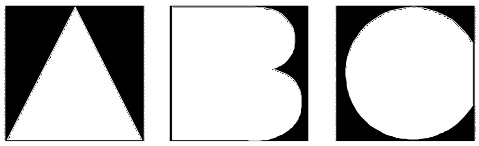

ABC Systems and Development

Version 2

# LanScript®

Package Generator for Microsoft SMS

## User Guide

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# Introduction

### *What is Lan Script?*

In the past, distributing software over a network with Microsoft SMS has involved complex and time-consuming scripting. You had to learn the scripting language, create, install and test the scripts, and manually maintain the scripts throughout their life.

ABC Lan Script automates the procedure for generating software distribution packages for Microsoft Systems Management Server (SMS).

Lan Script has been designed specifically to be uncomplicated and easy to use, whilst still offering all of the power offered by complex scripting languages.

### *How Does Lan Script Work?*

Lan Script obtains the details needed to generate distribution scripts by means of a wizard that guides you through a high level process. At each stage, recommendations are made and suggested entries are offered to you that will be correct in most cases.

The wizard works by monitoring an installation of the software, and comparing a snapshot of the system taken prior to the installation with a snapshot taken afterwards. It then identifies the differences between the two snapshots, and creates the scripts required from these details.

An editor is available to manually customise scripts for your environment and create similar scripts by making minor changes.

Completed scripts are uploaded by Lan Script to Microsoft SMS as a package and registered. The software is then available for installation to your networked workstations using all of the powerful scheduling and distribution facilities provided by Microsoft SMS.

### *Benefits and Features*

- *Time saving*
  A typical installation script can be generated in a matter of minutes.

- *Ease of use*
  Lan Script automates the script generation and upload procedure. No scripting or programming training is required.

- *Compliments Microsoft SMS*
  Lan Script has been specifically designed to work in conjunction with Microsoft SMS.

- *Full control*
  You can specify the directories and files to be monitored during the script creation process, and choose whether to incorporate changes made to the System Registry.

- *Detects program groups, icon, and start menu shortcuts*
  The 16 bit version of Lan Script detects and replicates Program Manager groups and icons. The 32 bit version detects Start Menu shortcuts.

- *Detects version changes*
  You have the option of checking each file's version stamp when determining whether a file has been updated.

- *Automatic rollback, should an executing script fail*
  The scripts created enable you to reinstate your workstations to a working state, should you encounter errors with an installation.

- *32 bit registry and long filename support*
  The 32 bit version of Lan Script supports 32 bit registries using source code licensed from Microsoft, and long filenames of up to 256 characters.

- *Status MIFs*
  The Lan Script install client generates a status MIF for each distribution to a workstation or server, indicating the success or otherwise of the distribution. Should a job fail, the status MIF reports the error that occurred and indicates whether the workstation was restored.

- *Supports environment and system variables*
  Lan Script supports the use of environment variables in the scripts generated. There are also five strings that you can use when writing a script which will be substituted by Lan Script when the script is executed.

- *UNC path support*
  All commands are fully supported by UNC paths. This is an essential feature for enterprise systems.

- *Auto-registering of packages with Microsoft SMS*
  Lan Script automatically registers scripts created as a package within Microsoft SMS.

- *Auto-inclusion in the Microsoft SMS inventory*
  You can choose to include the package created in the Microsoft SMS software inventory.

## About This Guide

This guide explains how you use Lan Script to create scripts and distribute software on a network using Microsoft SMS. It contains five chapters and two appendices:

- *Chapter 1: Lan Script Essentials* provides a high-level explanation of the procedure for script generation and distribution, and introduces the menus and options available.
- *Chapter 2: Generating Scripts* provides a step-by-step breakdown of the procedure for using the Lan Script Create Package wizard to generate scripts.
- *Chapter 3: Editing Scripts* explains how you can view the scripts and package details created. You can manually edit the scripts if required, e.g. to create similar scripts by making minor changes.
- *Chapter 4: Uploading Scripts to Microsoft SMS* explains how the script is uploaded by Lan Script to Microsoft SMS as a package and registered.
- *Chapter 5: Distributing Packages to Your Workstations* explains how to use Microsoft SMS to distribute the package to your workstations.
- *Appendix A: Installation Instructions* explains how to install the Lan Script service on your server, and the Lan Script application on your client workstation.
- *Appendix B: Scripting Commands* provides a reference of the commands available to manually edit the script created.

### Explanation of Symbols

Throughout this manual the following symbols are used to emphasise important points about the information you are reading:

*Special note. This symbol indicates further information about the topic you are working on. These may relate to other parts of the system or be points that need particular attention.*

*Time. This symbol means that a 'short-cut' that may save you time is being described.*

*Warning. This symbol means that proceeding with a course of action may result in a risk, e.g. loss of data or potential problems with the operation of your system.*


*16 bit version. The instructions alongside this symbol are relevant to the 16 bit version of Lan Script only.*


*32 bit version. The instructions alongside this symbol are relevant to the 32 bit version of Lan Script only.*

### Typefaces

The following typefaces are used throughout this manual:

- `This typeface (courier) is used to represent messages or other information the system displays on the screen.`
- *This typeface (italic) is used to represent fields and menu options, and also for cross-references.*
- **This typeface (bold) represents data you type in at the keyboard, including menu selections.**

### Related Documents

This guide should be used in conjunction with the Microsoft SMS documentation.

# Chapter 1:

# Lan Script Essentials

This chapter introduces Lan Script and its basic operation, and provides an overview of the procedure for distributing software to the workstations and servers on your network.

## This Chapter Contains

# Overview

The procedure for distributing software to your workstations by means of scripts involves four basic stages:

1. Generating scripts containing the distribution instructions.
2. Editing the scripts (optional).
3. Uploading the scripts to Microsoft Systems Management Server (SMS).
4. Distributing the software to your workstations using Microsoft SMS.

## *Generating Scripts*

Lan Script uses a wizard to guide you step by step through the script generation procedure.

By taking a snapshot of your system, prompting you to install the software to be scripted, and then taking a second snapshot, Lan Script identifies the changes made to the system by the installation of your software. These are used as the basis for the construction of the scripts.

The elements monitored include the files on your workstation (additions, deletions and upgrades) the directory structure, the contents of several key system files (e.g. AUTOEXEC.BAT, CONFIG.SYS and all INI files) and the System Registry.

Three scripts are generated by Lan Script for each package:

- An upload script, which contains the instructions required to upload the scripts and package details to Microsoft SMS.
- An installation script, which contains instructions required by Microsoft SMS to install the software on the network servers and workstations.
- An uninstallation script, which contains instructions for subsequently removing the software from the servers and workstations, if required.


*We recommend that specific scripts are created for use on the Windows NT and Windows 95 platforms, and that you only use a script on the platform on which it was created.*

### *Editing the Scripts*

When you have created the scripts, you are presented with a workbench from which you can manually edit the scripts, if you require. The workbench contains four windows which have the following contents:

- *Scripts window*
  The upload, installation and uninstallation scripts.
- *Monitored Changes window*
  The pre-installation and post-installation snapshots, and the changes identified between the two.
- *System Registry window*
  Additions and deletions made to the configuration of your system by the software installation.
- *Package window*
  General details about the package to be distributed.

It is possible to edit this information in order to customise the installation of the software package according to your needs.

### *Uploading the Scripts to Microsoft SMS*

The next stage is to upload the scripts and associated files to Microsoft SMS. Lan Script forwards a range of information that you would usually have to enter manually, including general package details, the source directory and Microsoft SMS inventory details.

*Lan Script also forwards the platform that the package can be distributed to, i.e. Windows NT or Windows 95.*

Again, a wizard guides you through the procedure. The wizard automates:

1. Creating a package directory, and copying the files needed to that directory.
2. Creating and configuring the package within Microsoft SMS.

Once the script has been uploaded to Microsoft SMS, you can test that it works correctly before you use it to install the package across the network. The testing routine checks the installation script by running it to install the package on your local workstation.

### *Distributing the Package to Your Workstations*

The final stage is to distribute the package to your network servers and workstations. This is carried out from Microsoft SMS.

To schedule a package for distribution, all you have to do is drag and drop the package onto the sites, servers and/or workstations it is to be installed on, and confirm the schedule details.

Once a distribution job has been scheduled, you can use Microsoft SMS to monitor its progress.

The Lan Script install client generates a status MIF for each distribution to a workstation or server, indicating the success or otherwise of the distribution.

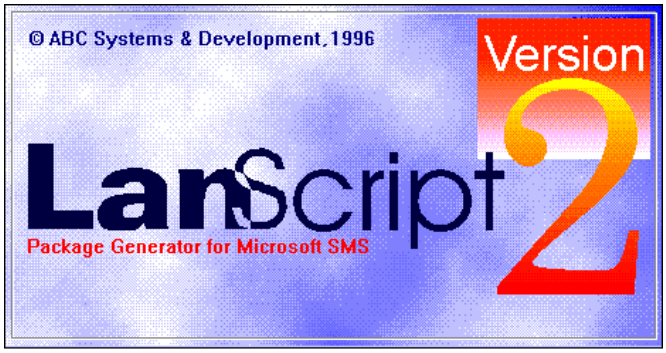
Should a job fail, Lan Script provides a rollback function to ensure that all servers and workstations function in the same way as they did prior to the installation. In this case, the status MIF provides further information indicating the reason for the job failing and whether a rollback was carried out on each workstation affected. This enables you to make the appropriate corrections, so that the job can be rescheduled.

## Installing Lan Script

Full instructions for installing Lan Script on your server and client workstation are provided in Appendix A.

## Starting Lan Script

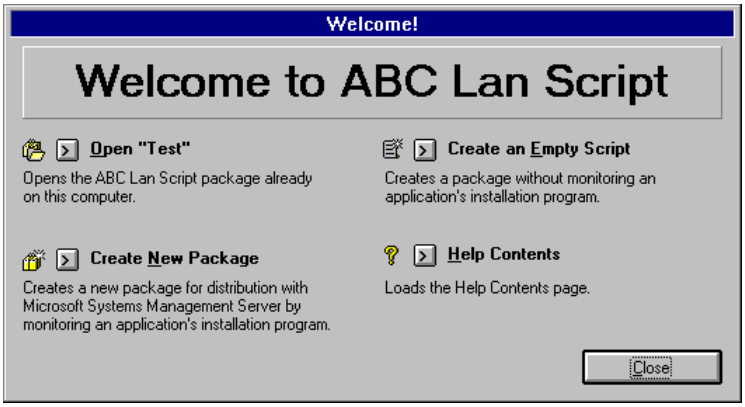
To start Lan Script, select the *ABC Lan Script* icon from the Program Manager or Start Menu on your client workstation. The following banner is displayed as Lan Script is loaded:




Shortly afterwards, this banner closes.

The first time you launch Lan Script, you are taken straight to the *Lan Script Main Screen* (see page 1.7).

If you have previously used Lan Script on the workstation, and have created a script, the *Welcome* window is displayed:




The options available from this window are:

- *Open "Script Name"*
  Reloads the last installation script created

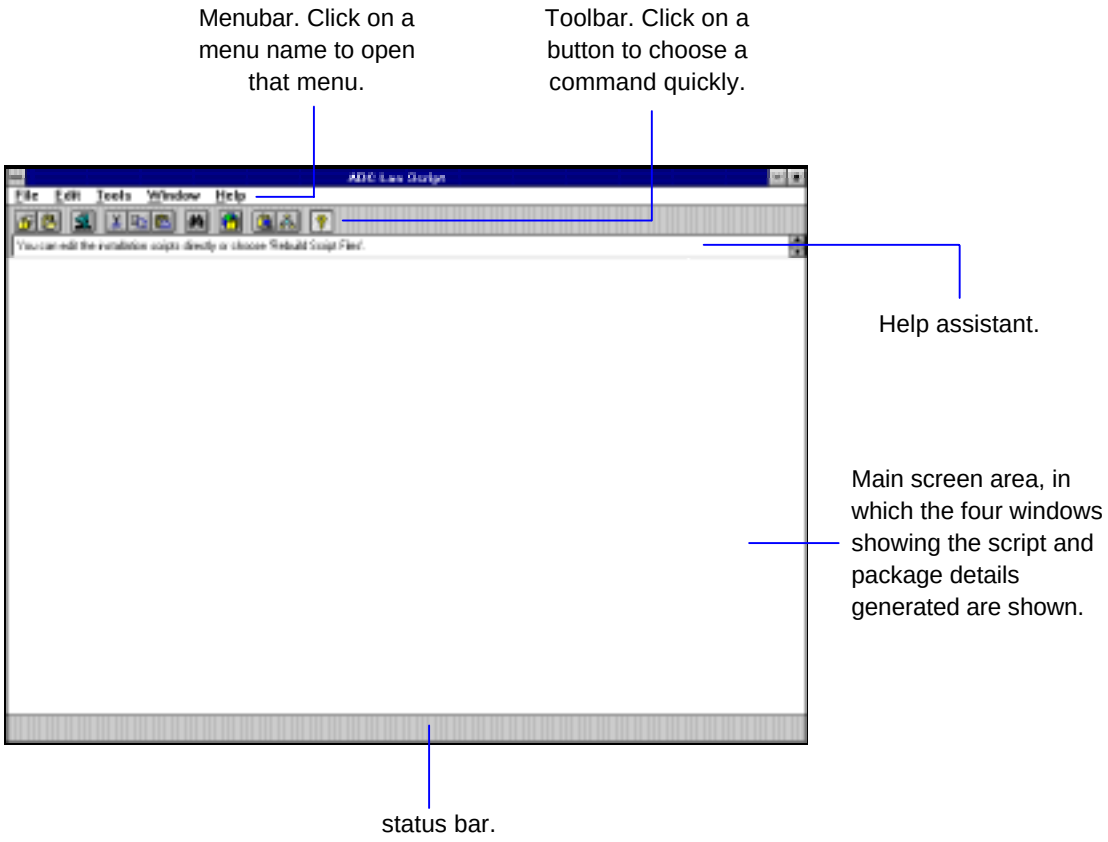
- *Create New Package*
  Starts the *Create Package wizard*, used to create a new script (see chapter 2).

- *Create an Empty Script*
  Generates an empty script. You can then use the script editor to type in the script commands in the conventional way (see chapter 3).

- *Help Contents*
  Loads the Contents page of the Lan Script on-line help.

## The Lan Script Main Screen

The following illustration identifies the different areas of the Lan Script screen.

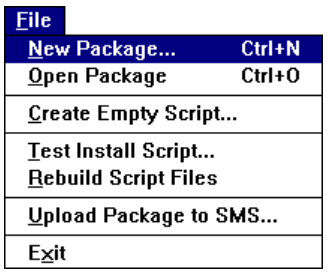



These different screen areas are explained on the following pages.

### *The Menubar*

The options available from the pull down menus are summarised below and on the following pages. (The *Window* menu is not covered here, as it contains the standard Windows options). A page reference is provided for each option, indicating where detailed information can be found in this guide.

#### *The File Menu*

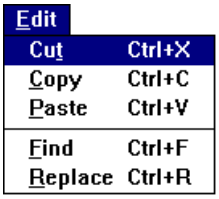



| *Option* | *Used to ...* | *See page ...* |
|---|---|---|
| *New Package...* | Generate a new installation script. | 2.4 |
| *Open Package...* | Open the last installation script created. | 3.2 |
| *Create Empty Script...* | Generate an empty script. | 1.6 |
| *Test Install Script* | Test an installation script that has been uploaded to Microsoft SMS before it is used to install the package across the network. | 4.7 |
| *Rebuild Script Files* | Regenerate script files after changes have been made. | 3.13 |
| *Upload Package to SMS...* | Upload scripts and package details to Microsoft SMS, ready for distribution to your servers and workstations. | 4.3 |
| *Exit* | Exit Lan Script. | 1.21 |

### *The Edit Menu*

The options available from the *Edit* menu vary, in order that they are applicable to the task you are carrying out, and whether you are using the 16 or 32 bit version of Lan Script.

Generally, the *Edit* menu contains the following options:




| *Option* | *Used to ...* | *See page ...* |
|---|---|---|
| *Cut* | Cut the highlighted text to the clipboard when editing a script file. | 3.25 |
| *Copy* | Copy the highlighted text to the clipboard when editing a script file. | 3.25 |
| *Paste* | Paste the text held on the clipboard to the cursor position when editing a script file. | 3.26 |
| *Find* | Search for specific text when editing a script file. | 3.26 |
| *Find Next* | *A 'Find Next' option is also available to search for the next occurrence of the text string specified using the Find option.* | 3.27 |
| *Replace* | Replace a specified text string, e.g. a word or several words, with another specified text string. | 3.27 |

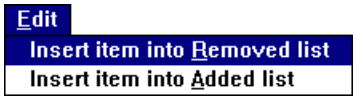
*When the System Registry window is displayed, the Edit menu contains the following options:*


| *Option* | *Used to ...* | *See page ...* |
|---|---|---|
| *New Key* | Create a new key, as a subordinate of the highlighted key. | 3.8 |
| *Delete Key* | Delete the highlighted key, and all of its subordinates. | 3.8 |

*When the Registry window is displayed, the Edit menu contains the following options:*


| *Option* | *Used to ...* | *See page ...* |
|---|---|---|
| *Registry Keys* | Display a submenu containing options you can use to maintain the System Registry 'key' details included in the script. | 3.21 |
| *Registry Values* | Display a submenu containing options you can use to maintain the System Registry 'values' included in the script. | 3.21 |

*When you are using the Monitored Changes window to amend the changes identified to directories, the Edit menu contains the following options:*

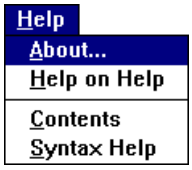



| *Option* | *Used to ...* | *See page ...* |
|---|---|---|
| *Insert Item into Removed List* | Insert a directory to the list of those to be removed during the installation. | 3.12 |
| *Insert Item into Added List* | Insert a directory to the list of those to be added during the installation. | 3.12 |

## The Tools Menu


| Option | Used to ... | See page ... |
|---|---|---|
| *Options* | Displays a window containing tabs you can use to: | |
| | • Edit the font, style and point size of the details displayed in the *Scripts* and *Monitored Changes* windows. | 1.16 |
| | • Specify whether file versions are to be checked when determining whether a file is deemed to have been upgraded by the software installation. | 1.17 |
| | • List any specific files that are to be excluded from scripts created. | 1.20 |
| | • List any general file types that are to be excluded from scripts created. | 1.21 |

## *The Help Menu*




| *Option* | *Used to ...* | *See page ...* |
|---|---|---|
| *About* | Display program, copyright and license information. | |
| *Help on Help* | Display general information about the use of the on-screen help facility. | |
| *Contents* | Display general on-screen help. | 1.24 |
| *Syntax Help* | Display help on the use of the scripting commands available when editing scripts. | 1.24 |

### *The Toolbar*

You can use the toolbar for quick access to commonly used commands.

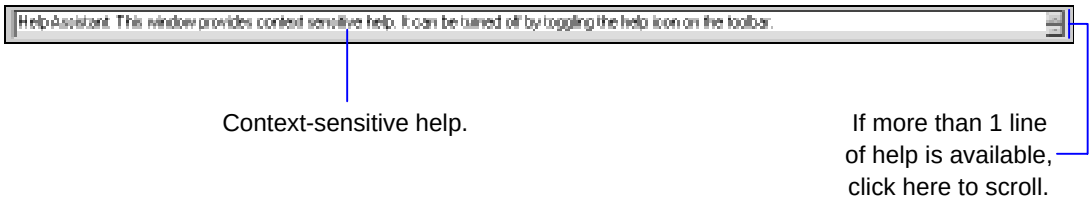
*If you pause the mouse cursor over a button, a ToolTip is displayed summarising the function of the button.*

| *Button* | *Used to ...* | *Equivalent Menu option* | *See page ...* |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | Generate a new installation script. | *New Package...* from the *File* pull down menu. | 2.4 |
|  | Open the last script created. | *Open Package...* from the *File* pull down menu. | 3.2 |
|  | End your current ABC Lan Script session. | *Exit* from the *File* pull down menu. | 1.21 |
|  | Cut information to the clip-board when editing a script file. | *Cut* from the *Edit* pull down menu. | 3.25 |
|  | Copy information to the clipboard when editing a script file. | *Copy* from the *Edit* pull down menu. | 3.25 |
|  | Paste the text held on the clipboard to the cursor position when editing a script file. | *Paste* from the *Edit* pull down menu. | 3.26 |
|  | Search for text when editing a script file. | *Find* from the *Edit* pull down menu. | 3.26 |

| *Button* | *Used to ...* | *Equivalent Menu option* | *See page ...* |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | Upload scripts you have created to Microsoft SMS. | *Upload Package to SMS...* from the *File* pull down menu. | 4.3 |
|  | Test the install script before it is used to install the package across the whole network. | *Test Install Script* from the *File* pull down menu. | 4.7 |
|  | Regenerate the script files after editing the changes identified. | *Rebuild Script Files* from the *File* pull down menu. | 3.13 |
|  | Turn the Help Assistant Bar On and Off. | None. | 1.15 |

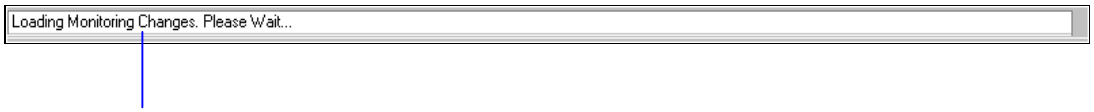
### *The Help Assistant Bar*

The help assistant bar below the toolbar provides summary help about the screen or window you are currently at:




### *The Status Bar*

The status bar at the bottom of the screen provides details about the process that Lan Script is currently carrying out:



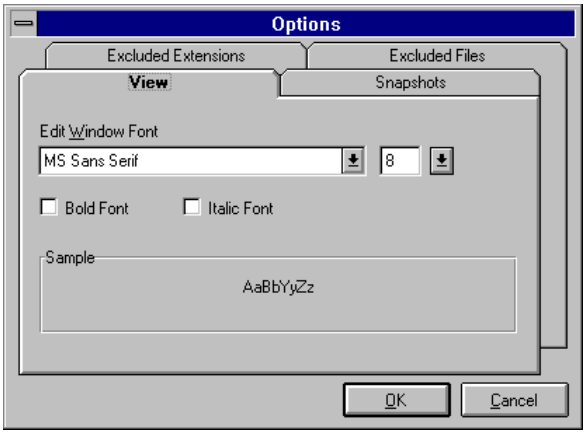
## Editing Screen Fonts

Lan Script provides a facility to change the font, style and point size of the text displayed in the *Scripts* window, *Monitored Changes* window (16 bit Lan Script) and *File Monitoring* window (32 bit Lan Script). See Chapter 3 for details about these windows.


