

Introduction

Introduction 1 of 1

There are two ways to install the Microsoft Works for Windows 95 software:

- Install from the floppy disks.
- Install from a network server location that contains all the Microsoft Works software.

This file describes installing and using Microsoft Works from a network server location by explaining how to create that server location, then giving an overview of how users will install Microsoft Works from the server.

See Also

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Licensing

How to use Microsoft Works on a network 1 of 6

Each user must have a Microsoft Works for Windows 95 license, no matter how your users install Microsoft Works. One license is provided with each retail package of Microsoft Works, with the full text of the license printed on the package that contains the Microsoft Works disks.

If you are running Microsoft Works from a network and don't want to purchase a complete copy of Microsoft Works for every user, you can purchase a Microsoft License Pak. For more information on licensing, see your end-user license agreement or contact any dealer that handles Microsoft products.

See Also

[Sharing Microsoft Works program files](#)

[Sharing Microsoft Works data files](#)

[Rules for opening shared documents](#)

[To open a shared document](#)

[Sharing templates](#)

Sharing Microsoft Works program files

How to use Microsoft Works on a network 2 of 6

Network users can share the Microsoft Works for Windows 95 program and documents created in Microsoft Works. Before you install Microsoft Works on a network, you must decide which type of network installation best suits your needs. There are several ways to run Microsoft Works in a network environment:

- You can run Microsoft Works entirely off the network server without installing the program files locally on your own computer or network user's directory.
- You can install Microsoft Works
 - in its entirety
 - on your own computer or network user's directory.
- You can install the Microsoft Works program files on your own computer and run the shared components from the network file server.

It is important to remember that any installation of Microsoft Works on a network is a two-step process:

1. You must first create the administrative installation point by running SETUP.EXE from the diskettes/CD-ROM, using the /a command line option. You perform just one administrative setup to create the administrative installation point.
2. Next, you perform the client installation from the administrative installation point to install the necessary Microsoft Works files on the user's computer.

To perform a client installation, users run SETUP.EXE from the administrative installation point without the /a command-line option. You perform a client setup for every user who wants to install Microsoft Works on his or her own computer. During the client installation, you decide whether you will share Microsoft Works from the file server or install it on the user's computer.

See Also

[Licensing](#)

[Sharing Microsoft Works data files](#)

[Rules for opening shared documents](#)

[To open a shared document](#)

[Sharing templates](#)

administrative installation point

The set of directories that will hold all the Microsoft Works software and from which client installations will be run.

/a command line option

The /a switch after the command name setup.exe indicates an administrator's installation. At the Open line of the Run option in the Start menu, type **<drive letter>:\setup /a** and then press ENTER.

Sharing Microsoft Works data files

How to use Microsoft Works on a network 3 of 6

There may be times when you want to open a document someone else is working on, or let others open documents you are working on. A shared document always resides on the network server or shared directory and can be opened by more than one person at a time. Shared documents can be documents that several people have created together or that several people use on a regular basis. For example, a copy of the company personnel manual can be a shared document on a network server.

A shared document can be opened one of two ways. You can:

- Open the document but not be able to change the document. A document opened like this is called "read-only."
- Open a document and make changes. A document opened like this is called "read-write."

How one user opens a shared document determines how another user can open the same document. To protect documents, only one user at a time can open a document as read-write. This prevents more than one person from making changes to the document while both have it open.

See Also

[Licensing](#)

[Sharing Microsoft Works program files](#)

[Rules for opening shared documents](#)

[To open a shared document](#)

[Sharing templates](#)

Rules for opening shared documents

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Each Microsoft Works tool has specific rules for opening shared documents on a network. Listed below are the options each tool provides for one user or simultaneous users of the document.

Tools	Opened as	Available simultaneously to others as
Word Processor	Read-only	Read-only
	Read-write	Not available to others
Spreadsheet	Read-only or read-write	Read-only
	Read-write	Read-only
Database	Read-only	Read-only
	Read-write	Not available to others
Communications	Read-only or read-write	Read-only
	Read-write	Read-only

See Also

[Licensing](#)

[Sharing Microsoft Works program files](#)

[Sharing Microsoft Works data files](#)

[To open a shared document](#)

[Sharing templates](#)

To open a shared document

How to use Microsoft Works on a network 5 of 6

1. Make sure the network connection to the server is functioning.
2. If necessary, start Windows, and then start Microsoft Works.
3. In the Microsoft Works Task Launcher, click the Existing Documents tab.
4. In the list of files, click the file that you want to open, and then click the OK button.

If necessary, click the Open A Document Not Listed Here button and change the directory or drive, or change the type of files listed to locate the file you want to open.

If you do not want to make changes to a document you open, click the Open As Read-Only option.

5. Once you have located the file, click the Open button.

See Also

[Licensing](#)

[Sharing Microsoft Works program files](#)

[Sharing Microsoft Works data files](#)

[Rules for opening shared documents](#)

[Sharing templates](#)

Sharing templates

How to use Microsoft Works on a network 6 of 6

Templates are documents that contain information and settings that you can reuse. Creating a new document from a template gives you a head start over creating a new document from scratch. If Microsoft Works is installed on a network, templates created by one user can be used by other users if the template is placed in a shared Templates directory on the server.

