ABC Systems and Development



# User Guide

#### ABC Lan Script

Liability

Information in this document is subject to change without notice and does not represent a commitment on the part of ABC Systems and Development. The software described in this document is furnished under a license agreement or non disclosure agreement. The software may be used or copied only in accordance with the terms of the agreement. It is against the law to copy the software on any medium except as specifically allowed in the license or non disclosure agreement. No part of this manual may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and recording, for any purpose without the express written permission of ABC Systems and Development.

© Copyright 1996 an unpublished work by ABC Systems and Development. All Rights Reserved.

All trademarks recognised

ABC (Systems and Development) Ltd., Network House, Hawksworth Road, Central Park, TELFORD UK TF2 9TU

Tel: +44 (0) 1952 271001 Fax: +44 (0) 1952 271100

ABC (Systems and Development) Inc., 9 Bartlett Street, Suite 255, Andover MA USA 01810 Tel: 508 470 3999

This publication was produced for ABC Systems and Development by:

Armada Computer Publications Cattespoole Mill, Stoney Lane, Tardebigge, Nr. Bromsgrove, WORCS. UK B60 1LZ

Fax: 508 474 4478

Tel: +44 (0) 121 44 55 666 Fax: +44 (0) 121 44 55 669

## Contents

Introduction	vii
What is Lan Script?	vii
How Does Lan Script Work?	vii
Benefits and Features	viii
About This Guide	x
Explanation of Symbols	xi
Typefaces	xi
Related Documents	xi

## Chapter 1: Lan Script Essentials

Overview	
Installing Lan Script	
Starting Lan Script	
The Lan Script Main Screen	1.7
The Menubar	
The Toolbar	
The Help Assistant Bar	
The Status Bar	
Editing Screen Fonts	
Determining Whether a File Has Been Upgraded	
Excluding Files and File Types	
Ending a Lan Script Session	
Using Help	
Helpline	

## Chapter 2: Generating Scripts

Introduction	
Stage 1: Start The Wizard	
Stage 2: Enter Package Details	
Stage 3: Locate The Installation Program (Optional)	
Stage 4: Select Additional Directories and Files To Monitor	
Stage 5: Specify System Registry Changes	2.11
Stage 6: Indicate Whether Microsoft SMS Inventory Inclusion Is Required	
Stage 7: Take the Pre-Installation Snapshot	
Stage 8: Install the Package	
Stage 9: Customise/Adjust the Installation (Optional)	
Stage 10: Take The Post-Installation Snapshot and Build The Scripts	
Stage 11: Check Common Components	
Stage 12: Complete The Procedure	2.26

## Chapter 3: Editing Scripts

Scripts Generated by 16 Bit Lan Script	
The Package Window	
The System Registry Window	
The Monitored Changes Window	
The Scripts Window	
Scripts Generated by 32 Bit Lan Script	
The Package Window	
The Registry Window	
The File Monitoring Window	
The Scripts Window	
Script Editing Commands	
Cutting Text	
Copying Text	
Pasting Text	
Finding Text	
Replacing Text	
Moving Text	

iv

## Chapter 4: Uploading Scripts to Microsoft SMS

Introduction	4.2
Uploading Scripts	4.3
Testing the Installation Scripts	4.7
If the Test Fails	4.9

## Chapter 5: Distributing Packages to Your Workstations

Introduction	
The Microsoft SMS Administrator Screen	
Information Lan Script Carries Forward to Microsoft SMS	5.5
Workstation Details	5.5
Inventory Details	5.6
Scheduling a Package For Distribution	
Monitoring the Progress of a Job	
Unsuccessful Jobs and The Rollback Function	
The Procedure If a Job Fails	
Cancelling a Failed Job	
Determining the Reason For a Job Failure	
Running an Uninstall Script	

## Appendix A: Installation Instructions

System Requirements	A.2
An Overview of the Installation Process	A.2
Installing the ABC Lan Script Service On Your Server	A.3
Installing Lan Script On Your Client Workstation	A.7
Removing the ABC Lan Script Service From Your Server	A.8
Removing Lan Script From Your Client Workstations	A.8

## Appendix B: Scripting Commands

Summary of Commands	B.2
File Commands	B.7
Directory Commands	B.12
Tree Commands	B.15
Text File Editing Commands	B.17
INI File Editing Commands	B.21
Registry Commands	
Shell Commands	
Connection Commands	B.30
Icon Commands	B.33
Conditional Commands	B.35
Miscellaneous Commands	B.38
Substitutions	B.39
Use of Pipe Symbols Within Scripts	B.40

## Index

### 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 1.2
- Starting Lan Script 1.5
- The Lan Script Main Screen 1.7
- Editing Screen Fonts 1.16
- Determining Whether a File Has Been Upgraded 1.17
- Excluding Files 1.20
- Ending a Lan Script Session 1.21
- Using Help 1.24
- Helpline 1.25

### 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.

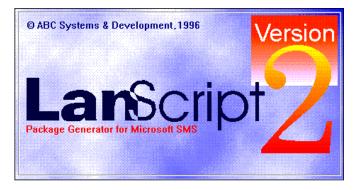
Should a job fail, Lan Script provides a rollback function to ensure that all servers and workstations function in the same way as they did prior to the installation. In this case, the status MIF provides further information indicating the reason for the job failing and whether a rollback was carried 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:

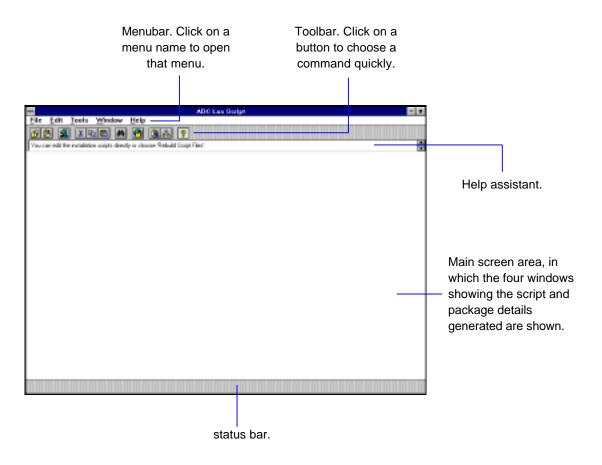


The options available from this window are:

- *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

Eile		
<u>N</u> ew Package	Ctrl+N	
<u>O</u> pen Package	Ctrl+0	
<u>C</u> reate Empty Scrip	it	
Test Install Script		
Rebuild Script Files	5	
Upload Package to SMS		
E <u>x</u> it		

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:

<u>E</u> dit	Option	Used to	See page
Cut         Ctrl+X           Copy         Ctrl+C           Paste         Ctrl+V	Cut	Cut the highlighted text to the clipboard when editing a script file.	3.25
<u>F</u> ind Ctrl+F <u>R</u> eplace Ctrl+R	Сору	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
32	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



Edit <u>N</u>ew Key... Delete Key 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:

<u>E</u> dit	
Registry <u>K</u> eys	•
Registry <u>V</u> alues	►

Option	Used to	See page
Registry Keys	Display a submenu containing options you can use to maintain the System Reg 'key' details included in the script.	3.21 gistry
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:

Edit	Option	Used to	See page
Insert item into <u>R</u> emoved list Insert item into <u>A</u> dded list	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

Tools	Option	Used to	See page
<u>O</u> ptions	Options	Displays a window containing tabs you can use to:	
		• Edit the font, style and point size of the details displayed in the <i>Scripts</i> and <i>Monitored Changes</i> 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

<u>H</u>elp

<u>About...</u> <u>H</u>elp on Help <u>C</u>ontents <u>S</u>yntax Help

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 Equi		Equivalent Menu option	See page
Ő	Generate a new installation script.	<i>New Package</i> from the <i>File</i> pull down menu.	2.4
<b>(B</b> )	Open the last script created.	<i>Open Package</i> from the <i>File</i> pull down menu.	3.2
<b>S</b>	End your current ABC Lan Script session.	<i>Exit</i> from the <i>File</i> pull down menu.	1.21
ж	Cut information to the clip- board when editing a script file.	<i>Cut</i> from the <i>Edit</i> pull down menu.	3.25
	Copy information to the clipboard when editing a script file.	<i>Copy</i> from the <i>Edit</i> pull down menu.	3.25
æ	Paste the text held on the clipboard to the cursor position when editing a script file.	<i>Paste</i> from the <i>Edit</i> pull down menu.	3.26
<b>#</b>	Search for text when editing a script file.	<i>Find</i> from the <i>Edit</i> pull down menu.	3.26

Button	Used to	Equivalent Menu option	See page
<b>(</b>	Upload scripts you have created to Microsoft SMS.	<i>Upload Package to SMS</i> from the <i>File</i> pull down menu.	4.3
<b>(<u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u></b>	Test the install script before it is used to install the package across the whole network.	<i>Test Install Script</i> from the <i>File</i> pull down menu.	4.7
~	Regenerate the script files after editing the changes identified.	<i>Rebuild Script Files</i> from the <i>File</i> pull down menu.	3.13
P	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:

Help Assistant. This window provides context serval	e help. It can be turned off by togging the help is	con on the loobar.
Contact or		If more than 4 line
Context-ser	suve nep.	If more than 1 line of help is available, click here to scroll.

