodes?

Each **<Property/>** node specifies a public property. A **<Property/>** node has the following structure, where ***property*** is the name of the public property and ***value*** is its value:

```
<Property name="property" value="value" />
```



For a list of available public properties, see "What are the available public properties?" on page 59.

To create a server image with a customized fileset

1 Copy the server image to a new location.

2 Add any desired language-module MSI files to the server image.

3 Edit the **Setup.xml** file to reflect the additions you've made to the fileset.

- Add an **<Msi/>** node for each new setup file.
- Add a **<Dbm/>** node for each new language-module MSI file.
- Add the following **<Property/>** node for each new language-module MSI file, where **$$** is the language:
  <Property name="Include.$$" value="1" />

Some MSI files cannot be removed from the setup fileset. For more information, see "What is Setup.msi?" on page 15.

4 Remove any unwanted MSI files from the server image.

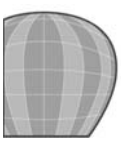
Some MSI files cannot be removed from the setup fileset. For more information, see "What is Setup.msi?" on page 15.

5 Edit the **Setup.xml** file to reflect the removals you've made from the fileset.

- Remove the corresponding **<Msi/>** node for each removed setup file.
- Remove the corresponding **<Dbm/>** node for each removed MSI file.
- Remove the corresponding **<Feature/>** node and subnode for each removed MSI file.
- Adjust any corresponding **<Property/>** nodes by changing their value.

For example, let's say that you're creating a single-language setup from a multi-language setup. To record the fileset changes in the **Setup.xml** file, you must remove the corresponding **<Dbm/>** node and **<Feature/>** node for each removed language module. Next, you must set each **<Property/>** node for **Include.$$** to a value of **0**, where **$$** is a removed language module. Finally, you must set the **<Property/>** node for **ShowApplicationLanguageSelector** to a value of **0**.

Similarly, to record that you've removed extra content from the fileset, you must remove the corresponding **<Dbm/>** node and **<Feature/>** node, and you must set the **<Property/>** nodes for **Include.Extras.Page** and **ShowExtraTabs** to a value of **0**.



Can I customize the installation settings on the server image?

Yes. The **Persist.xml** file, stored at the root of the server image, can be used to modify the settings that are used to install the software on the workstations.

Each entry in the **Persist.xml** file corresponds to a public property for the software (see "What are the available public properties?" on page 59). The syntax of each entry is as follows:

```
<Property name="<public property>" value="<value>" />
```

By modifying the value of an existing entry in the **Persist.xml** file — or by adding a new entry — you can customize the installation settings that are deployed from that server image. This deployment method provides an excellent alternative to creating a different server image or customizing a command line.

For example, the following **Persist.xml** entry specifies that automatic software updates are enabled:

```
<Property name="ALLOW_PRODUCTUPDATES" value="1" />
```

By changing the value of this entry from **"1"** to **"0"** (and saving this change to the **Persist.xml** file), you can disable automatic updates for the workstation installations.

Similarly, the following **Persist.xml** entry specifies the serial number for the installation:

```
<Property name="SERIALNUMBER" value="<serial number>" />
```

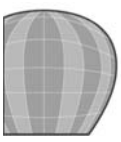
By changing the **"<*serial number*>"**value, you can specify a different serial number for the workstation installations.

Can I create run-from-network installations?

Yes! The typical pull-installation scenario (see page 42) lets users decide whether to run Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 applications from the network. However, you can use one of the following methods to enforce which applications or application features run from the network:

- Use the command-line public property **ADDSOURCE**. For information on this public property, see "How do I specify how features are installed?" on page 36.
- Use a Microsoft transformation (MST) file. For information on MST files, see "What are MST files?" on page 18.

If you plan on supporting run-from-network installations, please note the following:



- The run-from-network scenario is not recommended for networks with slow connections.
- Some software features, such as the writing tools, cannot be set to run from the network. See "What are the available features?" on page 63 for details.
- Run-from-network installations cannot be configured to detect and download product updates. To update such installations, you must deploy the update from a patched server image, as explained in "How do I apply patches?" on page 52.

