

Corel®
painter™ 11
Deployment Guide

Contents

Introduction	1
About Corel Painter 11	1
About this guide	1
About Corel Corporation	4
Chapter 1	
Getting started	5
What is a network?	5
How is a network managed?	6
How is software deployed to a network?	6
How is a server image created?	6
How is a server image used to deploy software?	7
What is the best way to prepare for deployment?	8
How is installed software best maintained?	8
Chapter 2	
Understanding the software	10
What is included in Corel Painter 11?	10
What are the system requirements for the software?	11
Where is the Readme file for the software?	11
What security rights are required for installing the software?	11
What security rights are required for using a Group Policy object to deploy the software?	12
What files are required by the setup?	13
What is Setup.exe ?	13
What is Setup.msi ?	13
What is Setup.xml ?	14
What types of files can interact with the setup?	14
What are SMS files?	14
What are MST files?	15
How do I register the software?	16
How do I maintain the software?	16
Chapter 3	
Creating the server image	18
How can I best prepare for creating the server image?	18
Which server operating systems are supported?	18
What types of installations are available?	18
What preliminary actions are required?	19
How do I create the server image?	19
How do I create multiple server images?	19

How do I finalize the image?	21
How do I verify network-access privileges?	21
How do I edit registry settings?	21
Chapter 4	
Installing with command lines	23
How do I assemble a command line?	23
Step 1: Specify the executable file	24
Step 2: Define the deployment process with switches	24
Step 3: Refine the installation with public properties	26
How do I run my command line?	29
Chapter 5	
Pulling the software to the workstations	30
How can I best prepare for pull installation?	30
How do users pull the software?	31
Chapter 6	
Pushing the software to the workstations	32
How do I deploy the software with Microsoft Systems Management Server?	32
How do I create a package with Microsoft Systems Management Server?	33
How do I create an advertisement?	34
How do I deploy the software with IntelliMirror?	34
How do I deploy the software with Novell ZENworks Desktop Management?	34
Chapter 7	
Maintaining the software	36
How do I repair the software?	36
How do I manually repair the software?	36
How do I automatically repair the software?	37
How do I update the software?	38
How do I locate available patches?	38
How do I apply patches?	39
How do I remove the software?	41
How do I manually remove the software?	41
How do I automatically remove the software?	42
Appendix A	
Quick-reference topics	43
What is the process for deploying the software?	43
What are the available command-line switches?	44
What are the available public properties?	45

Appendix B

Frequently asked questions 48

Can I deploy the software in a Windows Vista environment? 48

Can I deploy the software in a Mac OS environment? 48

Can I deploy the software with a single registration? 49

Can I deploy the software by using a Group Policy object? 50

Can I create multiple server images? 50


Can I create run-from-network installations? 50


Can I make the extra content on the CD
available to workstation users? 50

Glossary 51

Index 56

Introduction

 This guide focuses on the Windows®-based version of Corel Painter 11. For information specific to the Mac OS®-based version, see “Can I deploy the software in a Mac OS environment?” on page 48.

 This guide applies to all editions of Corel Painter 11. The features described are available in all editions, unless otherwise noted.

This guide was developed as a step-by-step resource for deploying Corel® Painter™ 11 to your network.

This introductory section describes the software suite and summarizes what you’ll find in each chapter of this guide. You’ll also find an explanation of the documentation conventions used and some helpful links to additional information.

About Corel Painter 11

Corel Painter 11 is the ultimate digital art studio. Its inventive drawing tools, realistic brushes, and customizable features let you expand your creative output in exciting new ways. When you use the pressure-sensitive brushes of Corel Painter, they become fluid extensions of your hand, so the resulting brushstrokes are unrivaled in texture and precision. What’s more, features such as the ability to build your own Natural-Media® brushes and customize how brushes interact with the canvas give you countless ways to develop your artistic ideas. Corel Painter takes you far beyond what’s possible in a traditional art environment.

Corel Painter 11 is an excellent choice for networked environments, offering a robust process for easily installing and maintaining the software.

About this guide

This guide contains the following chapters:

- **Chapter 1: Getting started** gives you an overview of how to deploy Corel® software to your network and explains the necessary terminology. If you’re new to software deployment, you’ll find that this chapter walks you through the basics; if you’re an “old pro,” feel free to skip this chapter entirely.
- **Chapter 2: Understanding the software** introduces you to Corel Painter 11.
- **Chapter 3: Creating the server image** explains how to create the software image for Corel Painter 11 on the server.

- **Chapter 4: Installing with command lines** explains how to use a command line to deploy the software to the workstations with the settings you choose.
- **Chapter 5: Pulling the software to the workstations** explains how users themselves can install the software on their workstations.
- **Chapter 6: Pushing the software to the workstations** explains how to use third-party push technologies for automatic deployment of Corel Painter 11 to the workstations.
- **Chapter 7: Maintaining the software** explains how to repair and update your network installations of Corel Painter 11.

The appendixes provide useful supplementary information:





- **Appendix A** provides **quick-reference topics** for key deployment information. If you print only one section of this guide, make sure that it's this one!
- **Appendix B** covers some of the most **frequently asked questions** about deploying Corel Painter 11.

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

Documentation conventions

As you work through this guide, you'll find that the right column of the page contains the main content, while the left column contains additional details — definitions, tips, notes, and warnings. The left column also gives you room to jot down notes.

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

Wherever you see this	You'll find
	A definition — explains a term or concept
	A tip — presents helpful information, such as procedure shortcuts, variations, or benefits
	A note — presents supplementary information about the specified topic or task
	A warning — presents crucial information about the specified topic or task
bold text	Information that is emphasized for clarity, such as the name of a control or other element on the user interface

Wherever you see this	You'll find
<i>italicized text</i>	The first instance of a term that is defined in the glossary
< <i>italicized text between angle brackets</i> >	A placeholder for user-specified information, such as a path or filename
bold monospace text	A reference to coding. For clarity, some coding elements are further distinguished by <i>italics</i> .

For more information

Corel Painter 11 provides resources with helpful information about the software.

For comprehensive information about the features in Corel Painter 11, you can consult the product documentation.

By default, the *Corel Painter 11 User Guide* is installed to the following location (where **X:** is the drive where the software is installed):

X:\Program Files\Corel\Corel Painter 11\Resources\<language>\Help

You can access the Help system from within an application by clicking **Help ▶ Help topics**.

For more information about Corel Painter 11, see the following online resources.

Resource	Description and URL
Corel Painter 11 Web site	Provides the latest news, tips and tricks, and information about upgrades www.corel.com/painter
Corel® Support Services™ Web site	Provides prompt and accurate information about product features, specifications, pricing, availability, services, and technical support www.corel.com/support
Corel® Knowledge Base™	Provides a repository of articles, written by the Corel Technical Support Services team in response to questions by users, that you can search by keyword www.corel.com/knowledgebase

Resource**Description and URL**

Corel Painter online community

Provides interaction with other users through sharing experiences, asking questions, and receiving help and suggestions

www.painterfactory.com

If you have any comments or suggestions regarding this deployment guide or Corel Painter 11, please submit them by using the contact information provided at www.corel.com/contact.

For help with the Microsoft® Windows® Installer technology, which is used to install Corel Painter 11, please refer to information on the Microsoft Web site.