#### The Status Bar

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

Loading Monitoring (	Changes. Please Wait
A description	of the current

A description of the current processing being undertaken.

## **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:

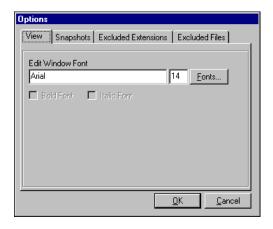
-	<b>-</b>	Options
	Excluded Extensions	Excluded Files
Í	View	Snapshots
	Edit <u>W</u> indow Font MS Sans Serif Bold Font Italic Font	18 1
	-Sample AaBi	bYyZz
L		<u>QK</u> <u>C</u> ancel

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 **E**onts... to display the following font selection window:

Font			î x
<u>F</u> ont:	Font style:	<u>S</u> ize:	
Arial	Regular	8	OK
Arial       In Arial Rounded MT Bold       ■ Baskerville BE Regular       ■ Boulevard       In Braggadocio	Regular Altalic Bold Bold Italic	8 C 9 10 11 12 V	ancel
	Sample		
	AaBbYyZ:	z	
	Seript:		
	Western	<b>•</b>	
This is a TrueType font. This sa your screen and your printer.	me font will be used (	on both	

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:



•	- Options		
	Excluded Extensions Excluded Files		
	View	Snapshots	
	<ul> <li>Get File ⊻ersion Information</li> <li>Enabling the above option forces ABC Lan Sc of each file during the directory snapshot. This changes to version numbers.</li> <li>ABC Lan Script detects changes to the Date, Loading version information is an additional ch monitoring process.</li> </ul>	s enables the detection of Time, and Size of each file.	
	<u> </u>		

32	Options           View         Snapshots         Excluded Extensions         Excluded Files
	Get File Version Information Enabling the above option forces ABC Lan Script to load the version stamp of each file during the directory snapshot. This enables the detection of changes to version numbers.
	ABC Lan Script detects changes to the Date, Time, and Size of each file. Loading version information is an additional check that shall slow the monitoring process.
	<u> </u>

į

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:



- Options						
View	Snapshots					
Excluded Extensions	Excluded Files					
The following file names (or partial file names) shall be ignored when the scripts are generated.						
WIN386.SWP Windo	wws Swap File					
	Add Remove					
	<u>O</u> K <u>C</u> ancel					

32	If the following files we	xcluded Extensions Excluded Files re added or modified during an installation, red when the scripts are built.
	File Name	Comment
	USER.DAT SYSTEM.DAT \RECENT\	Recent File Folder
		Add <u>R</u> emove
		<u> </u>

3. Use the and 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:



Options					
	View	Snapshots			
Exclu	ded Extensions	Excluded Files			
Files with the following extensions shall be ignored when the scripts are generated.					
TMP PAR	Tempo	rary Files			
		Add <u>R</u> emove			
		<u> </u>			

•	Options           View         Snapshots         Excluded Extensions         Excluded Files           If files with the following extensions were added or modified during an installation, they shall be ignored when the scripts are built.					
	Extension SWP PAR	Comment Swap File				
		<u>A</u> dd	<u>R</u> emove			

3. Use the and 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 E1. For example if you press E1 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.

K

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 2.2
- Stage 1: Start The Wizard 2.4
- Stage 2: Enter Package Details 2.6
- Stage 3: Locate The Installation Program (Optional) 2.7
- Stage 4: Select The Directories and Files To Monitor 2.8
- Stage 5: Select System Registry Changes 2.11
- Stage 6: Including The Package In The Microsoft SMS Inventory 2.13
- Stage 7: Take the Pre-Installation Snapshot 2.14
- Stage 8: Install the Package 2.16
- Stage 9: Customise/Adjust the Installation (Optional) 2.18
- Stage 10: Take the Post-Installation Snapshot and Build The Scripts 2.19
- Stage 11: Check Common Components 2.23
- Stage 12: Complete The Procedure 2.26

#### 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 *matheful for the Create Package Wizard*.

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

-	Overwrite Script?	
?	A Package Installation Script already exists on this machine. Creating a new Package will overwrite this script.	
	Do you wish to continue and overwrite this script?	
	Yes <u>No</u>	

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.

Create Package Wizard		
	This wizard shall help you to create a Microsoft Systems Management Server workstation installation script quickly and easily. To begin creating your script, click Next. Please close all other applications before proceeding.	
	K Baul Next > Cancel	

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:

Create Package Wizard		
	Enter the Package details and click Next to continue.	
- 3-1-1-1	Package Name: Aurora	
	Commen <u>t</u> : Version 7.0	
·	< <u>B</u> ack <u>N</u> ext > <u>C</u> ancel	

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.

Create Package Wizard		
	Select the installation program for the product that you wish to monitor and click. Next.	
- <u>1</u>	Install Program: a:\setup.exe	
	< <u>B</u> ack <u>N</u> ext > <u>C</u> ancel	

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 **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:

Create Package Wizard		
	This wizard shall capture the following information by default. If you wish to monitor additional files or directories for changes then click on the appropriate button. Click Next when you are ready to continue.	
	Default Files Monitored: Files added or deleted from the C: drive	
	Changes to INI files in the current Windows directory	
	Changes to the AUTOEXEC.BAT and CONFIG.SYS	
	Changes to existing program manager .GRP files	
	Select additional directories to monitor	
	Select additional <u>fi</u> les to monitor	
< <u>B</u> ack Next> Cancel		

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 \_\_\_\_\_\_. The *Additional Directories* window is displayed:

Additional Directories
Select any additional directories that you wish to monitor files being added to or removed from during the install process. Use the '>>' or '<<' buttons, or hold down Ctrl to drag-drop, in order to add or remove directories from the 'Snapshot' directory list.
□ c:\     Snapshot' directories:       □ c:\     □ c:\       □ common     □ c:\       ≥>     ≤

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 [22]. (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 **see** (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 to return to the main window, and then click on 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_. The *Additional Files* window is displayed:

Additio	onal Mo	nitored Files		
Select any additional ASCII files that you Double-click on the file in the list box to n Files list to remove a file from being monit	nove it to l			
E c: [DISK1_VOL1] C:\ C:\ Common Common		CONTROL.INI PROGMAN.INI PROTOCOL.INI WIN.INI WINFILE.INI ABCFILE.INI CABJ.INI SYSTEM.INI GAMES INI	C:\WFW311 C:\WFW311 C:\WFW311 C:\WFW311 C:\WFW311 C:\WFW311 C:\WFW311 C:\WFW311	*
lanspt16.ini readme.txt	>>	NETWARE.INI MOUSE.INI DOSAPP.INI	C:\WFW311 C:\WFW311 C:\WFW311 C:\WFW311 C:\WFW311 C:\WFW311 C:\WFW311 C:\WFW311 C:\WFW311 C:\WFW311	
NINI,*INF,*BAT,*TXT,*CFG ₹	<<	MAINO.GRP	C:\WFW311	<u>C</u> ancel

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 *(Ctr)* 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 to return to the main window, and then click on 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 **best** 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:

Create Package Wizard		
	Choose the level of System Regisitry monitoring and click the Next button. Do you wish the Registry to be monitored ? © <u>No</u> - Do Not Scan Registry © <u>Y</u> es - Scan Registry a ignore in the monitoring process: registry is monitored. Right click on those keys you do not	
System Reg	Y_LOCAL_MACHINE SOFTWARE System Linum hardware	

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 ( $\checkmark$ ) 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 **select** 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:

Create Package Wizard		
	This wizard is ready to start the installation monitoring process. Click Next to continue. Remember to close all other applications, screen savers, and background processes so that they do not interrupt the monitoring process. ABC Lan Script uses a number of shared Microsoft components. If an application's setup program cannot install a shared component because it is in use then it is possible to terminate Lan Script. Restarting Lan Script after the installation shall allow you to continue with the monitoring process.	
< <u>B</u> ack <u>Next&gt;</u> <u>C</u> ancel		

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:

-	'Before' Snapshot
?	This Wizard shall now take a snapshot of your system. Please make sure that all other programs are terminated. Continue?
	<u>Y</u> es <u>N</u> o

*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:

Create Package Wizard		
	oture system before application installation Copy files to monitor Capture directory structure Capture system registry Capture Program Manager groups	
Processing Program Manager Groups Reading ACCESSOR.GRP		
	< Eaci Next > Lancei	

# Stage 8: Install the Package

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

Create Package Wizard		
	Select the install program to run. Then click on the "Run" button. When the installation process is complete, click on "Next" to continue to the next stage of the Script wizard. a:\setup.exe	
	▶ <b>Bun</b> Buns the above install program.         ▶ <b>Suspend Wizard and Run</b> Runs the above install program and terminates Lan Script.         ▶ <b>Suspend Wizard</b> Terminates Lan Script without executing an install program.         If you choose one of the 'Suspend' options then this Wizard can be resumed when you restart Lan Script.	
<u> &lt; B</u> ack <u>N</u> ext > <u>C</u> ancel		

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.
- See	12	Continues the post-installation snapshot, without running the

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 the stage 9.