When you create and save a template, it is saved to the Templates directory on your local hard disk. If you want to share that template with other users on the network, you must copy that template file to the Templates directory on the server. This shared Templates directory is located in the directory that Microsoft Works was installed to.

For example, if you create a template called MYTEMP.WPS and you want all other users on the network to have access to that template, copy MYTEMP.WPS to the shared Templates directory on the server. If the server location for the Microsoft Works program files is F:\MSWORKS, then copy MYTEMP.WPS to the F:\MSWORKS\TEMPLATES directory.

See Also

[Licensing](#)

[Sharing Microsoft Works program files](#)

[Sharing Microsoft Works data files](#)

[Rules for opening shared documents](#)

[To open a shared document](#)

Knowing your Windows installation

Knowing your Windows installation 1 of 1

It is important to know whether you have a local or shared installation of Windows 95. This will determine where the shared components and system files that are installed by Microsoft Works will be located.

Local Windows installation

If Windows is installed locally, then the entire operating system is located on the hard disk of the workstation. Any Windows system files installed by Microsoft Works are placed on the local hard disk even if you are performing a shared installation of Microsoft Works.

Shared Windows installation

If you are running a shared installation of Windows, most or all of the Windows program files reside on a server instead of the local workstation. In this case, the Windows system files installed by Microsoft Works are placed on the server, and the workstations will access those files from the server.

See Also

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Network installation requirements

Network installation requirements 1 of 3

To install Microsoft Works for Windows 95 on your network you must select one computer to be the workstation and a different computer to be the server or specify your dedicated file server. Click the topics below to see the specific requirements for each type of computer.

See Also

[Workstation requirements](#)

[Server requirements](#)

Workstation requirements

Network installation requirements 2 of 3

— **Operating system**

You must be running Windows 95 or Windows NT 3.51 or later on the workstations you will be using to run and install Microsoft Works for Windows 95.

— **Disk space**

To perform a workstation installation in which you share the Microsoft Works program files from the server, you need 1 MB of disk space on the workstation.

To perform a complete installation in which all the files are installed locally onto the workstation, you need 25 MB of disk space on the workstation.

To perform a workstation installation in which you install the Microsoft Works program files locally and run the shared components (accessories) from the server, you need 20 MB of disk space on the workstation.

— **Video**

A VGA video adapter is required (SVGA 256-color recommended).

— **RAM**

To run Microsoft Works using Windows 95, you need a minimum of 6 MB of memory; 8 MB is recommended for better performance.

— **Network must be functional**

Your network must be functional and operating properly before you attempt to install a network installation of Microsoft Works.

— **Turn off anti-virus software during Setup**

Before running the Setup program for Microsoft Works you should turn off any virus detection software that is running on either the server or the workstation. Anti-virus software can interfere with the Setup program and prevent system files from being modified properly.

See Also

[Server requirements](#)

[Network installation requirements](#)

Server requirements

Network installation requirements 3 of 3

— **Disk space**

You need 30 MB of available disk space on the server.

— **Access privileges**

Local install of Windows 95

— You need read, write, delete, and create permissions for the server directory on which you are installing Microsoft Works for Windows 95.

— Users need read access to the server share(s) you create for main and shared application files.

— Either before or after performing the administrative installation, share the directory that will contain the Microsoft Works application files and the directory that will contain the shared components.

— Directories must be locked to network user access during the administrative installation.

Shared install of Windows 95

In addition to the above requirements for a local installation of Windows 95, if you are performing a network installation of Microsoft Works using a shared copy of Windows 95, you must ensure that:

— Users sharing applications or running a shared copy of Windows 95 from this server are logged off.

— You are running the administrative setup while logged onto the same shared Windows environment.

— You have write and create permissions to the shared Windows 95 directories.

— **Installation Location**

When installing Microsoft Works onto the server, you must choose an empty directory as your destination. If you are installing to a directory on the server where you had a previous version of Microsoft Works installed, you must remove all of the files from that directory before installing Microsoft Works, or choose another directory for Microsoft Works.

See Also

[Workstation requirements](#)

[Network installation requirements](#)

Installing Microsoft Works on your network

Installing Works on your network 1 of 4

Step 1: Install Microsoft Works on your network server

You will be using the workstation to run the setup administration process from the diskettes. This process will copy the shared Microsoft Works for Windows 95 program files to a designated place on your file server. Workstations will then be able to run setup from this shared location, which is covered in Step 2.

[To install Microsoft Works on a network server or shared directory](#)

Step 2: Install Microsoft Works on individual workstations

You will be using the shared setup which was created during Step 1 to install Microsoft Works for use on each workstation. This process will need to be repeated for each workstation on your network.

[To install Microsoft Works on workstations](#)

You can also run the client installation of Setup "silently" and perform a complete installation automatically without any additional input from the user by running Setup in batch mode.