About Corel Corporation

Corel Corporation is one of the world's top software companies, with more than 100 million active users in over 75 countries. We develop software that helps people express their ideas and share their stories in more exciting, creative, and persuasive ways. Through the years, we've built a reputation for delivering innovative, trusted products that are easy to learn and use, helping people achieve new levels of productivity. The industry has responded with hundreds of awards for software innovation, design, and value.

Our award-winning product portfolio includes some of the world's most widely recognized and popular software brands, including CorelDRAW® Graphics Suite, Corel® Paint Shop Pro® Photo, Corel® Painter™, VideoStudio®, WinDVD®, Corel® WordPerfect® Office, and WinZip®. Our global headquarters are in Ottawa, Canada, and our major offices are in the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, China, Taiwan, and Japan.

For more information about Corel Corporation, please visit www.corel.com.

Chapter I

Getting started



This chapter gives you an overview of how to deploy Corel software to your network, and it explains the necessary terminology. If you're new to software deployment, you'll find that this chapter walks you through the basics; if you're an "old pro," feel free to skip this chapter entirely.



For an at-a-glance overview of the deployment process, see Appendix A. For an overview of the terminology used in this guide, see the Glossary.



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



Servers are sometimes referred to as "administration servers."

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

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

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

This chapter answers the following questions:

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


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


What is a network?


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


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


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


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

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

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

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

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

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

How is a network managed?

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

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

How is software deployed to a network?

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

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

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

How is a server image created?

A server image is created by using a *command line* to run the installation wizard (or “*setup*”) which typically provides you with a few installation options.

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

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

How is a server image used to deploy software?

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

After assembling your command line, you are ready to use it with the server image to deploy software to the workstations. Deployment can be accomplished in one of two ways:

- manually, by *pull installation* — Users “pull” the software to their workstations by running the setup from the server image.
- automatically, by *push installation* — The administrator uses a third-party tool (or “*push technology*”) to install, or “push,” the software to each workstation from the server image.

How does a pull-installation scenario work?

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


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


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


How does a push-installation scenario work?

Third-party push technologies (such as Microsoft Systems Management Server, IntelliMirror® management technologies, or Novell® ZENworks® Desktop Management) let you push the software to the workstations on the users’ behalf, so that the users themselves do not participate in the installation. Corel Corporation cannot guarantee that all available third-party push technologies work with all Corel products; however, Chapter 6 provides tips on choosing a push technology that is suitable for deploying Corel software, as well as basic guidelines on push-installation scenarios that have been tested by the Corel team.

For detailed information on any push technology, please refer to the manufacturer’s documentation.

 *A Readme file is an installation file that contains important information about the product. Always consult the Readme file before deployment.*

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

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



What is the best way to prepare for deployment?

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

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

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

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

Read Chapter 2 for deployment instructions specific to this product.

How is installed software best maintained?

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

You can help keep the workstations in top shape by installing missing files and by replacing any files, shortcuts, and *registry* entries (or "*keys*") that have become corrupt in the software. In addition, you are strongly encouraged to keep the software up-to-date by installing *patches*, such as the *service packs* that Corel Corporation provides free of charge. For more information on repairing or updating the software, see Chapter 7.



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

It's always a good idea to upgrade to the latest version of the software. Upgrading lets you take advantage of new features that can help increase the productivity of your users. However, to make the transition to the new version as easy as possible, you must correctly uninstall the old version. For information on removing the software, see Chapter 7.

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

Chapter 2

Understanding the software

This chapter describes the system requirements and technical specifications for Corel Painter 11. It can help make your network deployment of the software as easy as possible.

This chapter answers the following questions:

- What is included in Corel Painter 11?
- What are the system requirements for the software?
- Where is the Readme file for the software?
- What security rights are required for installing the software?
- What files are required by the setup?
- What types of files can interact with the setup?
- How do I register the software?
- How do I maintain the software?

What is included in Corel Painter 11?

Corel Painter 11 includes the Corel Painter application in both Windows and Mac OS versions. Although this guide focuses on the Windows version of Corel Painter 11, information specific to the Mac OS version is provided on page 48.

What's on the CD?

The Corel Painter 11 CD contains the installation files and application files. These files are compressed, so you cannot simply copy them from the installation disc to create a server image. For information on the required installation files, see “What files are required by the setup?” on page 13.

The Corel Painter 11 CD also includes a folder of extra content, which contains libraries of unique gradients, nozzles, patterns, stock photos, paper textures, and brushes.



This guide focuses on the Windows version of Corel Painter 11. For information specific to the Mac OS version, see “Can I deploy the software in a Mac OS environment?” on page 48.



For information on making the clipart available on workstations, see “Can I make the extra content on the CD available to workstation users?” on page 50.



For information on using Windows Terminal Server, see “Which server operating systems are supported?” on page 18.



You can also access the Readme file from the AutoRun screen.

What are the system requirements for the software?

To allow the installation of Corel Painter 11, workstations must include the following:

- Operating system with the latest service pack and critical updates: Windows Vista® (32-bit or 64-bit edition) or Windows XP (Home, Professional, Media Center, Professional x64, or Tablet PC edition)
- Pentium® IV (700 MHz)
- 1 GB of RAM
- Mouse or tablet
- SVG display with 1024 × 768 or greater screen resolution (768 × 1024 on a tablet PC)
- CD drive
- 500 MB of hard-disk space
- Microsoft® Internet Explorer® 7.0

Where is the Readme file for the software?


The Corel Painter 11 CD provides a Readme file that contains important technical information about the software. It’s a good idea to review the contents of this Readme file before you begin the deployment.

To access the Readme file

- 1 Insert the Corel Painter 11 CD into the CD drive.
- 2 On the Windows taskbar, do one of the following:
 - In Windows Vista, click the **Start** button, and then click **All programs ▶ Accessories ▶ Run**.
 - In Windows XP, click **Start ▶ Run**.
- 3 Type **X:\Readme.htm**, where **X:** is the CD drive.

What security rights are required for installing the software?

The setup is designed so that only users with administrator-level rights can install the software. To create the server image or to deploy software to the workstations, you must be either a local administrator or an administrator for the domain that you are managing, and you must have read/write access to the server location.

 A *Group Policy object*, sometimes called a “*system policy*,” defines the common desktop and network configurations used on a Windows-based workstation, and it resides in a central network location. Each Windows-based workstation uses a *Group Policy object* to automatically update or modify local registry settings when users log in to the network.

What security rights are required for using a Group Policy object to deploy the software?

A *Group Policy object* is created by using the Microsoft Management Console (MMC) or the Microsoft Group Policy Management Console (GPMC, Windows Server 2003 only). To deploy the software by using a Group Policy object, you must have a network domain that is based on Active Directory® directory service, domain controllers for Windows Server 2003, and workstations that run Windows Vista or Windows XP Professional. For help with the MMC or GPMC, refer to your Group Policy Software Development Kit.

To use a Group Policy object with Corel Painter 11, you must grant workstation users the appropriate access. To do this, you must access the editor for Group Policy objects:

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

To successfully install software to the workstations, you must enable user access to the following three policies:

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

To allow the successful patching of an existing product by users with limited security rights, enable the following policy:

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

To allow users to install software during a terminal (or “remote desktop”) session, enable the following policy:

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

For help with Corel Painter 11 deployment issues related to Group Policy objects, contact Corel® Support Services™ (www.corel.com/support). Please note that charges will apply.



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



In this guide, “Setup.exe” refers to the Setup.exe file for Corel Painter 11, unless otherwise noted.