*If you are using the 16 bit version of Lan Script, follow the steps below to change the screen font in these windows:*

1. Select *Options*...from the *Tools* pull down menu.

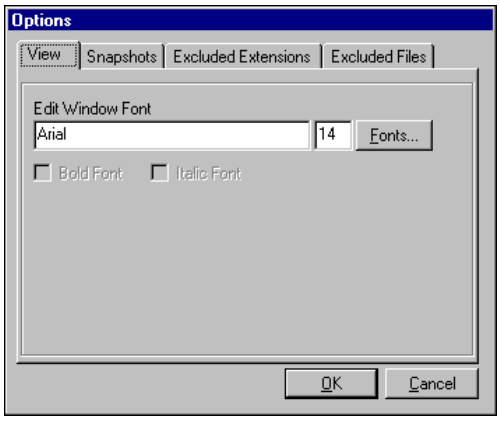
2. The *View* tab is displayed:



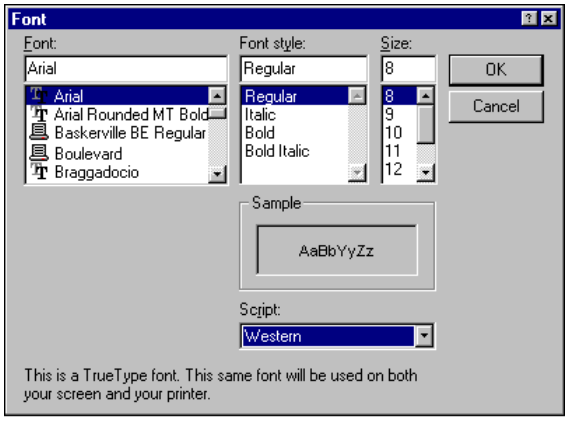

3. Select the font, size and style you require.

*If you are using the 32 bit version of Lan Script, follow the steps below to change the screen font in these windows:*

1. Select *Options...*from the *Tools* pull down menu.
2. The *View* tab is displayed:




3. Click on Fonts... to display the following font selection window:




4. Select the font, style and size you require.

## Determining Whether a File Has Been Upgraded

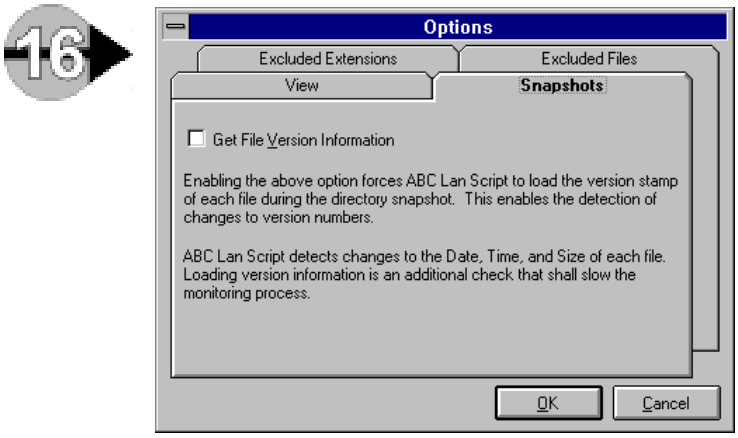
By default, Lan Script determines whether a file has been upgraded by a software installation by checking its creation date and time, and its size. If any of these details have changed then the file is deemed to have been upgraded.

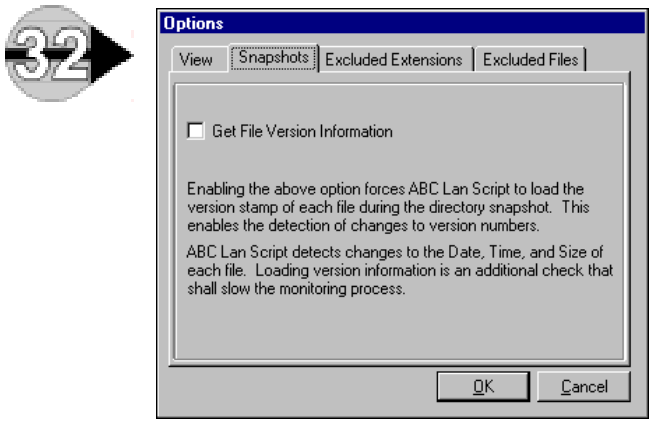
You have the option of also checking each file's version stamp to detect changes to version numbers. (Whilst this provides a more thorough check, it may have a significant effect on the time it takes to generate the scripts.)

To incorporate version stamp detection into the file comparison routine, follow the steps below:

1. Select *Options*...from the *Tools* pull down menu.

2. Select the *Snapshots* tab. The appearance of this tab depends on whether you are using the 16 bit or 32 bit versions of Lan Script:






3. Click on the *Get File Version Information* box.

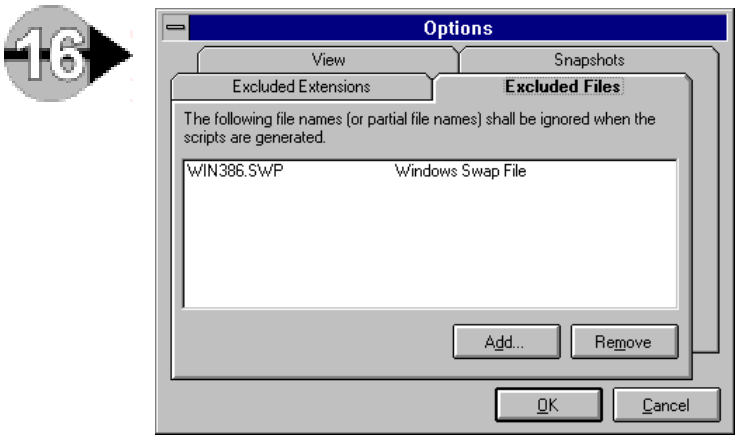
## Excluding Files and File Types

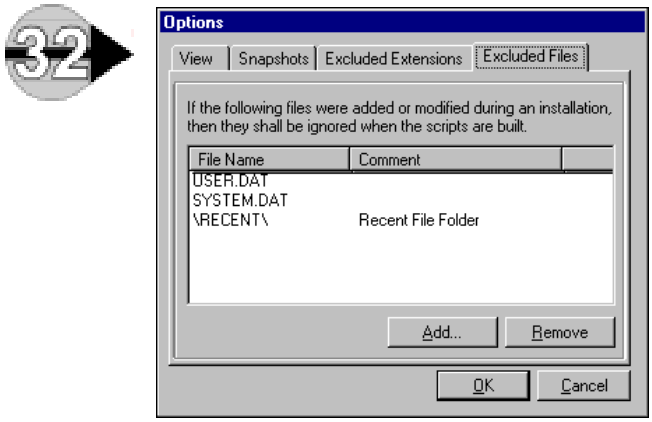
Lan Script enables you to list specific files and/or general file types that are not to be included in scripts created. For example, it is unlikely that you would want to include swap files or temporary files that are created between the pre-installation and post-installation snapshots being taken, so you would usually want to exclude these.

To exclude specific files:

1. Select *Options*...from the *Tools* pull down menu.

2. Select the *Excluded Files* tab. The appearance of this tab depends on whether you are using the 16 bit or 32 bit versions of Lan Script:



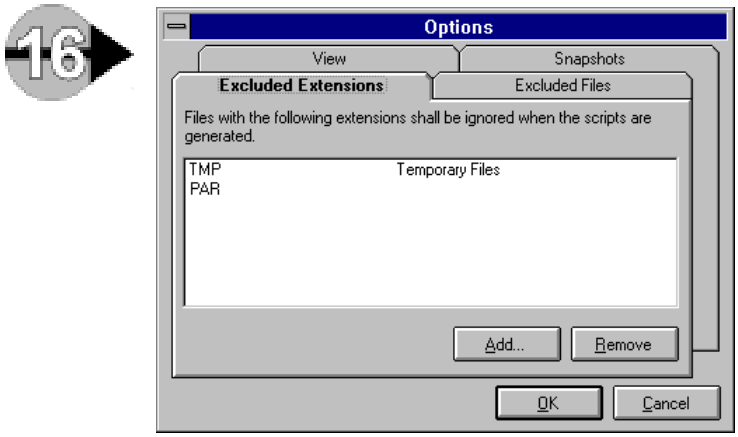


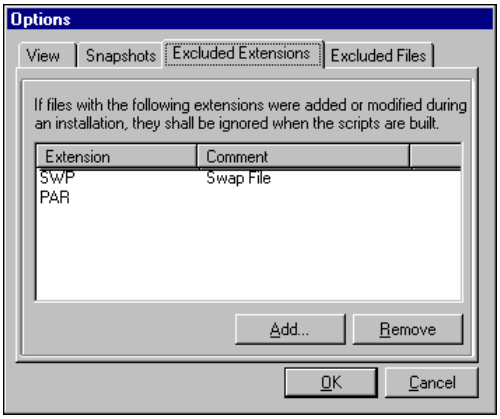

3. Use the Add... and Remove buttons to maintain the list of excluded files.

To exclude general types of files:

1. Select *Options...*from the *Tools* pull down menu.

2. Select the *Excluded Extensions* tab. Again, the appearance of this tab depends on whether you are using the 16 bit or 32 bit versions of Lan Script:






3. Use the Add... and Remove buttons to maintain the list of excluded file types.

   You specify the types of files to be excluded by their extensions. For example, to exclude temporary files, you would need to exclude files with extension '.TMP'.

## Ending a Lan Script Session

To end a Lan Script Session:

- Select *Exit* from the *File* pull down menu.

-or-

- Click on  .

*Lan Script is closed down automatically when you suspend the Create Package Wizard. See page 2.16 for further details.*

## Using Help

In addition to the summary help available from the help assistant bar (see page 1.15), Lan Script provides a range of further help facilities. These are described below.

### *The Help Facility*

Detailed on-line help is available, covering all aspects of the use of Lan Script.

There are two ways available to call the help:

- Select *Contents* from the *Help* pull down menu to display the first page of on-line help. You can then either scroll through the help one page at a time (in the same way that you would browse a book) or access a specific topic you require by:
  - Selecting it from the graphical *Table of Contents*.
  - Clicking on the *Search* tab, to display the alphabetical help index, from which you can choose the topic you require help on.
  - Clicking on the *Find* tab to display the help that includes a specific word.
- Get context-sensitive help as you work by pressing F1. For example if you press F1 when you are at the *Package* window, information is displayed about the package details generated.

When the help topic you require is displayed, some words are shown in green. These are hypertext links. Clicking on these words provides a jump to a help topic associated with those words. This enables you to navigate around the help system quickly.

### *Syntax Help*

The syntax help facility gives information regarding the correct use of the scripting commands used when editing script files. (A reference of these commands is provided in *Appendix B: Scripting Commands*.)

## Helpline

If you are unsure about the correct operation of Lan Script, a technical support Helpline is available. The phone or fax number you should call depends on where you are calling from. These are indicated below and overleaf.

*The Helpline is available free of charge for a period of 90 days after we receive your registration card. Support will not be available unless this card has been received, although we will accept a faxed copy providing the original is sent to us immediately afterwards.*

Before telephoning or faxing the Helpline, please make sure that you have checked the following sources of information:

- The on-line help available.
- A README.TXT file, in the directory that holds the Lan Script system files. If this file is present, it contains any information which became available after this guide was produced. You can read this using any text editor, e.g. Windows Notepad.

*Technical Support in the UK and Europe:*

Tel: +44 (0) 1952 271001

Fax: +44 (0) 1952 271100

*Technical Support in North America:*

Please contact your Account Manager for support on the following numbers:

Tel: 508 470 3999

Fax: 508 474 4478

*Internet :*

helpdesk@abcsystems.com

# Chapter 2:

# Generating Scripts

This chapter takes you through the stages involved in generating scripts for Microsoft SMS.

## This Chapter Contains

## Introduction

This chapter explains the procedure for creating installation scripts for Microsoft SMS.

Lan Script uses the *Create Package wizard* to guide you step by step through the script creation procedure. At each stage, you are prompted to enter information or make a selection at a window. All of the windows offer three standard options:

to continue on to the next stage.

to return to the previous stage, to look at the details entered and amend them if required.

to cancel the script creation procedure.

The wizard guides you through 12 stages:

*Stage 1: Start The Wizard*
Start the Create Package wizard, and check that there are no external processes running that may interfere with the script creation. See page 2.4.

*Stage 2: Enter Package Details*
Enter basic information about the script you are creating. See page 2.6.

*Stage 3: Locate The Installation Program*
Enter or search for the path and filename of the installation program for the software you are creating a script for. See page 2.7.

*Stage 4: Select Additional Directories and Files To Monitor*
Select any directories and files that are to be monitored during the script creation process, in addition to the standard directories and files that are monitored by default. See page 2.8.

*Stage 5: Specify System Registry Changes*
Choose whether changes made to the System Registry are to be incorporated into the script, and if so, choose the keys to be scanned. See page 2.11.

*Stage 6: Indicate Whether Microsoft SMS Inventory Inclusion Is Required*
Choose whether the package you are scripting is to be included in the Microsoft SMS inventory of software. See page 2.13.

*Stage 7: Take the Pre-Installation Snapshot*
Capture the system details prior to the installation of the application. See page 2.14.

*Stage 8: Install the Package*
Carry out the normal procedure for installing the software to be scripted. See page 2.16.

*Stage 9: Customise/Adjust the Installation (Optional)*
Tailor the software installation specifically for your environment, if required. See page 2.18.

*Stage 10: Take the Post-Installation Snapshot and Build The Scripts*
Capture the system details following the installation/customisation. See page 2.19.

*Stage 11: Check Common Components*
Specify any of the Microsoft common components used by Lan Script that are not to be appended to the script. See page 2.23.

*Stage 12: Complete The Procedure*
Close the wizard or start the upload procedure. Details of the scripts and package details created are displayed on screen. See page 2.26.

## Stage 1: Start The Wizard

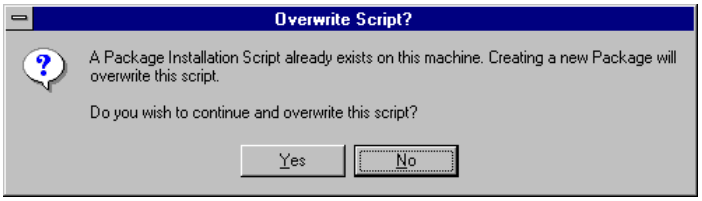
Prior to commencing the creation of a script, you should prepare your machine:

- *Scripting a New Software Installation*
  If you are creating a script for a new software installation, we advise that you use a 'clean' machine. That is, the only software installed on the machine you are using should be the operating system and Lan Script. This ensures that the script contains only the changes that are a result of the software installation, and are not confused with changes made to files by other software that you may use.

- *Scripting a Software Upgrade*
  If you are creating an installation script for a software upgrade, you should install the original version of the software, i.e. the version that is to be upgraded.

You should then select *New Package...* from the *File* pull down menu, or click on  , to start the *Create Package Wizard*.

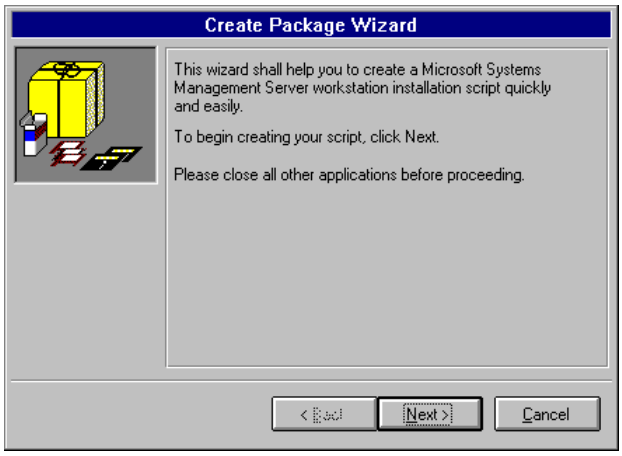
If you have previously used Lan Script to create scripts, the following window is displayed:




Only one script can exist on your machine at a time. If the previous script is no longer required, i.e. it has been completed and uploaded to Microsoft SMS, or you want to discard it, then click  to continue. The previous script will then be overwritten with the new one you create.

Alternatively, click on  to cancel the script creation procedure, leaving the previous script intact.

If you choose to continue, the wizard's opening window is displayed:

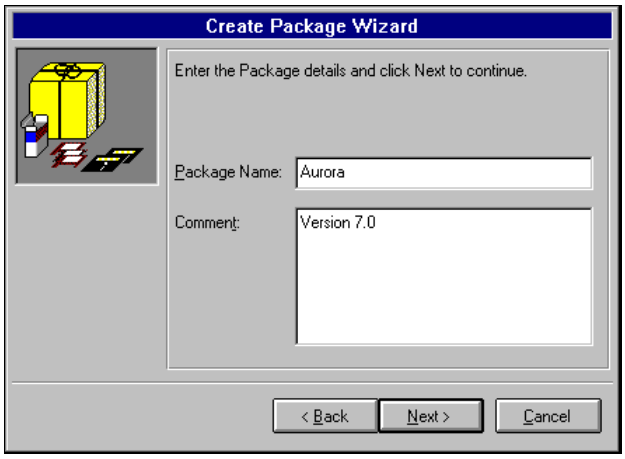



If you have any external applications on your machine, it is essential that they are closed throughout the script creation process. This includes any background processes or screen savers. If any processing takes place other than the installation of the software being scripted, this will result in extraneous information being added to the scripts when they are created.

Providing all applications, background processes and screen savers are closed, click on  to continue.

## Stage 2: Enter Package Details

Use the following window to enter general details about the software you are creating a script for:




Enter the name of the software that you are creating installation scripts for, and any relevant information about it, such as the version number and any miscellaneous information relating to the installation.

Click on  to continue.

*The package name is also used as the directory name in SMS_SHR to which the package is uploaded.*

## Stage 3: Locate The Installation Program (Optional)

Next, locate the installation program for the software you are creating a script for.


If you know the path and name of the installation program, type in the details. (UNC paths are also acceptable.)

If you do not know this information, click on the ... button at the right of the field to browse your directory structure for the program.

Click on Next > to continue.

*You do not have to enter a program name. If you leave this field blank, the wizard continues up to and including the pre-installation snapshot (stage 7) and suspends the procedure. You may want to do this, for example, to create a script that makes adjustments to workstations, as opposed to installing software on them.*

## Stage 4: Select Additional Directories and Files To Monitor

The next window lists the standard directories and files that are monitored during the script creation process:

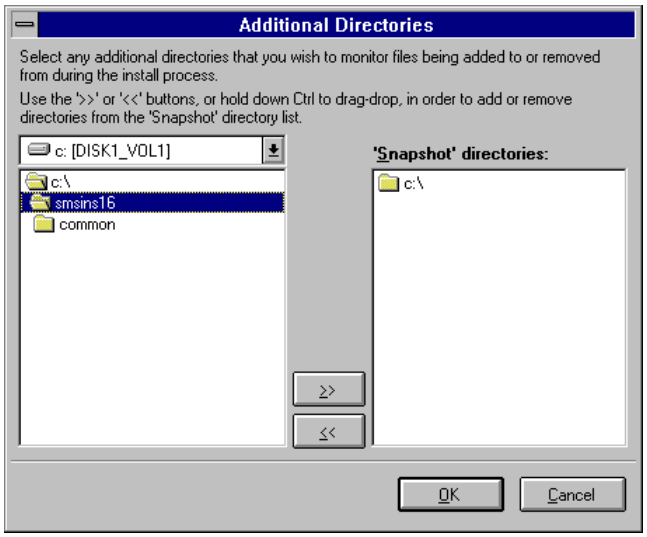

Usually, the directories and files listed will be the ones that need to be monitored. Providing this is the case, click on  to accept these and continue to the next stage.

Alternatively, you can:

- Select additional directories to monitor. You would do this if you know that the installation program writes files to drives/directories other than C:\. See the next page for details.
- Select additional files to monitor. By default, Lan Script detects any new files added and existing files changed within the range of directories selected. You can maintain this list if you require, by selecting additional files from other directories, or deleting files from the list that you do not want to monitor. See page 2.10.

### *Selecting Additional Directories to Monitor*

To specify directories that are to be monitored in addition to C:\, click on [Select additional directories to monitor]. The *Additional Directories* window is displayed:




The left hand side of this window is used to locate additional directories to monitor. The right hand side shows the directories currently selected for monitoring.

To add a directory to the list of those selected for monitoring, highlight it in the left hand window and click on [>>]. (Alternatively you can double click on the directory.) It then appears in the right hand window.

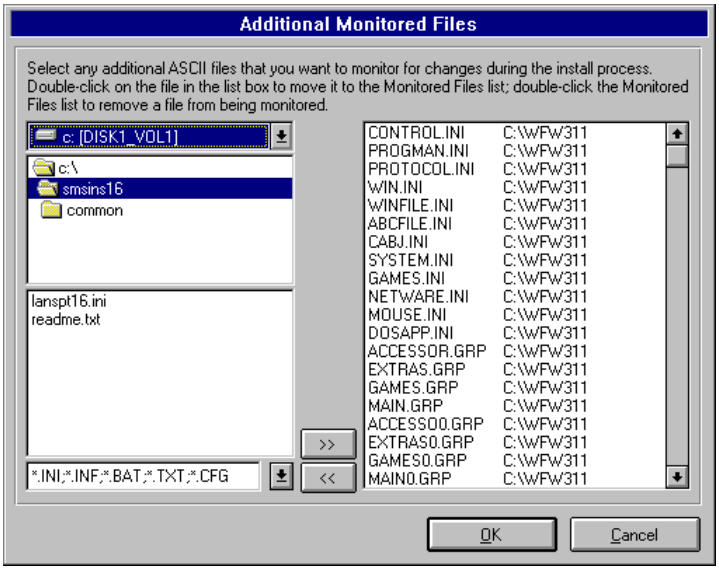
To remove a directory from the list of those being monitored, highlight it in the right hand window and click on [<<] (or double click on the directory). It is then deselected.

*You cannot remove the C:\ drive - this must always be monitored*.

When the directories selected are as required, click on [OK] to return to the main window, and then click on [Next >] to continue the wizard.

### *Selecting Additional Files to Monitor*

To specify files that are to be monitored in addition to AUTOEXEC.BAT, CONFIG.SYS, *.INI and *.GRP, click on [Select additional files to monitor]. The *Additional Files* window is displayed:




The left hand side of this window is used to locate the additional files to monitor. The right hand side shows the files currently selected.

To add a file to the list of those selected for monitoring, select it by choosing the drive and directory in which it is located, highlighting it in the bottom left hand window, and clicking on [>>]. (Alternatively, you can double click on the file.) It then appears in the right hand window.

To remove a file from the list of those being monitored, highlight it in the right hand window and click on [<<] (or double click on the file). It is then deselected. You can add or remove several files at a time by following the standard Windows conventions, i.e. use the Ctrl key to select several individual files, or the Shift key to select a range of files.

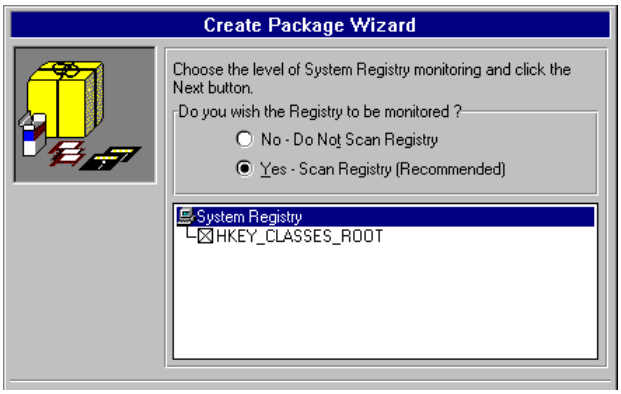
*You cannot remove the AUTOEXEC.BAT, CONFIG.SYS, WIN.INI or SYSTEM.INI files. These are always monitored.*

When the files selected are as required, click on [OK] to return to the main window, and then click on [Next >] to continue the wizard.

## Stage 5: Specify System Registry Changes

The next stage is to specify whether you want changes made to the System Registry incorporated in the script. The way you do this differs for the 16 bit version of Lan Script (see below) and the 32 bit version (see the next page).


*The following window is displayed for you to specify whether you want System Registry changes incorporated in the script:*




The default selection is *Yes - Scan* Registry, to monitor the System Registry changes. We recommend that you retain this setting.

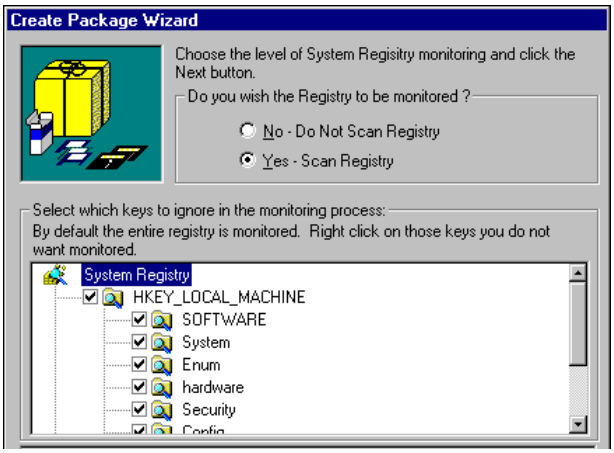
The bottom half of the window shows the keys that comprise the Registry. This can be used to specify any particular keys that are not to be monitored.