[Using batch mode to speed up workstation installations](#)

See Also

[Network installation requirements](#)

[Server requirements](#)

[Workstation requirements](#)

To install Microsoft Works on a network server or shared directory

Installing Microsoft Works on your network 2 of 4

This is step 1 in a process that will copy the shared Microsoft Works for Windows 95 program files to a designated place on your file server. Once completed, workstations will be able to run setup from this shared location; that topic is covered in step 2.

1. Ask all users who are sharing Windows or Microsoft applications to disconnect from the network file server or shared directory.
2. Start Microsoft Windows 95, and quit any other applications.
3. Insert the Microsoft Works for Windows 95 Setup Disk 1 in drive A or drive B.
4. If you are using Microsoft Windows 95, click Run on the Start menu. If you are using Microsoft Windows NT, choose Run from the File menu in either Program Manager or File Manager.
5. Type **<drive letter>:\setup /a** and then press ENTER. (The /a switch indicates an administrator's installation.)

For example, if you are using drive B, type **B:\setup /a**

Note that double-clicking the SETUP.EXE filename in File Manager (Windows NT) or Explorer (Windows 95) will not perform an administrative installation. You must use the Run command in the File menu of File Manager or Program Manager (Windows NT), or the Run command in the Start menu (Windows 95) with the /a command line option.

6. Setup asks you for an organization name. When users perform workstation installations from this installation point, the client Setup program asks them only for their user name, but it uses the organization name you type here as the organization name for each user.
7. In Setup, verify the product identification number.
8. In Setup, specify the directory on the server where you want to install the main application files.
9. In Setup, specify the directory where you want to install the shared components. The shared components are accessories that are used with Microsoft Works and can be used by other Windows applications. The shared components included with Microsoft Works are:

ClipArt Gallery	System information
WordArt	Proofing tools
Equation Editor	Graphics filters
Draw	Text converters
Note-It	

10. Setup attempts to detect the network path for the shared components directory. This part of the setup allows you to specify how network users will connect to the shared components directory.

If your network supports the use of UNC paths of the form \\server\share, you can specify the network location of the shared components using the UNC path. For example, if you are installing shared components onto C:\MSAPPS on server SERVER1 and you share that directory as "MSAPPS", then specify here

Network Server: \\SERVER1\MSAPPS Network Path: <blank>

and click the Server Name option to indicate that the shared components directory will be accessed using the UNC path.

Or, if you are installing onto C:\MSWORKS\MSAPPS and are sharing the C:\MSWORKS directory,

then specify here:

Network Server: \\SERVER1\MSWORKS Network Path: \MSAPPS

and click the Server Name option to indicate that the shared components directory will be accessed using the UNC path.

If your network does not support UNC, you can specify the network location of the shared components using a logical drive letter. For example, if you are installing the shared components onto C:\MSAPPS on the server SERVER1, with the directory shared as "MSAPPS" and you will always have drive G mapped to the MSAPPS directory on SERVER1, then specify here:

Network Server: <blank>Network Path: <blank>Drive: G:

and click the Drive Letter option to indicate that the shared components directory will be accessed using a logical drive letter instead of the UNC path.

11. Setup will ask how the shared components will be installed by the end user; this determines whether the user will have the choice of installing the shared components locally or running them off the server. The options are:

— **Server** - Shared components are run from the server and users do not have a choice during the client installation.

— **Local hard disk** - Shared components are put on the user's hard disk and users do not have a choice during the client installation.

— **User's choice** - Users are asked during the client installation whether they want to run the shared components from the server or install them on their hard disk.

12. Setup checks for available disk space on the server and then copies all the files from the floppy disks to the administrative installation point.

If you are running a shared copy of Windows, some system files are also be copied to the Windows System directory so that all workstations that use the shared copy of Windows have access to the necessary system files.

13. Set the access privileges to read-only for the server directories in which you installed the Microsoft Works components, and ensure that all users who may need to install Microsoft Works on their workstations from the network have read privileges for those directories.

See Also

[To install Microsoft Works on workstations](#)

[Files installed on your network server](#)

[Files installed on workstations](#)

To install Microsoft Works on workstations

Installing Microsoft Works on your network 3 of 4

This is Step 2 in the installation. You will use the shared setup that was created in Step 1 To install Microsoft Works on a network server or shared directory. This process should be repeated for each workstation on your network.

1. If you are using Microsoft Windows 95, click Run from the Start menu. If you are using Microsoft Windows NT, choose Run from the File menu in either Program Manager or File Manager.
2. In the Open box (Windows 95) or the Command Line box (Windows NT) type the drive and the complete path name of the directory where Microsoft Works was installed on the server, followed by **setup**.

If your network supports UNC paths of the form \\server\share, you can use a path instead of a logical drive letter.

For example, if you are using a logical drive letter and you have mapped drive F to \\SERVER1\MSWORKS, type **F:\setup**

If you are using UNC paths, type \\SERVER1\MSWORKS\SETUP

3. Setup asks for the user's name (the organization name was defined when you created the administrative installation point).
4. In Setup, verify the Product Identification Number.
5. Setup asks for the destination directory for Microsoft Works; the directory you specify here can be on the user's local hard disk, or it can be a network drive on which the user has read, write, create, and delete privileges.