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

What files are required by the setup?

The Corel Painter 11 CD contains all the files used by the setup.

The setup requires three main files:

- Setup.exe
- Setup.msi
- Setup.xml

The setup is designed to interact with additional types of files, some of which are included with the software. For more information, see “What types of files can interact with the setup?” on page 14.

What is Setup.exe?

Stored at the root of the Corel Painter 11 CD, the Setup.exe file lets you run an installation wizard to create a server image of the software.

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

The filename Setup.exe is a standard one for utilities that are used to install applications. In this guide, “Setup.exe” refers to the Setup.exe file for Corel Painter 11, unless otherwise noted.

What is Setup.msi?

Located in the Painter folder on the Corel Painter 11 CD, the Setup.msi file is a Microsoft Windows Installer (MSI) file that contains a database of all the setup features and registry keys required for the software. The file also defines the folders and shortcuts that must be installed with the software.

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

What other MSI files are required by the setup?

The setup requires the following MSI files:

- ICA.msi
- Painter\Content.msi
- Painter\IconHandler 32 bit.msi
- Painter\IconHandler 64 bit.msi
- Painter\IPM.msi

In addition, the setup requires at least one of the language-module MSI files stored in the **Painter** folder on the Corel Painter 11 CD. The language modules provided depend on your version of the software.

- Chinese (Simplified) — CS.msi
- Chinese (Traditional) — CT.msi
- English — EN.msi
- French — FR.msi
- German — DE.msi
- Italian — IT.msi
- Japanese — JP.msi
- Korean — KR.msi

What is Setup.xml?

Located at the root of the Corel Painter 11 CD, **Setup.xml** is a text file that lists all the features included in the setup. It is the main configuration file for the setup.

When you create a server image, a copy of the **Setup.xml** file is created on that server image.

What types of files can interact with the setup?


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

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

What are SMS files?

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

For more information on using SMS files, see “How do I deploy the software with Microsoft Systems Management Server?” on page 32.

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



You can also use a command line to specify the default location of installation files. For information, see page 28.



For information about other methods of editing registry entries, see page 21.



Public properties are command-line elements that are used to customize the software. For information on the available public properties, see page 45.



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

What are MST files?

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

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

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

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

There are three types of MST files:

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

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

Corel Painter 11 does not provide any MST files, but you can apply MST files of your own by specifying them in a command line. For information, see “How do I apply MST files?” on page 27.

How do I register the software?

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

You are prompted to register at the end of the process for creating a server image of Corel Painter 11.

You can register by using one of the following methods:

- **online** — If you are connected to the Internet when you create the server image, you can launch online registration. If no Internet connection is detected, a list of options appears in a dialog box.
- **by phone** — If you are not connected to the Internet when you create the server image, you can register by calling the Corel Customer Service Center nearest you. For contact information, visit www.corel.com/support.

Detailed registration procedures are included within the appropriate sections in this guide. For more information about registering the software, visit www.corel.com/support/register.

How do I maintain the software?

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

Corel Corporation periodically releases *Microsoft patch (MSP) files*, or “patches,” for its products. These patches are made available through the Corel Support Services Web site (www.corel.com/patches), and most network administrators keep their installed software up-to-date by monitoring this Web site. When a patch is made available, the network administrator downloads and installs it to the server image and then deploys the updated software to the workstations. For detailed information on this process, see “How do I update the software?” on page 38.



You can use a proxy server to register the software online.





Corel Painter 11 supports the automatic detection of available patches. However, this update feature is not available on workstations installed from a server image.


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

Chapter 3

Creating the server image

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

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

 *Corel Painter 11 was tested on a pre-release version of Windows Server 2008. Your experience with the latest version of the operating system may differ from descriptions in this guide.*

Deployment of Corel Painter 11 to the workstations begins with the creation of a server image of the software.

This chapter answers the following questions:

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

How can I best prepare for creating the server image?

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

This section answers the following questions:

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

Which server operating systems are supported?

You can create a Corel Painter 11 image on a server that has any of the following operating systems installed:

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

What types of installations are available?

When using a server image to install the software on the workstations, you can specify which applications and features to install. In pull-installation scenarios (see Chapter 5), workstation users are prompted to make such installation choices for themselves. However, you can use the following method to standardize and enforce how applications and features are installed:



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



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



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

- Use your own Microsoft transformation (MST) file to specify the desired installation settings. To do this, you must use a third-party product to create the file (see “What are MST files?” on page 15); then, you must make it available for deployment through a command line (see “How do I apply MST files?” on page 27). For additional help with using MST files to deploy Corel software, contact Corel Support Services (www.corel.com/support); please note that charges will apply.

What preliminary actions are required?

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

- Make sure that the network file systems are running a Novell or an NTFS partition. FAT and FAT32 systems are not supported.
- Make sure that you have administrator-level rights to the server and workstations.
- Make sure that the server share has enough free disk space for the server image. For more information, see “What are the system requirements for the software?” on page 11.
- Make sure that the operating systems on the workstations have been updated with the latest service packs and security patches.
- If you plan to use a push-installation scenario (see Chapter 6), make sure that your push technology is up-to-date.

How do I create the server image?

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


Creating the server image can be a lengthy process. Before Corel Painter 11 can begin to copy over the files that make up the server image — first the root files, and then the files in the MSI table — it must check the rights on the server. A progress bar displays the status.


On a Windows Vista–based network that contains a mix of workgroups and domains, you must adhere to Windows Vista permissions requirements when you create a server image.


How do I create multiple server images?


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


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

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

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

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

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

 It is crucial that you limit the installation path to 90 characters. Using more than 90 characters may cause the applications to function incorrectly.



- Edit the MSI tables of the MSI files for the software. For information, see “What is Setup.msi?” on page 13.
- Apply MST files to the setup. For information, see “What are MST files?” on page 15.

To create a server image

- 1 Insert the Corel Painter 11 CD into the CD drive.
If the **AutoRun** screen opens, click **Exit**.
- 2 On the Windows taskbar, click **Start ▶ Run**.
- 3 Type the following command line, where **x:** is the CD drive.
x:\Setup.exe /a

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


- `/q` — limits the amount of user interface encountered. Be careful to avoid suppressing (or “silencing”) a required user-interface field when introducing a `/q` switch into your command line — otherwise, you may fail to create a valid server image. For detailed information on this switch, see “How much of the setup interface do I want users to see?” on page 24.
- `/l` — generates a log file of the results. For detailed information on this switch, see “Do I want to create an installation log?” on page 25.


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


- 4 Read the license agreement in its entirety. To agree to its terms and continue the installation, enable the **I accept the terms in the license agreement** check box, and click **Next**.
- 5 Type your user name and serial number (with or without hyphens) in the boxes provided, and click **Next**.

The customer information you provide is passed on to the workstations when you deploy the software to the network. By default, users can change the user name but not the serial number. If you want to prevent users from changing the user name, you can specify it from within the MSI table of your MSI file (see page 13) by creating a customized MST file (see page 15) or by using public properties in your command line (see page 27).

- 6 Specify a network location for the server image. To change the default location, click **Change**, and browse to a valid network location.
You can use an existing mapped drive unless you are creating the server image from within a terminal-server session, as outlined by the

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

 *For more information on registering, see “How do I register the software?” on page 16.*

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

MSDN developer program. Alternatively, you can type a Universal Naming Convention (UNC) path to be used.