To open a key, showing its subordinate keys, click on its description. Clicking on its description again closes the key.

A cross against a key indicates that it has been selected for monitoring. To exclude a key (and its subordinate keys) from monitoring, click on its check box. The cross is then removed to signify that it has been excluded. Clicking on its check box again reselects the key for inclusion. When the keys to be monitored are selected, click on  to continue.

*Under normal circumstances, we recommend that you monitor all keys in the Registry.*

*The following window is displayed for you to specify whether you want System Registry changes incorporated in the script:*




The default selection is *Yes - Scan* Registry, to monitor the System Registry changes. We recommend that you retain this setting.

The bottom half of the window shows the keys that comprise the Registry. This can be used to specify any particular keys that are not to be monitored.

To open a key, showing its subordinate keys, left click on it. Left clicking again closes the key.

A check mark (✓) against a key indicates that it has been selected for monitoring. To exclude a key (and its subordinate keys) from monitoring, right click on it. The check is then removed to signify that it has been excluded. Right clicking again reselects the key for inclusion. When the keys to be monitored are selected, click on Next to continue.

*Under normal circumstances, we recommend that you monitor all keys in the Registry.*

## Stage 6: Indicate Whether Microsoft SMS Inventory Inclusion Is Required

Microsoft SMS can provide an inventory of the software which is installed on your network. It does this by detecting the presence of key files that are specific to the software packages installed.

The following window is displayed for you to specify whether you wish to include the package you are installing in the Microsoft SMS software inventory:


If you select *Yes - I wish to monitor this* package, you are prompted to specify which files are to be used to identify this package later in the wizard (see page 2.20).

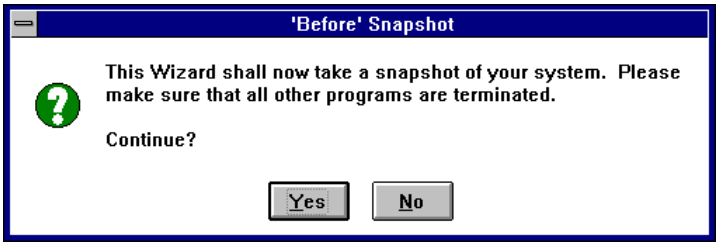
Click on  to continue when you have made your selection.

## Stage 7: Take the Pre-Installation Snapshot

The wizard is now ready to take the pre-installation snapshot. A reminder is provided that all other applications, screen savers and background processes must be closed:

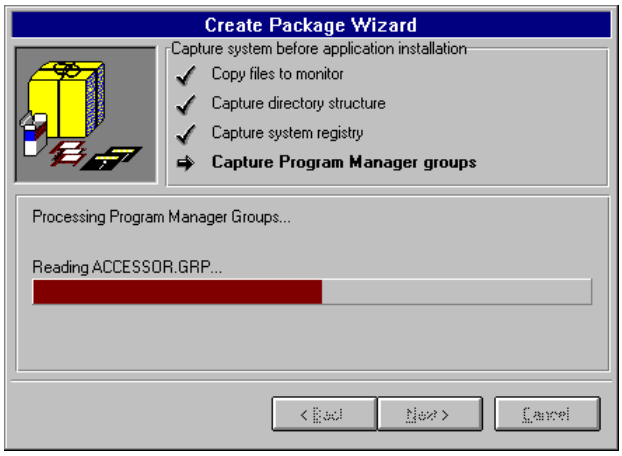

Click  to continue.

*With the 16 bit version of Lan Script only, a further confirmation window is displayed prior to the pre-installation snapshot commencing:*




*Providing all applications, screen savers and background processes have been closed, click on*  *to start the snapshot procedure.*

A window is displayed showing the progress as the pre-installation snapshot is taken:



## Stage 8: Install the Package

After completing the pre-installation snapshot, the following window is displayed prompting you to start installing your software package:


If you selected a program to run, check that the name of the installation program is correct. If it is not, click on ... to select the correct file.

You should then click on the appropriate button for the action you want to take:

**Run** — Runs the installation program whilst Lan Script remains open in the background. When the installation is complete, you are taken straight into the post-installation snapshot (stage 10).

This is the quickest method, which you should choose if you do not need to customise the installation.

**Suspend Wizard and Run** — Suspends the Create Package wizard, closes Lan Script, and runs the installation program. When the installation is complete, you can then customise the installation (stage 9). When you next start Lan Script, the wizard restarts at stage 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Suspend Wizard** | Closes Lan Script without running the installation program. You must then run the installation manually from Windows, and customise it if required (stage 9). When you next start Lan Script, the wizard restarts at stage 10. |
| | Continues the post-installation snapshot, without running the installation program. (You would not usually want to do this.) |

Usually, you will be able to use *Run*. However, the danger of using this method is the possibility that the software installation will attempt to use Microsoft common components, e.g. DLL files that are already loaded into memory. In this case, a conflict will occur and the software installation will display an error message, giving you the options to abort, retry or ignore.

The *Suspend* Wizard option eliminates the possibility of such conflicts, as Lan Script will not have these files in memory during the software installation.

The approach that we recommend is to try using *Run*. If this results in a conflict, select the 'abort' option and then restart the script creation procedure, this time suspending the wizard and running the installation manually.

## Stage 9: Customise/Adjust the Installation (Optional)

When you have completed the installation, you can then customise the software to configure it specifically for your environment. These changes will then be reflected on all workstations to which this software package is distributed. You can:

- Adjust the software configuration. For example, change the settings or preferences specified in the application. To do this, you simply open the software application, make the changes required, save them, and close the application.
- Add additional files that are to be distributed with the software. For example, if the script is for a word processor, you may want to add template files that are to be used in conjunction with it. To do this, copy the files required to the appropriate directory.
- Delete files that you do not want to be distributed. To do this, delete the appropriate files from the installation.
- Perform additional installations if you want to create a full workstation package. To do this, install all of the software to be loaded onto the workstations.
- Make manual adjustments. In addition to creating software installation scripts, Lan Script can be used to generate scripts that make adjustments to workstations. This is done by not specifying an *Install Program* at stage 3. In this case, you should make the adjustments to be scripted now.

To customise the installation, you should have selected *Suspend Wizard and Run* or *Suspend Wizard* at stage 8 to suspend the wizard. You can then customise the software or make adjustments as required.

When you have completed the customisation/adjustments, start Lan Script again to proceed with the wizard at stage 10.

*An alternative (but more complicated) way of customising the software is to manually edit the scripts. See Chapter 3 for details.*

*You can take as long as you like, and reboot your machine if you require, whilst carrying out the customisation/adjustments. There are no time constraints.*

## Stage 10: Take The Post-Installation Snapshot and Build The Scripts

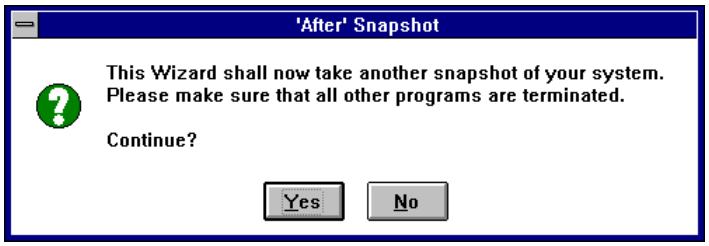
When you have installed the software and carried out any customisation required, the wizard carries out the following tasks:

- Takes the post-installation snapshot.
- Builds the scripts by comparing this with the pre-installation snapshot.

If you terminated or suspended the wizard at either Stage 8 or 9, the post-installation snapshot commences the next time you restart Lan Script.

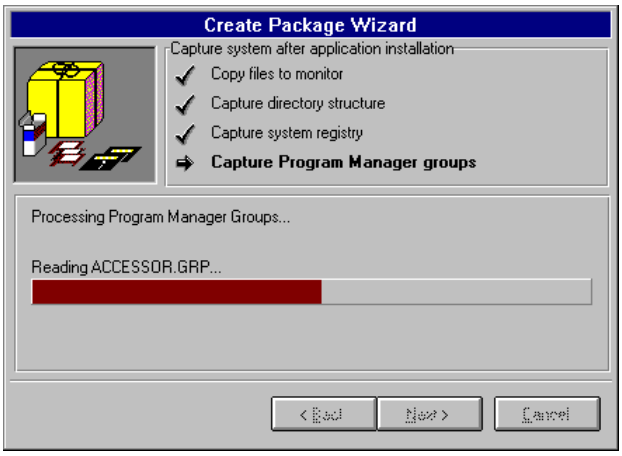
If you did not terminate or suspend Lan Script, the post-installation snapshot commences when you click on [Next>] at Stage 9.


*With the 16 bit version of Lan Script only, the following confirmation window is displayed prior to the post-installation snapshot commencing:*




*Providing all applications, screen savers and background processes have been closed, click on [Yes] to start the post-installation snapshot.*

A window is displayed showing the progress as the post-installation snapshot is taken:



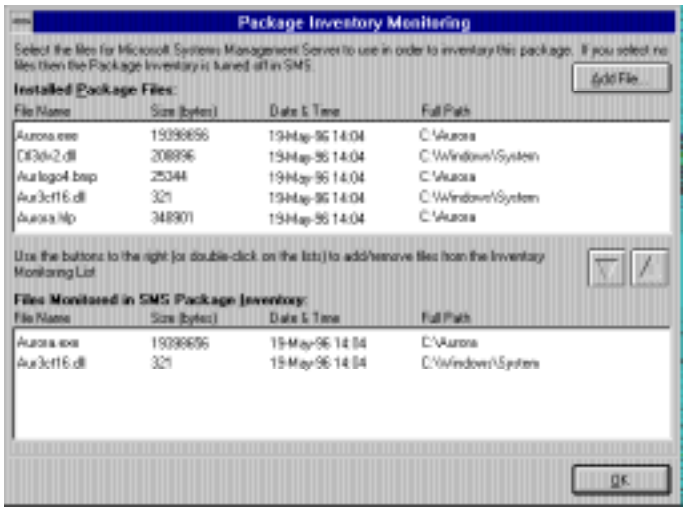

When the snapshot is complete, Lan Script proceeds to build the scripts, by comparing the post-installation snapshot with the pre-installation snapshot taken at stage 7.

### *Selecting Files for the Microsoft SMS Package Inventory*

As part of the build process, the wizard assembles the details required by Microsoft SMS. If you chose to include the package in the software inventory (see stage 6), a window is displayed for you to specify the files that Microsoft SMS should look for to detect the presence of the software package.

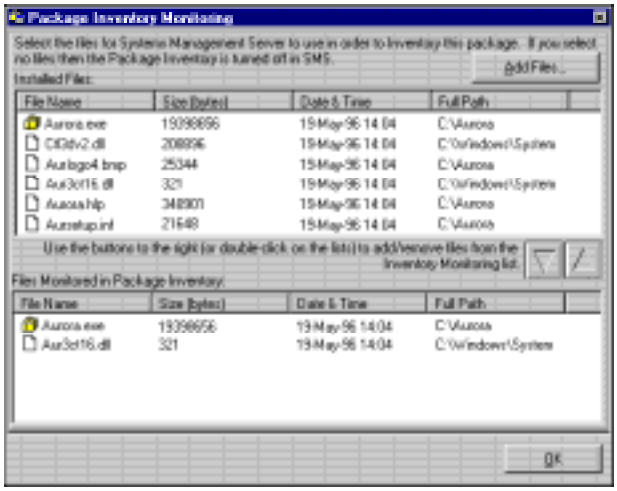
*If you chose not to include the package in the software inventory at stage 6, you can subsequently reverse this selection, i.e. include the package in the inventory. This is done from the Inventory tab of the Package window (see page 3.5). You can also use this tab to adjust the existing selection.*


*If you are using the 16 bit version of Lan Script, the following window is displayed for you to specify the files that Microsoft SMS should look for:*





*If you are using the 32 bit version of Lan Script, you specify these files in the following window:*



The information shown and the procedure for using these windows is the same for both the 16 bit and 32 bit versions.

In both cases, the top half of the window lists the files that were added to the hard disk by the installation routine. The bottom half is used to specify which of these files Microsoft SMS should use to detect the presence of the application on workstations.

To add a file to the list of those used to detect the application, highlight it and click on  . (Alternatively, you can double click on the file.) It then appears in the bottom half of the window.

*The* 

*button can be used to add further files to the top half of the window, if you want to specify files other than those added by the installation routine.*

To remove a file from the list, highlight it in the bottom half and click on  (or double click on the file). It is then deselected.

You can add or remove several files at a time by following the standard Windows conventions, i.e. use the Ctrl key to select several individual files, or the Shift key to select a range of files.

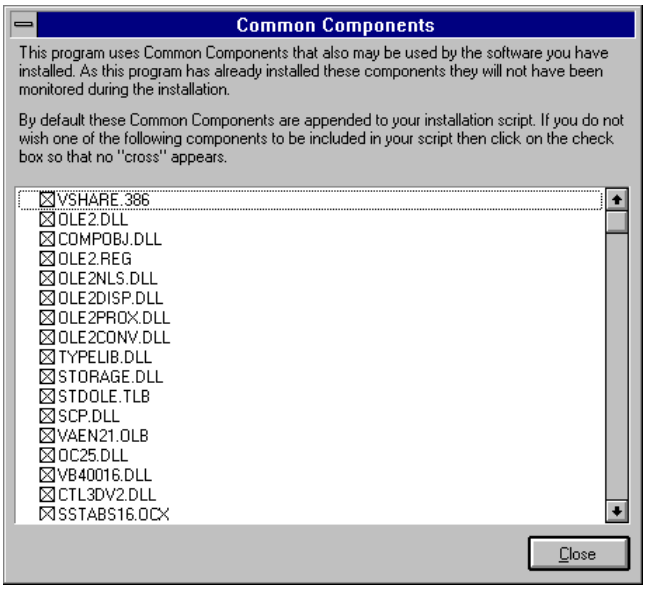
## Stage 11: Check Common Components

Microsoft common components are files that may be used by more than one application. Potentially, they may cause a problem when creating a script if the software you are scripting uses the same common components as Lan Script. (The danger is that your installation program may detect their presence on your machine, and choose not to install them. In this case, they will not be included in the normal script created, which may result in errors when your users try to run the software you are installing.) To avert this possibility, the wizard sets each common component used by Lan Script for appending to the installation script. This means that they will always be available to the software you are installing, even though they may not be required.

The Microsoft common components that Lan Script will append to the installation script are listed on screen. You have the choice to leave these intact, in which case they will be appended, or to cancel the setting of individual components.

*You should only remove components that you are certain are not required by the software installation.*

*The common components are listed in the following window:*

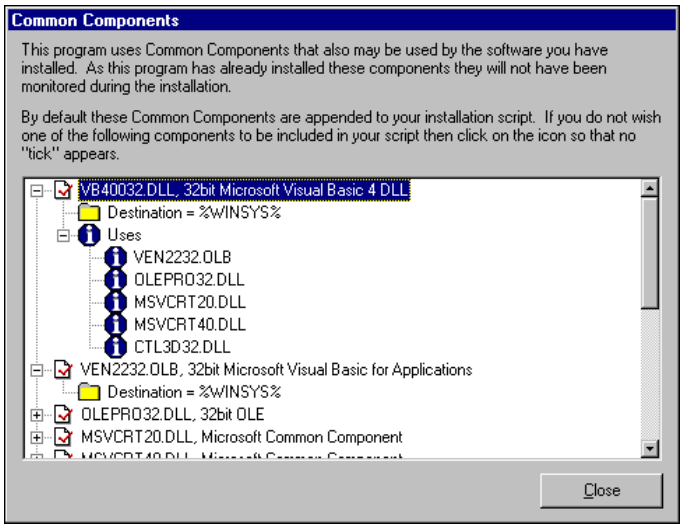



A cross against a component indicates that it has been selected for appending to the script. You can cancel this setting if you require, by clicking on the cross to remove it.

(Right clicking on this list displays a popup menu that you can use to select/deselect all components.)

Click on  when the settings are as required.

*The common components are listed in the following window:*



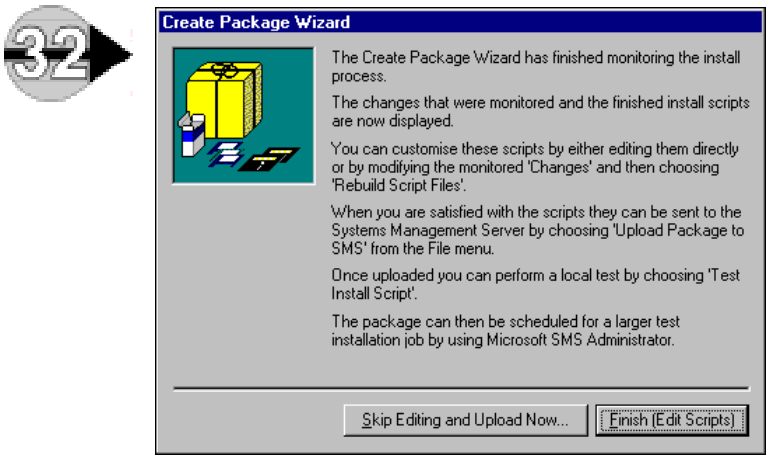

The check mark (☑) against a component indicates that it has been selected for appending to the script. You can cancel this setting if you require, by left or right clicking on the check mark.

Further information is available for each of the components, by clicking on the plus sign (+) to the left of the check mark.

Click on Done when the settings are as required.

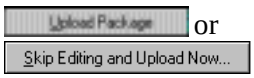
## Stage 12: Complete The Procedure

A window is displayed indicating that the *Create Package* wizard has now completed the script generation procedure. The window displayed depends on whether you are using the 16 bit or 32 bit versions of Lan Script:

Click on:


To return to the Lan Script main screen, which now contains four windows showing the scripts and package details generated. The details shown in these windows, and the options available for editing them, are described in Chapter 3.




To start the *Upload* wizard. You should select this option if you want to proceed with the uploading of the scripts to Microsoft SMS without viewing or editing them. The upload procedure is described in Chapter 4.

# Chapter 3:

# Editing Scripts

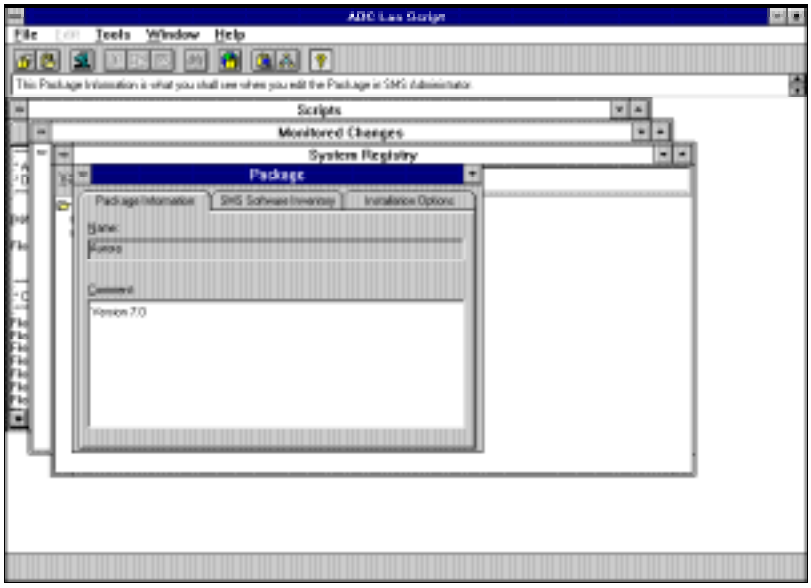
This chapter describes the details created by the script generation procedure, and explains how you can manually edit this information if you require. Separate instructions are provided for users of 16 bit and 32 bit Lan Script.

**This Chapter Contains**

# Scripts Generated by 16 Bit Lan Script

This section looks at the scripts generated by 16 bit Lan Script, and explains how you can manually edit this information if you require. Details about the scripts generated by 32 bit Lan Script are provided in the next section, beginning on page 3.15.

When the Create Package wizard has completed the script generation procedure, the *Lan Script Main Screen* shows the scripts and package information generated:




Details are held in four windows:

- *Package window*
  Contains three tabs that you use to:
  - View general information about the package.
  - Specify the files selected for Microsoft SMS inventory monitoring.
  - Configure the way the installation script operates when it is run.

  See page 3.4.

- *System Registry window*
  Shows the additions and deletions made to the System Registry. See page 3.7.

- *Monitored Changes window*
  Contains three tabs which show the pre-installation snapshot, the post-installation snapshot and the changes identified. See page 3.9.

  You can edit the details in the *Changes Made* tab if you require - see the discussion below for details.

- *Scripts window*
  Contains three tabs which hold the installation script, uninstallation script and upload script created. See page 3.14.

  You can edit the details in all three of these tabs if you require - see the discussion below for details.

### *What is the Best Way to Edit the Scripts?*

There are two general ways available to edit the installation, uninstallation and upload scripts generated:

- *Method 1: Edit the scripts directly*
  From the *Scripts window*, you can edit the script commands directly. A summary of the commands used for package scripting is provided in Appendix B.

- *Method 2: Amend the changes that Lan Script has identified*
  An alternative to editing the actual scripts is to amend the changes Lan Script identified between the pre-installation snapshot and the post-installation snapshot. This is done from the *Changes Made* tab in the *Monitored Changes* window. You then need to rebuild the script so that it is based on the updated changes, by selecting the *Rebuild Script Files* option from the *File* pull down menu.

Both methods achieve the same results. The one you should choose depends on your script editing experience and working preferences. Whilst method 1 is the quickest and most direct way, it requires that you are familiar with the use of scripting commands. Method 2 eliminates the use of the scripting commands, but requires that the scripts are rebuilt each time a change is made.

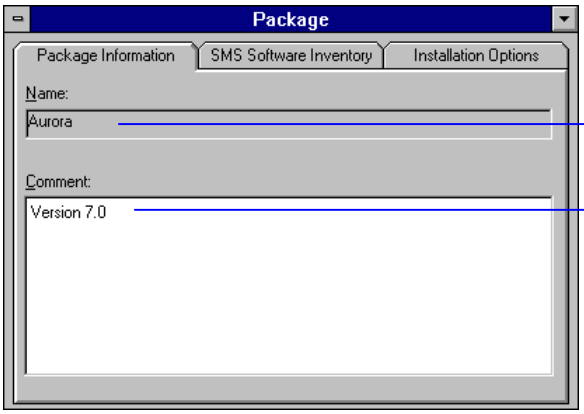
## *The Package Window*

The *Package Window* contains general information about the package created. These details are held in three tabs:

- *Package Information*
- *SMS Software Inventory*
- *Installation Options*

### *The Package Information Tab*

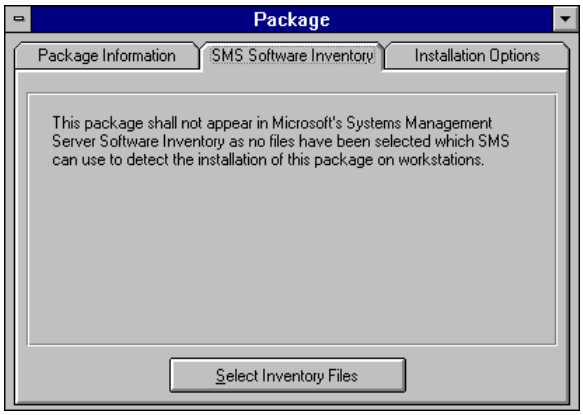
The *Package Information* tab shows the details entered at stage 2 of the script generation procedure (see page 2.6).