Note: Even if the software will not be installed locally, Setup still creates a small directory that contains some specific files for Microsoft Works.

6. When you created the administrative installation point, if you elected to allow the user to choose where shared components are installed ("User's Choice" option), the client Setup displays the following options for the user:

— **Server** - Setup configures the user's system to point to the server share you defined during administrative installation (the server location of the MSAPPS directory); the shared components will be accessed over the network.

— **Local hard disk** - Setup copies the shared component files to the \WINDOWS\MSAPPS directory on the user's local hard disk.

7. Setup asks for one of three installation types:

— **Complete installation** - All options and components of Microsoft Works are installed to the user's local hard disk or network drive.

— **Custom installation** - Setup displays a series of lists that allow the user to choose which components are to be installed to the user's local drive or network drive.

— **Workstation installation** - The main Microsoft Works application files are left on the server to be executed over the network.

If the user chooses Custom Installation, Setup displays a series of lists so the user can choose which components to instal. The first list contains the main Microsoft Works components:

Program files

Wizard files

Help files

Introduction to Microsoft Works 4.0

Setup files

Clip art files

Proofing Tools

Accessories

Text converters

Graphic filters

For Proofing tools, Accessories, Text converters, and Graphic filters, the user can select the Change Option button to view the list of sub-options within the component. For example, selecting Proofing tools and clicking the Change Option button displays the list:

1. Spell Checker
 - Thesaurus
 - Hyphenation

For each option displayed in the list, a check mark next to the option indicates that the option will be installed; no check mark indicates that the option will not be installed.

8. Once the user chooses the installation type and options (if required), Setup starts copying files.

See Also

[To install Microsoft Works on a network server or shared directory](#)

[Files installed on workstations](#)

[Files installed on your network server](#)

[Using batch mode to speed up workstation installations](#)

Using batch mode to speed up workstation installations

Installing Microsoft Works on your network 4 of 4

By running Setup in batch mode, you can run the client installation of Setup "silently" and perform a complete installation automatically without any additional input from the user.

1. If you are using Microsoft Windows 95, click Run from the Start menu. If you are using Microsoft Windows NT, choose Run from the File menu in either Program Manager or File Manager.
2. In the Open box (Windows 95) or the Command Line box (Windows NT), type the drive and the complete path name of the directory where Microsoft Works was installed on the server, followed by **setup /q**.

If your network supports UNC paths of the form \\server\share, you can use a path instead of a logical drive letter.

When you use this switch, Setup installs Microsoft Works in the default program directory C:\MSWORKS without prompting the user for information. If you want to specify a user's name, you can use the **/n** switch followed by the user's name.

For example, suppose you installed Microsoft Works in the MSWORKS directory of a file server—and you have mapped drive X to the file server

—and you want to perform a complete installation of Microsoft Works for a user named Paul Tanner. The command line would be **x:\msworks\setup.exe /n Paul Tanner /q**

See Also

[Network installation requirements](#)

[To install Microsoft Works on a network server or shared directory](#)

[To install Microsoft Works on workstations](#)

Shared components and system files

Troubleshooting 1 of 4

Shared components installed to wrong location

There are a few special cases in the way shared components are installed during a workstation installation:

— If client Setup finds a local copy of shared components already installed on the user's computer (it checks the registry), Setup will update the local installation of the shared components with the new versions, regardless of whether you or the user requested that the shared components be accessed over the network.

To avoid this situation, run Setup for the application that installed the shared components initially and remove these components from the user's system.

— If the combined UNC path defined for the shared components, including the server share and directory, is greater than 63 characters (beyond the legal limit for a UNC path), then Setup will attempt to map a drive letter to the server share.

To avoid this situation, be sure that the combined UNC path to the shared components is less than 63 characters.

— If Setup is unable to use the defined UNC path to access the server (or if the drive letter connection fails, see above), Setup will install the shared components locally to ensure they can be accessed. The UNC path could fail for a number of reasons, including the share being down; the user's network software does not recognize UNC paths, or the user does not have access to the share, and so on.

To avoid this situation, ensure that your users have access to the shared components server share; if your network does not recognize UNC paths, then see [To install Microsoft Works on a network server or shared directory](#) to learn how to define a drive letter instead of a UNC path for shared components.

System files installed locally on workstations with shared Windows 95

The client Setup will install some system DLLs to the user's local Windows 95 directory if, during client installation, Setup is unable to locate the DLLs in the shared Windows directory. This could happen for the following reasons:

— The administrative installation was not performed under the same shared Windows installation.

— You didn't have full rights to the shared Windows 95 directory on the server.

— During administrative installation another user was also running the shared installation of Windows 95.

To avoid this problem, be sure you are performing the administrative installation under the same shared copy of Windows that your users are using. You must have read, write, create, and delete permissions in the Windows and Windows System directories, and all users must be logged off the server while you are installing.

See Also

[Extracting files manually](#)

[Files installed on your network server](#)

[Files installed on workstations](#)

UNC

universal naming convention

Extracting files manually

Troubleshooting 2 of 4

With the exception of the Setup disk (Disk 1), the Microsoft Works for Windows 95 diskettes use a new format called DMF (Distribution Media Format). DMF increases the capacity of a 3.5-inch floppy disk, reducing the number of disks needed to install your application and therefore speeding up the installation process.