- 7 If you want to allow workstations to detect and download product updates, enable the **Allow workstations to be notified and download free Product Updates** check box.

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

- 8 Click **Install now** to begin copying the files to the server.
If you click **Cancel**, the server image is “rolled back” and deleted.
- 9 Follow the prompts to register the software immediately.
- 10 Click **Finish**.
- 11 Follow the directions given in “How do I finalize the image?” on page 21.

How do I finalize the image?

Before you can begin deploying Corel Painter 11 to the workstations, you must finalize the server image. To do this, you must verify the network-access privileges and configure the registry settings that you want to deploy.

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

How do I verify network-access privileges?

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

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

How do I edit registry settings?

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

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




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

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

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

Chapter 4

Installing with command lines

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

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

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

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

This chapter answers the following questions:

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

What else can I do with command lines?

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

- repairing existing installations of the software (see page 36)
- updating the software on the workstations (see page 38)
- removing the software from the workstations (see page 41)

How do I assemble a command line?

There are three steps to assembling a command line:

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

This section describes these three steps in detail.



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



Switches signal installation options.



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



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



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



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



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

Step 1: Specify the executable file

The first item to specify in the command line is the executable file for the software. Therefore, the basic component of every command line is

Setup.exe

where the **Setup.exe** file is run from its source folder on the server image.

All command lines used in this guide are designed to run the **Setup.exe** file from its source directory on a typical server image. Your deployment scenario may require you to specify a path to a specific **Setup.exe** file (for example, if you have created multiple server images as outlined on page 19).

Step 2: Define the deployment process with switches

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

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

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

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

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

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

For a complete list of command-line switches available for the software, see “What are the available command-line switches?” on page 44.

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

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



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



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

/qn.



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

/qb.



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

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

- **n** — The user does not see the user interface during installation. Errors are recorded in a log file. (For more information, see “Do I want to create an installation log?” on page 25.)
- **b** — The user sees only a progress bar and a **Cancel** button. If the user pushes the **Cancel** button and then confirms the cancellation request when prompted, the installation is rolled back.
- **b!** — The user sees only a progress bar and cannot cancel the installation.
- **b+** — The user sees only a progress bar and a **Cancel** button. If the user pushes the **Cancel** button, the installation is immediately rolled back. (The user is not prompted to confirm the cancellation request.)
- **r** — The user sees a progress bar, along with a page containing information about the installation. The user can choose to cancel the installation.
- **f** — The user sees only authored **FatalError**, **UserExit**, or **Exit** modal dialog boxes after installation.

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

```
Setup.exe /qn
```

or

```
Setup.exe /quiet
```

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

Do I want to create an installation log?

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

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

- **i** — logs status messages
- **w** — logs nonfatal warnings
- **e** — logs all error messages
- **a** — logs initiated actions
- **r** — logs action-specific records
- **u** — logs user requests



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



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



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

- `c` — logs initial user-interface parameters
- `m` — logs error messages about out-of-memory warnings or fatal exits
- `o` — logs error messages resulting from insufficient hard disk space during installation to a server
- `p` — logs terminal properties
- `v` — logs very detailed information
- `x` — logs extra debugging information
- `+` — appends log information to an existing log file
- `!` — extracts complete MSI information to the log file
- `*` — applies all parameters except `v` and `x`, recording all information in a single log file

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

```
Setup.exe /l
```

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

```
Setup.exe /l "<path to log file>"
```

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

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

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

```
Setup.exe /qn /l "C:\Installation Logs\My Log.txt"
```

Step 3: Refine the installation with public properties

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

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



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



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

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

By combining public properties, you can successfully customize the installed software. Corel Painter 11 lets you use public properties to accomplish various tasks.

- How do I apply MST files?
- How do I specify customer information?
- How do I customize the destination of the installation files?
- How do I specify whether to allow automatic updates?
- How do I specify whether to reboot after installation?

For an at-a-glance list of all available public properties, see “What are the available public properties?” on page 45.

How do I apply MST files?

If you have used a third-party product to create a Microsoft transformation (MST) file for customizing the software (see “What are MST files?” on page 15), you must refer to the MST file from within your command line. First, store the MST file on the server image. Then, build a command line that pairs the **TRANSFORMS** property with that MST file, as demonstrated by the following syntax:

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

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

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

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

How do I specify customer information?

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

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



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



Allowing automatic updates for workstations that do not have access to the Internet is not recommended.

How do I customize the destination of the installation files?

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

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

How do I specify whether to allow automatic updates?

The property for controlling whether to allow for automatic updates (and in-product messaging) is **ALLOW_PRODUCTUPDATES**. You can use this property when installing from the server image or the installation disc. By default, automatic updates are enabled when installing from the installation disc but not from the server image.

To allow for automatic updates (and in-product messaging, use **ALLOW_PRODUCTUPDATES=1**, as in the following example:

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

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

For additional information on updating the software, see “How do I update the software?” on page 38.

How do I specify whether to reboot after installation?

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

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

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

- **/forcerestart** — same as **REBOOT=FORCE**
- **/promptrestart** — same as **REBOOT=SUPPRESS**
- **/norestart** — same as **REBOOT=REALLYSUPPRESS**


How do I run my command line?


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

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

Chapter 5

Pulling the software to the workstations

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

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

After you create a server image of Corel Painter 11 that meets the needs of your organization (see Chapter 3), you are ready to deploy the software to the workstations.

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

This chapter answers the following questions:

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


How can I best prepare for pull installation?


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

- Make sure that you have administrator-level rights to the server and workstations. If you are using a Group Policy object, make sure that it is properly configured (see page 12).
- Make sure that workstation users have, at the very least, read-only access to the server image, as well as administrator-level rights to their workstations.
- Make sure that each workstation meets the minimum requirements for the software (see page 11).

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

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

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

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

How do users pull the software?

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

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

To pull Corel Painter 11 to a workstation

- 1 Browse to the location of the server image.
- 2 Double-click **Setup.exe**.
If the **Minimum system requirements** dialog box appears, click **Continue** to confirm that you are aware of the recommended minimum system requirements for the product.
- 3 Read the license agreement in its entirety. To agree to its terms and continue the installation, enable the **I accept the terms in the license agreement** check box, and click **Next**.
- 4 Type your user name, and click **Next**.
- 5 Specify where to install the software. To change the default location, click **Change** and browse to the desired location.
The destination path is limited to 90 characters.
- 6 Disable the **Automatically download free product updates and notify me before installing** check box if you do not want the software to detect and download product updates and service packs.
- 7 Click **Install now** to begin copying the files to the workstation.

Chapter 6

Pushing the software to the workstations



Before you begin pushing the software to the workstations, read and follow the instructions in “How can I best prepare for pull installation?” on page 30.

For best results in deploying Corel Painter 11 to your workstations, it is recommended that you empower users to install (or “pull”) the software themselves (as explained in Chapter 5).

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

- a **Group Policy object**, which can be set up by following the instructions in the section “What security rights are required for using a Group Policy object to deploy the software?” on page 12
- a **batch file**, which can be set to run any command line that you build by following the instructions in Chapter 4
- a **third-party push technology**, some of which are explored in this chapter

Although not every push-installation scenario can be addressed in this guide, the information in this chapter should get you started on choosing the best workflow for your organization.