### *The SMS Software Inventory Tab*

If you chose to include the package in the Microsoft SMS software inventory (at stage 6 of the script generation procedure, see page 2.13), then you will have specified the files to be used by Microsoft SMS to detect the presence of the package (at stage 10 of the script generation procedure, see page 2.19).

The *SMS Software Inventory* tab can be used to view the inventory files selected, and update these if necessary.

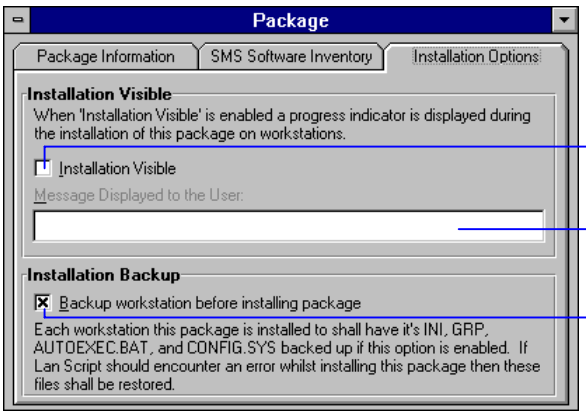



To view or update the inventory files, click on Select Inventory Files. The *Package Inventory Monitoring* window is displayed showing the inventory files currently selected. The details shown in this window and the procedure for updating it are explained in the section *Selecting Files for the Microsoft SMS Package Inventory*, page 2.20.

### *The Installation Options Tab*

The *Installation Options* tab can be used to configure the way the installation script operates when it is run. You can specify:

- Whether a progress indicator is shown during the installation of the package on workstations.
- Whether a backup of the key system files on each destination workstation is required. If a backup is selected, the AUTOEXEC.BAT, CONFIG.SYS, *.GRP and *.INI files are backed up to a local drive automatically before the installation commences. These are then available to be restored if necessary.




To select a progress indicator, insert a cross here.

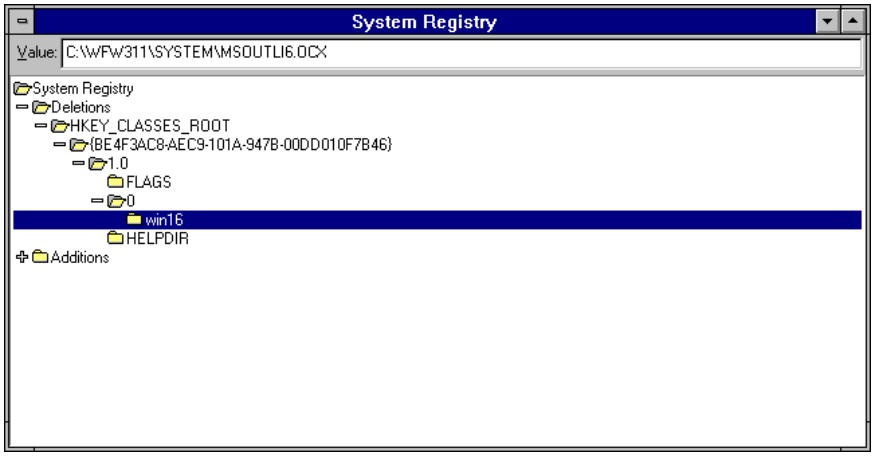
If you choose a progress indicator, you can specify a message here that is shown whilst the indicator is displayed.

To automatically backup the system files on the destination workstations, insert a cross here. This enables you to perform a rollback should a job fail (see the section *Unsuccessful Jobs and the Rollback Function*, page 5.12 for details).

### *The System Registry Window*

At stage 5 of the script generation procedure (see page 2.11), you specified whether you wanted changes made to the System Registry incorporated into the script.

If you indicated that you did, the additions and deletions made to the System Registry are shown in the *Registry Window:*




This window shows the keys that comprise the System Registry. The *Deletions* tree shows the data to be removed from workstations. The *Additions* tree shows the data to be added to workstations.

As you highlight each key, the *Value* bar at the top of the screen shows its current value.

### *Maintaining The System Registry Keys*

To maintain the System Registry key additions/deletions that are to be included in the script, either select *Registry Keys* from the *Edit* pull down menu, or right click in the *System Registry* window. The following menu is displayed showing the options available to maintain the keys:


| | |
|---|---|
| *New Key* | Creates a new key, as a subordinate of the highlighted key. |
| *Delete Key* | Deletes the highlighted key, and all of its subordinates. |

*This menu is context-sensitive so that the options are only available when relevant, e.g. New Key is not available when the HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT key is highlighted because you cannot add values or keys under HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT.*

### *Maintaining The System Registry Values*

To maintain the System Registry value associated with a key, highlight it and enter the value required in the *Value* bar at the top of the screen.

### *The Monitored Changes Window*

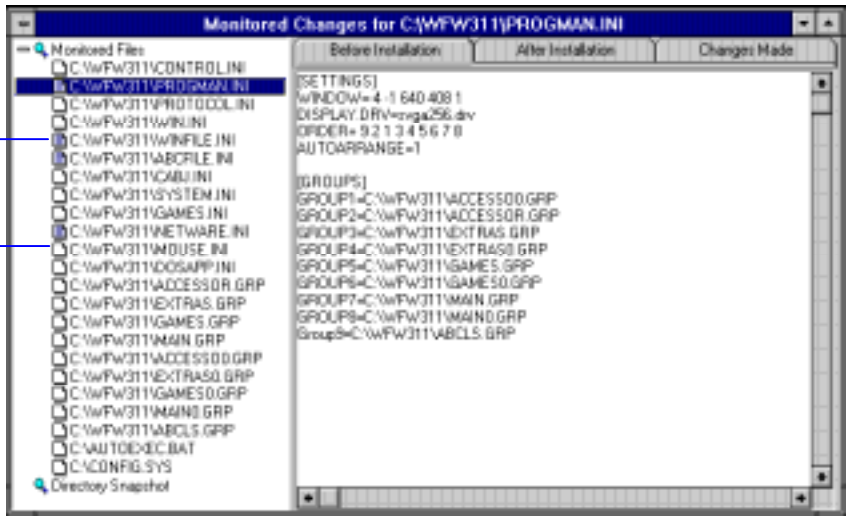
The *Monitored Changes Window* shows the changes Lan Script identified to the files and directories that were monitored.

#### *Monitored Files*

If you click on a monitored file in the left pane, the contents of the file are shown in the right pane:

Shaded files were modified by the installation.

White files remained unchanged.




The right hand side contains three tabs:

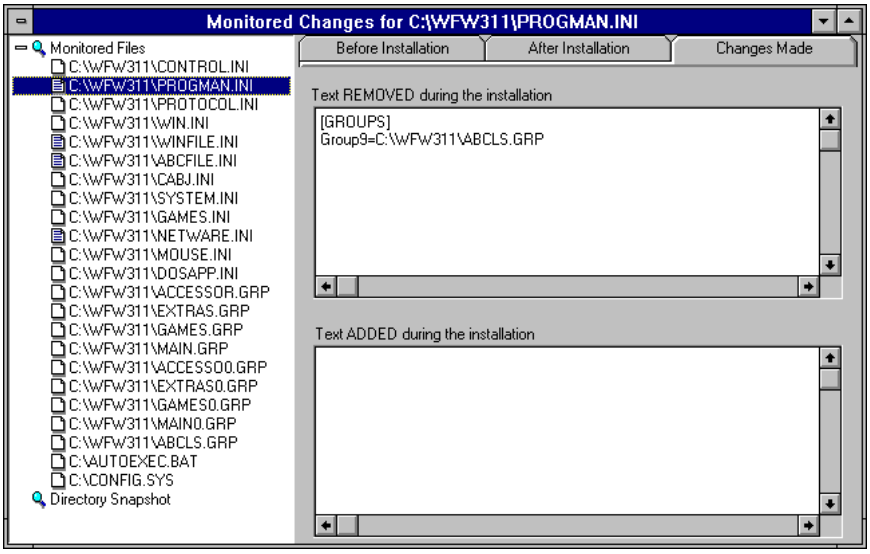
- *Before Installation*
  The contents of the highlighted file prior to the installation, as identified by the snapshot taken at stage 7 of the script generation procedure (see page 2.14).

- *After Installation*
  The contents of the highlighted file following the installation, as identified by the snapshot taken at stage 10 of the script generation procedure (see page 2.19).

- *Changes Made*
  The changes Lan Script has identified as being made to the highlighted file, extracted by comparing the pre-installation and post-installation snapshots.

### *Amending The Changes Identified to Files*

You may want to edit the changes Lan Script identified to a file. For example, you may identify a particular change made by the software installation that you do not want incorporated into the scripts. To do this, click on the *Changes Made* tab. The changes identified to the contents of the highlighted file are shown in the right pane:




Edit the changes identified as required.

After making the amendments required to the file changes, you should rebuild the scripts so that they are based on these updated details. To do this, either:

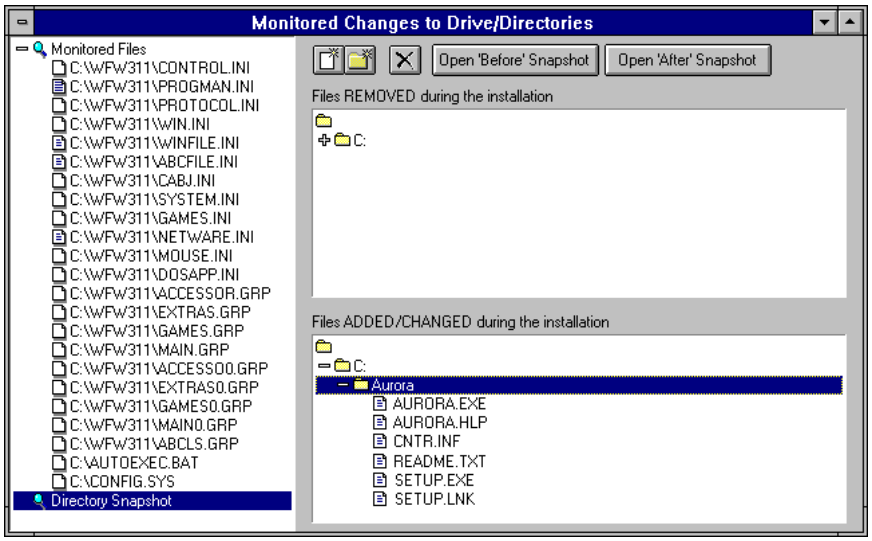
- Select *Rebuild Script Files* from the *File* menu, or
- Click on 

The changes you have made are then incorporated into the script.

*The details shown in the Before Installation and After Installation windows are for information only. Whilst you can edit these, this will not have any effect if you rebuild the script.*

## *Directory Structure*

If you click on the directory snapshot in the left pane, the changes made to the directories on the drives monitored are shown in the right pane:




The top right hand window shows the subdirectories and files that were removed from the monitored drives. The bottom right hand window shows the subdirectories and files that were added to or changed on the monitored drives.

As with the monitored files, you can view before and after snapshots of the directory structure. To do this, click on the appropriate button at the top of the screen:


Displays the contents of each of the monitored drives prior to the installation, as identified by the snapshot taken at stage 7 of the script generation procedure (see page 2.14).


Displays the contents of each of the monitored drives following the installation, as identified by the snapshot taken at stage 10 of the script generation procedure (see page 2.19).

*It may take several minutes to display a before or after snapshot.*

## *Amending The Changes Identified to Directories*

The following functions are available to amend the changes identified to the highlighted directory:

### Buttons

 Adds a file to the list of those currently focused.

 Adds a directory to the list of those currently focused.

 Deletes the highlighted file/directory, and all of its subordinates if applicable.

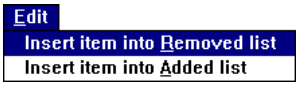
### Context Sensitive Menu

The functions provided by the three buttons are also available from a context sensitive menu. If you right click on either of the two right hand window panes, the following submenu is displayed.


These three options correspond to the buttons described above.

### Edit Menu

When the directory snapshot is highlighted, the *Edit* pull down menu provides the following options:




*Insert Item Into Removed List* Inserts a directory to the list of those to be removed during the installation.

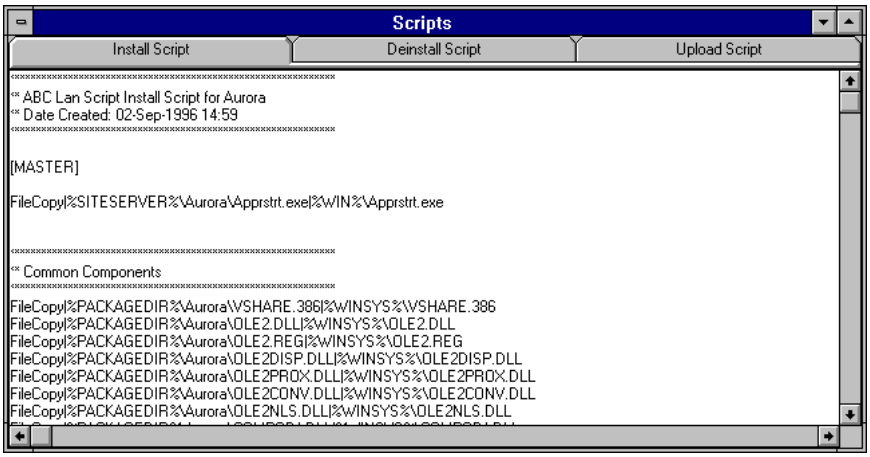
*Insert Item Into Added List* Inserts a directory to the list of those to be added during the installation.

After making the amendments required to the directory changes, you should rebuild the scripts so that they are based on the updated details. To do this, select *Rebuild Script Files* from the *File* menu. The changes you have made are then incorporated into the script.

*You can change the font in which the text shown in the right hand side of the Monitored Changes window is displayed, by selecting Options from the Tools pull down menu. See the section Editing Screen Fonts, page 1.16, for details. (The left hand side is shown in the default Windows font.).*

### *The Scripts Window*

The *Scripts* window contains three tabs which hold the install script, deinstall script and upload script created:




*You can change the font in which the text shown in this window is displayed, by selecting Options from the Tools pull down menu. See the section Editing Screen Fonts, page 1.16, for details.*

You can edit the script commands shown in these windows directly.

*If you change one of the scripts, the other two may also need to be changed.*

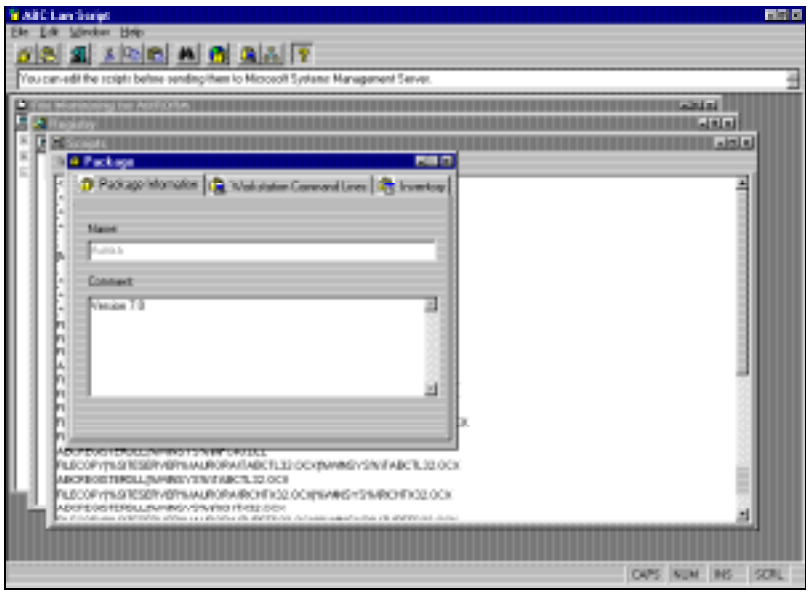
The functions available to help you edit the scripts are described in the next section, *Editing Scripts*.

A summary of the commands used in the scripts is provided in Appendix B.

## Scripts Generated by 32 Bit Lan Script

This section looks at the scripts generated by 32 bit Lan Script, and explains how you can manually edit this information if you require. Details about the scripts generated by 16 bit Lan Script are provided in the previous section, beginning on page 3.2.

When the Create Package wizard has completed the script generation procedure, the *Lan Script* Main Screen shows the scripts and package information generated:



Details are held in four windows:

- *Package window*
  Contains three tabs showing general package information, the platform that the installation and uninstallation scripts are valid for, and the files selected for inventory monitoring. Most of these details can be amended if required. See page 3.17.

- *Registry window*
  Shows the additions and deletions made to the System Registry. See page 3.20.

- *File Monitoring window*
  Contains three tabs which show the pre-installation snapshot, the post-installation snapshot and the changes identified. See page 3.22.

  You can edit the details in the *Changes Made* tab if you require - see the discussion on the page opposite for details.

- *Scripts window*
  Contains three tabs which hold the installation script, uninstallation script and upload script created. See page 3.24.

  You can edit the details in all three of these tabs if you require - see the discussion on the page opposite for details.

### *What is the Best Way to Edit the Scripts?*

There are two general ways available to edit the installation, uninstallation and upload scripts generated:

- *Method 1: Edit the scripts directly*
  From the *Scripts window*, you can edit the script commands directly. A summary of the commands used for package scripting is provided in Appendix A.

- *Method 2: Amend the changes that Lan Script has identified*
  An alternative to editing the actual scripts is to amend the changes Lan Script identified between the pre-installation snapshot and the post-installation snapshot. This is done from the *Changes Made* tab in the *File Monitoring window*. You then need to rebuild the script so that it is based on the updated changes, by selecting the *Rebuild Script Files* option from the *File* pull down menu.

Both methods achieve the same results. The one you should choose depends on your script editing experience and working preferences. Whilst method 1 is the quickest and most direct way, it requires that you are familiar with the use of scripting commands. Method 2 eliminates the use of the scripting commands, but requires that the scripts are rebuilt each time a change is made.

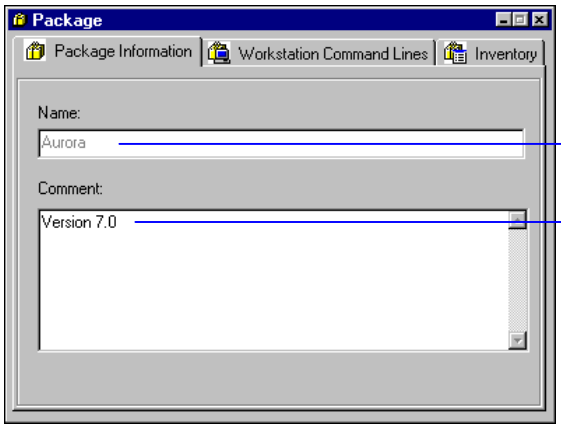
## *The Package Window*

The *Package Window* contains general information about the package created. These details are held in three tabs:

- *Package Information*
- *Workstation Command Lines*
- *Inventory*

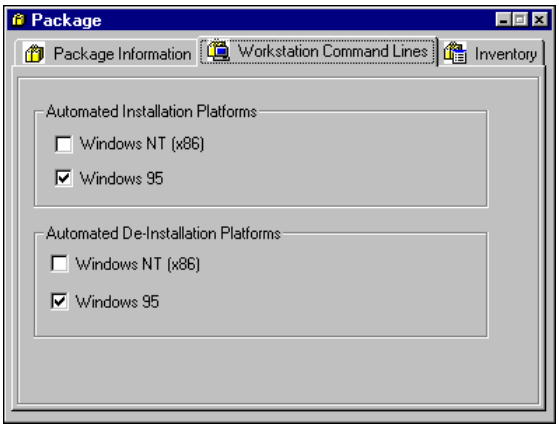
### *The Package Information Tab*

The *Package Information* tab shows the details entered at stage 2 of the script generation procedure (see page 2.6).



### *The Workstation Command Lines Tab*

The *Workstation Command Lines* tab shows the platform that the scripts are valid for:

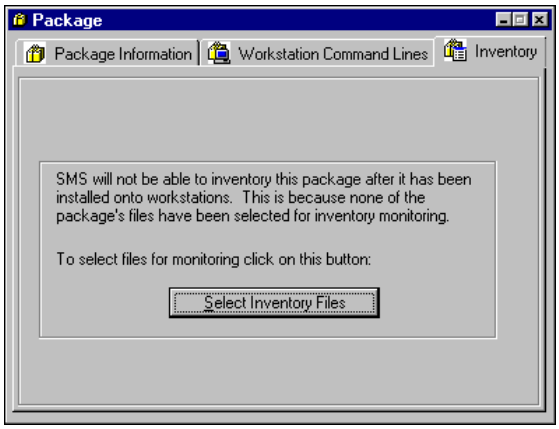



We recommend that you should only use a script on the platform it was created on. For this reason, you should not change the settings displayed in this window.

### *The Inventory Tab*

If you chose to include the package in the Microsoft SMS software inventory (at stage 6 of the script generation procedure, see page 2.13), then you will have specified the files to be used by Microsoft SMS to detect the presence of the package (at stage 10 of the script generation procedure, see page 2.19).

The *Inventory* tab can be used to view the inventory files selected, and update these if necessary.

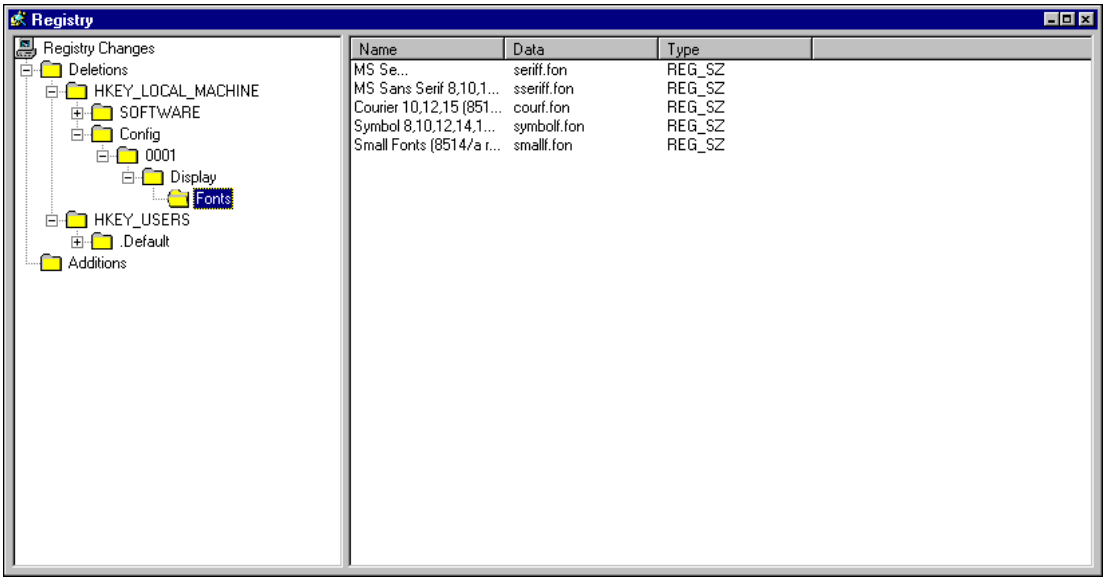



To view or update the inventory files, click on Select Inventory Files. The *Package Inventory Monitoring* window is displayed showing the inventory files currently selected. The details shown in this window and the procedure for updating it are explained in the section *Selecting Files for the Microsoft SMS Package Inventory*, page 2.20.

### *The Registry Window*

At stage 5 of the script generation procedure (see page 2.11), you specified whether you wanted changes made to the System Registry incorporated into the script.

If you indicated that you did, the additions and deletions made to the System Registry are shown in the *Registry Window:*

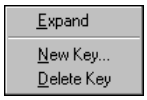



The left pane shows the keys that comprise the System Registry. The *Deletions* tree shows the data to be removed from workstations. The *Additions* tree shows the data to be added to workstations.