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

	'After' Snapshot
0	This Wizard shall now take another snapshot of your system. Please make sure that all other programs are terminated. Continue?
	Yes No

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

Create Package Wizard				
	Capture system after application installation Copy files to monitor Capture directory structure Capture system registry Capture Program Manager groups			
Processing Program Manager Groups				
Reading ACCESSOR.GRP				

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:

	age Inventory is turne	19 IBT BT 074 2.		Add Fi
installed Packa				
File Manie	Size (byter)	Date & Time	Full Path	
Autona ette	19398656	19Htsp-9514:04	C/Aurora	
D#3642.dll	208896	19Hap-9614:04	C.Wvindows/System	
Aurilogo4 brap	25344	19Map-9614.04	C:Vegosa	
Au/3cf16.dll	321	19Hap-9614:04	C:Windows/System	
Monitoring List		, i i i i	C-Vurona ave files from the Inventory	$\overline{\nabla}$
Use the battons to Moniforing List		ick on the lists) to add/tem		$\overline{\nabla}$
Use the battons to Monitoring List Films Monitored	the right (or double-cl	ick on the list() to add/tem	ave ties han the inventage	$\overline{\nabla}$
Use the buttons to Monitoring List Files Monitored Ne Name	the right (or double-cl in SMS Package) Size (bytec)	ick on the list() to add/sem (sevenborg: Date 5 Time	ove tiles han the inventagy Full Plath	$\overline{\nabla}$
Une the buttons to Monitoring List Files Monitored File Nates Aurona exe	the right (or double-d in SMS Package Size (bytec) 19030606	ick on the late) to add/tem (seventory: Date 5 Tens 19-May-96 14:04	nve lies han he invertagy Full Path C'Auron	$\overline{\nabla}$
Une the buttons to Monitoring List Files Monitored File Nates Aurona exe	the right (or double-d in SMS Package Size (bytec) 19030606	ick on the late) to add/tem (seventory: Date 5 Tens 19-May-96 14:04	nve lies han he invertagy Full Path C'Auron	
Une the buttons to Monitoring List Files Monitored File Nates Aurona exe	the right (or double-d in SMS Package Size (bytec) 19030606	ick on the late) to add/tem (seventory: Date 5 Tens 19-May-96 14:04	nve lies han he invertagy Full Path C'Auron	



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

talled Filet:			AddFile
ile None	Size Bytes	Date & Tirile	FullPath
Aarora.exe	19398696	19 May 96 14 04	C:\Annota
00642.dl	208996	19May-9614.04	C://urindows/USpatien
Auribgo4 brap	25344	15 May-96 14 04	C:VAurone
Auk3onte.ell	321	19 May 96 14 04	C:Windows/System
Autorable	348901	15-May-96-14-04	C:Vianona
Autortup.int Use the buttons	21548 to the light for double	15Map-961404 click on the latcits add/les	C Viarois nove files from the fore Monitoring list
Use the battons Monitored in Pac	to the light for double Lago Inventory.	click on the late) to add/res troop	nove tiles from the Vice Monitoring list.
Use the battons Monitored in Pac Name	to the sight (or double kage inventory Size (bytes)	click on the latel to add/ves linear	nove tiles hon the top Monitoring list
Use the buttons Monitored in Pac	to the light for double Lago Inventory.	click on the late) to add/res troop	nove tiles from the Vice Monitoring list.

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* <u>Add File...</u> *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 <u>Ctrl</u> key to select several individual files, or the <u>Shift</u> 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.

16	The cor
	This progra

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

Common Components
This program uses Common Components that also may be used by the software you have installed. As this program has already installed these components they will not have been monitored during the installation.
By default these Common Components are appended to your installation script. If you do not wish one of the following components to be included in your script then click on the check box so that no "cross" appears.
▼VSHARE.386       Ø DLE2.DLL       Ø COMPOBJ.DLL       Ø DLE2.REG       Ø DLE2.DIS.DLL       Ø DLE2.PROX.DLL       Ø DLE2.PROX.DLL       Ø DLE2.PROX.DLL       Ø DLE2.CONV.DLL       Ø TYPELIB.DLL       Ø STORAGE.DLL       Ø STOPLE.TLB       Ø SCP.DLL       Ø VAEN21.0LB       Ø OC25.DLL       Ø V840016.DLL       Ø STABS16.OCX
<u><u>C</u>lose</u>

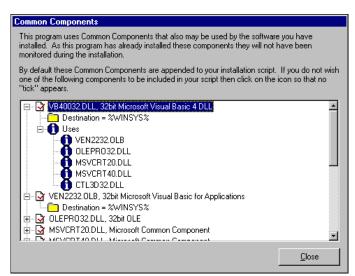
A cross against a component indicates that it has been selected for appending to the script. You can cancel this setting if you require, by clicking on the cross to remove it.

(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 (b) 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 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:

Create Package Wizard				
<b>7</b>	The Create Package Wizard has finished monitoring the install process.			
	The changes that were monitored and the finished install scripts shall now be displayed.			
	You can customise these scripts by either editing them directly or by modifying the monitored 'Changes' and then choosing 'Rebuild Script Files'.			
	When you are satisfied with the scripts they can be sent to the Systems Management Server by choosing 'Upload Package to SMS' from the File menu.			
	Once uploaded you can perform a local test by choosing 'Test Install Script'.			
	The package can then be scheduled for a larger test installation job by using Microsoft SMS Administrator.			
	Upload Package Close			

Create Package Wi	zard
	The Create Package Wizard has finished monitoring the install process. The changes that were monitored and the finished install scripts are now displayed. You can customise these scripts by either editing them directly or by modifying the monitored 'Changes' and then choosing 'Rebuild Script Files'. When you are satisfied with the scripts they can be sent to the
	Systems danagement Server by choosing 'Upload Package to SMS' from the File menu.
	Once uploaded you can perform a local test by choosing 'Test Install Script'.
	The package can then be scheduled for a larger test installation job by using Microsoft SMS Administrator.
	Skip Editing and Upload Now

#### Click on:

Qone Of	
Einish (Edit Scripts)	

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 3.2
- Scripts Generated by 32 Bit Lan Script 3.15
- Script Editing Commands 3.25

# 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:

-			ADC Las Sorigt	10.0
51	e	1,0	Jeels Window Help	
105	10	16	A 1320 M 🙆 (AA) 🕈	
Th	is Pa	819 849	e folomation is oftat you shall see when you will the Pachage is SMS Administrator.	l)
Î.		-	Scripts X A	
			Monitored Changes + +	
	-	U.	System Registry	
Εá	11	12	Package *	
1. 2 A 1.11.22AAAAAA		6	Package Internation         SHIS Software Investore Option           Same:         Anno           Masso         Common Internation           Common Internation         Masso	

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).

Package	
Package Information <u>SMS Software Inventory</u> Installation Options <u>N</u> ame: Aurora	You cannot change the package name.
Comment: Version 7.0	You can change or add to the comments recorded.

#### 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 <u>Select Inventory Files</u>. 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.

•	Package 🔽	•	
IF.	Package Information SMS Software Inventory Installation Options	1	
	nstallation Visible When 'Installation Visible' is enabled a progress indicator is displayed during	L.	
	the installation of this package on workstations.	L.	To select a progress indicator, insert a
	Installation Visible		cross here.
	Message Displayed to the User:	L.	If you choose a progress indicator, you
			<ul> <li>can specify a message here that is shown</li> </ul>
		L.	whilst the indicator is displayed.
ſ	nstallation Backup	L.	
	Backup workstation before installing package		To automatically backup the system files
	Each workstation this package is installed to shall have it's INI, GRP,		on the destination workstations, insert a
	AUTOEXEC.BAT, and CONFIG.SYS backed up if this option is enabled. If Lan Script should encounter an error whilst installing this package then these	L.	cross here. This enables you to perform a
	files shall be restored.	L.	rollback should a job fail (see the section
		1	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:* 

System Registry	▼ ▲
Value: C:\WFW311\SYSTEM\MSOUTLI6.0CX	
System Registry ⇒ Deletions ⇒ HKEY_CLASSES_R00T ⇒ C(BE4F3AC8AEC9-101A-947B-00DD010F7B46) ⇒ C1.0 ⇒ C1.0	

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:

<u>N</u> ew Key
Delete Key

*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:

	w Monitored	Changes for C(WFW311)PROGMANJNI	
Shaded files were modified by — the installation. White files remained — unchanged.	Noniced File:     C/WFW311/CONTROLINI     C/WFW311/CONTROLINI     C/WFW311/SB105664/NN     C/WFW311/SB105664/NN     C/WFW311/SB105664/NN     C/WFW311/SB10566/NN     C/WFW311/SS1561/NN     C/WFW311/SS1561/NN     C/WFW311/SS1561/NN     C/WFW311/SS1561/NN     C/WFW311/SC55501/GRP     C/WFW311/SC5501/GRP     C/WFW311/SC5501/GRP     C/WFW311/SC5501/GRP     C/WFW311/SC5501/GRP     C/WFW311/SC5501/GRP     C/WFW311/SC5501/SCP     C/WFW311/SC5501/SCP     C/WFW311/SC5501/SCP     C/WFW311/SC5501/SCP     C/WFW311/SC5501/SCP     C/WFW311/SC5501/SCP     C/WFW311/SC5501/SCP     C/WFW31/SC5501/SCP     C/WFW31/SC5501/SCP     C/WFW31/SC5501/SCP      C/WFW31/SC5501/SCP      C/WFW31/SC5501/SCP       C/WFW31/SC5501/SCP       C/WFW31/SC5501/SCP       C/WFW31/SC5501/SCP       C/WFW31/SC5501/SCP       C/WFW31/SC5501/SCP       C/	Betweitinstallation     After Installation     SETTINGS     WINDOW-4-16 640-4081     USPRUX DRIVE-sequel266 dav     OPDER-92.13.45678     AUTOARRANGE-1     IGROUPS     GROUPS-CVMPW3T1VACCESS00.GRP     GROUPS-CVMPW3T1VACCESS00.GRP     GROUPS-CVMPW3T1VACCESS00.GRP     GROUPS-CVMPW3T1VACCESS00.GRP     GROUPS-CVMPW3T1VACCESS00.GRP     GROUPS-CVMPW3T1VACCESS00.GRP     GROUPS-CVMPW3T1VACCESS00.GRP     GROUPS-CVMPW3T1VACLESS00.GRP     GROUPS-CVMPW3T1VACLESS00.GRP     GROUPS-CVMPW3T1VALNESG0P     GROUPS-CVMPW3T1VALNESG0P     GROUPS-CVMPW3T1VALNESG0P     GROUPS-CVMPW3T1VALNESG0P     GROUPS-CVMPW3T1VALNESG0P	Ohangeti Made

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:

Monitored	Changes for C:\WFW3	11\PROGMAN.INI	▼ ▲
😑 🔍 Monitored Files	Before Installation	After Installation	Changes Made
C:\WFW311\CONTROL.INI			
C:\WFW311\PROGMAN.INI	Text REMOVED during the	installation	
C:\WFW311\PROTOCOL.INI	IGROUPS1		•
C:WFW311\WINFILE.INI	Group9=C:\WFW311\AB(	TIS GBP	÷.
		beo.drift	
C:\WFW311\SYSTEM.INI			
C:\WFW311\GAMES.INI			
C:\WFW311\NETWARE.INI			
C:\WFW311\MOUSE.INI			-
C:\WFW311\D0SAPP.INI	<b>A</b>		+
C:\WFW311\ACCESSOR.GRP			
DC:WFW311\GAMES.GRP	T		
	Text ADDED during the ins	tallation	
DC:WFW311\ACCESS00.GRP			<u>+</u>
C:\WFW311\EXTRAS0.GRP			
C:\WFW311\GAMES0.GRP			
C:\WFW311\MAIN0.GRP			
C:\WFW311\ABCLS.GRP			
C:\CONFIG.SYS			
Shectory Shapshot			+
	<b>.</b>		+

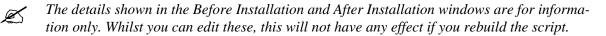
Edit the changes identified as required.

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.



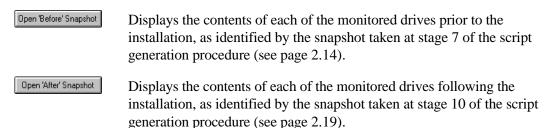
# Directory Structure

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:

8	Monito	ored Changes to Drive/Directories	-	•
	Monitored Files  C:\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Image: Second state sta		

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:





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.

Add <u>F</u>ile... <u>A</u>dd Directory... <u>D</u>elete

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 IntoInserts a directory to the list of those to be removed during theRemoved Listinstallation.

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

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:

	Scripts	<b>•</b>	•
Install Script	Deinstall Script	Upload Script	
***************************************	******		+
ABC Lan Script Install Script for Aurora			
** Date Created: 02-Sep-1996 14:59	******		
[MASTER]			
FileCopyl%SITESERVER%\Aurora\Apprstrt.e	xel%WIN%\Apprstrt.exe		
*******	******		
** Common Components	*****		
FileCopyl%PACKAGEDIR%\Aurora\VSHARE.	386 %WINSYS%\VSHARE.386		
FileCopyl%PACKAGEDIR%\Aurora\OLE2.DLI			
FileCopy/%PACKAGEDIR%\Aurora\OLE2.RE			
FileCopy %PACKAGEDIR%\Aurora\OLE2DIS FileCopy %PACKAGEDIR%\Aurora\OLE2PR(			
FileCopy/%FACKAGEDIT%&&diota(OLE2)Fit			
FileCopyl%PACKAGEDIR%\Aurora\OLE2NLS			+
		+	

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:

You can-edi the script: before sending them to Microsoft ?	lydane Manapaneri Serva.	
E al factore F H H Street		
* B Package		
Package Monitoline     Canada      Name     Nam     Nam     Name     Name     Name     N		
		CAPS NUM INS SCIL

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).

Package         Image: Second sec	
Name: Aurora Comment: Version 7.0	You cannot change the package name. You can change or add to the comments recorded.

The Workstation Command Lines Tab

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

🕫 Package 📃	×
👔 Package Information [ 🎁 Workstation Command Lines 🕅 🏥 Inventor	wÌ
Automated Installation Platforms Windows NT (x86) Windows 95	
Automated De-Installation Platforms  Vindows NT (x86)  Vindows 95	

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.

3.18

# 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.

🙆 Package	- I X
👔 Package Information 🛍 🍓 Workstation Command Lines	🖀 Inventory
SMS will not be able to inventory this package after it has installed onto workstations. This is because none of the	been
package's files have been selected for inventory monitoring	ng.
To select files for monitoring click on this button:	
To select files for monitoring click on this button.	
Select Inventory Files	
P <u></u>	

To view or update the inventory files, click on <u>Select Inventory Files</u>. 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:* 

💰 Registry				
Registry Changes	Name	Data	Туре	
Deletions	MS Se	seriff.fon	REG_SZ	
	MS Sans Serif 8,10,1 Courier 10,12,15 (851		REG_SZ REG_SZ	
	Symbol 8,10,12,14,1		REG_SZ	
Config 0001	Small Fonts (8514/a r		REG_SZ	
⊡⊶ 0001				
.Default				
Additions				

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:

<u>E</u> xpand	
<u>N</u> ew Key Delete Key	
	_

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 <u>N</u> ew Value <u>D</u> elete Value	
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.



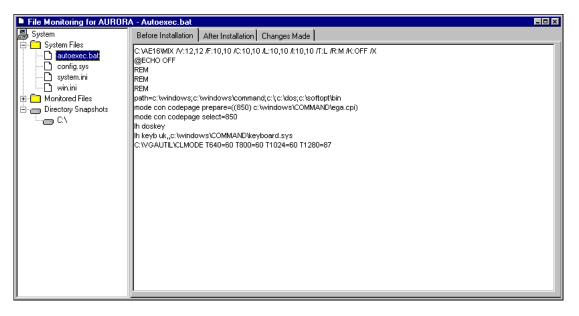
*The Edit menu is context-sensitive, e.g. you cannot add values under the HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE key.* 

#### 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:

C Scripts	_ <b>_ _</b> ×
Installation Script De-Installation Script Upload Script	
	×
* ABC LAN SCRIPT - BETA 2 INSTALL SCRIPT FOR AURORA	
* DATE CREATED: 12-JUL-1996 18:26	
***************************************	
[MASTER]	
* COMMON COMPONENTS	
FILECOPY/%SITESERVER%VAURORA/VB40032.DLL/%WINSYS%VVB40032.DLL	
FILECOPY WSITESERVER% VAURORA WEN2232.0LB WWNSYS% WEN2232.0LB	
FILECOPY  % SITESERVER% VAURORA VOLEPRO32.DLL  % WINSYS% VOLEPRO32.DLL	
ABCREGISTERDLL/%/WINSYS%/OLEPRO32.DLL	
FILECOPY/%SITESERVER%\AURORA\MSVCRT20.DLL/%WINSYS%\MSVCRT20.DLL	
FILECOPY[%SITESERVER%\AURORA\MSVCRT40.DLL]%\VMNSYS%\MSVCRT40.DLL	
FILECOPY[%SITESERVER%AURORA/CTL3D32.DLL]%WMNSYS%/CTL3D32.DLL	
FILECOPY/%SITESERVER%AURORA/COMDLG32.0CX/%WMNSYS%COMDLG32.0CX	
FILECOPY %SITESERVER%VAURORAWFC40.DLL %WMNSYS%WFC40.DLL ABCREGISTERDLLI%WMNSYS%WFC40.DLL	
ADDREGISTEDEL (WWWSTSTSWWGODEL)	
ABCREGETERDLLWWINSYSWITABCTL2.CCX	
FILECOPY/%SITESERVER%\&URORA\COMCTL32.0CX/%WINSYS%\COMCTL32.0CX	
ABCREGISTERDLL/%/WINSYS%/COMCTL32.0CX	
FILECOPY/%SITESERVER%VAURORA/RICHTX32.0CX/%WINSYS%/RICHTX32.0CX	
ABCREGISTERDLLI%WINSYS%RICHTX32.0CX	
	<u>N</u>

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  $\overline{Ctrl}$  + 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 Fred Mext .