This chapter answers the following questions about third-party push technologies supported by Corel Painter 11:

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

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

For deployment to the workstations on a “per-system” basis through the use of package definition (SMS) files (or “packages”), Corel Painter 11 supports the use of Microsoft Systems Management Server 2003. A package stores the information needed to deploy the software, while an advertisement uses that package to carry out the deployment.



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

This section explains the basics of creating packages and advertisements. For more detailed help, refer to your resource kit for Microsoft Systems Management Server. You may also want to follow the recommendations posted on the Microsoft Web site; however, these instructions have not been tested with Corel Painter 11 and should be used at your discretion.

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

Microsoft Systems Management Server lets you create a package from an existing SMS file for Corel Painter 11, to provide users with full interaction with the setup by using the **Setup.exe** file.

To create a package by using an existing SMS file

- 1 In the SMS Administrator Console, click to choose a database, and then open its tree.
- 2 In the database tree, click **Packages**.
- 3 Click **Action** ▶ **New** ▶ **Package from definition**.
A wizard appears.
- 4 In the **Package definition** window, click **Browse**, and navigate to the SMS file.
- 5 In the **Source files** window, enable the **Always obtain files from a source directory** option.
- 6 In the **Source directory** window, enable the **Network path (UNC name)** option, and click **Browse** to choose the root folder of the server image.
- 7 When prompted, review your choices, and then click **Finish**.
The package is created; it is now displayed in the tree under **Packages**.
- 8 In the **Packages** tree, click the package you created, and make sure that you have set a distribution point for it.
- 9 In the **Packages** tree, click the package you created, click **Action** ▶ **New** ▶ **Program**, and set up the package for automated minimum installation.
- 10 Enter the relevant information.
 - On the **General** page, the command-line **setup.exe** appears by default. In the **Start in** box, type either the UNC path or the drive path of the location on the server where the source files will be found: for example, `\\server\share`.
 - Set the security.

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

How do I create an advertisement?

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

Deploying the advertisement is handled by the SMS server.

To create an advertisement

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

The advertisement is created.

How do I deploy the software with IntelliMirror?

For deployment to the workstations, Corel Painter 11 supports the use of the IntelliMirror technology, which is part of the Windows Server 2003 operating system.

For complete details on using IntelliMirror, see the Microsoft Web site.

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

For deployment to the workstations, Corel Painter 11 supports the use of Novell ZENworks Desktop Management. This process involves creating a package from the **Setup.exe** file and then deploying that package to the workstations.

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

- If you are providing more than one package, give each one a descriptive name so that users can easily choose the one they want.
- Make sure that the workstations have enough hard disk space to store the installation and its future updates.
- Make sure that the workstations are not running virus checkers or any other applications that may interfere with the setup.



“Per-user” installations are not supported.



*You cannot create a package from the **Setup.msi** file.*

-
- Make sure that the workstations are using the latest versions of Microsoft Windows Installer.

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

Chapter 7

Maintaining the software



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

To keep your network running in top shape, it's important to know how to repair and update your workstation installations of Corel Painter 11.

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

This chapter answers the following questions:

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

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

How do I repair the software?

Repairing Corel Painter 11 lets you install missing files, shortcuts, and registry entries, or replace corrupted items. You can repair a workstation installation of the software either manually or automatically.

How do I manually repair the software?

You can use the Windows Control Panel to manually repair a workstation installation of Corel Painter 11.

To manually repair a workstation installation of Corel Painter 11

- 1 On the Windows taskbar, click **Start** ► **Control Panel**.
- 2 Do one of the following:
 - In Windows Vista, click **Programs** | **Uninstall a program** (or click **Programs and features** if you are using the Classic view of the Control Panel).
 - In Windows XP, double-click **Add or remove programs**.
- 3 Choose Corel Painter 11 from the list, and then click **Uninstall/Change** (for Windows Vista) or **Change/Remove** (for Windows XP).
- 4 Enable the **Repair** option, and then click **Next**.



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



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



The **c** parameter reinstalls only files for which the **File** table has an **Attributes** value of **msidbFileAttributesChecksum**.



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



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

5 Follow the instructions that appear.

How do I automatically repair the software?

You can use a command line to automate the repair of Corel Painter 11.

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

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

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

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

```
Setup.exe /f
```

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

- **p** — reinstalls any missing files
- **o** — reinstalls any missing files, as well as any files for which an older version is installed
- **e** — reinstalls any missing files, as well as any files for which an equal or older version is installed
- **d** — reinstalls any missing files, as well as any files for which a different version is installed
- **c** — reinstalls any missing files, as well as any files for which the stored checksum value does not match the calculated checksum value
- **a** — reinstalls all files
- **u** — rewrites all required user-specific registry entries (that is, the **HKEY_CURRENT_USER** and **HKEY_USERS** keys)
- **m** — rewrites all required computer-specific registry entries (that is, the **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE** and **HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT** keys)
- **s** — overwrites all existing shortcuts
- **v** — runs from the source files and re-caches the local package

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

- **REINSTALL=ALL** — reinstalls all application features
- **REINSTALLMODE=<condition>** — specifies the type of reinstallation to perform. It is recommended that you use this property in conjunction with **REINSTALL**. The conditions for this property are the same as the parameters for the `/f` switch.

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

```
Setup.exe REINSTALL=ALL REINSTALLMODE=<condition>
```



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



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

The following sample command line automatically reinstalls all features. The use of the /q switch displays only a progress bar and a **Cancel** button, and the use of the /1 switch logs all error messages to C:\Install Log\repair.txt.

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

The following sample command line specifies that the reinstallation run from the source files and re-cache the local package, reinstall missing and outdated files, rewrite all required user-specific and computer-specific registry entries, and overwrite all existing shortcuts. The use of the /q switch displays only a progress bar and a **Cancel** button, and the use of the /1 switch logs all error messages to C:\Install Log\repair.txt.

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

How do I update the software?

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

A service pack is typically an executable file that combines multiple patches to make a major update to the software. One MSP file is included for each MSI file (see “What is Setup.msi?” on page 13) to be updated.

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

How do I locate available patches?

Many network administrators keep their software up-to-date by monitoring the Web site for Corel Support Services (www.corel.com/support). When a patch is made available, these administrators download it and carry out the patching process themselves (as documented in “How do I apply patches?” on page 39).

If you prefer, Corel Painter 11 can be configured to use an automatic-update feature to detect when patches are available. However, the update feature is not available to workstations that install the software from a server image. For information on using a command line to customize whether the update feature is made available to workstations, see “How do I specify whether to allow automatic updates?” on page 28.



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



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



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



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

How do I apply patches?

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

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

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

```
Patch.exe /?
```

However, detailed instructions follow.

How do I apply a patch to the server image?

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

To apply the patch directly to the server image, use a command line that includes the executable file for the patch and the **/a** switch. Follow the instructions given in “To create a server image” on page 20, but change **Setup.exe** to the filename for the patch:

```
Patch.exe /a
```

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

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

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

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

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

```
Setup.exe /a
```

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

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

You can also include an **/l** switch (see page 25) if you want to create an installation log.

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

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

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



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



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

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

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

You can include a **/q** switch (see “How much of the setup interface do I want users to see?” on page 24) if you want to control how much of the user interface is displayed.

You can include an **/l** switch (see page 25) if you want to create an installation log.