The right pane shows the values to be added/deleted for the highlighted key.

### *Maintaining The Registry Keys*

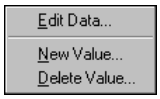
To maintain the Registry key additions/deletions that are to be included in the script, either select *Registry Keys* from the *Edit* pull down menu, or right click in the left pane. The following menu is displayed showing the options available to maintain the keys:




| | |
|---|---|
| *Expand/Collapse* | Expands the highlighted key to show its subordinate keys. Selecting this option again collapses the key, i.e. hides its subordinate keys. |
| *New Key* | Creates a new key, as a subordinate of the highlighted key. |
| *Delete Key* | Deletes the highlighted key, and all of its subordinates. |

### *Maintaining The Registry Values*

To maintain the Registry values that are to be included in the script, either select *Registry Values* from the *Edit* pull down menu, or right click in the right pane. The following menu is displayed showing the options available to maintain the values:




| | |
|---|---|
| *Edit Data* | Edits the data for the highlighted value. |
| *New Value* | Adds a new value to the highlighted key. |
| *Delete Value* | Deletes the highlighted value. |

*The Edit menu is context-sensitive, e.g. you cannot add values under the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE key.*

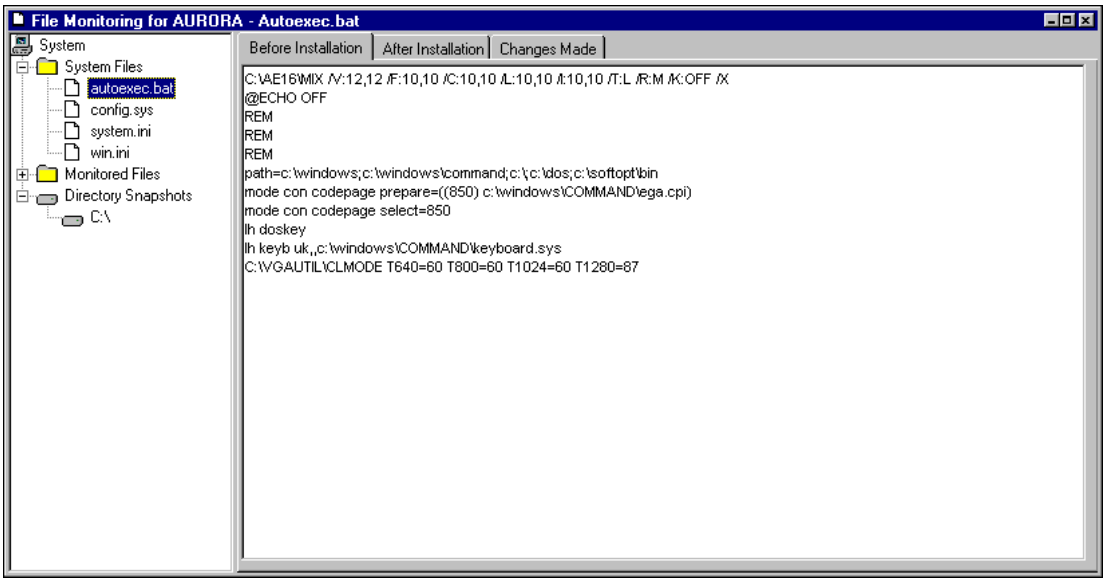
### *The File Monitoring Window*

The *File Monitoring Window* contains three tabs:

- *Before Installation*
  The pre-installation snapshot, taken at stage 7 of the script generation procedure (see page 2.14).

- *After Installation*
  The post-installation snapshot, taken at stage 10 of the script generation procedure (see page 2.19).

- *Changes Made*
  The changes that Lan Script has identified as being made by the installation, extracted by comparing the pre-installation and post-installation snapshots.




*You can change the font in which the text shown in the right hand side of this window is displayed, by selecting Options from the Tools pull down menu. See the section Editing Screen Fonts, page 1.16, for details. (The left hand side is shown in the default Windows font.)*

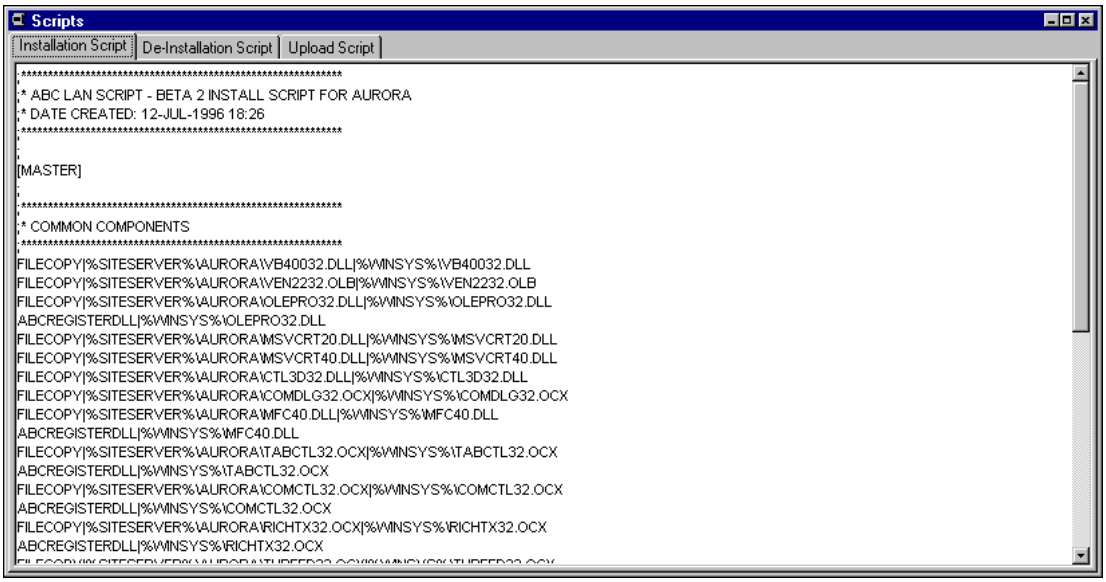
The left hand side of this window shows the directories and files that were monitored. The right hand side shows the contents of the highlighted file before the installation, after the installation, or the changes made to it by the installation (depending on which tab is currently selected).

The *Changes Made* window should be used to edit the changes Lan Script identified. You should then rebuild the scripts so that they are based on these updated changes, by selecting the *Rebuild Script Files* option from the *File* menu. For example, you may want to do this if you notice a particular change made by the software installation that you do not want incorporated into the scripts. By deleting the appropriate line from this window, and rebuilding the script, this change will be removed from the scripts.

The details shown in the *Before Installation* and *After Installation* windows are for information only. Whilst you can edit these, this will not have any effect if you rebuild the script.

### *The Scripts Window*

The *Scripts* window contains three tabs which hold the installation script, de-installation script and upload script created:




*You can change the font in which the text shown in this window is displayed, by selecting Options from the Tools pull down menu. See the section Editing Screen Fonts, page 1.16, for details.*

You can edit the script commands shown in these windows directly.

The functions available to help you edit the scripts are described in the next section *Editing Scripts*.

A summary of the commands used in the scripts is provided in Appendix B.

## Script Editing Commands

Both the 16 bit and 32 bit versions of Lan Script provide functions to help you edit the scripts created, and search for words contained in the script. These are similar to the facilities available with most standard word processing applications.

### *Cutting Text*

Cutting text copies it to the Windows clipboard and deletes it from the script. This text can then be 'pasted' (see *Pasting Text* on the next page) elsewhere in the same script, in another script or in another Windows application.

To cut a section of text:

1. Highlight it.
2. Cut it by:
   - Selecting *Cut* from the *Edit* pull down menu, or
   - Entering the keyboard shortcut Ctrl + **X**, or
   - Clicking  .

### *Copying Text*

Copying text writes it to the Windows clipboard and leaves it intact in the script. This text can then be 'pasted' (see *Pasting Text* below) elsewhere in the same script, in another script or in another Windows application.

To copy a section of text:

1. Highlight it.
2. Copy it by:
   - Selecting *Copy* from the *Edit* pull down menu, or
   - Entering the keyboard shortcut Ctrl + **C**, or
   - Clicking  .

### *Pasting Text*

Pasting inserts the current contents of the clipboard (which must be text) into the script, at the current cursor position.

To copy a section of text:

1. Highlight it.
2. Paste it by:
   - Selecting *Paste* from the *Edit* pull down menu, or
   - Entering the keyboard shortcut Ctrl + **V**, or
   - Clicking  .

### *Finding Text*

The find facility searches for and locates occurrences of text you specify.

To find text:

1. Open the *Find* box by:
   - Selecting *Find* from the *Edit* pull down menu, or
   - Entering the keyboard shortcut Ctrl + **F**, or
   - Clicking  .
2. Type the text you want to find. You can also specify whether you want to match the case (upper or lower) or search up or down.
3. Click on  .

Lan Script then locates and highlights the first occurrence, after the cursor position, of this text.

You can then locate the next occurrence of the text if you require. The way you do this depends on whether you are using the 16 bit or 32 bit version of Lan Script:


*Click on* Find Next *again.*


*Either select Find Next from the Edit pull down menu, or press* F3.

### *Replacing Text*

The replace facility replaces occurrences of text you specify with different text.

To replace text:

1. Open the *Replace* box by:
   - Selecting *Replace* from the *Edit* pull down menu, or
   - Entering the keyboard shortcut Ctrl + **R**.
2. Type the text you want to replace, and the text you want to replace it with. You can also specify whether you want to match the case (upper or lower).
3. Either:
   - Click on Find Next to locate the next occurrence or the text to be replaced. You can then choose to click on Replace... to replace this occurrence, or Find Next to leave it unchanged and find the next occurrence.

   or

   - Click on Replace All to replace all occurrences of the text found in the script.

## *Moving Text*

The 32 bit version of Lan Script provides a facility to move a section of text to a different position within the same script. To do this:

1. Highlight the text you want to move.

2. Drag it to the position in the script you want to move it to.

# Chapter 4:

# Uploading Scripts to Microsoft SMS

This chapter explains how to upload scripts you have created to Microsoft SMS and test that they work correctly.

## This Chapter Contains

## Introduction

When you have generated your scripts, and edited them if required, you can then:

- *Upload the scripts and associated files to Microsoft SMS*
  A wizard guides you through the simple procedure for uploading the scripts.

- *Test the installation script*
  This is an optional wizard that you can use to test that your installation script works correctly before actually using it to distribute software.

  The testing routine works by running the installation script to install the software on your local workstation (i.e. the workstation you are running Lan Script on).

*Before you can test an installation script, you must have uploaded it to Microsoft SMS, and have the Microsoft SMS Client installed on the test workstation.*

When you have uploaded your scripts, and tested them if required, they are then ready to be used for distributing the software to your workstations.

## Uploading Scripts

The wizard that you run to upload the scripts to Microsoft SMS carries out the following:

1. Creates a directory with the same name as the package in the share SMS_SHR.
2. Copies all the files needed to distribute the package to this directory.
3. Creates a package for the application and automatically imports this into Microsoft SMS. The package includes the following details:
    - Its name and any comments recorded (as entered at stage 2 of the script generation procedure).
    - The source directory in which the package is held.
    - The command lines that run the automated installation and automated uninstallation routines. (For 16 bit Lan Script these are: 'INSCL16.EXE INSTALL.INS' and 'INSCL16.EXE DEINSTAL.INS', respectively. For 32 bit Lan Script, they are: 'INSCL32.EXE INSTALL.INS' and 'INSCL32.EXE DEINSTAL.INS', respectively.)
    - Access details.
    - Inventory files, i.e. the files used by Microsoft SMS to detect the presence of the package, (as entered at stage 6 of the script generation procedure).

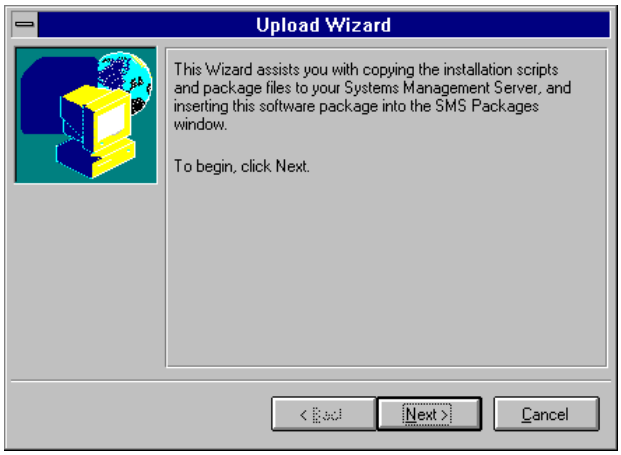

- *The 32 bit version of Lan Script also specifies the supported platforms to which the package can be distributed.*

*Further explanation about these package details is provided in the section Information Lan Script Carries Forward to Microsoft SMS, page 5.5.*

To upload your scripts and associated files to Microsoft SMS, follow the steps below:

1. Select *Upload Package to SMS* ... from the *File* pull down menu, or click on  .

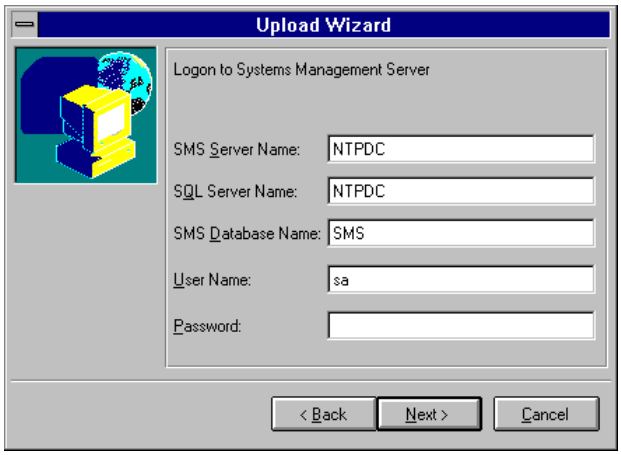
2. The opening window of the *Upload Wizard* is displayed:




Click on  .

The system then checks that you have SMS Client installed. Providing you have, you can proceed with the upload. If you have not, a warning is displayed. In this case, you must close down Lan Script and install SMS Client before you can continue.

3. The next stage is to log on the SQL Server and access the Microsoft SMS database:




Enter your logon details in the usual way.

4. When you have successfully logged on to Microsoft SQL Server, Lan Script attempts to connect to the ABC Lan Script service running on the SMS Server.

Providing the connection to the ABC Lan Script service is successful, the scripts and associated files are automatically uploaded to the designated area on the Microsoft SMS server. The wizard displays a series of messages to keep you informed of progress as the scripts and files are uploaded.

If the server or service is not available, the following message is displayed:


In this case, click on OK to close this window and investigate the cause of the problem.

5. When the upload is complete, you are prompted:


Click on:

Close — to shutdown the wizard and return to the *Lan Script Main Screen*.

-or-

Test Install Script — to shutdown the wizard and begin testing the script uploaded. This has the same effect as selecting *Test Install Script* from the *File* pull down menu. See the next page for details.

This completes the uploading procedure.

## Testing the Installation Scripts

Lan Script provides a wizard that you can use to test the last installation script that was uploaded to Microsoft SMS. The wizard works by running the script to install the software on your local workstation (i.e. the workstation you are running Lan Script on).

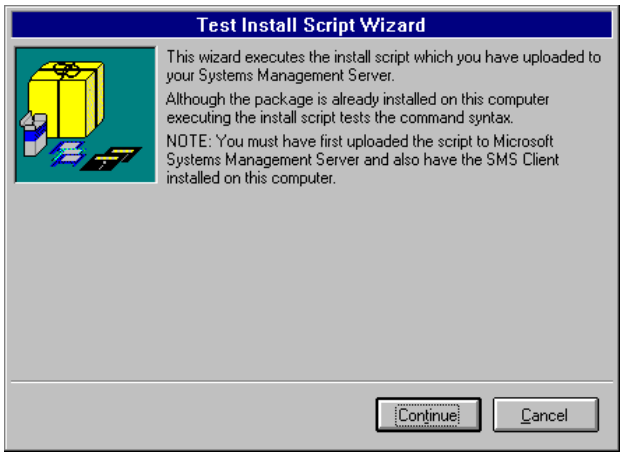
As part of the test installation, the wizard checks that:

- All source directories exist in Microsoft SMS, i.e. the upload was successful.
- The syntax of each command contained in the script is correct.

*Before you can test an installation script, you must have uploaded it to Microsoft SMS, and have the Microsoft SMS Client installed on the test workstation.*

To test the last installation script uploaded to Microsoft SMS, follow the steps below:

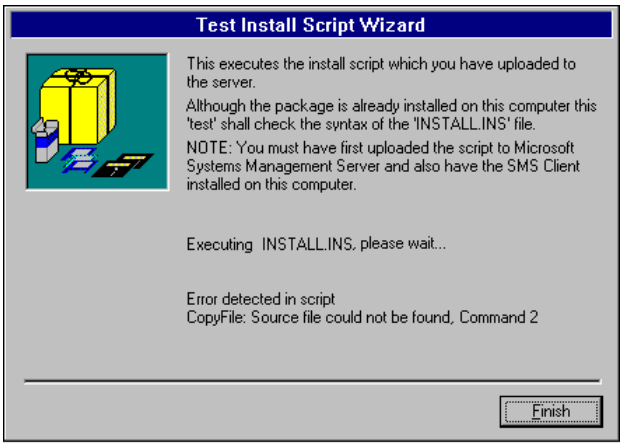
1. Remove the software that you installed on your local machine during the script generation procedure (at stage 8, see page 2.16) by locating and deleting the appropriate files.
2. Select *Test Install Script* from the *File* pull down menu, or click on  .
3. The opening window of the test wizard is displayed:



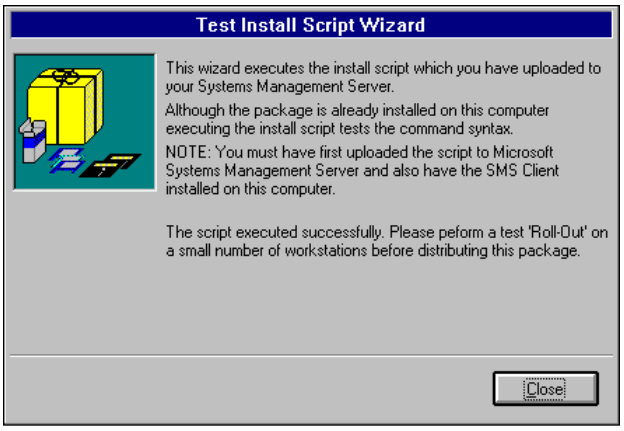

Click on  to start the test.

4. The wizard then proceeds to run the script to install the software on your local PC. The screen display indicates the success or otherwise of the installation.

   If an error is detected, the message indicates the cause of the error, e.g.:




   Providing no errors occur, the following message is displayed:




5. Close the wizard.

6. To complete the test, check that you can run the application and that all of the directories, files and icons that you would expect exist.

### *If the Test Fails*

If the test shows that the package contains errors:

1. Resolve the problem by correcting the script command that caused the failure. (The command being executed when the failure occurred is indicated in the error message displayed, see the previous page.)

2. Upload the corrected script to Microsoft SMS.

3. Rerun the test.

**4.10**

# Chapter 5:

# Distributing Packages to Your Workstations

This chapter explains how to use Microsoft SMS to distribute packages generated using Lan Script to your workstations.

## This Chapter Contains

## Introduction

When you have uploaded your scripts to Microsoft SMS, and tested them if required, the package is available for distributing to your network workstations. The distribution procedure is carried out from Microsoft SMS.

In the same way that Lan Script automates and simplifies script generation, it also makes the distribution procedure less complicated. It does this by automatically carrying forward to Microsoft SMS a range of information that you would usually have to enter manually. The details carried forward to Microsoft SMS about each package include:

- General details (its name and any comments recorded about it).
- The source directory.
- The platform it can be distributed to.
- Inventory details, so that the package is automatically included in the Microsoft SMS software inventory.

This means that to schedule a package for distribution, all you have to do is:

1. Drag and drop the package onto the servers or workstations it is to be installed on.
2. Check the schedule details and, providing they are correct, confirm them.

Once a distribution job has been scheduled, you can use Microsoft SMS to monitor its progress.

When carrying out any installation from Microsoft SMS there is the possibility of a failure, which may result in workstations being left in a partially configured state. To avert the possibility of workstations becoming unusable, Lan Script provides a rollback function. This gives each user the option of restoring their machine, so that it functions the same way as it did before the installation began.

Whenever a failure occurs, Lan Script communicates to Microsoft SMS the reason for the job failing and indicates whether a rollback was carried out on each workstation affected. The appropriate corrections should then be made and the job rescheduled.

## *About This Chapter*

This chapter provides the following:

- A description of the information Lan Script carries forward to Microsoft SMS.
- An explanation of the basic procedure for scheduling distribution jobs, and subsequently monitoring the progress of the distribution.
- The procedure you should follow should a distribution job fail.

It does not cover the use of Microsoft SMS in detail. For a comprehensive explanation of the distribution procedure, refer to your Microsoft SMS documentation.

## The Microsoft SMS Administrator Screen

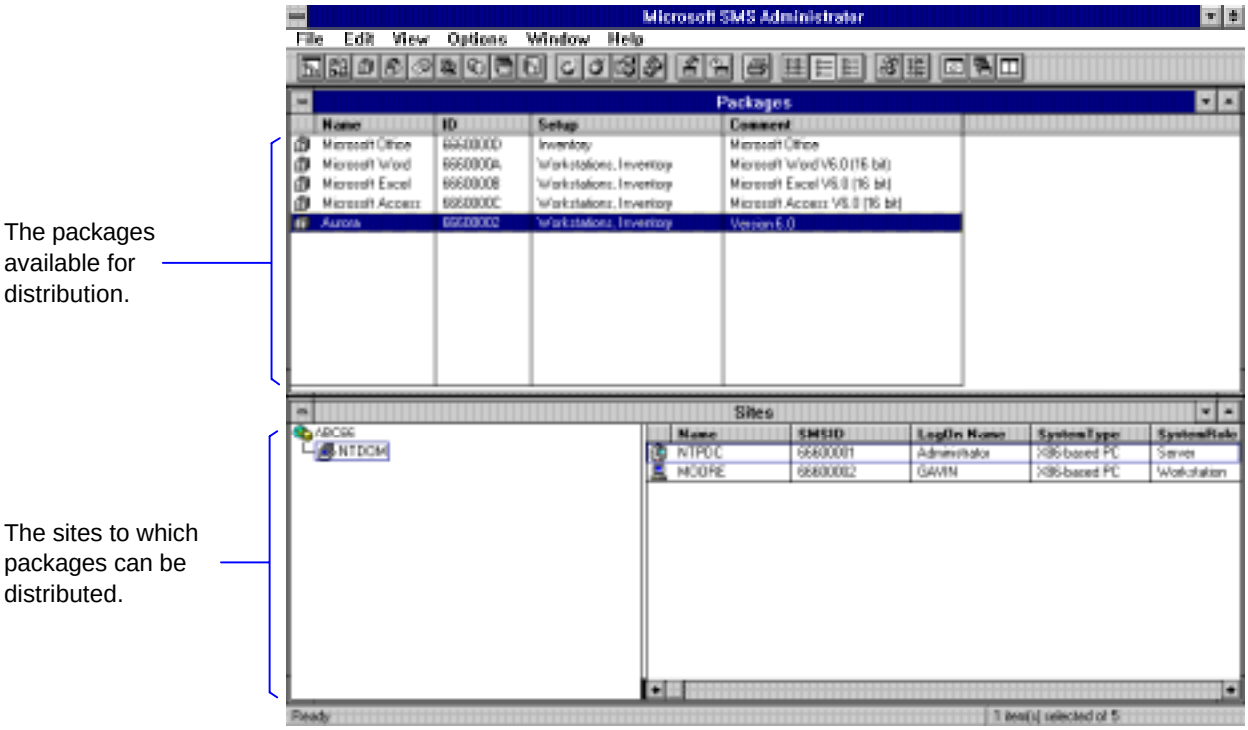
All aspects of package distribution are carried out from the *Microsoft SMS Administrator* screen. To be able to distribute a package, you must have the following windows open:

- The *Packages* window, which lists the packages that are available for distribution.