WARNING

Because DMF is a new format, many existing utilities such as Norton Disk Doctor, Microsoft ScanDisk, MS-DOS DiskCopy, and Microsoft Windows Copy Disk do not recognize DMF. You should not use disk utilities to examine a DMF formatted disk, as these utilities can corrupt the DMF disk. You cannot copy DMF formatted disks using MS-DOS DiskCopy or Microsoft Windows Copy Disk.

Using EXTRACT.EXE

To copy the Microsoft Works disks onto a network server or other permanent storage drive, you can use the copy switch (/c) with the EXTRACT.EXE utility to copy the Microsoft Works installation files to the target location. A copy of EXTRACT.EXE is in the C:\WINDOWS\COMMAND directory on any computer that has Windows 95 installed.

1. Create a directory called C:\DISKS on your hard disk, and then create a subdirectory for each disk called C:\DISKS\DISK1, C:\DISKS\DISK2, and so on.
2. Copy all the files on Disk 1 to the C:\DISKS\DISK1 directory. (Since Disk 1 does not use DMF, you can use the standard MS-DOS Copy command, COPY A:*.* C:\DISKS\DISK1.)
3. Copy the EXTRACT.EXE utility from the C:\WINDOWS\COMMAND directory to the C:\DISKS directory.
4. From the C:\DISKS directory, type the following command to copy Disk 2 to the C:\DISKS\DISK2 directory:

```
EXTRACT /C A:\MSWORKS2.CAB C:\DISKS\DISK2
```
5. Repeat step 4 for each of the remaining disks, substituting the appropriate disk number for the cabinet file name and the disk directory name.

A cabinet (.cab) file includes many files stored as a single file. If you need only a single file that is contained in one of the cabinet files, you can search for it using the /d switch with EXTRACT.EXE. Once you find the file, you can use EXTRACT.EXE again to copy the file to the desired location. You can also type **extract /?** to get help on the Extract command options.

Here are some examples of how to use the Extract command to find files. To list all files in a cabinet file:

```
EXTRACT /D A:\cabinet filename
```

This replaces the cabinet filename with the name of your specific cabinet file.

To list all the files in a cabinet file that have an EXE extension:

```
EXTRACT /D A:\cabinet filename *.EXE
```

This replaces the cabinet filename with the name of your specific cabinet file.

Here are some examples of how to use EXTRACT.EXE to copy a single file out of a cabinet file.

To extract a file named SAMPLE.EXE from a cabinet file called FILES.CAB to the current directory:

```
EXTRACT A:\FILES.CAB SAMPLE.EXE
```

To extract a file named SAMPLE.EXE to C:\MSWORKS:
EXTRACT A:\FILES.CAB /L C:\MSWORKS SAMPLE.EXE

See Also

[Shared components and system files](#)

[Files installed on your network server](#)

[Files installed in workstations](#)

Files installed on your network server

Troubleshooting 3 of 4

The following are locations and names of files installed during an administrative installation of Microsoft Works for Windows 95. For this example, the administrative installation point was created using F:\MSWORKS as the shared directory for the main Microsoft Works components and F:\MSAPPS was the shared directory for the shared components.

See Also

[Shared components and system files](#)

[Extracting files manually](#)

[Files installed on workstations](#)

Directory: F:\MSWORKS

ACCTREC.TZ3	ACMSETUP.HLP
ACMSETUP.GID	ADDBOOK1.PRIV
ADDBOOK2.PRIV	ANSI.TRD
AWARD.TZ3	BIBLIO.TZ3
BID.TZ3	BROCHURE.TZ3
BUSINV.TZ3	COMPLINC.DLL
FAX.TZ3	FLYER.TZ3
FNDWORKS.FND	GRADEBK.TZ3
HOMEINV.TZ3	HYPH32.DLL
HY_EN.LEX	IMPACT.TTF
INVOICE.TZ3	KERMIT.FTD
LAUNCH.DAT	MEMO.TZ3
MLETTER.PRIV	MORTGAGE.TZ3
MRESUME.PRIV	MSSETUP.DLL
MSTATMNT.PRIV	MSWIZL3.TWZ
MSWKSINT.EXE	MSWORKS.EXE
MSWORKS.TWZ	MSWORKS.QKT
MSWORKS.WPS	MSWORKS.WKS
MSWORKS.WDB	MSWORKS.WCM
MSWORKS.M14	MSWORKS4.REG
MSWORKS4.INF	MVBK14N.DLL
MVCL14N.DLL	MVFS14N.DLL