You can include the **REINSTALLMODE** public property (see “What is the command-line syntax for repairing the software?” on page 37) if you want to specify one or more reinstallation conditions. The default conditions for the **REINSTALLMODE** property — **oums** — are used if the property is not explicitly stated in the command line, or if no conditions are specified for it. However, the **v** condition should be used with workstations that run from the network, to ensure that the reinstallation process also runs from the network; also, the default option **u** resets all user settings to the default. For these reasons, the recommended set of conditions is **vdm**.

Finally, you can include the **REBOOT** public property (see page 28) if you want to specify whether to reboot the workstation after applying the patch to it.

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

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

The following sample command line patches the workstations, displaying no user interface and recording errors in a log file:

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

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

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

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

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

How do I silently apply and deploy a patch?

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

```
Patch.exe /s
```



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



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

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

How do I remove the software?

You can remove Corel Painter 11 from your network. Cleanly uninstalling the software is crucial when the time comes to upgrade to the next version of the product.

You can remove the workstation installations of the software manually, or you can remove them automatically by using a command line.

How do I remove the server image of the software?

There is no application or functionality for automatically removing the server image of the software, so you must remove it manually.

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

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

How do I manually remove the software?

You can use the Windows Control Panel to manually remove a workstation installation of Corel Painter 11.

To manually remove a workstation installation of Corel Painter 11

- 1 On the Windows taskbar, click **Start ▶ Control Panel**.
- 2 Do one of the following:
 - In Windows Vista, click **Programs | Uninstall a program** (or click **Programs and features** if you are using the Classic view of the Control Panel).
 - In Windows XP, double-click **Add or remove programs**.
- 3 Choose Corel Painter 11 from the list, and then click **Uninstall/Change** (for Windows Vista) or **Change/Remove** (for Windows XP).
- 4 Enable the **Remove** option.
- 5 By default, the **Remove user files** check box is enabled. If you do not want to remove user files (such as presets, user-created fills, and customized files), disable this check box.

6 Click **Next**, and then follow the instructions that appear.

How do I automatically remove the software?

You can automate the removal of Corel Painter 11 from the workstations by using either the `/x` switch or the `/uninstall` switch in a command line, as follows:

```
Setup.exe /x
```

or

```
Setup.exe /uninstall
```

However, you cannot use these switches to perform a custom removal. Instead, you must use the following public properties:

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

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

The following sample command line removes workstation installations and all user files, displaying a progress bar and logging all error messages to `C:\Install Log\uninstall.txt`:

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

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

Appendix A

Quick-reference topics



For information on deploying the Mac OS version of Corel Painter 11, see “Can I deploy the software in a Mac OS environment?” on page 48.

This appendix provides a synopsis of the following deployment topics:

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

What is the process for deploying the software?

Here’s an at-a-glance review of the deployment process for the Windows version of Corel Painter 11:

- 1 Read the specifications and Readme file for the product, to make sure that your server and workstations are eligible for the software.
For information, see Chapter 2.
- 2 Create a server image of the software by using the Setup.exe file, and then customize the server image if desired.
For information, see Chapter 3.
- 3 Finalize the server image by doing the following:
 - Verify the security settings for the server. For information, see page 21.
 - Configure any necessary registry settings for the server image. For information, see page 21.
- 4 Deploy the software from the server image to the workstations by using a command line (see Chapter 4) to provide either a pull-installation scenario (see Chapter 5) or a push-installation scenario (see Chapter 6).
- 5 Repair and update the installed software, as needed.
For information, see Chapter 7.
- 6 When a new version of the software is released, prepare for the upgrade by removing all existing installations of the software.
For information, see page 41.



This topic outlines the most commonly used command-line switches for the software. For a list of all command-line switches for Microsoft Windows Installer, see the Microsoft Web site.

What are the available command-line switches?

The following table lists the command-line switches that are compatible with Corel Painter 11.

Switch	Effect
/a	Creates or patches a server image. For more information, see “How do I create the server image?” on page 19 or “How do I apply patches?” on page 39.
/extract_all	Extracts the files from a patch. For more information, see “How do I apply a patch to the server image?” on page 39.
/f	Reinstalls the software. Its default parameters are oums . For more information, see “What is the command-line syntax for repairing the software?” on page 37.
/forcerestart	Works the same as the public property REBOOT=FORCE . For information on this public property, see “How do I specify whether to reboot after installation?” on page 28.
/help	Same as /?
/l	Logs general information about the installation. The log file is created in the current user’s temporary folder if a path and filename are not specified. For more information, see “Do I want to create an installation log?” on page 25.
/log	Same as /l*
/m	Generates a Microsoft Systems Management Server file in the MIF format when used in conjunction with the /a or /x switch. For more information, see the Microsoft Web site.
/norestart	Works the same as the public property REBOOT=REALLYSUPPRESS . For information on this public property, see “How do I specify whether to reboot after installation?” on page 28.
/passive	Same as /qb
/promptrestart	Works the same as the public property REBOOT=SUPPRESS . For information on this public property, see “How do I specify whether to reboot after installation?” on page 28.
/q	Sets the extent to which the user interface of the setup is displayed. For more information, see “How much of the setup interface do I want users to see?” on page 24.



For detailed instructions on using command-line switches, including the parameters that are available for each switch, see “Step 2: Define the deployment process with switches” on page 24.



This is a complete list of public properties that are compatible with the software. For a list of all public properties for Microsoft Windows Installer, see the Microsoft Web site.

Switch	Effect
<code>/quiet</code>	Same as <code>/qn</code>
<code>/uninstall</code>	Same as <code>/x</code>
<code>/x</code>	Uninstalls the software from the workstation. For more information, see “How do I automatically remove the software?” on page 42.
<code>/?</code>	Accesses help for the setup

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

What are the available public properties?

The following table lists the public properties that are compatible with Corel Painter 11.

Property	Description and values
<code>ALLOW_PRODUCTUPDATES</code>	Specifies whether to allow for automatic product updates. Its value is 0 if you don't want to allow automatic updates, or 1 if you do. See “How do I specify whether to allow automatic updates?” on page 28.
<code>INSTALLDIR</code>	Sets the destination of the installation files on the workstations. Its value is the path. It's a good idea to enter this value in quotation marks, in case it contains spaces. See “How do I customize the destination of the installation files?” on page 28.
<code>REBOOT</code>	Specifies whether to reboot after installation. Its value is FORCE (always prompts for a reboot after installation), SUPPRESS (reboots automatically after installation), or REALLYSUPPRESS (suppresses all reboots and all reboot prompts, both during and after installation). See “How do I specify whether to reboot after installation?” on page 28.

Property	Description and values
REINSTALL	Reinstalls all features by taking the value ALL . See “What is the command-line syntax for repairing the software?” on page 37, or “How do I deploy a patched server image to the workstations?” on page 39.
REINSTALLMODE	Specifies the type of reinstallation to perform. Its values mirror those of the /f switch. See “What is the command-line syntax for repairing the software?” on page 37, or “How do I deploy a patched server image to the workstations?” on page 39. The REINSTALLMODE public property can also be used when installing the software to the workstations for the first time. However, it cannot be used when creating a server image.
REMOVE	Removes all features by taking the value ALL . See “How do I automatically remove the software?” on page 42.
REMOVEUSERFILES	During uninstallation, signals whether you want to remove user files. Its value is 0 if you don’t want to remove user files, or 1 if you do. See “How do I automatically remove the software?” on page 42.
SERIALNUMBER	Sets the serial number for the registration process. Its value is the serial number. See “How do I specify customer information?” on page 27.
TARGETDIR	Specifies the destination of the installation files when creating a server image by using a /q switch in the command line. Its value is the path. It’s a good idea to enter this value in quotation marks, in case it contains spaces. See page 24.
TRANSFORMS	Specifies the Microsoft transformation (MST) files you want to apply. Its value is the path and filename. It’s a good idea to enter this value in quotation marks, in case it contains spaces. See “How do I apply MST files?” on page 27.