You can use a Group Policy Object to deploy the specified security settings to each workstation. For information on this process, see "Can I deploy the software by using a Group Policy Object?" on page 71.

In addition, please note that some features require access to Microsoft Internet Explorer. To ensure the proper function of these features, you must verify the intranet-related security settings for Microsoft Internet Explorer on each workstation. Open Microsoft Internet Explorer, and click **Tools ▸ Internet Options**. On the **Security** page, click the **Local intranet** icon, and then click **Sites**. In the **Local intranet** dialog box that appears, verify the configuration of the following check boxes:

- **Automatically detect intranet network** — disabled (if present)
- **Include all local (intranet) sites not listed in other zones** — enabled
- **Include all sites that bypass the proxy server** — enabled
- **Include all network paths (UNCs)** — enabled

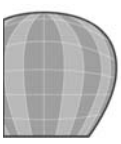
Can I make the extra content on the DVD available to workstation users?

Yes, by using one of the following methods:

- First, copy the **Extras\Content** folder from the DVD to a shared location on the server. Next, specify the **`CLIPARTSOURCEDIR`** public property when using a command line to deploy the software to the workstations, as described in the section "How do I specify where extra content is located on the server?" on page 36.
- First, copy the entire **Extras** folder from the DVD to a shared location on the server. Next, have workstations users install the extra content by running the **Setup.exe** file from the shared **Extras** folder.

Can I make the Bitstream Font Navigator software available to workstations users?

Yes. However, please note that to use Bitstream Font Navigator, workstation users require administrator-level privileges (Windows 7 or Windows Vista) or "Power User" permissions (Windows XP).



How do I deploy and maintain the Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration software?

The setup utility for Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 is used to deploy the Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration software that is included with Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5. A typical server image of Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 includes the files required to install Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration, so you can use the Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 server image to deploy both Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 and Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration to the workstations. See Chapter 3 for information on creating a server image of the software included in Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5, and see Chapter 5 or Chapter 6 for information on installing the software to the workstations by using pull or push methods (respectively).

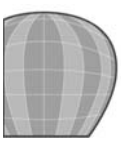
Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration can be repaired or modified by using the **Deep Exploration 6 CE** entry in the **Add or remove programs** dialog box of the Windows Control Panel. For information on repairing or modifying the software included in Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5, see Chapter 7.

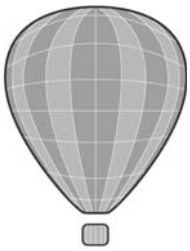
Corel Corporation will provide patches for any updates to the Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration software that is included in Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5. Any such patches will update the server image of Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 with the latest files for Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration. The updated software can then be deployed to the workstations by manually repairing the installed software (as previously described — by using the **Deep Exploration 6 CE** entry in the **Add or remove programs** dialog box of the Windows Control Panel). For information on updating the software included in Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5, see "How do I update the software?" on page 52.

Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration can be removed by using the **Deep Exploration 6 CE** entry in the **Add or remove programs** dialog box of the Windows Control Panel. If you want to silently remove Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5 but not Right Hemisphere Deep Exploration, you must use the following command line:

```
Setup.exe /x DO_NOT_REMOVE_RHDE=1
```

For more information on removing the software included in Corel DESIGNER Technical Suite X5, see "How do I remove the software?" on page 55.





Glossary

administration server

See "server."

administrator

The person who makes sure that all software is deployed to the network. An administrator may be a project manager, a network administrator, or a deployment specialist.

administrator image

See "server image."

advertisement

A file used by Microsoft Systems Management Server to deploy software by deploying the information stored in a package.

command line

A textual command. A command line lets you specify settings with switches and parameters when you create a software image on the server and install an application to each workstation.

component

See "feature."

deployment

The systematic and strategic distribution of software to a network.

dynamic language switching

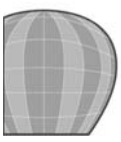
The ability to change the language of the user interface, both during and after installation.

feature

A set of files that makes up part of an installed product. For example, an application or the writing tools for a language can make up a feature. Using a command line, you can specify how you want to install features. "Parent features" govern "child features."

Globally Unique Identifier (GUID)

A 128-bit (16-byte) integer that uniquely identifies a user-interface object, so that it is highly unlikely to be duplicated.