  To open this window, click on  .

- The *Sites* window, which shows the domains, servers and workstations to which the packages can be distributed.

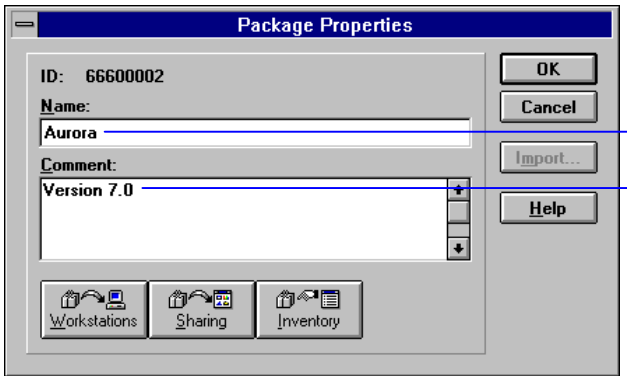
  To open this window, click on  .



## Information Lan Script Carries Forward to Microsoft SMS

Lan Script automatically carries forward a range of information to Microsoft SMS that you would usually have to enter manually. These details are illustrated below and on the following pages.

To show general details about a package, double click on it in the *Packages Window* in the *Microsoft SMS Administrator* screen. The *Package Properties* window is displayed:

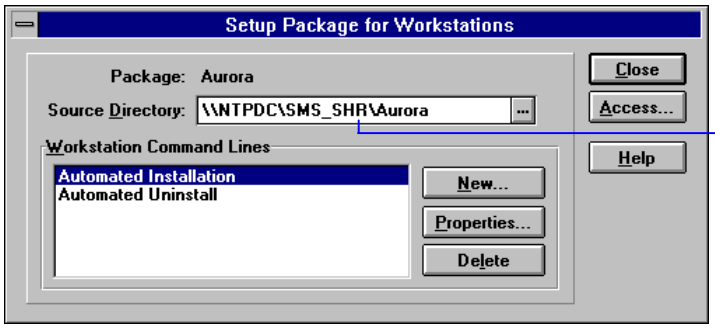



General package details, brought forward from stage 2 of the script generation procedure (see page 2.6.)

The  and  buttons at the bottom of this window provide further information about the package.

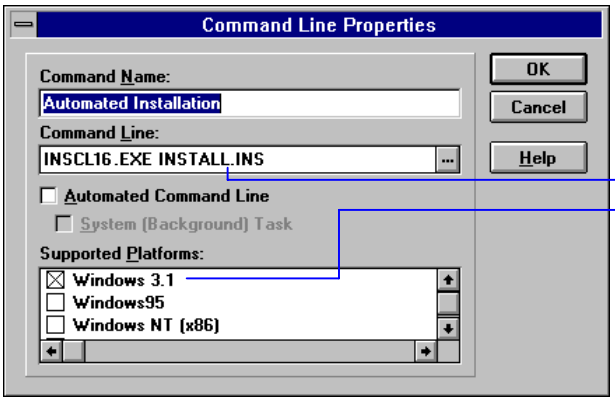
### *Workstation Details*

Clicking on  displays the following window:




The source directory, i.e. the directory in which the package is held, is completed by Lan Script. (The share is as specified in SMS.INI on the client that performed the upload.)

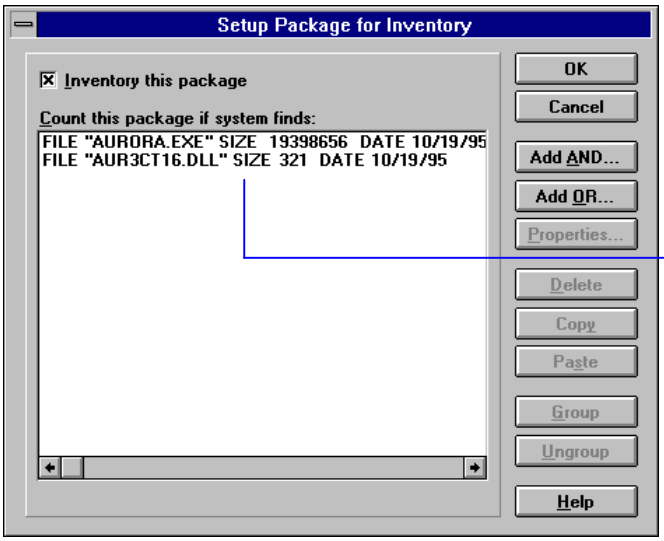
To display further details for either the install or uninstall script, highlight the appropriate line and click on [Properties]. The following window is then displayed:




Lan Script completes the *Command Line* field, showing the command that runs this script, and indicates which *Supported Platform* the package can be distributed to.

### *Inventory Details*

Clicking on [Inventory] displays the following window:

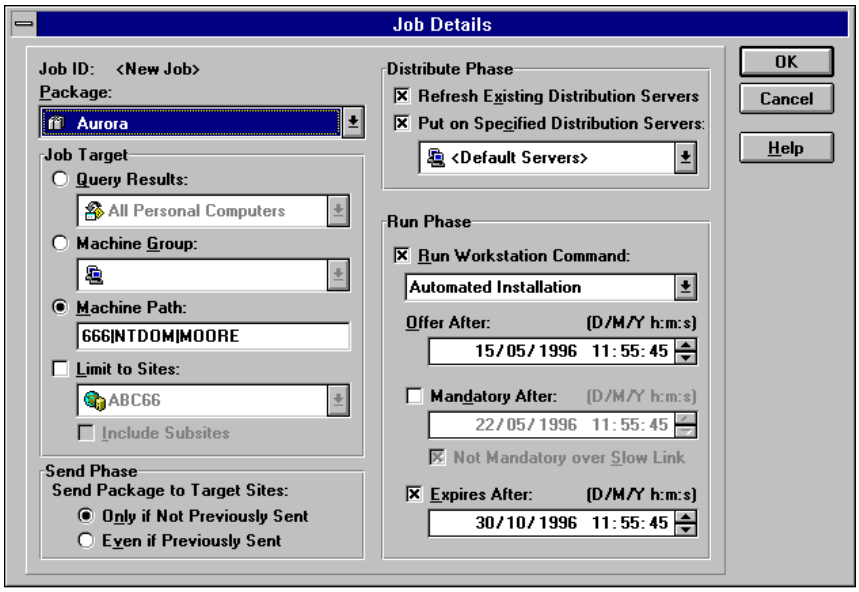



If you chose to include the package in the Microsoft SMS software inventory (at stage 6 of the script generation procedure, see page 2.13), Lan Script completes this window to show the files used by Microsoft SMS to detect the presence of the package (these were specified at stage 10 of the script generation procedure, see page 2.19).

## Scheduling a Package For Distribution

To schedule a package for distribution to your workstations, follow the steps below:

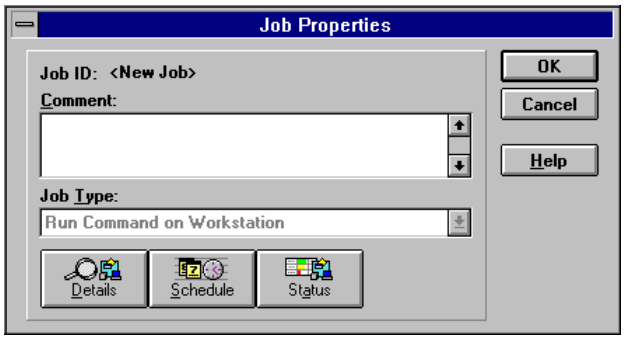
1. In the Microsoft SMS Administrator screen (see page 5.4), drag the package you want to distribute onto the site you want to distribute it to. You can drag the package onto:
   - The enterprise (in which case it is distributed to all servers and workstations within the enterprise).
   - A domain (in which case it is distributed to all servers and workstations within the domain).
   - An individual server or workstation.
2. The *Job Properties* window displays briefly, and is then replaced shortly afterwards by the *Job Details* window:




This window displays details about the distribution job you have selected. Check the details shown, and make any changes you require. When the details are correct, click on OK to distribute the package.

*Refer to your Microsoft SMS documentation for details about the fields in this window.*

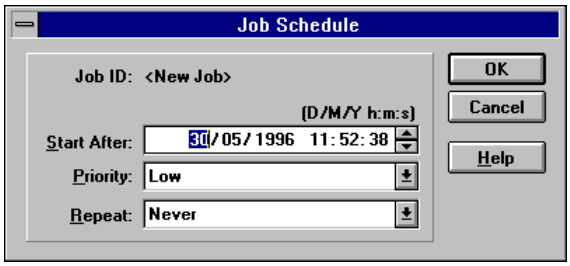
3. The *Job Properties* window is displayed:




The buttons at the bottom of the window are available to carry out the following functions:

Return to the *Job Details* window (see the previous page), from where you can view general details about the distribution to be carried out and change them if required.

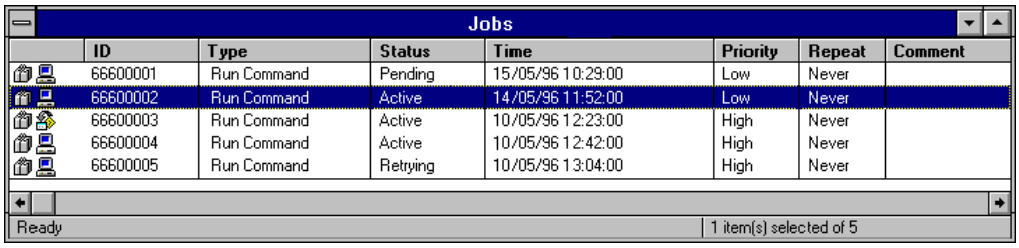
Display the *Job Schedule* window, from where you can view the scheduling settings assigned to the job and change them if required.




This button is not applicable at this stage. It is used after the job has been scheduled for distribution, to monitor its progress (see page 5.10).

Click on  in the *Job Properties* window to schedule the job for distribution.

4. The *Jobs* window is displayed. The new job is assigned an ID, and is shown in the top line as pending distribution:




*The SMS Client must be installed and active on each workstation that is to receive the package.*

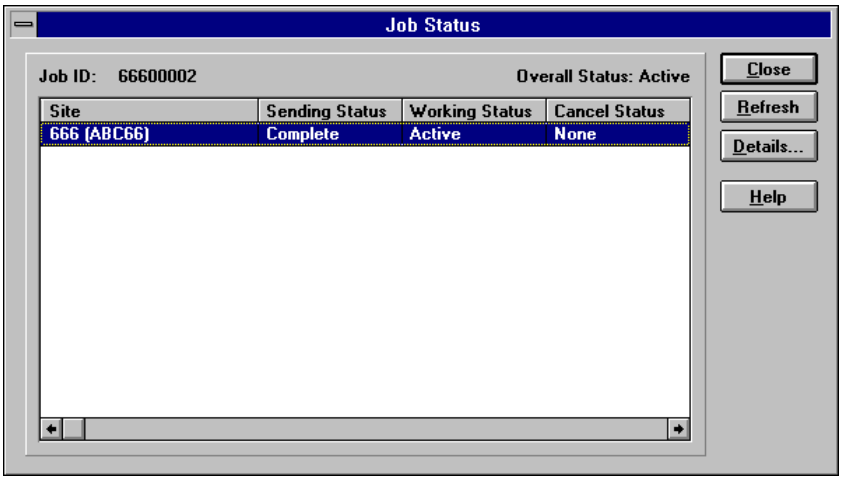
*If you are using the 32 bit version of Lan Script, then when the package is being installed on a workstation running Explorer, the disk icon is displayed in the systray (in the bottom right-hand corner of the workstation screen, next to the clock).*

## Monitoring the Progress of a Job

To monitor the progress of a job scheduled for distribution, click on  . The *Jobs* window is displayed, listing the packages that have been scheduled for distribution and/or have been distributed (see the previous page).

To display further information about any of these jobs:

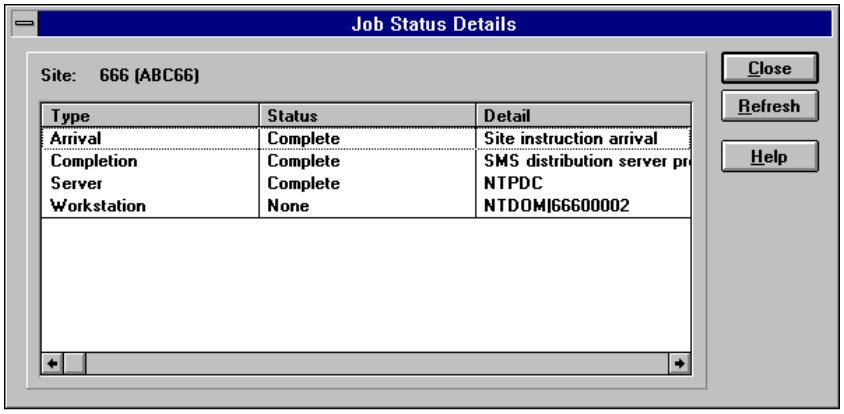
1. Double click on the job. The *Job Properties* window is displayed (see page 5.8).
2. Click on the  button to display the *Job Status* window:




The top of the window shows the overall status of the job.

Each line in the main window area shows the progress of the job at each site to which it is being distributed.

3. To display further details about the progress of the job at any site, either highlight the appropriate line and click on [Details...], or double click on it. The *Job Status Details* window is then displayed:




Jobs with status 'Complete' have worked successfully. The Lan Script install client (INSCL16.EXE or INSCL32.EXE as appropriate) generates a *status MIF*, which can be viewed from the *Event Detail* window, indicating that such jobs have completed successfully. See page 5.15 for further details.

Jobs with the following statuses have failed or encountered errors:

- 'Retrying'
- 'Cancelled'
- 'Failed'

The procedure you should follow for failed jobs is explained on pages 5.13 to 5.16.

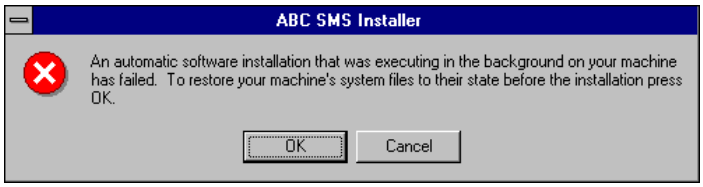
## Unsuccessful Jobs and The Rollback Function

When carrying out any installation from Microsoft SMS there is the possibility of a job failure. This may result in the workstations affected being left in a partially configured state, which can lead to registry and INI entries that do not correspond to installed files and icons.

To prevent the possibility of discrepancies, Lan Script provides a *rollback* function. This ensures that the workstation continues to function in the same way as before the script was executed. It does this by:

- Restoring the registry to its previous state.
- Restoring INI, AUTOEXEC.BAT, CONFIG.SYS, program groups, icons and shortcuts back to their previous states.

If the installation of a package fails, the following message is displayed on all workstations affected:




The user of each workstation can choose to:

- Click on OK to restore their machine, or
- Click on Cancel if they do not want their machine to be restored.

*Whilst the rollback function ensures that the workstation continues to function in the same way as before the script was executed, this does not necessarily mean that it is restored to its original state. The rollback does not remove files that were added to the workstation by the script or restore updated DLLs to their previous state.*

*If you are using the 16 bit version of Lan Script, the rollback function can be switched off by removing the cross from the Installation Backup field in the Installation Options tab. See page 3.6 for details.*

## The Procedure If a Job Fails

If a job fails, you should follow three steps to rectify the error:

1. Cancel the job so that Microsoft SMS does not attempt to distribute it to any further machines. See below for details.

2. Determine the reason for the failure, and check whether each workstation affected has been 'rolled back' to function in the same way as it did prior to the installation. See page 5.14.

3. For workstations that have not been rolled back, remove the software that has been installed. Usually you will be able to run the uninstall script to do this. See page 5.17.

When you have carried out these three steps, you can then try again to distribute the job. To do this:

- Correct the errors that caused the failure by editing the script (see Chapter 3).

- Upload the revised scripts to Microsoft SMS (see Chapter 4).

- Reschedule the job.

### *Cancelling a Failed Job*

To cancel a job that has failed:

1. Click on the  button in the *Microsoft SMS Administrator* screen to display the *Jobs* window (see page 5.9). This window lists all packages that have been scheduled for distribution and/or have been distributed.

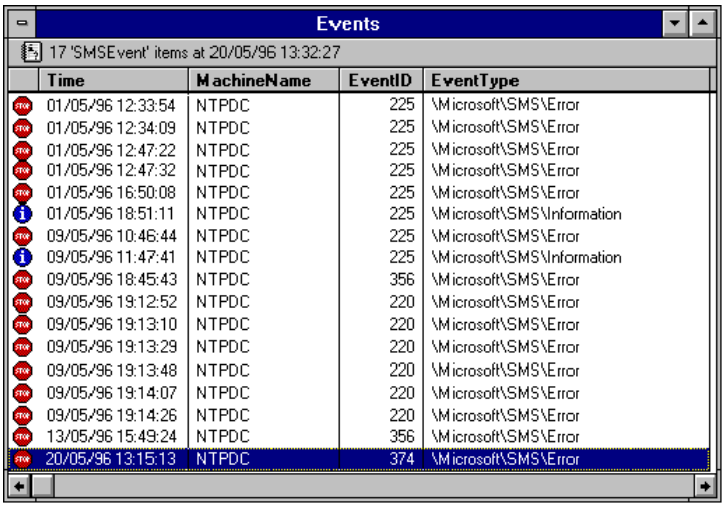
2. Highlight the job to be cancelled.

3. Select *Cancel Job* from the *Edit* pull down menu.

### *Determining the Reason For a Job Failure*

When you have cancelled the job, you should determine the reason for it failing and whether a rollback was performed on each machine affected. To do this:

1. Click on the  button in the *Microsoft SMS Administrator* window to display the *Events* window:



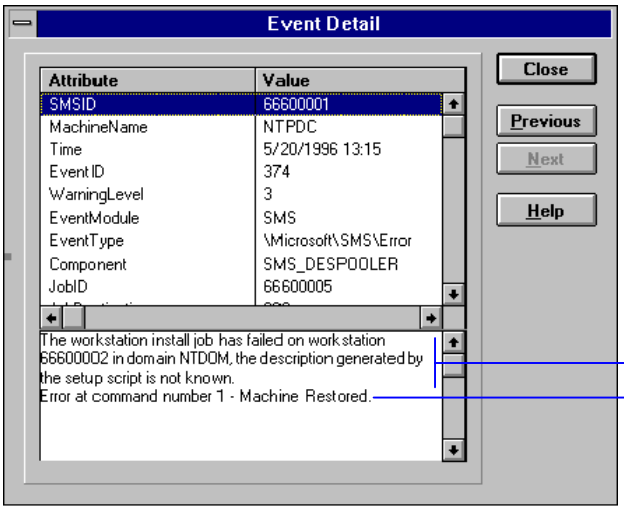

Each line in this window represents one event, i.e. an attempt to install the package on one workstation or server.

The icon at the left of the line indicates the success or otherwise of the event:

- Information icon: successful event.
- Stop icon: failed event.

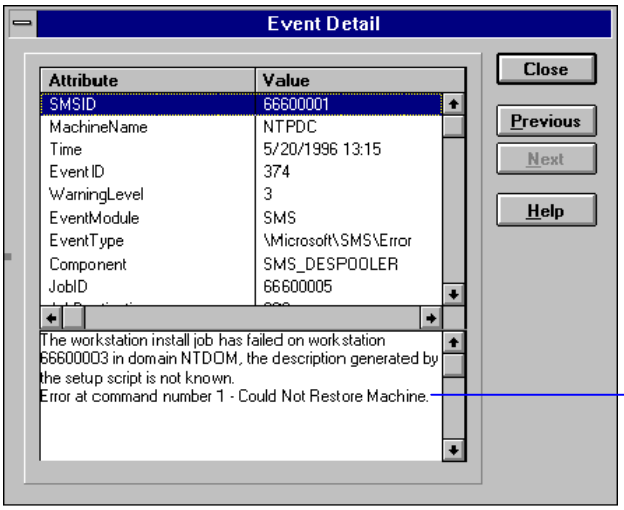
2. To display further details about an event, double-click on it.

   The following examples show typical details that would be displayed for failed installations that 1. was restored, and 2. could not be restored, respectively:




The reason for the event failing, obtained from the Status MIF file created by Lan Script.

In this case, the bottom line indicates that the workstation was restored successfully.




In this example, the machine was not restored.

### *How Lan Script Communicates Success or Failure to SMS*

The Lan Script install client (INSCL16.EXE or INSCL32.EXE as appropriate) generates a *status MIF* text file for each distribution. This is a text file that indicates whether the job succeeded or failed, and in the case of failure, the cause of the error and whether or not the workstation was restored.

The status MIF file is assigned a name based on the package being distributed, e.g. the status MIF file for a package called AURORA would be called AURORA.MIF. It is written to the Windows directory of the machine on which the software was being installed.

The Microsoft SMS Package and Command Manager reads this MIF file when the install client has finished executing, sends its contents to the SMS Server and deletes the MIF file from the Windows directory.

These details are then available for review from the *Event Details* window (see the previous page).

### *Running an Uninstall Script*

For workstations that have not been rolled back, you must remove the software that has been installed. Usually, you will be able to run the uninstall script to do this.

To run an uninstall script:

1. Access the *Job Details* window (see page 5.7).
2. Change the *Run Workstation Command* selection to *Automated Uninstall*.
3. Click on  to start the uninstall.

Because certain system files may be shared components, by default the uninstall script does not:

- Delete files from the Windows or Windows\System directories.
- Delete sections from INI files.
- Change or delete items from the System Registry.

(You can change these default settings by editing the uninstall script - see Chapter 3 for details.)

**5.18**

# Appendix A:

# Installation Instructions

This Appendix provides the instructions you require to install the Lan Script service on your server, and the Lan Script application on your client workstation. It also covers the procedure for subsequently removing your Lan Script installation if required.

## This Appendix Contains

## System Requirements

### *Supported Server Platforms*

As Lan Script is a tool developed specifically for Microsoft Systems Management Server, Windows NT is the only supported server platform. At this release Windows NT versions 3.51 and 4.0 are supported.

### *Supported Client Platforms*

- Windows 3.*x*
- Windows for Workgroups 3.*x*
- Windows 95
- Windows NT v3.51 and v4.0

## An Overview of the Installation Process

The installation process can be divided into two stages:

1. *Installing the ABC Lan Script service onto your Microsoft SMS server*
   The section beginning on the page opposite explains how to install the ABC Lan Script service onto a Windows NT server running Microsoft SMS. This should be the SMS server to which you want to upload the scripts that are generated using ABC Lan Script.

2. *Installing Lan Script on your client workstation*
   The section beginning on page A.7 explains how to install the Lan Script monitoring tool onto your workstation.

## Installing the ABC Lan Script Service On Your Server

This section explains how to install the ABC Lan Script service onto a Windows NT server running Microsoft SMS. This should be the SMS server to which you want to upload the scripts that are generated using ABC Lan Script.