For detailed instructions on using public properties, see “Step 3: Refine the installation with public properties” on page 26.

Property	Description and values
USERNAME	Sets the user name for the registration process. Its value is the user name. It's a good idea to enter this value in quotation marks, in case it contains spaces. See “How do I specify customer information?” on page 27.

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

<public property>=<value>

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

Appendix B

Frequently asked questions



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

This appendix answers some of the most frequently asked questions about Corel Painter 11:

- Can I deploy the software in a Windows Vista environment?
- Can I deploy the software in a Mac OS environment?
- Can I deploy the software with a single registration?
- Can I deploy the software by using a Group Policy object?
- Can I create multiple server images?
- Can I create run-from-network installations?
- Can I make the extra content on the CD available to workstation users?

Can I deploy the software in a Windows Vista environment?

Yes! Corel Painter 11 is compatible with the Windows Vista operating system.

If your network contains a mix of workgroups and domains, be sure to adhere to permissions requirements for the Windows Vista operating system when you create the server image.

Can I deploy the software in a Mac OS environment?

Yes! Corel Painter 11 is compatible with Power Macintosh® G5 computers that are running version 10.4 or later of the Mac OS operating system. (In addition, some features of Corel Painter 11 require access to Safari® version 3.)

How do I install and maintain the Mac OS version of the software?

The Corel Painter 11 setup for Mac OS supports the following command-line syntax for installing the software to the Mac OS X workstations on your network:



To disable registration prompts for all users, you must use the specified syntax for each individual user.



For information on registering the software in a Mac OS environment, see “Can I deploy the software in a Mac OS environment?” on page 48.

```
$ PACKAGE_PATH="<path to installation package>"
$ installer -pkg "$PACKAGE_PATH" -target /
```

To simplify the process of making Corel Painter 11 available to the network, you can use the tools that are included with the Mac OS X Server operating system. For example, you can use the NetBoot service to manage Corel Painter 11 from a server image, or you can use the NetInstall utility to install and maintain Corel Painter 11 on the workstations. For detailed information on deploying software to a Mac OS X network, please visit the manufacturer’s Web site for Mac OS X Server.

How do I register the Mac OS version of the software?

The installation package for Corel Painter 11 supports the following command-line syntax, which you can use to register the software after it is installed:

```
$ PACKAGE_PATH="<path to installation package>"
$ SERIAL_NUMBER=<serial number>
$ "$PACKAGE_PATH/Contents/Plugins/Registration.bundle/
Contents/MacOS/create_dta" $SERIAL_NUMBER /Library/
Preferences/corelpainter.dta
```

In addition, you can use the following command-line syntax to disable the registration utility for a user and prevent that user from receiving registration prompts:

```
% defaults write com.corel.register PF11.count 0
```

Can I deploy the software with a single registration?

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

You can use a command line to suppress the user interface during the installation of the software on the workstations. This technique automatically applies the registration information that you provided for the server image. For more information on this technique, see “How much of the setup interface do I want users to see?” on page 24.

If your command line for deploying to the workstations uses the /q switch (see page 24), the end-user license agreement (EULA) appears the first time that Corel Painter 11 is started on a workstation. To



prevent the EULA from appearing again on that workstation, a user with administrator-level rights must unlock the software by accepting the terms of the EULA.

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

Yes. For help with the basics, see “What security rights are required for using a Group Policy object to deploy the software?” on page 12.

Can I create multiple server images?

Yes. For details, see “How do I create multiple server images?” on page 19.

Can I create run-from-network installations?

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

- The run-from-network scenario is not recommended for networks with slow connections.
- Run-from-network installations of Corel Painter 11 cannot be configured to detect and download product updates. To update such installations, you must deploy the update from a patched server image, as explained in “How do I apply patches?” on page 39.

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

Yes. If your version of Corel Painter 11 includes extras (such as gradients, nozzles, patterns, stock photos, paper textures, and brushes), you can make them available to workstation users by copying them to a shared folder on the server (or at some other location on your network).

Glossary

administration server

See “server.”

administrator

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

administrator image

See “server image.”

advertisement

A file used by Microsoft Systems Management Server to [deploy](#) software by deploying the information stored in a [package](#).

command line

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

component

See “feature.”

deployment

The systematic and strategic distribution of software to a [network](#).

feature

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

Globally Unique Identifier (GUID)

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

Group Policy object

An object that defines the common desktop and [network](#) configurations used on a Windows-based [workstation](#). It resides in a central network location. Each Windows-based workstation uses Group Policy objects to automatically update or modify local [registry](#) settings when users log in to the network.

image

See “[server image](#).”

key

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

license

The permission to install a purchased application to one [workstation](#).

Microsoft patch (MSP) file

A file used to update, or “patch,” the software.

Microsoft transformation (MST) file

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

Microsoft Windows Installer (MSI) file

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

MSI file

See “[Microsoft Windows Installer \(MSI\) file](#).”

MSI table

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

MSP file

See “[Microsoft patch \(MSP\) file](#).”

MST file

See “[Microsoft transformation \(MST\) file](#).”

network

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

network administrator

A person who specializes in running a [network](#) and [deploying](#) software to it.

original equipment manufacturer (OEM)

Typically, a company that bundles the software of another company with its products. The OEM editions of a software product typically include fewer features than their non-OEM editions.

package

A file used by Microsoft Systems Management Server to store the information necessary to [deploy](#) software. Packages, also called “package definition files” or “SMS files,” are deployed by using [advertisements](#).

package definition (SMS) file

See “[package](#).”

parameter

A [command line](#) element that can be invoked to refine the results of a [switch](#).

patch

See “[Microsoft patch \(MSP\) file](#).”

public property

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

pull installation

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

push installation

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

push technology

A third-party tool that is used to initiate a [push installation](#).

Readme file

An installation file that contains important product information.

registry

The Windows repository for application settings. A registry stores information in [keys](#).

server

The [network](#) computer on which you create [images](#) of the software you want to [deploy](#) to the [workstations](#), and from which you manage the shared resources of the network.

server image

A set of uncompressed application files (created from a set of compressed files on the installation disc) used to [deploy](#) the software to the [workstations](#).

service pack

Typically, a set of [Microsoft patch \(MSP\) files](#) used to make a major update to the software.

setup

The installation wizard initiated by the [Setup.exe](#) file, which can be used to create a [server image](#) of the software, prepare [workstations](#) for installation, [deploy](#) the software to a [network](#), and (perhaps) maintain the software.

silent installation

A type of [push installation](#) in which no user interface is shown on the workstations.

SMS file

See “[package](#).”

switch

A [command line](#) element that can be used to customize the installation scenario (for example, how much of the user interface is visible or whether a log file is created).

system policy

See “[Group Policy object](#).”

transform

See “[Microsoft transformation \(MST\) file](#).”

transformation file

See “[Microsoft transformation \(MST\) file](#).”

value

A specification for a setting, such as for a [registry key](#) or a [public property](#).

workstation

A computer in the [network](#) from which a user works.