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 **Fredbook** again.

32

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 **reduce** to locate the next occurrence or the text to be replaced. You can then choose to click on **reduce** to replace this occurrence, or **reduce** to leave it unchanged and find the next occurrence.
  - or
  - Click on **Region all** to replace all occurrences of the text found in the script.



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.

3.28

# 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 4.2
- Uploading Scripts 4.3
- Testing the Installation Scripts 4.7

# 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:

Upload Wizard	
	This Wizard assists you with copying the installation scripts and package files to your Systems Management Server, and inserting this software package into the SMS Packages window. To begin, click Next.
	Kitaci <u>Next</u> <u>C</u> ancel

Click on Next>

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.

	Upload Wizard
	Logon to Systems Management Server
	SMS Server Name: NTPDC
	SQL Server Name: NTPDC
	SMS Database Name: SMS
	User Name: sa
	Password:
< <u>B</u> ack <u>N</u> ext > <u>C</u> ancel	

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 to close this window and investigate the cause of the problem.

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

Upload Wizard	
	Aurora has been uploaded to Microsoft Systems Management Server. You can view your package by opening the Packages window in Microsoft SMS Administrator.
	You can test the uploaded package by clicking on the "Test Install Script" button below.
Iest the Install Script	

Click on:



to shutdown the wizard and return to the Lan Script Main Screen.

-or-

<u>T</u>est 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**

K

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 <u>Continue</u> 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:

Test Install Script Wizard	
	This wizard executes the install script which you have uploaded to your Systems Management Server. Although the package is already installed on this computer executing the install script tests the command syntax. NOTE: You must have first uploaded the script to Microsoft Systems Management Server and also have the SMS Client installed on this computer. The script executed successfully. Please peform a test 'Roll-Out' on a small number of workstations before distributing this package.

- 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 5.2
- The Microsoft SMS Administrator Screen 5.4
- Information Lan Script Carries Forward to Microsoft SMS 5.5
- Scheduling a Package For Distribution 5.7
- Monitoring The Progress of a Job 5.10
- Unsuccessful Jobs and The Rollback Function 5.12
- The Procedure If a Job Fails 5.13

# 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.

Microsoft SMS Adminic Edit View Options Window Help Packages Connerl ID Microsoft Office 66600000 ð Microsoft Office Inventory Microsoft Word Microsoft Escol Microsoft Access 6660000A Warkstations, Inventory Microsoft Word V6.0 (16 bit) Microsoft Excel VS.0 (16 bit) Microsoft Access VS.0 (16 bit) 66600008 Workstations, Inventory Workstations, Invento 6850000C The packages available for distribution. 1 Sites NIPO SHSID ABCS6 LegOn Name SystemType Saut 6660000 566666 GAVIN Serve MOOR 6660000 The sites to which 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:

-	Package Properties		
	ID: 66600002 Name: Aurora Comment: Version 7.0	OK Cancel	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

	Setup Package for Workstations	
Package: Source <u>D</u> irectory:	Aurora \\NTPDC\SMS_SHR\Aurora	<u>C</u> lose <u>A</u> ccess
- <del>W</del> orkstation Comm Automated Insta Automated Unins	lation	Help

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 **Exercise**. The following window is then displayed:

Command Line	Properties	
Command <u>N</u> ame:		OK
Automated Installation	utomated Installation	
Command <u>L</u> ine:	ommand <u>L</u> ine:	
INSCL16.EXE INSTALL.INS	NSCL16.EXE INSTALL.INS	
Automated Command Line		
System (Background) Task		
Supported Platforms:		
🛛 Windows 3.1	•	
Windows95		
Windows NT (x86)	+	
+	+	

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 displays the following window:

- Set	tup Package for Inventory	
		OK Cancel Add <u>A</u> ND Add <u>O</u> R Properties
•	•	Delete       Copy       Paste       Group       Ungroup
		<u>H</u> elp

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).

5.6

# **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:

<b>a</b>	Job Details	
Job ID: <new job=""> Package: Aurora Job Target Query Results: All Personal Computers Machine Group: Machine Path: 666INTDOMIMOORE Limit to Sites: ABC66</new>	Distribute Phase Refresh Existing Distribution Servers Out on Specified Distribution Servers: Contemporation Servers: Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Contemporation Cont	OK Cancel <u>H</u> elp
<ul> <li>☐ Include Subsites</li> <li>Send Phase Send Package to Target Sites:         <ul> <li>● Only if Not Previously Sent</li> <li>● Even if Previously Sent</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	22/05/1996 11:55:45 ✓ Not Mandatory over Slow Link ✓ Expires After: (D/M/Y h:m:s) 30/10/1996 11:55:45 →	

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 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:

-	Job Properties	
	Job ID: <new job=""></new>	OK
	<u>C</u> omment:	Cancel
	±	
	•	<u>H</u> elp
	Job <u>Type</u> :	
	Run Command on Workstation 👱	
	Details	

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.

-	Job Sc	hedule	
Job ID:	<new job=""></new>		OK
		(D/M/Y h:m:s)	Cancel
<u>S</u> tart After:	30/05/1996	11: 52: 38 🚔	
<u>P</u> riority:	Low	Ŧ	<u>H</u> elp
<u>R</u> epeat:	Never	Ŧ	
·			



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:

-	Jobs						
	ID	Туре	Status	Time	Priority	Repeat	Comment
Ô 🔜	66600001	Run Command	Pending	15/05/96 10:29:00	Low	Never	
í 🕮 🚊	66600002	Run Command	Active	14705796 11:52:00	Low	Never	
Ô 🕉	66600003	Run Command	Active	10/05/9612:23:00	High	Never	
Ô 🔜	66600004	Run Command	Active	10/05/96 12:42:00	High	Never	
۵ 📃	66600005	Run Command	Retrying	10/05/9613:04:00	High	Never	
•							
Ready					1 item(s) sele	acted of 5	L



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 **E**. 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:

-		J	ob Status		
Job II	D: 66600002		0.0	erall Status: Active	<u>C</u> lose
Site		Sending Status	Working Status	Cancel Status	<u>R</u> efresh
666	(ABC66)	Complete	Active	None	Details
					<u>H</u> elp
+				•	

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 **\_\_\_\_\_**, or double click on it. The *Job Status Details* window is then displayed:

Туре	Status	Detail	<u>R</u> efres
Arrival	Complete	Site instruction arrival	
Completion	Complete	SMS distribution server pr	<u>H</u> elp
Server	Complete	NTPDC	
Workstation	None	NTDOM[66600002	

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:

-	ABC SMS Installer
8	An automatic software installation that was executing in the background on your machine has failed. To restore your machine's system files to their state before the installation press OK.
	Cancel

The user of each workstation can choose to:

- Click on to restore their machine, or
- Click on **\_\_\_\_\_** 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 B 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:

•		Ev	rents	<b>▼</b>
5	] 17 'SMSEvent' items	at 20/05/96 13:32:27	,	
	Time	MachineName	EventID	EventType
	01/05/96 12:33:54	NTPDC	225	\Microsoft\SMS\Error
	01/05/96 12:34:09	NTPDC	225	\Microsoft\SMS\Error
	01/05/96 12:47:22	NTPDC	225	\Microsoft\SMS\Error
	01/05/96 12:47:32	NTPDC	225	\Microsoft\SMS\Error
	01/05/96 16:50:08	NTPDC	225	\Microsoft\SMS\Error
0	01/05/96 18:51:11	NTPDC	225	\Microsoft\SMS\Information
	09/05/96 10:46:44	NTPDC	225	\Microsoft\SMS\Error
0	09/05/96 11:47:41	NTPDC	225	\Microsoft\SMS\Information
<b>@</b>	09/05/96 18:45:43	NTPDC	356	\Microsoft\SMS\Error
<b>@</b>	09/05/96 19:12:52	NTPDC	220	\Microsoft\SMS\Error
ō	09/05/96 19:13:10	NTPDC	220	\Microsoft\SMS\Error
	09/05/96 19:13:29	NTPDC	220	\Microsoft\SMS\Error
	09/05/96 19:13:48	NTPDC	220	\Microsoft\SMS\Error
ā	09/05/96 19:14:07	NTPDC	220	\Microsoft\SMS\Error
ā	09/05/96 19:14:26	NTPDC	220	\Microsoft\SMS\Error
	13/05/96 15:49:24	NTPDC	356	\Microsoft\SMS\Error
5100	20/05/96 13:15:13	NTPDC	374	\Microsoft\SMS\Error
+				+

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:

0

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:

-	Event Detail		
Attribute	Value	Close	
SMSID	66600001		
MachineName Time Event ID WarningLevel EventModule EventType Component JobID	NTPDC 5/20/1996 13:15 374 3 SMS \Microsoft\SMS\Error SMS_DESP00LER 66600005	<u>Previous</u> <u>Next</u> <u>H</u> elp	
The workstation install ju 66600002 in domain NT the setup script is not kr	b has failed on work station		The reaso failing, ob Status MI Lan Scrip In this cas indicates

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.