To install the ABC Lan Script Service:

1. Make sure that all programs are closed down, and insert the license disk into your floppy disk drive A:.

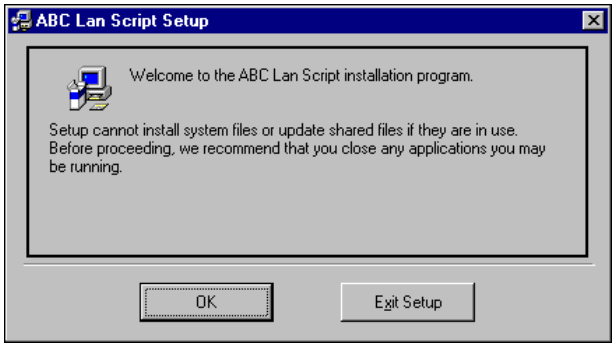
*If you have an evaluation copy of Lan Script, then no license disk is required, as the installation defaults to an evaluation license.*

2. Insert the Lan Script CD-ROM into your CD-ROM drive, make a connection from your workstation if necessary, and run **SETUP.EXE**.

*To install the 16 bit version of Lan Script, you should run the version of SETUP.EXE held in the SCRIPT16 subdirectory.*

*To install the 32 bit version of Lan Script, you should run the version of SETUP.EXE held in the SCRIPT32 subdirectory.*

3: The setup program displays an *Initialising...* message before going into the main setup program:



Click on:

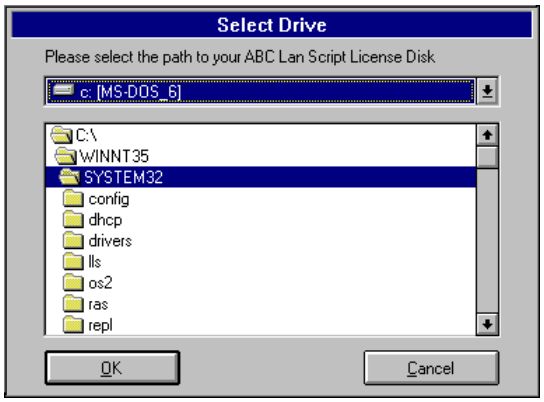
OK to continue the setup procedure, or

Exit Setup if you don't wish to carry on installing the service.

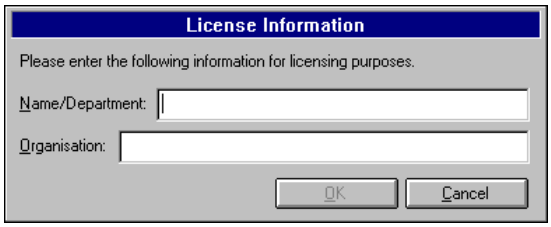
4. The next step is to locate the license files that are required to install the service.

   If you inserted the license disk requested at step 1, this step is not applicable. Go onto step 5.

   Otherwise you must specify the directory where the Lan Script license files can be found using the following window:

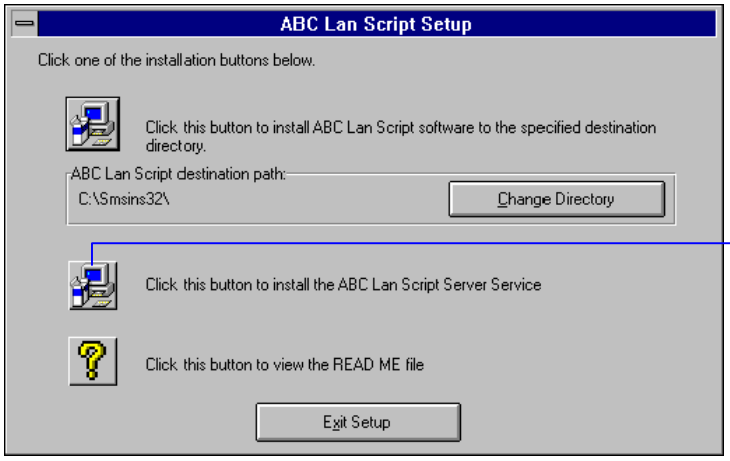



5. When Lan Script has successfully found the license files you are asked to specify your user and organisation name:




   Enter these details, and click on OK to continue the setup procedure.

6. The following screen is displayed:



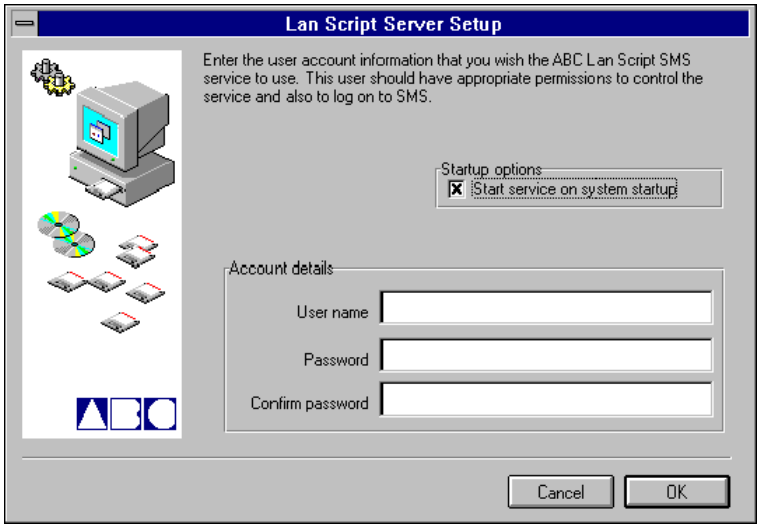

Click this button to indicate that you want to install the ABC Lan Script Service to your Server.

*The installation procedure installs files to your Windows NT directory. Changing the installation directory does not have any affect on where the service is installed.*

7. The following prompt is then displayed asking you to confirm that the installation is at a server that has Microsoft Systems Management Server installed on it:


Click on  to confirm that it has.

8. You are asked for information regarding the startup of the ABC Lan Script service:




Selecting *Start service on system startup* ensures that the ABC Lan Script service is started automatically whenever the server is rebooted.

When you have completed these details, click on  to continue.

9. The setup program then starts to copy the files it needs for the service onto your server. At the end of the file copying process, providing there are no errors, you are prompted:

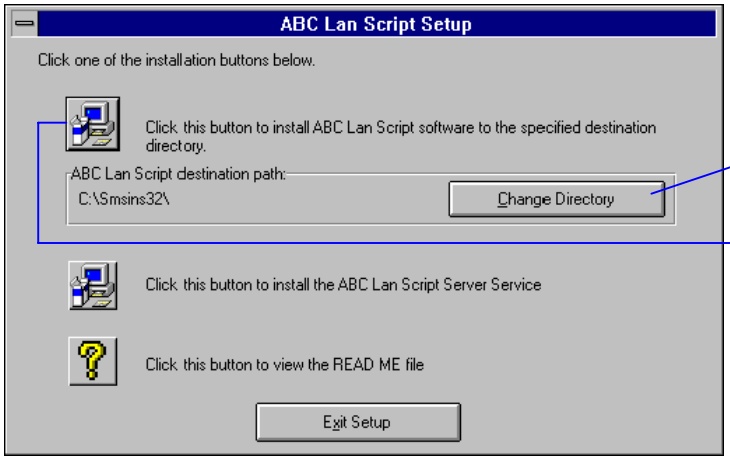

Please reboot your server to start the ABC Lan Script service.

## Installing Lan Script On Your Client Workstation

To install ABC Lan Script to your client workstation, follow the steps below:

1. The first stages are the same as when installing the ABC Lan Script service onto your Windows NT server. Follow steps 1 to 5 in the previous section.

2. The following screen is displayed:




Use this button if you want to change the directory to which the files are installed.

Click this button start the installation of Lan Script.

3. The setup program then:

   - Copies the files required to the directory that you specified.
   - Creates an icon for Lan Script. If you are using the Explorer shell on your workstation then this will appear on the Programs menu.

   The following dialogue is displayed when this is complete:


Click on  to close this window and finish the procedure.

## Removing the ABC Lan Script Service From Your Server

To remove the ABC Lan Script service from your server, run the following command from your Lan Script CD-ROM:

SCRIPT16\SERVER\SETUPSVR.EXE /r

SCRIPT32\SERVER\SETUPSVR.EXE /r

## Removing Lan Script From Your Client Workstations

To remove Lan Script from a Windows 95 workstation, follow the steps below:

1. Launch *Control Panel* and choose *Add/Remove Programs*.
2. Highlight *ABC Lan Script* in the list displayed and choose *Add/Remove*.
3. The uninstall program starts. Confirm that you do want to remove Lan Script when prompted. Lan Script is then removed.

To remove Lan Script from a Windows NT workstation or server, follow the steps below:

1. Run the *Remove ABC Lan Script* icon from the *ABC Lan Script* group.
2. The uninstall program starts. Confirm that you do want to remove Lan Script when prompted. Lan Script is then removed.

*In both cases, if any of the Lan Script files are shared with other installed programs, you are asked whether you want to remove these before they are deleted.*

# Appendix B:

# Scripting Commands

This Appendix provides a reference of the scripting commands used.

*All of the Lan Script commands use the pipe symbol '|' or '¦' as a delimiter to separate the various fields in the commands, as this is a character not used in file names (See page B.40 for further details.)*

## This Appendix Contains

# Summary of Commands

### *File Commands*

| Command | Action | See page ... |
|---|---|---|
| *FileCreate* | Creates an empty file. | B.7 |
| *Kill* | Deletes a file. | B.8 |
| *FileCopy* | Copies a file from one location to another. | B.9 |
| *FileMove* | Moves a file from one location to another. | B.10 |
| *FileRename* | Renames a file. | B.11 |

### *Directory Commands*

| Command | Action | See page ... |
|---|---|---|
| *KillDir* | Deletes all files in the specified directory, leaving the directory structure intact. | B.12 |
| *DirCopy* | Copies all files from the source directory to the destination directory. If the destination doesn't exist, it is created. | B.12 |
| *RmDir* | Removes a directory and its contents. | B.13 |
| *DirMove* | Moves all files in a directory to a specified directory. If the specified directory doesn't exist, it is created. | B.13 |
| *MkDir* | Creates a directory from the path specified. If any of the parent directories in the path do not exist, they are created. | B.14 |

### *Tree Commands*

| Command | Action | See page ... |
|---|---|---|
| *TreeCopy* | Copies the directory specified, including all files and subdirectories, to the destination path specified. If the destination directory doesn't exist, it is created. | B.15 |
| *KillTree* | Deletes all files and the structure of directories and any subdirectories. | B.15 |
| *MoveTree* | Moves all files and any subdirectories from a specified directory to a destination directory. If the destination directory doesn't exist, it is created. | B.16 |

### *Text File Editing Commands*

| Command | Action | See page ... |
|---|---|---|
| *FindReplace* | Runs a find and replace routine, either on a file, or on the entries in a specified section of an INI file. | B.17 |
| *TXTInsertEnd* | Adds a line of text at the end of the text file. | B.18 |
| *TXTInsertStart* | Adds a line of text at the start of the text file. | B.18 |
| *TXTDeleteLine* | Deletes a line of text from a text file. | B.19 |
| *TXTInsertMid* | Inserts a line of text into a text file, after the line specified. | B.19 |
| *TXTReplaceLine* | Replaces a line of text in a text file. | B.20 |
| *TXTAppendLine* | Adds text at the end of a line of text that already exists. | B.20 |

### *INI File Editing Commands*

| Command | Action | See page ... |
|---|---|---|
| *WritePrivateProfileString* | Writes a value to an INI file. | B.21 |
| *CopyINISection* | Copies a section from an INI file, and adds it to another. | B.22 |
| *DeleteINISection* | Deletes an INI section from a file. | B.23 |
| *CopyINIValue* | Copies a keyname and its value from one INI file to a specified section of another INI file. | B.23 |
| *DeleteINIValue* | Deletes a specified keyname from an INI file. | B.24 |

### *Registry Commands*

| Command | Action | See page ... |
|---|---|---|
| *AbcRegisterDLL* | Registers DLLs or OCXs that are OLE Automation Servers or Components. (Available only with the 32 bit version of Lan Script.) | B.25 |
| *AbcRegisterEXE* | Registers executables that act as OLE Automation Servers. (Available only with the 32 bit version of Lan Script.) | B.25 |
| *MergeAbcRegistry* | Merges our Registry file format with the System Registry. (Available only with the 32 bit version of Lan Script.) | B.26 |
| *AddToReg* | Merges .REG files into the System Registry (Available only with the 16 bit version of Lan Script.) | B.27 |

### *Shell Commands*

| Command | Action | See page ... |
|---|---|---|
| *Shell* | Runs the program specified. | B.28 |
| *ShellWait* | Runs the program specified and waits for it to terminate before continuing the execution of the script. | B.29 |

### *Connection Commands*

| Command | Action | See page ... |
|---|---|---|
| *Connect* | Connects the specified server share to a local drive letter. | B.30 |
| *Disconnect* | Disconnects a redirected drive. | B.30 |
| *AutoConnect* | Connects a specified server share and maps it to a string. | B.31 |
| *AutoDisconnect* | Disconnects a server share connected by AutoConnect. | B.32 |

### *Icon Commands*

| Command | Action | See page ... |
|---|---|---|
| *AddIconGroup* | Adds a group to the desktop. | B.33 |
| *DeleteIconGroup* | Deletes a group from the desktop and the group file from the hard disk. | B.33 |
| *AddIcon* | Adds an icon to a group on the desktop. | B.34 |
| *DeleteIcon* | Deletes an icon from a group. | B.34 |

### *Conditional Commands*

| Command | Action | See page ... |
|---|---|---|
| *If Exist* | Determines whether files, INI sections or INI section keynames exist, and if so executes a command, otherwise it executes a different command. | B.35 |
| *If Not Exist* | Determines whether files, INI file sections or INI section keynames exist, if not it executes one command, else it executes a different command | B.36 |
| *Goto* | Jumps to the first occurrence of a specified label in the script and continue to execute the script from the line directly after the label. | B.37 |

### *Miscellaneous Commands*

| Command | Action | See page ... |
|---|---|---|
| *Delay* | Delay the execution of a script for a specified number of seconds. | B.38 |
| *WriteFailedMif* | Stops the execution of a script if required, and writes out a failed MIF with text supplied in the command. | B.38 |

## File Commands

### *FileCreate*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Creates an empty file. |
| Command | FileCreate\|*(filename)*\|*(overwrite flag)*<br><br>***Argument*** — ***Description***<br><br>*filename* — The path and name of the file to be created.<br><br>*overwrite flag* — Flag set to decide whether to overwrite existing file, if it already exists.<br><br>/Y to overwrite.<br><br>/N to not (default). |
| Example | **FileCreate\|C:\SCRIPT.LOG\|/N**<br><br>Would create an empty file called SCRIPT.LOG on the root of drive C: only if a file by that name did not exist already.<br><br>The same would happen if the /N parameter was left off, for example,<br><br>**FileCreate\|C:\SCRIPT.LOG**<br><br>Whereas, if the '/N' was replaced with '/Y' an empty file called SCRIPT.LOG would be created overwriting an existing file if it existed.<br><br>If the file to be created already exists and no overwrite was specified then this command will NOT raise an error and will continue executing the script. |

### *Kill*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Deletes a file |
| Command | Kill\|*(filename)*\|*(tree flag)*<br><br>***Argument*** ***Description***<br><br>*filename* Path and name of file to delete.<br><br>*tree flag* Flag set to determine whether to traverse any subdirectories, and delete any files we find in these subdirectories.<br><br>/T to delete all files in the directory tree.<br><br>/D to delete files in current directory only.(default) |
| Comments | This command allows the use of wildcard expressions in the filename parameter. If the /T flag is set the command will traverse any subdirectories and execute the command there also. This command will not delete any directories. If you want to delete directories then you should use the KillDir command or the KillTree command if there is a directory structure that you want to delete. |
| Example | **Kill\|C:\Script.log\|/T**<br>Would delete the file Script.log from the root directory. It would then search any subdirectories, for files matching the filename specified and delete those as well.<br><br>If no files are found that match the filename specified, this command will NOT raise an error and will continue executing the script. |

### *FileCopy*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Copies a file from one location to another. |
| Command | FileCopy\|*(source)*\|*(destination)*\|*(overwrite flag)*<br><br>***Argument*** — ***Description***<br><br>*source* — Source path and filename to copy from.<br><br>*destination* — Destination path and filename to copy to.<br><br>*overwrite flag* — Flag set to decide whether to overwrite existing files.<br><br>/Y to overwrite.<br><br>/N to not (default). |
| Comments | This command allows the use of wildcard expressions in the source and destination parameters.<br><br>**Note**: When copying a file, version checking is implemented to ensure that the file is not copied over a newer file of the same name, unless the overwrite switch is used. Lan Script also distinguishes between different language versions of a file, e.g. a French executable will not be replaced with a German one. |
| Example | **FileCopy\|\\\Server1\Apps\Fin_Drft.doc\|C:\Final.doc\|/Y**<br>Would copy the file Fin_Drft.doc from the Apps share on the server Server1 to the root of drive C: as Final.doc overwriting the file if it already exists. |

### *FileMove*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Moves a file from one location to another. |
| Command | FileMove\|*(source)*\|*(destination)*\|*(overwrite flag)*<br>***Argument*** — ***Description***<br>*source* — Source path and filename of file to move.<br>*destination* — Destination path and filename to move file to.<br>*overwrite flag* — Flag set to decide whether to overwrite existing files.<br>/Y to overwrite.<br>/N to not (default). |
| Comments | This command allows the use of wildcard expressions in the source and destination parameters.<br>**Note**: If wildcards for the source and destination are not chosen with care, multiple files can be copied over each other into one destination filename. For example, the command *FileMove\|TEMP.*\|*.EXT\|/Y* would move all files with the filename TEMP one by one to a file called TEMP.EXT, overwriting TEMP.EXT each time a file is moved. This results in all the source files being deleted, except the final one that is moved. |
| Example | **FileMove\|C:\Script.log\|S:\Script.tmp\| /Y**<br>Would move the file Script.log on the root of drive C: to the root of drive S:, changing the extension to .TMP and writing over any file that already existed. |

### *FileRename*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Renames a file. |
| Command | FileRename\|*(source)*\|*(destination)*\|*(tree flag)*<br>***Argument*** — ***Description***<br>*source* — Source path and filename of file to rename<br>*destination* — Filename to rename file to.<br>*tree flag* — Flag set to determine whether to traverse any subdirectories, executing command.<br>/T to execute command on file tree.<br>/D to execute command in directory only. (default) |
| Comments | This command allows the use of wildcard expressions in the source and destination parameters.<br>You must not specify the full path in the destination argument, just the file name. If you want to rename files and move them at the same time then use the FileMove command.<br>If the /T flag is set the command will traverse any subdirectories and execute the command there also.<br>**Note:** If wildcards for the source and destination are not chosen with care, multiple files can be copied over each other into one destination filename. For example, the command FileRename\|TEMP.*\|*.EXT\|/Y would rename all files with the filename TEMP to a file called TEMP.EXT, overwriting TEMP.EXT each time a file is renamed. This results in all the source files being deleted, except the final one that is renamed. |
| Example | **FileRename\|C:\Documents\Fin_Drft.doc\|C:\Final.doc\|/Y**<br>Would rename Fin_Drft.doc to Final.doc, in the root directory, writing over any previous instances of the file. |

## Directory Commands

### *KillDir*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Deletes ALL files in the specified directory leaving the directory structure intact. |
| Command | KillDir\|*(directory)*<br>***Argument*** ***Description***<br>*directory* Path of directory to delete files from. |
| Example | **KillDir\|D:\Docs**<br>Would delete all files held in the directory D:\Docs, including system, hidden and read-only files, but the directory D:\Docs would not be deleted. |

### *DirCopy*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Copies all files from the source directory to the destination directory. If the destination doesn't exist, it is created. |
| Command | DirCopy\|*(source dir)*\|*(destination dir)*\|*(overwrite flag)*<br>***Argument*** ***Description***<br>*source dir* Path of directory to copy files from.<br>*destination dir* Path of directory to copy files into.<br>*overwrite flag* Flag set to decide whether to overwrite existing files.<br>/Y to overwrite existing files.<br>/N to not (default). |
| Example | **DirCopy\|D:\SprdShts\|E:\SprdShts\|/N**<br>Would copy all the files in D:\SprdShts to E:\SprdShts, not copying over any files that already exist in E:\SprdShts. |

### *RmDir*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Removes a directory and its contents. |
| Command | RmDir\|*(directory)*<br>***Argument*** ***Description***<br>*directory* Path of directory to be removed. |
| Comments | The directory is only removed if it has no subdirectories. |
| Example | **RmDir\|D:\Pres**<br>Would remove all files in D:\Pres then remove the directory itself. |

### *DirMove*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Moves all files in a directory to a specified directory. If the specified directory doesn't exist, it is created. |
| Command | DirMove\|*(source dir)*\|*(destination dir)*\|*(overwrite flag)*<br>***Argument*** ***Description***<br>*source dir* Path of directory to move files from.<br>*destination dir* Path of directory to move files to.<br>*overwrite flag* Flag set to decide whether to overwrite existing files.<br>'/Y' to overwrite.<br>'/N' to not (default). |
| Example | **DirMove\|C:\MyData\|D:\OldData\|/Y**<br>Would move all files from the directory C:\MyData to the directory D:\OldData, writing over any previous instances of the files in the directory D:\OldData. |

### *MkDir*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Creates a directory from the path specified. If any of the parent directories in the path do not exist, they are created. |
| Command | MkDir\|*(directory)*<br><br>***Argument*** ***Description***<br><br>*directory* Path of directory to be created |
| Example | **MkDir\|\\Server1\Apps\Docs\Shared\Sales**<br>Would create the Sales directory, and would also create the parent directories if they do not exist. |

## Tree Commands

### *TreeCopy*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Copies the directory specified, including all files and subdirectories, to the destination path specified. If the destination directory doesn't exist, it is created. |
| Command | TreeCopy\|*(source dir)*\|*(destination dir)*\|*(overwrite flag)*<br>***Argument*** — ***Description***<br>*source dir* — Path to copy tree from.<br>*destination dir* — Path to copy tree to.<br>*overwrite flag* — Flag set to decide whether to overwrite existing files.<br>/Y to overwrite.<br>/N to not (default). |
| Example | **TreeCopy\|C:\MyData\|\\Server1\Home\MyData**<br>Would copy all the files and subdirectories (including their files) from C:\MyData to \\Server1\Home\MyData, creating any directories that do not exist, using the default setting for the overwrite flag, and not overwriting any existing files. |

### *KillTree*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Deletes all files and the structure of directories and any subdirectories. |
| Command | KillTree\|*(directory)*<br>***Argument*** — ***Description***<br>*directory* — Path of root of the tree to remove. |
| Example | **KillTree\|D:\Pres**<br>Would delete all files and subdirectories of D:\Pres, and then delete D:\Pres. |

### *MoveTree*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Moves all files and any subdirectories from a specified directory to a destination directory. If the destination directory doesn't exist, it is created. |
| Command | MoveTree\|*(source dir)*\|*(destination dir)*\|*(overwrite flag)*<br>***Argument*** — ***Description***<br>*source dir* — Path to move tree from.<br>*destination dir* — Path to move tree to.<br>*overwrite flag* — Flag set to decide whether to overwrite existing files.<br>/Y to overwrite.<br>/N to not (default). |
| Example | **MoveTree\|G:\Public\|E:\Shared\|/Y**<br>Would move all files and subdirectories in G:\Public to E:\Shared. |

## Text File Editing Commands

### *FindReplace*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Runs a find and replace routine, either on a file, or on the entries in a specified section of an INI file. |
| Command | FindReplace\|*(file)*\|*(text to find)*\|*(replacement)*\|*(section)*<br><br>***Argument*** — ***Description***<br><br>*file* — Path and file to operate on.<br><br>*text to find* — String to look for.<br><br>*replacement* — String to replace with if found.<br><br>*section* — Section to examine. *See 'Comments'*. |
| Comments | The value in the section argument controls the whole operation of the command. If it is set to 'ALL' the whole file will be searched (this MUST be in capitals). Otherwise the value is treated as the name of an INI section and only that section is searched.<br><br>It should be noted when using this command that it is case insensitive when looking for the source string in the file, and it will replace all occurrences of the string, even if they are parts of other words. |
| Example | **FindReplace\|C:\Backup.ini\|MyData\|Data\|Location**<br><br>Would search through the values of all the entries in the Location section of C:\Backup.ini replacing any occurrences of MyData with Data.<br><br>**FindReplace\|C:\Backup.ini\|MyData\|Data**<br><br>Would search through the whole of the file C:\Backup.ini looking for occurrences of MyData and replacing any found with Data. |