MVIX14N.DLL	MVMC14N.DLL
MVMG14N.DLL	MVSR14N.DLL
MVTL14N.DLL	MVUT14N.DLL
NETWORK.HLP	NEWSLTTR.TZ3
ORDERFRM.TZ3	PHONE.TZ3
PREVIEW.VBX	PRICELST.TZ3
PROPFORM.TZ3	PSS.GID
PSS.HLP	QUOTE.TZ3
README.HLP	REPORT.TZ3
SCHEDULE.TZ3	SCRATCH.PRIV
SETUP.EXE	SETUP.INI
SETUP.STF	SSALL.BIN
STCLB.TZ3	TESTS.TZ3
THREED.VBX	TIMESHEE.TZ3
VBRUN300.DLL	VT100.TRD
VT220.TRD	VT52.TRD
WKS4CHID.HLP	WKSGRPH.VBX
WKSLANG.DLL	WKSMSNFM.MCC
WKSOLE32.DLL	WKSPAGES.VBX
WORKS_BB.DLL	WPALL.BIN
WZ3DLL.DLL	WZ3DLL16.DLL
XMODEM.FTD	YMODEM.FTD
ZMODEM.FTD	

Directory: F:\MSWORKS\CLIPART

2PALMTRS.WMF	3ARROWS.WMF
3DSKYLN.WMF	525DISK.WMF
ANIDEA.WMF	ANNOUNCE.WMF
ANTIQUA.WMF	APPLE.WMF
AROWTAIL.WMF	ATOM.WMF
ATTHETOP.WMF	BALLOON.WMF
BASEBALL.WMF	BIGTREE.WMF

BILLS.WMF	BOOKS.WMF
BSKTBALL.WMF	BTTLSHIP.WMF
CADUCEUS.WMF	CALCULTR.WMF
CHAMPGNE.WMF	CHECKMRK.WMF
CLIMBER.WMF	CNSTRUCT.WMF
COFFEE.WMF	COINS.WMF
CONVNSTR.WMF	CROWD.WMF
CTYBLOCK.WMF	DAFFODIL.WMF
DARTS.WMF	DEMANDNG.WMF
DISKETTE.WMF	DISKSTAK.WMF
DOCTOR.WMF	EXPLAIN.WMF
FOOTBALL.WMF	GENCOINS.WMF
GHOST1.WMF	GHOST2.WMF
GHOST3.WMF	GHOST4.WMF
GIFTS.WMF	GOLFER.WMF
GRAPES.WMF	HNDSHAKE.WMF
LECTURE.WMF	MANCOMP.WMF
MANDESK.WMF	MANHATS.WMF
MANPHONE.WMF	MAPMEN.WMF
MOLSTRUC.WMF	MONYHNGY.WMF
MSWORKS4.CAG	MUSIC.WMF
NAMERICA.WMF	NOTEBOOK.WMF
OFFICBLD.WMF	ORBIT.WMF
PALMTREE.WMF	PC.WMF
PCDUCK.WMF	PCMOUSE.WMF
PCSHOW.WMF	PEOPLE.WMF
PERSUADE.WMF	PHNCORD.WMF
PLANE.WMF	POINTING.WMF
PRESENT2.WMF	PRESENT4.WMF
PROFESSR.WMF	RESHOUSE.WMF
RIBBON.WMF	RUNNER.WMF
SEDAN.WMF	SEMINAR.WMF
SHOPCART.WMF	SKIING.WMF

SOCCER.WMF	SOCRBALL.WMF
SPHERE.WMF	SPLASH.WMF
SPRTSCAR.WMF	STOREFRT.WMF
SUNFLOWR.WMF	SUPPLIES.WMF
SWAMPED.WMF	TALKING.WMF
TAXI.WMF	TELEPHONE.WMF
TENNIS.WMF	TRAIN.WMF
TROPHY.WMF	TSTTUBES.WMF
TULIPS.WMF	USMAP.WMF
USSTATES.WMF	VAN.WMF
VICTRIAN.WMF	VOLLEYBL.WMF
WOMNCOMP.WMF	WOMSHAKE.WMF
WORLD.WMF	WORRIED.WMF
WRLDEAST.WMF	WRLDWEST.WMF

Directory: F:\MSWORKS\CONVERT

DZSDM.DLL	PICT2WMF.DLL
WK30DB.DLL	WK30WP.DLL
WK40DB.DLL	WK40SS.DLL
WK40WP.DLL	WKSS.DLL
WMF2PICT.DLL	WORKSXM.DLL
WWKDB3.DLL	WWKSS3.DLL
WWRK30WP.DLL	

Directory: F:\MSWORKS\SHARED

16COLORS.PAL	17GRAYS.PAL
47COLORS.PAL	86COLORS.PAL
ARTGALRY.EXE	ARTGALRY.REG
ARTGALRY.HLP	ARTGALRY.CNT
ARTGALRY.GID	BMPIMP32.FLT
CGMIMP32.FLT	DOSWRD32.CNV