	Event Detail		
Attribute	Value	Close	
SMSID	66600001		
MachineName	NTPDC	Previous	
Time	5/20/1996 13:15		
EventID	374	Next	
WarningLevel	3		
EventModule	SMS	<u>H</u> elp	
EventType	\Microsoft\SMS\Error		
Component	SMS DESPOOLER		
JobID	66600005		
66000003 in domain NŤI he setup script is not kno	b has failed on workstation 1 DDM, the description generated by own. r 1 - Could Not Restore Machine.		In this example, the machi 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.)

# **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 A.2
- An Overview of the Installation Process A.2
- Installing the ABC Lan Script Service On Your Server A.3
- Installing Lan Script On Your Client Workstation A.7
- Removing the ABC Lan Script Service From Your Server A.8
- Removing Lan Script From Your Client Workstations A.8

# **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:

INK.

to continue the setup procedure, or

Egil 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:

Select Drive	
Please select the path to your ABC Lan Script License Disk	
🚍 c: [MS-DOS_6] 👲 🛨	
,	
SYSTEM32	
Config	
dhcp     drivers	
🔁 os2	
📄 repl 💽	
<u>Q</u> K <u>C</u> ancel	

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

License Information			
Please enter the following information for licensing purposes.			
Name/Department:			
Organisation:			
	<u> </u>		

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

6. The following screen is displayed:

ABC Lan Script Setup	
Click one of the installation buttons below.	
Click this button to install ABC Lan Script software to the specified destination directory.	
ABC Lan Script destination path: C:\Smsins32\ 	Click this button to indicate that you want
Click this button to install the ABC Lan Script Server Service	<ul> <li>to install the ABC Lan Script Service to your Server.</li> </ul>
Click this button to view the READ ME file	
E <u>xi</u> t Setup	



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:

Service Installation	
This installs the ABC Lan Script Service which is used to add packages to Microsoft ® Systems Management Server. You should therefore install this on the machine where either Microsoft SMS Administrator or Microsoft SMS Server are installed.	
Continue with the Service Installation?	
Yes No	

Click on to confirm that it has.

Lan Script Server Setup
Enter the user account information that you wish the ABC Lan Script SMS service to use. This user should have appropriate permissions to control the service and also to log on to SMS.

Startup options

Image: Control C

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.

8. You are asked for information regarding the startup of 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:

ABC Lan Script Setup	
Click one of the install ation buttons below.  Click this button to install ABC Lan Script software to the specified destination directory.  ABC Lan Script destination path:  C:\Smsins32\  Click this button to install the ABC Lan Script Server Service  Click this button to view the READ ME file	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.
E <u>x</u> it Setup	

- 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:

ABC Lan Script Setup 🛛 🕅
ABC Lan Script Setup was completed successfully.
<u> </u>

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 B.2
- File Commands B.6
- Directory Commands B.12
- Tree Commands B.15
- Text File Editing Commands B.17
- INI File Editing Commands B.21
- Registry Commands B.25
- Shell Commands B.27
- Connection Commands B.30
- Icon Commands B.33
- Conditional Commands B.35
- Miscellaneous Commands B.38
- Substitutions B.39
- Use of Pipe Symbols Within Scripts B.40

# 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

**B.2** 

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

### Tree Commands

## 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

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
<b>Connection Commands</b>		
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

### Shell Commands

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

## Kill

Action	Deletes a file	
Command	Kill (filename) (tree flag)	
	Argument	Description
	filename	Path and name of file to delete.
	tree flag	Flag set to determine whether to traverse any subdirectories, and delete any files we find in these subdirectories.
		/T to delete all files in the directory tree.
		/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	
		Script.log from the root directory. It would then search any s matching the filename specified and delete those as well.
	If no files are found the error and will continue	at match the filename specified, this command will NOT raise an executing the script.

Action	Copies a file from one location to another.		
Command	FileCopy (source) (destination) (overwrite flag)		
	Argument	Description	
	source	Source path and filename to copy from.	
	destination	Destination path and filename to copy to.	
	overwrite flag	Flag set to decide whether to overwrite existing files.	
		/Y to overwrite.	
		/N to not (default).	
Comments	<ul> <li>This command allows the use of wildcard expressions in the source and destination parameters.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>		
Example	FileCopy \\Server1\Ap	FileCopy \\Server1\Apps\Fin_Drft.doc C:\Final.doc /Y	
		_Drft.doc from the Apps share on the server Server1 to the root of verwriting the file if it already exists.	

# FileCopy

### FileMove

Action	Moves a file from one location to another.	
Command	FileMove (source) (destination) (overwrite flag)	
	Argument	Description
	source	Source path and filename of file to move.
	destination	Destination path and filename to move file to.
	overwrite flag	Flag set to decide whether to overwrite existing files.
		/Y to overwrite.
		/N to not (default).
Comments	<ul> <li>This command allows the use of wildcard expressions in the source and destination parameters.</li> <li>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 <i>FileMove/TEMP</i>.*/*.<i>EXT</i>//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.</li> </ul>	
Example	<b>FileMove</b>   <b>C:\Script.log</b>   <b>S:\Script.tmp</b>   / <b>Y</b> 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.	

Action	Renames a file.		
Command	FileRename (source) (destination) (tree flag)		
	Argument	Description	
	source	Source path and filename of file to rename	
	destination	Filename to rename file to.	
	tree flag	Flag set to determine whether to traverse any subdirectories, executing command.	
		/T to execute command on file tree.	
		/D to execute command in directory only. (default)	
Comments	This command allows the use of wildcard expressions in the source and destination parameters.		
	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. If the /T flag is set the command will traverse any subdirectories and execute the command there also.		
	<b>Note:</b> 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:\Do	ocuments\Fin_Drft.doc C:\Final.doc /Y	
	Would rename Fin- instances of the file	_Drft.doc to Final.doc, in the root directory, writing over any previous e.	

### FileRename

# **Directory Commands**

# KillDir

Action	Deletes ALL files in the	e specified directory leaving the directory structure intact.
Command	KillDir ( <i>directory</i> )	
	Argument	Description
	directory	Path of directory to delete files from.
Example	KillDir D:\Docs	
		eld in the directory D:\Docs, including system, hidden and read-only 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)	
	Argument	Description
	source dir	Path of directory to copy files from.
	destination dir	Path of directory to copy files into.
	overwrite flag	Flag set to decide whether to overwrite existing files.
		/Y to overwrite existing files.
		/N to not (default).
Example	DirCopy D:\SprdSh	nts E:\SprdShts /N
	Would copy all the fi already exist in E:\Sp	iles in D:\SprdShts to E:\SprdShts, not copying over any files that prdShts.

### RmDir

Action	Removes a directory and	d its contents.
Command	RmDir (directory)	
	Argument	Description
	directory	Path of directory to be removed.
Comments	The directory is only removed if it has no subdirectories.	
Example	RmDir D:\Pres         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)		
	Argument	Description	
	source dir	Path of directory to move files from.	
	destination dir	Path of directory to move files to.	
	overwrite flag	Flag set to decide whether to overwrite existing files.	
		'/Y' to overwrite.	
		'/N' to not (default).	
Example	DirMove C:\MyData D:\OldData /Y		
	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 exist, they are created.	n the path specified. If any of the parent directories in the path do not	
Command	MkDir (directory)		
	Argument	Description	
	directory	Path of directory to be created	
Example	MkDir \\Server1\Apps\Docs\Shared\Sales 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)	
	Argument	Description
	source dir	Path to copy tree from.
	destination dir	Path to copy tree to.
	overwrite flag	Flag set to decide whether to overwrite existing files.
		/Y to overwrite.
		/N to not (default).
Example	TreeCopy C:\MyData \\Server1\Home\MyData	
	\\Server1\Home\MyDat	and subdirectories (including their files) from C:\MyData to a, creating any directories that do not exist, using the default setting nd not overwriting any existing files.