### *TXTInsertEnd*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Adds a line of text to the end of text file. |
| Command | TXTInsertEnd\|*(filename)*\|*(text to add)*<br>***Argument*** ***Description***<br>*filename* The name of the file to which the line of text will be added.<br>*text to add* The line of text to add to the file |
| Example | **TXTInsertEnd\|C:\Autoexec.bat\|SET HelpFiles=W:\Word6\Hlp**<br>Would add the line SET HelpFiles=W:\Word6\Hlp to the end of the AUTOEXEC.BAT file. |

### *TXTInsertStart*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Adds a line of text at the beginning of a text file. |
| Command | TXTInsertStart\|*(filename)*\|*(text to add)*<br>***Argument*** ***Description***<br>*filename* The name of the file to which the line of text will be added.<br>*text to add* The line of text to add to the file |
| Example | **TXTInsertStart\|C:\Autoexec.bat\|@ Echo Off**<br>Would add the line @ Echo Off to the start of Autoexec.bat. |

### *TXTDeleteLine*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Deletes a line of text from a text file. |
| Command | TXTDeleteLine\|*(filename)*\|*(beginning of line to delete)*<br>***Argument*** — ***Description***<br>*filename* — The name of the file from which the text will be deleted.<br>*beginning of line to delete* — The start of the line of text to be deleted. |
| Comments | This command will search through the filename specified attempting to match the start of the line given with those in the filename. If it finds a match with the start of the line it will remove that line from the text file. |
| Example | **TXTDeleteLine\|C:\Autoexec.bat\|SET HelpFiles**<br>Would delete the first line it came across that started with the text SET HelpFiles from Autoexec.bat. |

### *TXTInsertMid*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Inserts a line into a text file after the line specified. |
| Command | TXTInsertMid\|*(filename)*\|*(text to add)*\|*(add text after this line)*<br>***Argument*** — ***Description***<br>*filename* — The file to which the line of text will be added.<br>*text to add* — The line of text to add to the file.<br>*add text after this line* — A line of text to indicate where, in the file, the new line of text is to be added. |
| Comments | If the line specified to add this line after isn't found then the line is not added. |
| Example | **TXTInsertMid\|C:\Autoexec.bat\|SET Lib=X:\Lib\|SET Help=W:\Help**<br>Would add the line SET Lib=X:\Lib after the line SET Help=W:\Help in Autoexec.bat. |

### *TXTReplaceLine*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Replaces a line of text in a text file. |
| Command | TXTReplaceLine\|*(filename)*\|*(beginning of line to replace)*\|*(text to replace with)* |
| | ***Argument*** — ***Description*** |
| | *filename* — The name of the file in which the line of text will be replaced. |
| | *beginning of line to replace* — The start of the line of text to be replaced. |
| | *text to replace with* — The new text to replace the old with. |
| Comments | If the line to replace isn't found then this line is added to the end of the file. |
| Example | **TXTReplaceLine\|C:\Autoexec.bat\|SET Lib=X:\Lib\|SET Lib=X:\Library**<br>Would find and replace the line that started with SET Lib=X:\Lib and replace it with SET Lib=X:\Library in Autoexec.bat. |

### *TXTAppendLine*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Adds text at the end of a line of text that already exists. |
| Command | TXTAppendLine\|*(filename)*\|*(beginning of line to append)*\|*(text to append)* |
| | ***Argument*** — ***Description*** |
| | *filename* — The name of the file in which the line of text will be appended. |
| | *beginning of line to append* — The start of the line of text to be appended. |
| | *text to append* — The new text to append. |
| Example | **TXTAppendLine\|C:\Autoexec.bat\|SET Lib=X:\C600\|;X:\MSVC\LIB**<br>Would find the line that started SET Lib=X:\C600, and append the text ;X:\MSVC\LIB to the end of it in Autoexec.bat. |

## INI File Editing Commands

### *WritePrivateProfileString*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Writes a value to an INI file. |
| Command | WritePrivateProfileString\|*(Section Name)*\|*(Key Name)*\|*(Value)*\|*(INI File)*<br>***Argument*** — ***Description***<br>*Section Name* — Name of INI section<br>*Key Name* — Name of the key under the Section<br>*Value* — Value of key<br>*INI File* — Name and path of the INI file to modify |
| Comments | If the Key already exists under the specified section then it is modified with the new value. If the Key or Section does not exist then it is created. This command can be used to add multiple "device=" entries which can be found under the 386Enh section of the system.ini. It can also be used for appending extra items to the run= and load= entries in the windows section of win.ini. There are three cases where this command is especially useful:<br>1. Device= in the 386Enh section of system.ini. The command will append the device= to the section if it is not already in the section.<br>2. Run= in the Windows section of win.ini. The new value will be appended to the existing string in the run= key if there is already a value specified.<br>3. Load= in the windows section of win.ini. The new value will be appended to the existing string in the load= key if there is already a value specified. |
| Example | **WritePrivateProfileString\|Windows\|Run\|Notepad.exe\|c:\windows\win.ini**<br>Would write the following line to the WIN.INI in the Windows directory if the 'Run='entry was blank.<br>[Windows]<br>Run=Notepad.exe<br>If the user had an existing "Run=Write.exe" then it would be updated to read:<br>[Windows]<br>Run=Write.exe,Notepad.exe<br>(If this was not 'Run=', it would replace Write.exe with Notepad.exe, rather than appending.) |

### *CopyINISection*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Copies a section from an INI file and adds it to another. |
| Command | CopyINISection\|*(source)*\|*(source section)*\|*(destination)*\|*(destination section)*\|*(overwrite flag)*<br>***Argument*** — ***Description***<br>*source* — INI file to copy section from.<br>*source section* — INI section to copy from source INI file.<br>*destination* — INI file to copy section into.<br>*destination section* — INI section name in destination file to copy section into.<br>*overwrite flag* — Flag set to decide whether to overwrite existing files.<br>/Y to overwrite.<br>/N to not (default). |
| Comments | As this command executes it checks to see if the INI section already exists in the destination file; if it exists, as each keyname is copied the command checks to see if that keyname already exists in the destination INI section, if it does then it uses the overwrite flag to decide whether the keyname is written to the file or not. If the INI section doesn't exist then it will create the section and copy the keynames into the section. |
| Example | **CopyINISection\|C:\Files.ini\|Personal\|C:\Backup.ini\|MyFiles\|/N**<br>Would copy the INI section Personal in C:\Files.ini to a section called MyFiles in C:\Backup.ini, creating the section and the file, if they don't exist. If the section does exist in Backup.ini, the command would only copy keynames into that section that did not already exist. |

### *DeleteINISection*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Deletes an INI section from a file. |
| Command | DeleteINISection\|*(File)*\|*(Section)* |
| | ***Argument*** ***Description*** |
| | *file* INI file (and path) containing section. |
| | *section* INI section to be deleted. |
| Example | **DeleteINISection\|C:\Files.ini\|Personal**<br>Would delete the INI section Personal from the file C:\Files.ini. |

### *CopyINIValue*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Copies a keyname and its value from one INI file to a specified section of another INI file. |
| Command | CopyINIValue\|*(source)*\|*(source section)*\|*(item)*\|*(destination)*\|<br>*(destination section)*\|*(overwrite flag)* |
| | ***Argument*** ***Description*** |
| | *source* Path and file to copy INI value from. |
| | *Source section* Section to copy INI value from. |
| | *item* Value to copy. |
| | *destination* Path and file to copy INI value to. |
| | *destination section* Section to copy INI value to. |
| | *overwrite flag* Flag set to decide whether to overwrite existing values. |
| | /Y to overwrite. |
| | /N to not (default). |
| Example | **CopyINIValue\|C:\Fonts.ini\|Fonts\|Courier\|C:\Fonts.ini\|OldFonts**<br>Would copy the keyname Courier (and its value) from the Fonts section of C:\Fonts.ini to the OldFonts section in the same file. |

### *DeleteINIValue*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Deletes a specified keyname from an INI file. |
| Command | DeleteINIValue|*(file)*|*(section)*|*(item)*<br>***Argument*** ***Description***<br>*file* INI file (and path) containing keyname to delete.<br>*section* INI section containing keyname to delete.<br>*item* INI keyname to be deleted. |
| Example | **DeleteINIValue|C:\Backup.ini|MyFiles|Documents**<br>Would delete the keyname documents from the MyFiles section in the file C:\Backup.ini. |

## Registry Commands

### *AbcRegisterDLL*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Registers DLLs or OCXs that are OLE Automation Servers or Components. |
| Command | AbcRegisterDLL\|*(path to file)*<br>***Argument*** ***Description***<br>*path To DLL* This is the path to the DLL or OCX that you want to register and should include the filename. |
| Comments | Only available with the 32 bit version of Lan Script. |
| Example | **AbcRegisterDLL\|C:\Windows\System\Threed.ocx**<br>Would register Threed.ocx in the Registry for use with OLE. |

### *AbcRegisterEXE*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Registers executables that act as OLE Automation Servers. |
| Command | AbcRegisterEXE\|*(path to file)*<br>***Argument*** ***Description***<br>*path to file* This is the path to the executable that you want to register and should include the filename. |
| Comments | Only available with the 32 bit version of Lan Script. |
| Example | **AbcRegisterEXE\|C:\Windows\System\VB4TEST.EXE**<br>Would register VB4TEST.EXE in the Registry for use with OLE. |

## *MergeAbcRegistry*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Merges our Registry file format with the System Registry. |
| Command | MergeAbcRegistry\|*(Path to Abc Registry file)*\|*(Profiles to Edit)* |

| ***Argument*** | ***Description*** |
|---|---|
| *Path to Abc Registry file* | This is the path to the Abc Registry file that needs to be merged with the Registry. |
| *Profiles to Edit* | This used to specify which profile the changes are to be made to. It can be set to default, all or left blank.<br>If set to default, it makes the changes to the currently logged on user's profile and the default profile.<br>If set to all, it makes the changes to all profiles, including the currently logged on user's profile and the default profile.<br>If left blank, it makes the changes to the currently logged on user's profile only. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Comments | Only available with the 32 bit version of Lan Script.<br>This command uses binary files as well as specially formatted files to add entries to the Registry and is included in the Command Syntax document only for reference and should not be used to add entries manually. |
| Example | **MergeAbcRegistry\|\\Server2\Apps\AbcMerge**<br>Would merge the file AbcMerge into the Registry. |

## *AddToReg*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Merges .REG files into the System Registry. |
| Command | AddToReg\|*(Path to .REG file)*<br><br>***Argument*** ***Description***<br><br>*path to .REG file* This is the path to the .REG file that needs to be merged with the Registry. |
| Comments | Only available with the 16 bit version of Lan Script.<br><br>Allows you to merge standard Windows Registry files into the Registry. |
| Example | **AddToReg\|%WINSYS%\|OLE2.REG**<br><br>Would merge the file OLE2.REG in the Windows System directory into the Registry. |

# Shell Commands

### *Shell*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Runs the program specified. |
| Command | Shell\|*(command line)*\|*(display type)*<br>***Argument*** — ***Description***<br>*command line* — The program to be executed, along with any parameters or switches<br>*display type* — A number representing the mode in which the program will be displayed when it is executed:<br>1. Hides the window and passes activation to another window.<br>2. Minimizes the specified window and activates the top-level window in the system's list.<br>3. Activates and displays a window. If the window is minimized or maximised, Windows restores it to its original size and position.<br>4. Activates a window and displays it in its current size and position.<br>5. Activates a window and displays it as a maximised window.<br>6. Activates a window and displays it as an icon.<br>7. Displays a window as an icon. The window that is currently active remains active.<br>8. Displays a window in its current state. The window that is currently active remains active.<br>9. Displays a window in its most recent size and position. The window that is currently active remains active. |
| Comments | During the execution of a script the script will continue to be processed as soon as the Shell command has been executed. |
| Example | **Shell\|Notepad.exe C:\Startup.txt\|6**<br>Would run Notepad.exe as an icon on the desktop and open the file C:\Startup.txt. |

### *ShellWait*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Runs the program specified and waits for it to terminate before continuing the execution of the script. |
| Command | ShellWait\|*(command line)*\|*(display type)*<br>***Argument*** — ***Description***<br>*command line* — The program to be executed, along with any parameters or switches.<br>*display type* — A number representing the mode in which the program will be displayed when it is executed:<br>1. Hides the window and passes activation to another window.<br>2. Minimizes the specified window and activates the top-level window in the system's list.<br>3. Activates and displays a window. If the window is minimized or maximised, Windows restores it to its original size and position.<br>4. Activates a window and displays it in its current size and position.<br>5. Activates a window and displays it as a maximised window.<br>6. Activates a window and displays it as an icon.<br>7. Displays a window as an icon. The window that is currently active remains active.<br>8. Displays a window in its current state. The window that is currently active remains active.<br>9. Displays a window in its most recent size and position. The window that is currently active remains active. |
| Comments | This command differs from the Shell command only in that it waits for the program specified in the ShellWait command to terminate before continuing with the script execution. |
| Example | **ShellWait\|Notepad.exe C:\Welcome.txt\|5**<br>Would run Notepad.exe as a maximised window on the desktop and open the file C:\Welcome.txt. The script would only continue to run after this copy of Notepad was closed. |

## Connection Commands

### *Connect*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Connects the specified server share to a local drive letter. |
| Command | Connect\|*(drive)*\|*(path)*\|*(password)*<br>***Argument*** ***Description***<br>*drive* The drive letter to be connected.<br>*path* The path of the server share.<br>*password* Password to allow connection. *See 'Comments'*. |
| Comments | If the password for the domain is the same as the password given at logon then no password is needed and the *password* argument should be left out. |
| Example | **Connect\|F:\|\\Server1\Scripts**<br>Would connect the local drive letter 'F:' to Scripts share on Server1.<br>This saves you from typing in UNC paths in your script files. These connections are terminated when a Disconnect command is executed or when the script terminates.<br>If a password was needed and one was not specified, then the execution would stop and an error message would be registered. |

### *Disconnect*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Disconnects a redirected drive. |
| Command | Disconnect\|*(drive letter)*<br>***Argument*** ***Description***<br>*drive letter* Letter of the drive to be disconnected. |
| Example | **Disconnect\|F:**<br>Would disconnect the drive letter F:. |

### *AutoConnect*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Connects a specified server share and maps it to a string. |
| Command | AutoConnect\|*(string)*\|*(path)*\|*(password)*<br><br>***Argument*** — ***Description***<br><br>string — The string that the drive is to be mapped to. *See 'Comments'*.<br><br>path — The path of the server share.<br><br>password — Password to allow connection. *See 'Comments'*. |
| Comments | Once this command has been executed the string specified can then be used where you would normally place a drive letter in a parameter of any command.<br><br>If the password for the domain is the same as the password given at logon then no password is needed and the *password* argument should be left out.<br><br>The string that is used to represent the drive should be no more than 10 characters long, and should finish with a colon.<br><br>There is a maximum limit of twenty one connections at any one time, but this limit can be lower if you have other network connections.<br><br>This command connects the server share to a drive letter which is free at the time when the command is executed; this is then aliased to a string, and the connection stays until either the AutoDisconnect command is used, or the end of the script is reached. |
| Example | **AutoConnect\|Link1:\|\\Server2\Files**<br><br>Would make a connection to the Files share on Server2 and alias that to Link1: This can then be used in further commands until either it is disconnected, or the script ended. You can then use the alias name in the same way that you would use a drive letter in the Lan Script commands, for example:<br><br>**FileCopy\|Link1:\Start.doc\|C:\Start.doc**<br><br>Would copy Start.doc from the Files share on Server2 to the root of drive C: |

### *AutoDisconnect*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Disconnects a server share connected by AutoConnect. |
| Command | AutoDisconnect\|*(string)*<br><br>***Argument*** ***Description***<br><br>*string* String representing the server share to be disconnected. |
| Example | **AutoDisconnect\|Link2:**<br>Would disconnect the drive that Link2: represents. |

## Icon Commands

### *AddIconGroup*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Adds a group to the desktop. |
| Command | AddIconGroup\|*(GroupName)*\|*(GroupFileName)*<br><br>***Argument*** ***Description***<br><br>*GroupName* The name of the group as you want it to appear on the desktop.<br><br>*GroupFileName* The filename for the group. |
| Example | **AddIconGroup\|ABC_LS2\|C:\Windows\ABC_LS.grp**<br><br>This would add a group called ABC_LS2 to the desktop that uses C:\Windows\ABC_LS.grp to contain the information for the icons in the group. |

### *DeleteIconGroup*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Deletes a group from the desktop and the group file from the hard disk. |
| Command | DeleteIconGroup\|*(GroupName)*<br><br>***Argument*** ***Description***<br><br>*GroupName* This is the name of the group to delete and should be the name as displayed on the desktop. |
| Example | **DeleteIconGroup\|ABC_LS2**<br><br>This would delete the ABC_LS2 group from the desktop and also delete the group file from the hard disk. |

### *AddIcon*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Adds an icon to a group on the desktop. |
| Command | AddIcon\|*(GroupName)*\|*(ExeFilePath)*\|*(IconName)* |
| | ***Argument*** ***Description*** |
| | *GroupName* This is the name of the group that you want to add the icon to. |
| | *ExeFilePath* This is the name of the executable file that you want to add to the group. |
| | *IconName* This is the description that you want to appear with the icon on the desktop. |
| Example | **AddIcon\|ABC_LS2\|C:\Smsins32\lanscrpt.exe\|ABC Lan Script** |
| | This would add an icon to the ABC_LS2 group called ABC_LS that points to the executable C:\Smsins32\lanscrpt.exe. |

### *DeleteIcon*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Deletes an icon from a group. |
| Command | DeleteIcon\|*(GroupName)*\|*(IconName)* |
| | ***Argument*** ***Description*** |
| | *GroupName* This is the name of the group that the icon is in. |
| | *IconName* This is the description of the icon. |
| Example | **DeleteIcon\|ABC_LS2\|ABC_LS** |
| | This would delete the ABC_LS icon from the ABC_LS2 group. |

## Conditional Commands

### *If Exist*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Determines whether files, INI sections or INI section keynames exist, and if so executes a command, otherwise it executes a different command. |
| Command | If Exist *"(parm)" AND\|OR "(parm)"* Then *"(command)"* Else *"(command)"*<br>***Argument*** — ***Description***<br>*parm* — One of the following:<br>• a file.<br>• a file, INI section.<br>• a file, INI section, keyname.<br>• a keyname value.<br>*command* — One of the following:<br>• any of the previously defined functions.<br>• a goto statement which directs the flow of the script execution to another part of the script file.<br>Both arguments must be surrounded by double quotes (" "). |
| Comments | The parm argument must be surrounded by double quotes, and each part (file, section, element) must be separated by a pipe. Any spaces surrounding the pipes will be ignored.<br>The Command argument can consist of any command from the previously defined commands with all its arguments, or can be a goto, and the full command also must be surrounded with double quotes. |
| Example | **If Exist "C:\Autoexec.bak" And "C:\Boot.ini\|System\|Network" Then "FileCreate\|C:\Autoexec.001" Else "Goto :END"**<br>Would see if the file C:\Autoexec.bak and the Network keyname in the System section of the file C:\Boot.ini existed. If they both existed it would execute the FileCreate command, if not it would execute the Goto command and jump to the ":END" label. |

### *If Not Exist*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Determines whether files, INI file sections or INI section keynames exist, if not it executes one command, else it executes a different command. |
| Command | If Not Exist *"(parm)" AND\|OR "(parm)"* Then *"(command)"* Else *"(command)"*<br>***Argument*** — ***Description***<br>*parm* — One of the following:<br>• a file.<br>• a file, INI section.<br>• a file, INI section, keyname.<br>• a keyname value.<br>*command* — One of the following:<br>• any of the previously defined functions.<br>• a goto statement which directs the flow of the script execution to another part of the script file.<br>Both arguments must be surrounded by double quotes (" "). |
| Comments | The parm argument MUST be surrounded by double quotes, and each part (file, section, element) must be separated by a pipe, any spaces surrounding the pipes will be ignored.<br>The Command can consist of any command from section three with all its arguments, or can be a goto, and the full command also must be surrounded with double quotes. |
| Example | **If Not Exist "C:\Config.bak" OR "C:\Boot.ini\|System\|Network" Then "FileCreate\|C:\Config.001" Else "Goto :END"**<br>Would see if the file C:\Config.bak and the Network keyname in the System section of C:\Boot.ini existed. If either of them did not it would execute the FileCreate command; if they both existed it would execute the Goto command and jump to the ":END" label. |

### *Goto*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Jumps to the first occurrence of a specified label in the script and continue to execute the script from the line directly after the label. |
| Command | Goto *(:label)*<br><br>***Argument*** ***Description***<br><br>*:label* a colon directly followed by a string that represents a label that exists somewhere in the script. |
| Comments | There must be an associated label somewhere in the script. |
| Example | **Goto :Place12**<br>Would look for the label :Place12 and execute the command sequence directly following it. |

## Miscellaneous Commands

### *Delay*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Delays the execution of a script for a specified number of seconds. |
| Command | Delay\|*(number of seconds to delay for)* |
| Example | **Delay\|10** |

### *WriteFailedMif*

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | Stops the execution of a script if required, and writes out a failed MIF with text supplied in the command. |
| Command | WriteFailedMif\|*(text to return)* |
| Example | [MASTER]<br>FileCopy\|%PackageDir%\External.exe\|%WinSys%\External.exe<br>If Not Exist "%WinSys%\External.exe" then "Goto :Rollback"<br>Goto :End<br>:Rollback<br>WriteFailedMif\|Script failed<br>:End<br>END<br>These commands:<br>• Copy the file External.exe to the Windows system directory.<br>• Check to make sure that the file has been copied successfully. If it has not, a failed MIF is written stating that the 'Script failed'. |

## Substitutions

There are five strings that you can use when writing a script which will be substituted by Lan Script when the script is executed:

| | |
|---|---|
| **%SiteServer%** | This is the UNC path to the share that the scripts are uploaded to. |
| **%PackageDir%** | When the script is distributed, this is the directory from which the package is executed. |
| **%Win%** | This is the current Windows directory on the workstation that is executing the script. |
| **%WinSys%** | This is the current Windows System directory on the workstation that is executing the script. |
| **%User%** | This is the name of the user logged on at the workstation executing the script. |

You can also substitute any DOS environment variables that have been set on the workstation. For example, if you had SET TEMP = C:\TEMP and then used %TEMP% in the script, C:\TEMP would be used instead. Therefore, if you have applications installed in different directories on different workstations, e.g. C:\MSOFFICE and D:\MSOFFICE, you could pick up an environment variable to decide where to install it.

## Use of Pipe Symbols Within Scripts

All of the Lan Script commands use the pipe symbol ‘|’ or ‘¦’ as a delimiter to separate the various fields in the commands. If you encounter a pipe symbol in the script as part of a section or value etc., it should be enclosed by a tilde ‘~’, so that it is recognised as a pipe symbol and not a delimiter. For example: ‘(~¦~(Hello’.

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## *E*



## *F*



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## *K*



## *L*

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## *O*



## *P*



## *R*



## *S*

## *T*



## *U*



## *V*



## *W*

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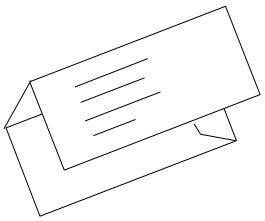

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