EPSIMP32.FLT	EQNEDT32.HLP
EQNEDT32.REG	EQNEDT32.EXE
EQNEDT32.CNT	EQNEDT32.GID
EQNEDT32.FTS	IMGWALK.DLL
MFCANS32.DLL	MSBMP32.DLL
MSDRAW.EXE	MSDRAW.REG
MSDRAW.HLP	MSDRAW.CNT
MSDRAW.GID	MSINF16H.EXE
MSINFO32.EXE	MSINFO32.HLP
MSINFO32.GID	MSINFO32.CNT
MSPCD32.DLL	MSPCX32.DLL
MSSP232.DLL	MSSP2_EN.LEX
MSTH32.DLL	MSTH_AM.LEX
MSTIFF32.DLL	MSWRD632.CNV
MTEXTRA.TTF	NOTE-IT.EXE
NOTE-IT.REG	NOTE-IT.HLP
NOTE-IT.GID	PCDIMP32.FLT
PCDLIB32.DLL	PCXIMP32.FLT
PICSTORE.DLL	PUBDLG.DLL
PUBOLE32.DLL	QARTGLRY.HLP
QARTGLRY.FTS	QWRDRT32.HLP
QWRDRT32.FTS	TIFFIM32.FLT
WMFIMP32.FLT	WNWRD232.CNV
WORKS432.CNV	WPFT532.CNV
WPFT632.CNV	WPGEXP32.FLT
WPGIMP32.FLT	WRDART32.EXE
WRDART32.REG	WRDART32.HLP
WRDART32.CNT	WRDART32.GID
WRDART32.FTS	WRITE32.CNV

Directory: F:\MSWORKS\SYSTEM

ARIALNB.TTF	ARIALNBI.TTF
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ARNAR.TTF	ARNARI.TTF
CTL3D32.DLL	E95THK16.EXE
ENCAP132.DLL	IMPACT.TTF
MISTRAL.TTF	MSVCRT20.DLL
WINGDNG2.TTF	

Directory: F:\MSAPPS\ARTGALRY

ARTGALRY.EXE	ARTGALRY.REG
ARTGALRY.HLP	ARTGALRY.CNT
ARTGALRY.GID	QARTGLRY.HLP
QARTGLRY.FTS	

Directory: F:\MSAPPS\EQUATION

EQNEDT32.HLP	EQNEDT32.REG
EQNEDT32.EXE	EQNEDT32.CNT
EQNEDT32.GID	EQNEDT32.FTS

Directory: F:\MSAPPS\GRPHFLT

BMPIMP32.FLT	CGMIMP32.FLT
EPSIMP32.FLT	MSBMP32.DLL
MSPCD32.DLL	MSPCX32.DLL
MSTIFF32.DLL	PCDIMP32.FLT
PCXIMP32.FLT	TIFFIM32.FLT
WMFIMP32.FLT	WPGEXP32.FLT
WPGIMP32.FLT	

Directory: F:\MSAPPS\MSDRAW

MSDRAW.EXE	MSDRAW.REG
MSDRAW.HLP	MSDRAW.CNT
MSDRAW.GID	

Directory: F:\MSAPPS\MSINFO

IMGWALK.DLL	MSINF16H.EXE
MSINFO32.EXE	MSINFO32.HLP
MSINFO32.GID	MSINFO32.CNT

Directory: F:\MSAPPS\NOTE-IT

NOTE-IT.EXE	NOTE-IT.REG
NOTE-IT.HLP	NOTE-IT.GID

Directory: F:\MSAPPS\PROOF

MSSP232.DLL	MSSP2_EN.LEX
MSTH32.DLL	MSTH_AM.LEX

Directory: F:\MSAPPS\TEXTCONV

DOSWRD32.CNV	MSWRD632.CNV
WNWRD232.CNV	WORKS432.CNV
WPFT532.CNV	WPFT632.CNV
WRITE32.CNV	

Directory: F:\MSAPPS\WORDART

QWRDRT32.HLP	QWRDRT32.FTS
WRDART32.EXE	WRDART32.REG
WRDART32.HLP	WRDART32.CNT
WRDART32.GID	WRDART32.FTS

Files installed on workstations

Troubleshooting 4 of 4

The following are locations and names of files installed during a complete client installation of Microsoft Works for Windows 95 with all files installed to the user's local hard disk. For this example, the program was installed into the C:\MSWORKS directory.

See Also

[Shared components and system files](#)

[Extracting files manually](#)

[Files installed on your network server](#)

Directory: C:\MSWORKS

ACCTREC.TZ3	ADDBOOK1.PRIV
ADDBOOK2.PRIV	ANSI.TRD
AWARD.TZ3	BIBLIO.TZ3
BID.TZ3	BROCHURE.TZ3
BUSINV.TZ3	COMPLINC.DLL
FAX.TZ3	FLYER.TZ3
FNDWORKS.FND	GRADEBK.TZ3
HOMEINV.TZ3	HYPH32.DLL
HY_EN.LEX	INVOICE.TZ3
KERMIT.FTD	LAUNCH.DAT
MEMO.TZ3	MLETTER.PRIV
MORTGAGE.TZ3	MRESUME.PRIV
MSTATMNT.PRIV	MSWIZL3.TWZ
MSWKSINT.EXE	MSWORKS.EXE
MSWORKS.TWZ	MSWORKS.M14
MSWORKS.QKT	MSWORKS4.REG
MVBK14N.DLL	MVCL14N.DLL
MVFS14N.DLL	MVIX14N.DLL
MVMC14N.DLL	MVMG14N.DLL
MVSR14N.DLL	MVTL14N.DLL
MVUT14N.DLL	NEWSLTTR.TZ3
ORDERFRM.TZ3	PHONE.TZ3
PREVIEW.VBX	PRICELST.TZ3