#### KillTree

Action	Deletes all files and the structure of directories and any subdirectories.	
Command	KillTree (directory)	
	Argument	Description
	directory	Path of root of the tree to remove.
Example	KillTree D:\Pres Would delete all files an	nd 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)	
	Argument	Description
	source dir	Path to move tree from.
	destination dir	Path to move tree to.
	overwrite flag	Flag set to decide whether to overwrite existing files.
		/Y to overwrite.
		/N to not (default).
Example	MoveTree G:\Public E:\Shared /Y	
	Would move all files ar	nd 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)	
	Argument	Description
	file	Path and file to operate on.
	text to find	String to look for.
	replacement	String to replace with if found.
	section	Section to examine. See 'Comments'.
Comments	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
Example	FindReplace C:\Backup.ini MyData Data Location         Would search through the values of all the entries in the Location section of C:\Backup.ini         replacing any occurrences of MyData with Data.	
	FindReplace C:\Backu	ıp.ini MyData Data
	Would search through t MyData and replacing	he whole of the file C:\Backup.ini looking for occurrences of any found with Data.

#### **TXTInsertEnd**

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

#### TXTInsertStart

Action	Adds a line of text at the	e beginning of a text file.
Command	TXTInsertStart (filename) (text to add)	
	Argument	Description
	filename	The name of the file to which the line of text will be added.
	text to add	The line of text to add to the file
Example	TXTInsertStart C:\Au	itoexec.bat @ Echo Off
	Would add the line @ E	Echo Off to the start of Autoexec.bat.

Action	Deletes a line of text from a text file.	
Command	TXTDeleteLine (filename) (beginning of line to delete)	
	Argument	Description
	filename	The name of the file from which the text will be deleted.
	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	<b>TXTDeleteLine</b>   <b>C:\Autoexec.bat</b>   <b>SET HelpFiles</b> Would delete the first line it came across that started with the text SET HelpFiles from Autoexec.bat.	

#### TXTDeleteLine

### TXTInsertMid

Action	Inserts a line into a text file after the line specified.	
Command	TXTInsertMid (filename) (text to add) (add text after this line)	
	Argument	Description
	filename	The file to which the line of text will be added.
	text to add	The line of text to add to the file.
	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	
	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	
	<i>filename</i> The name of the file in which the line of text will be replaced.	
	<i>beginning of line to</i> The start of the line of text to be replaced. <i>replace</i>	
	<i>text to replace with</i> 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	
	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	
	Would find the line that started SET Lib=X:\C600, and append the text ;X:\M 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)	
	Argument	Description
	Section Name	Name of INI section
	Key Name	Name of the key under the Section
	Value	Value of key
	INI File	Name and path of the INI file to modify
Comments	<ul> <li>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:</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
		section of win.ini. The new value will be appended to the existing if there is already a value specified.
		s section of win.ini. The new value will be appended to the existing v if there is already a value specified.
Example	WritePrivateProfileString Windows Run Notepad.exe c:\windows\win.ini	
	Would write the following blank.	g line to the WIN.INI in the Windows directory if the 'Run='entry was
	[Windows] Run=Notepad.exe	
	If the user had an existing	"Run=Write.exe" then it would be updated to read:
	[Windows] Run=Write.exe,Notepad.e	exe
	(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)	
	Argument	Description
	source	INI file to copy section from.
	source section	INI section to copy from source INI file.
	destination	INI file to copy section into.
	destination section	INI section name in destination file to copy section into.
	overwrite flag	Flag set to decide whether to overwrite existing files.
		/Y to overwrite.
		/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	
	C:\Backup.ini, creating	tion Personal in C:\Files.ini to a section called MyFiles in the section and the file, if they don't exist. If the section does exist in ad would only copy keynames into that section that did not already

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	
	Would delete the INI section Personal from the file C:\Files.ini.	

#### DeletelNISection

### 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)  (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 Would copy the keyname Courier (and its value) from the Fonts section of C:\Fonts.ini to the OldFonts section in the same file.	

#### DeletelNIValue

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

# **Registry Commands**



Action	Registers DLLs or OCXs that are OLE Automation Servers or Components.	
Command	AbcRegisterDLL (path to file)	
	Argument	Description
	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 Would register Threed.ocx in the Registry for use with OLE.	



Action	Registers executables that act as OLE Automation Servers.	
Command	AbcRegisterEXE (path to file)	
	Argument	Description
	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	
	Would register VB4TEST.EXE in the Registry for use with OLE.	



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.
		If set to default, it makes the changes to the currently logged on user's profile and the default profile.
		If set to all, it makes the changes to all profiles, including the currently logged on user's profile and the default profile.
		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.	
	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	
	Would merge the file A	bcMerge into the Registry.



Action	Merges .REG files into the System Registry.	
Command	AddToReg (Path to .REG file)	
	Argument	Description
	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.	
	Allows you to merge sta	andard Windows Registry files into the Registry.
Example	AddToReg %WINSYS% OLE2.REG	
	Would merge the file O	LE2.REG in the Windows System directory into the Registry.

### **Shell Commands**

#### Shell

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

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

#### ShellWait

### **Connection Commands**

#### Connect

Action	Connects the spec	Connects the specified server share to a local drive letter.	
Command	Connect (drive) (p	Connect (drive) (path) (password)	
	Argument	Description	
	drive	The drive letter to be connected.	
	path	The path of the server share.	
	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 <i>password</i> argument should be left out.	
Example	Would connect the This saves you fro terminated when a	Connect F: \\Server1\Scripts Would connect the local drive letter 'F:' to Scripts share on Server1. 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.	
	If a password was needed and one was not specified, then the execution would stop and ar error message would be registered.		

#### Disconnect

Action	Disconnects a redirected drive.	
Command	Disconnect (drive letter)	
	Argument	Description
	drive letter	Letter of the drive to be disconnected.
Example	Disconnect F:	
	Would disconnect the dr	rive letter F:.

Action	Connects a specified server share and maps it to a string.		
Command	AutoConnect (string) (path) (password)		
	Argument	Description	
	string	The string that the drive is to be mapped to. See 'Comments'.	
	path	The path of the server share.	
	password	Password to allow connection. See 'Comments'.	
Comments		been executed the string specified can then be used where you drive letter in a parameter of any command.	
	If the password for the domain is the same as the password given at logon then no password is needed and the <i>password</i> argument should be left out.		
	The string that is used to represent the drive should be no more than 10 characters long, and should finish with a colon.		
	There is a maximum lim lower if you have other r	it of twenty one connections at any one time, but this limit can be network connections.	
	command is executed; th	the server share to a drive letter which is free at the time when the his is then aliased to a string, and the connection stays until either the nd is used, or the end of the script is reached.	
Example	AutoConnect Link1: \\Server2\Files		
	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:		
	FileCopy Link1:\Start.	doc C:\Start.doc	
	Would copy Start.doc fr	om the Files share on Server2 to the root of drive C:	

#### AutoConnect

#### AutoDisconnect

Action	Disconnects a server share connected by AutoConnect.			
Command	AutoDisconnect (string)			
	Argument	Description		
	string	String representing the server share to be disconnected.		
Example	AutoDisconnect Link2	:		
	Would disconnect the d	rive that Link2: represents.		

### **Icon Commands**

#### AddlconGroup

Action	Adds a group to the desktop.							
Command	AddIconGroup (GroupName) (GroupFileName)							
	Argument	Argument Description						
	GroupName	<i>Name</i> The name of the group as you want it to appear on the desktop.						
	GroupFileName	The filename for the group.						
Example	AddIconGroup ABC_LS2 C:\Windows\ABC_LS.grp							
	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.							

### DeletelconGroup

Action	Deletes a group from the desktop and the group file from the hard disk.					
Command	DeleteIconGroup(GroupName)					
	Argument Description					
	GroupName	This is the name of the group to delete and should be the name as displayed on the desktop.				
Example	DeleteIconGroup AB	C_LS2				
	This would delete the ABC_LS2 group from the desktop and also delete the group file from the hard disk.					

#### Addlcon

Action	Adds an icon to a group on the desktop.						
Command	AddIcon (GroupName) (ExeFilePath) (IconName)						
	Argument	Argument Description					
	GroupName	This is the name of the group that you want to add the icon to.					
	<i>ExeFilePath</i> This is the name of the executable file that you want 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.						

#### Deletelcon

Action	Deletes an icon from a group.						
Command	DeleteIcon (GroupName) (IconName)						
	Argument	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)"						
	Argument	Description					
	parm	One of the following:					
		• a file.					
		• a file, INI section.					
		• a file, INI section, keyname.					
	• a keyname value.						
	<i>command</i> One of the following:						
		• any of the previously defined functions.					
		• a goto statement which directs the flow of the script execution to another part of the script file.					
	Both arguments must be	e surrounded by double quotes (" ").					
Comments	The parm argument must be surrounded by double quotes, and each part (file, section, ele- ment) must be separated by a pipe. Any spaces surrounding the pipes will be ignored.						
	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''						
	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 no 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)"							
	Argument	Description						
	parm	One of the following:						
		• a file.						
		• a file, INI section.						
		• a file, INI section, keyname.						
		• a keyname value.						
	command	ommand One of the following:						
		• any of the previously defined functions.						
		• a goto statement which directs the flow of the script execution to another part of the script file.						
	Both arguments must be	e 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.							
	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"							
	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.							