Group Policy Object (GPO)

An item, stored in a central network location, that defines the common desktop and network configurations used on a Windows-based workstation. Each Windows-based workstation uses Group Policy Objects to automatically update or modify local registry settings when users log in to the network.

image

See "server image."

key

The place where application-configuration information is stored in the Windows registry. Keys are roughly analogous to records in a database.

license

The permission to install a purchased application to one workstation.

Microsoft patch (MSP) file

A file used to update, or "patch," the software.

Microsoft transformation (MST) file

A file that applies a group of customized settings to an installation. Some administrators choose to create their own MST files to make the deployment process easier.

Microsoft Windows Installer (MSI) file

A file, provided by a product, that is used to create a server image of the product or deploy the product to a network. An MSI file is a database file that contains all the setup features and all the keys for the Windows registry required for the product; it also defines the folders and shortcuts that must be installed for the product.

MSI file

See "Microsoft Windows Installer (MSI) file."

MSI table

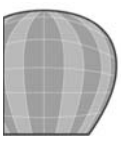
The information contained within a Microsoft Windows Installer (MSI) file. You can edit an MSI table to customize the installation settings of the software.

MSP file

See "Microsoft patch (MSP) file."

MST file

See "Microsoft transformation (MST) file."



network

A configuration of two or more computers that are connected to each other to exchange information.

network administrator

A person who specializes in running a network and deploying software to it.

package

A file used by Microsoft Systems Management Server to store the information necessary to deploy software. Packages, also called "package definition files" or "SMS files," are deployed by using advertisements.

package definition (SMS) file

See "package."

parameter

A command line element that can be invoked to refine the results of a switch.

patch

See "Microsoft patch (MSP) file."

public property

An element in a command line that can be used to refine how the installation is carried out (for example, which features are installed).

pull installation

A deployment scenario that allows users to execute the software installation themselves and perhaps even choose their own installation options.

push installation

A deployment scenario that forces installation on the workstations without requiring any user interaction. The user interface for the installation is typically suppressed. Silent switches are often used with third-party push technologies.

push technology

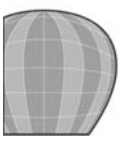
A third-party tool that is used to initiate a push installation.

Readme file

A document, typically included with the software, that contains "release notes" or other important information about the product.

registry

The Windows repository for application settings. A registry stores information in keys.



server

The network computer on which you create images of the software you want to deploy to the workstations, and from which you manage the shared resources of the network.

server image

A set of uncompressed application files (created from a set of compressed files on the installation disc) used to deploy the software to the workstations.

service pack

Typically, a set of Microsoft patch (MSP) files used to make a major update to the software.

setup

The installation wizard initiated by the **Setup.exe** file, which can be used to create a server image of the software, prepare workstations for installation, deploy the software to a network, and (perhaps) maintain the software.

silent installation

A type of push installation in which no user interface is shown on the workstations.

SMS file

See "package."

switch

A command line element that can be used to customize the installation scenario (for example, how much of the user interface is visible or whether a log file is created).

system policy

See "Group Policy Object."

transform

See "Microsoft transformation (MST) file."

transformation file

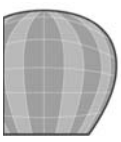
See "Microsoft transformation (MST) file."

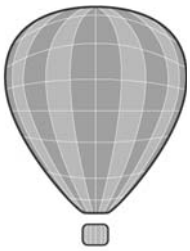
value

A specification for a setting, such as for a registry key or a public property.

workstation

A computer in the network from which a user works.





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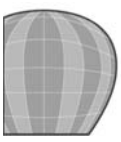

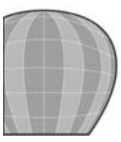

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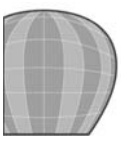

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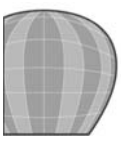

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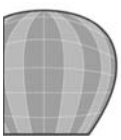

Corel DESIGNER® Technical Suite X5 Deployment Guide

Product specifications, pricing, packaging, technical support and information ("specifications") refer to the retail English version only. The specifications for all other versions (including other language versions) may vary.

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