Index

A

- administration server
 - See* server
- administrator images
 - See* server images
- advertisements, creating
 - in Microsoft Systems Management Server 34
- applications
 - included with product 10
- automating with command lines 23
 - removal of software 42
 - repair of software 37
 - updates to software 28

C

- CD content 10
- command lines
 - applying patches with 39
 - assembling 23
 - automating tasks with 23
 - choosing executable files for 24
 - installing with 23
 - public properties for 45
 - removing software with 42
 - repairing software with 37
 - running 29
 - switches for 44
- components
 - See* features
- contents of product 10
- customer information, specifying 27
- customizing
 - MSI (Microsoft Windows Installer) files 13

D

- deploying software
 - with command-line switches 24
 - frequently asked questions about 48
 - with Group Policy objects 12
 - with IntelliMirror 34
 - Mac OS requirements for 48
 - with Microsoft Systems Management Server 32
 - to network 6
 - with Novell ZENworks Desktop Management 34
 - overview of process 5
 - after patching 39
 - preparing for process 8
 - quick-reference guide for 43
 - with single registration 49
 - Windows Vista requirements for 48
 - to workstations 7
- destination of installation files 28

E

- executable files
 - required for installation 13
 - specifying for command lines 24

F

- finalizing server images 21

G

- Group Policy objects
 - security rights required 12

I

- images, server
 - See* server images
- installation files
 - compatible with setup 14
 - required 13

installation logs	25	N	
installations		network	5
maintaining	36	deploying software to	6
patching	39	managing	6
patching silently	40	verifying privileges to access	21
pulling to workstations	30	network administrators	
pushing to workstations	32	<i>See</i> administrators	
removing	41	Novell ZENworks Desktop Management	
repairing	36	deploying software with	34
silent	24	O	
troubleshooting	16	operating systems	
types of	18	supported on server	18
updating	38	supported on workstations	11
IntelliMirror		P	
deploying software with	34	package definition (SMS) files	14
L		creating packages with	33
logs, installation	25	packages, creating	
M		with Microsoft Systems Management Server	33
Mac OS	48	with Novell ZENworks Desktop Management	34
maintaining software	36	patches	
overview of process	8	applying	39
Microsoft patch (MSP) files		locating available	38
applying	39	updating with	38
locating available	38	updating with, overview of process	16
updating with	38	patching	
Microsoft Systems Management Server		server images	39
creating advertisements in	34	server images, silently	40
deploying software with	32	workstations	39
packages, creating	33	workstations, silently	40
Microsoft transformation (MST) files	15	preparing for	
specifying in command lines	27	deployment	8
Microsoft Windows Installer (MSI) files		deployment, specific guidelines	19
customizing	13	image-creation process	18
required for installation	13	pull installation	30
MSI files		privileges, network-access	21
<i>See</i> Microsoft Windows Installer (MSI) files		Windows Vista	48
MSP files		properties, public	
<i>See</i> Microsoft patch (MSP) files		<i>See</i> public properties	
MST files		public properties	
<i>See</i> Microsoft transformation (MST) files		list of available	45
		refining installation with	26

pull installations	30	server images	
overview of process	7	creating	18
preparing for	30	creating multiple	19
procedure for	31	creating, overview of process	6
push installations	32	creating, procedure for	19
with IntelliMirror	34	finalizing	21
with Microsoft Systems Management Server	32	patched, deploying to workstations	39
with Novell ZENworks Desktop Management	34	patching	39
overview of process	7	patching silently	40
push technologies	32	preparing for creation	18
		removing	41
Q		service packs	38
quick-reference topics	43	settings, registry	
command-line switches	44	<i>See</i> registry settings	
deployment process	43	setup files	
public properties	45	compatible	14
		required	13
R		Setup.exe file	13
Readme file	11	building command lines with	24
rebooting after installation	28	creating server image with	19
registration	16	repairing software automatically with	37
deployment with single	49	Setup.msi file	13
registry settings		customizing	13
editing	21	Setup.xml file	14
removing software	41	silent installations	24
automatically	42	<i>See also</i> push installations	
manually	41	SMS files	
repairing software	36	<i>See</i> package definition (SMS) files	
automatically	37	specifications of software	10
manually	36	switches	
run-from-network installations	50	defining deployment with	24
running command lines	29	list of available	44
		system policies	
S		<i>See</i> Group Policy objects	
security rights	11	system requirements	11
server			
deployment to workstations from	7	T	
operating systems supported	18	transformation files	
security settings required	21	<i>See</i> MST (Microsoft transformation) files	
		transforms	
		<i>See</i> MST (Microsoft transformation) files	
		troubleshooting software	16

U

- updating software 38
 - allowing for 28
 - overview of process 16
- user interface, controlling visibility of 24

V

- visibility of user interface 24

W

- Windows Vista 48
- workstation installations
 - See* installations
- workstations
 - deploying patched server images to 39
 - deploying software from server to 7
 - specifying destination of installation files 28

X

- XML files
 - setup-related 14

Z

- ZAP files 34
- ZENworks Desktop Management 34

Copyright © 2009 Corel Corporation. All rights reserved.

Corel® Painter™ 11 Deployment Guide

Protected by U.S. Patents 5,347,620; 5,767,860; Patents Pending.

Product specifications, pricing, packaging, technical support and information (“specifications”) refer to the retail English version only. The specifications for all other versions (including other language versions) may vary.

INFORMATION IS PROVIDED BY COREL ON AN “AS IS” BASIS, WITHOUT ANY OTHER WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, SATISFACTORY QUALITY, MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR THOSE ARISING BY LAW, STATUTE, USAGE OF TRADE, COURSE OF DEALING OR OTHERWISE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE RESULTS OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED OR ITS USE IS ASSUMED BY YOU. COREL SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY TO YOU OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FOR ANY INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES WHATSOEVER, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, LOSS OF REVENUE OR PROFIT, LOST OR DAMAGED DATA OR OTHER COMMERCIAL OR ECONOMIC LOSS, EVEN IF COREL HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES, OR THEY ARE FORESEEABLE. COREL IS ALSO NOT LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIMS MADE BY ANY THIRD PARTY. COREL’S MAXIMUM AGGREGATE LIABILITY TO YOU SHALL NOT EXCEED THE COSTS PAID BY YOU TO PURCHASE THE MATERIALS. SOME STATES/COUNTRIES DO NOT ALLOW EXCLUSIONS OR LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES, SO THE ABOVE LIMITATIONS MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU.

Corel, the Corel logo, CorelDRAW, Corel Support Services, Knowledge Base, Natural-Media, Paint Shop Pro, Painter, Video Studio, WinDVD, WinZip, and WordPerfect are trademarks or registered trademarks of Corel Corporation and/or its subsidiaries in Canada, the U.S., and/or other countries.

Active Directory, IntelliMirror, Internet Explorer, Microsoft, Windows, MSDN, Windows Server, and Windows Vista are either registered trademarks or trademarks of Microsoft Corporation in the United States and/or other countries. AdminStudio is a trademark and/or a registered trademark of Acresto Software Inc. and/or InstallShield Co. Inc. Mac OS, Macintosh, Power Mac, and Safari are trademarks of Apple Inc., registered in the U.S. and other countries. Novell and ZENworks are registered trademarks of Novell, Inc., in the United States and other countries. Pentium is a trademark of Intel Corporation in the U.S. and other countries. Other product, font, and company names and logos may be trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective companies.

013039