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)	Goto (:label)			
	Argument	Description			
	:label	a colon directly followed by a string that represents a label that exists somewhere in the script.			
Comments	There must be an ass	ociated label somewhere in the script.			
Example	Goto :Place12				
	Would look for the la	abel :Place12 and execute the command sequence directly following it.			

#### Goto

### **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( <i>text to return</i> )		
Example	[MASTER] FileCopy %PackageDir%\External.exe %WinSys%\External.exe If Not Exist "%WinSys%\External.exe" then "Goto :Rollback" Goto :End :Rollback WriteFailedMif Script failed :End END		
	<ul> <li>These commands:</li> <li>Copy the file External.exe to the Windows system directory.</li> <li>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'.</li> </ul>		

#### **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'.

# Index

#### A

abcregisterdll command. *Appendix B* abcregisterexe command. *Appendix B* about this guide, x addicon command. *Appendix B* addicongroup command. *Appendix B* addtoreg command. *Appendix B* autoconnect command. *Appendix B* autodisconnect command. *Appendix B* AUTOEXEC.BAT, 1.2, 2.10, 5.12

#### B

backup of installation, 3.6 buttons, 1.13

#### С

changes made tab, 3.10, 3.22 client platforms supported, 2 common components, 2.3, 2.23 CONFIG.SYS, 1.2, 2.10, 5.12 connect command. *Appendix B* context sensitive help, 1.24 copying text, 3.25 copyinisection command. *Appendix B* copyinivalue command. *Appendix B* create package wizard, x, 2.2, 2.4 customising scripts, 1.2, 2.18 cutting text, 3.25

#### D

delay command. Appendix B deleteicon command. Appendix B deleteicongroup command. Appendix B deleteinisection command. Appendix B deleteinivalue command. Appendix B dircopy command. Appendix B directories to monitor, 2.9 directory snapshots tab, 1.18, 1.20, 1.21 directory structure changes identified, 3.11 dirmove command. Appendix B disconnect command. Appendix B distributing packages to workstations, 5.1 distributing scripts, 1.4 distribution monitoring progress of, 5.10 dragging and dropping to distribute, 5.7

### E

edit edit menu, 1.9 screen fonts, 1.16 scripts, 1.3, 1.9, 3.1 excluding files, 1.20 explanation of symbols, xi

#### F

file changes identified, 3.9, 3.10, 3.12 file menu, 1.8 file monitoring window, 3.15, 3.22 filecopy command. *Appendix B* filecreate command. *Appendix B* filemove command. *Appendix B* filerename command. *Appendix B* files to monitor, 2.10 finding text, 3.26 findreplace command. *Appendix B* 

#### G

generating scripts, x, 1.2, 2.1 goto command. *Appendix B* 

### Η

hardware requirements. *Appendix A* help help assistant, 1.15, 1.24 help menu, 1.11, 1.12 syntax of scripting commands, 1.24 with using Lan Script, 1.24 helpline for tech. support, 1.25

#### Ι

icon commands. Appendix B if exist command. Appendix B if not exist command. Appendix B information bar, 1.15 information carried forward to Microsoft SMS, 5.5 installation backup, 3.6 instructions. Appendix A options, 3.6 script, viii, 1.2, 1.8, 2.23, 3.3, 3.14, 4.2, 4.7 visible, 3.6 installation script, 3.16, 3.24 installing the software to be scripted, 2.16 inventory, ix, 2.3, 3.2, 3.5, 3.15, 3.19, 5.6 details in Microsoft SMS, 5.6 file selection, 2.20 specifying inclusion in script, 2.13

#### J

job distribution, 5.7 monitoring progress of, 5.10 job properties window in Microsoft SMS, 5.8, 5.10

#### K

kill command. *Appendix B* killdir command. *Appendix B* killtree command. *Appendix B* 

#### L

Lan Script main screen, 1.8, 2.27

#### М

main screen, 1.8, 2.27 menus, 1.8 mergeabcregistry command. Appendix B Microsoft common components, 2.3, 2.17, 2.23 Microsoft SMS, vii, viii, ix, x, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.14, 2.1, 2.4, 2.13, 2.20, 2.22, 3.5, 3.19, 4.1, 4.2, 4.4, 4.5, 4.7, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7 administrator screen, 5.4 documentation, xi information carried forward to, 5.5 inventory, ix, 2.3, 3.2, 3.5, 3.15, 3.19, 5.6 inventory details, 5.6 inventory file selection, 2.20 job properties window, 5.8, 5.10 specifying inventory inclusion in script, 2.13 workstation details, 5.5 mkdir command. Appendix B monitored changes window, 1.3, 3.2 monitoring - specifying files and directories, 2.8 monitoring distribution progress, 5.10 movetree command. Appendix B

#### N

new package option, 1.8, 1.13

#### 0

open package option, 1.8, 1.13

#### P

package details, 2.6, 5.5 distribution, 5.1 local installation procedure, 2.16 package information tab, 3.4, 3.17 package window, 1.3, 3.2, 3.4, 3.15, 3.17 scheduling, 5.7 packages available for distribution, 5.4 pasting text, 3.26 pipe symbol, 40 platforms supported. *Appendix A* post-installation snapshot, 2.19, 3.9, 3.11, 3.22

#### R

README.TXT, 1.25 rebuilding scripts, 1.8, 1.14, 3.3, 3.11, 3.16, 3.23 registry window, 1.3, 3.2, 3.7, 3.15, 3.20 related documents, xi removing Lan Script. *Appendix A* replacing text, 3.27 rmdir command. *Appendix B* 

#### S

scheduling a package for distribution, 5.7 screen font typeface, 1.16 script customisation, 1.2, 2.18 distribution, 1.4, 5.1 editing, 1.3, 1.9, 3.1 file monitoring window, 3.15, 3.22 for a software upgrade, 2.4 generation, x, 1.2, 2.1

script (continued) installation, 1.2 monitored changes window, 1.3, 3.2 package window, 1.3, 3.2, 3.4, 3.15, 3.17 rebuild, 1.8, 1.14, 3.3, 3.11, 3.16, 3.23 registry window, 1.3, 3.2, 3.7, 3.15, 3.20 scripts window, 1.3 testing, 1.8, 1.14, 4.2, 4.7 uninstallation, 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 3.3, 3.14, 3.15, 3.16, 3.24, 5.6 upload, 1.2, 1.3, 1.8, 3.3, 3.14, 3.16, 3.24 uploading to Microsoft SMS, 4.1 scripting commands. Appendix B servers supported. Appendix A shell command. Appendix B shellwait command. Appendix B sites to distribute to, 5.4 snapshots, 1.2 post-installation, 2.19, 3.9, 3.11, 3.22 pre-installation, 2.14, 3.9, 3.11, 3.22 SQL Server log on, 4.5 status MIFs, 5.11, 5.16 status of distribution jobs, 5.10 substitutions. Appendix B supported server platforms. Appendix A symbols used in this guide, xi syntax help, 1.24 system registry, viii, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.3, 3.15 registry window, 1.3, 3.2, 3.7, 3.15, 3.20 specifying inclusion in script, 2.11 system requirements. Appendix A

#### T

technical support helpline, 1.25 test wizard, 4.7 testing scripts, 1.8, 1.14, 4.2, 4.7 toolbar, 1.13 treecopy command. *Appendix B* txtappendline command. *Appendix B* txtdeleteline command. *Appendix B* txtinsertend command. *Appendix B* txtinsertstart command. *Appendix B* txtreplaceline command. *Appendix B* typefaces used in this guide, xi

#### U

UNC path support, ix uninstallation script, 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 3.3, 3.14, 3.15, 3.16, 3.24, 5.6 upgrading a software installation, 2.4 upload script, 1.2, 1.3, 1.8, 3.3, 3.14, 3.16, 3.24 upload scripts, 4.1 upload wizard, 4.2, 4.4

#### V

version number checks, 1.18

#### W

wizard create package wizard, 2.2, 2.4 test wizard, 4.7 upload wizard, 4.2, 4.4 workbench, 1.3 workstation command lines tab, 3.18 workstation details in Microsoft SMS, 5.5 writefailedmif command. *Appendix B* writeprivateprofilestring command. *Appendix B* 

We would be glad to hear your comments on this manual. Please tick the box which is closest to your opinion on each question.						
Manual Title: ABC Lan Script (Combined) User Guide						
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
The manual is friendly and easy to understand.						
The manual provides the right information.						
The information required is easy to find.						
The manual has the right balance between introductions, background and detail.						
What can we do to improve our manual? Do you have any other points you would like to raise?						
Name: Position:						
Company Name: Telephone:						
Fax: E.mail:						

Name of Sender: Organization:		
Address:		
Telephone:		
Date:		
	Postage free if mailed in the UK	Pold >
ABC Systems and Development Freepost SY963 1 Hawksworth Road Telford UK TF2 9TU		Fold along fold A, then B and C. Tuck in so name and address are on outside.
Fold C		