PROPFORM.TZ3	PSS.GID
PSS.HLP	QUOTE.TZ3
README.HLP	REPORT.TZ3
SCHEDULE.TZ3	SCRATCH.PRV
SSALL.BIN	STCLB.TZ3
TESTS.TZ3	THREED.VBX
TIMESHEE.TZ3	VBRUN300.DLL
VT100.TRD	VT220.TRD
VT52.TRD	WKS4CHID.HLP
WKSGRPH.VBX	WKSLANG.DLL
WKSMSNFM.MCC	WKSOLE32.DLL
WKSPAGES.VBX	WPALL.BIN
WZ3DLL.DLL	WZ3DLL16.DLL
XMODEM.FTD	YMODEM.FTD
ZMODEM.FTD	

Directory: C:\MSWORKS\CLIPART

2PALMTRS.WMF	3ARROWS.WMF
3DSKYLN.WMF	525DISK.WMF
ANIDEA.WMF	ANNOUNCE.WMF
ANTIQUUE.WMF	APPLE.WMF
AROWTAIL.WMF	ATOM.WMF
ATTHETOP.WMF	BALLOON.WMF
BASEBALL.WMF	BIGTREE.WMF
BILLS.WMF	BOOKS.WMF
BSKTBALL.WMF	BTTLSHIP.WMF
CADUCEUS.WMF	CALCULTR.WMF
CHAMPGNE.WMF	CHECKMRK.WMF
CLIMBER.WMF	CNSTRUCT.WMF
COFFEE.WMF	COINS.WMF
CONVNSTR.WMF	CROWD.WMF
CTYBLOCK.WMF	DAFFODIL.WMF

DARTS.WMF	DEMANDNG.WMF
DISKETTE.WMF	DISKSTAK.WMF
DOCTOR.WMF	EXPLAIN.WMF
FOOTBALL.WMF	GENCOINS.WMF
GHOST1.WMF	GHOST2.WMF
GHOST3.WMF	GHOST4.WMF
GIFTS.WMF	GOLFER.WMF
GRAPES.WMF	HNDSHAKE.WMF
LECTURE.WMF	MANCOMP.WMF
MANDESK.WMF	MANHATS.WMF
MANPHONE.WMF	MAPMEN.WMF
MOLSTRUC.WMF	MONYHNGY.WMF
MSWORKS4.CAG	MUSIC.WMF
NAMERICA.WMF	NOTEBOOK.WMF
OFFICBLD.WMF	ORBIT.WMF
PALMTREE.WMF	PC.WMF
PCDUCK.WMF	PCMOUSE.WMF
PCSHOW.WMF	PEOPLE.WMF
PERSUADE.WMF	PHNCORD.WMF
PLANE.WMF	POINTING.WMF
PRESENT2.WMF	PRESENT4.WMF
PROFESSR.WMF	RESHOUSE.WMF
RIBBON.WMF	RUNNER.WMF
SEDAN.WMF	SEMINAR.WMF
SHOPCART.WMF	SKIING.WMF
SOCCER.WMF	SOCRBALL.WMF
SPHERE.WMF	SPLASH.WMF
SPRTSCAR.WMF	STOREFRT.WMF
SUNFLOWR.WMF	SUPPLIES.WMF
SWAMPED.WMF	TALKING.WMF
TAXI.WMF	TELEPHONE.WMF
TENNIS.WMF	TRAIN.WMF
TROPHY.WMF	TSTTUBES.WMF

TULIPS.WMF	USMAP.WMF
USSTATES.WMF	VAN.WMF
VICTRIAN.WMF	VOLLEYBL.WMF
WOMNCOMP.WMF	WOMSHAKE.WMF
WORLD.WMF	WORRIED.WMF
WRLDEAST.WMF	WRLDWEST.WMF

Directory: C:\MSWORKS\CONVERT

DZSDM.DLL	PICT2WMF.DLL
WK30DB.DLL	WK30WP.DLL
WK40DB.DLL	WK40SS.DLL
WK40WP.DLL	WKSS.DLL
WMF2PICT.DLL	WORKSXM.DLL
WWKDB3.DLL	WWKSS3.DLL
WWRK30WP.DLL	

Directory: C:\MSWORKS\SETUP40

ACMSETUP.HLP	ACMSETUP.GID
IMPACT.TTF	MSSETUP.DLL
MSWORKS4.INF	SETUP.EXE
SETUP.INI	SETUP.STF
WORKS_BB.DLL	

Directory: C:\WINDOWS\FONTS

MISTRAL.TTF	ARNAR.TTF
ARNARI.TTF	ARIALNB.TTF
ARIALNBI.TTF	WINGDNG2.TTF
MTEXTRA.TTF	

Directory: C:\Windows\Shellnew

MSWORKS.WPS

MSWORKS.WKS

MSWORKS.WDB

MSWORKS.WCM

Directory: C:\Windows\System

ENCAPI32.DLL

E95THK16.EXE

PUBDLG.DLL

PICSTORE.DLL

PUBOLE32.DLL

PCDLIB32.DLL

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