

**ADOBE® CREATIVE SUITE® 4**

**ENTERPRISE  
DEPLOYMENT GUIDE**



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## Adobe® Creative Suite® 4 Enterprise Deployment Guide

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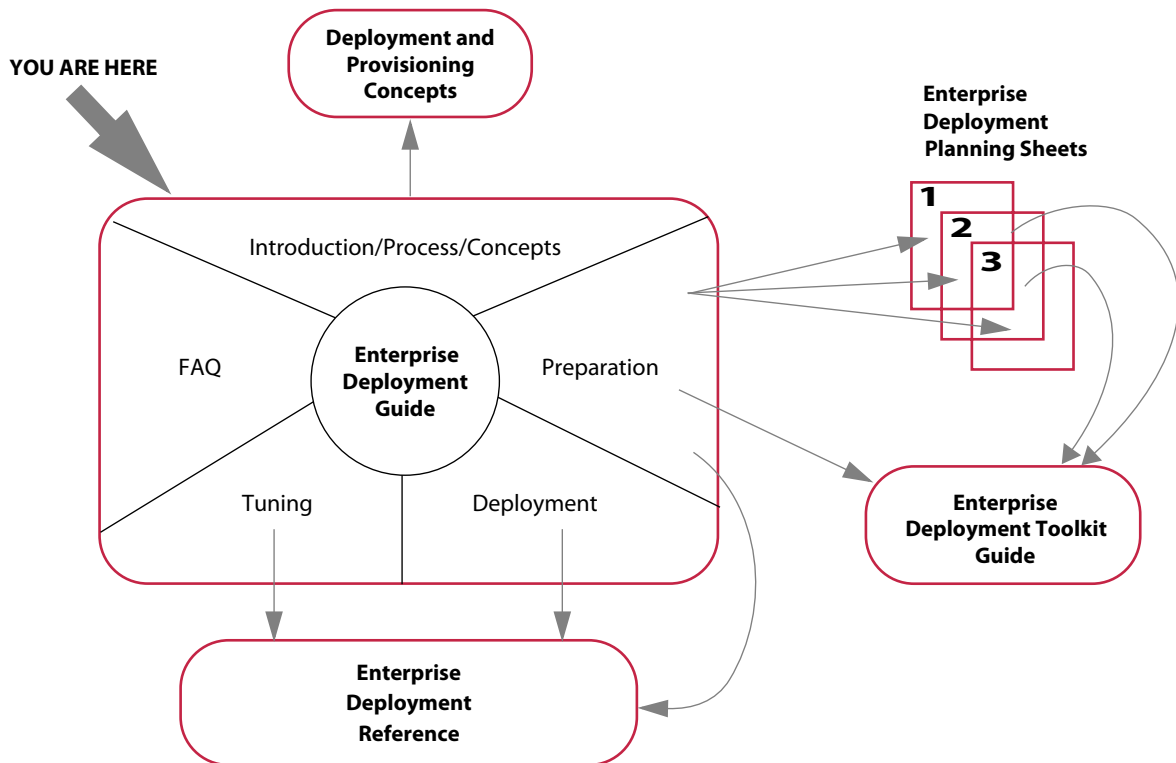
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# Introduction

This document is the central document in a set that provides you with the information you need to deploy Adobe® Creative Suite® products in an enterprise environment. The following figure shows the entire document set and how the documents are related.



- ▶ *Deployment and Provisioning Concepts* — This document defines Adobe product and enterprise deployment process terms used throughout the document set.

**NOTE:** You should read the Concepts document first, before attempting to use the other documents in the set.

- ▶ *Enterprise Deployment Guide* — This is the document you are reading. It identifies the main characteristics of and assumptions about enterprise deployment and gives you the information you need to deploy Adobe Creative Suite products using Adobe deployment packages. It explains how you can use ARD and SMS to deploy Adobe deployment packages. It tells you how to set configuration options after an install.
- ▶ *Enterprise Deployment Toolkit Guide* — This document tells you how to use the Adobe deployment toolkit to create deployment packages that enable you to easily do enterprise installs of Creative Suite®4 products.
- ▶ *Enterprise Deployment Reference* — This document contains detailed information about the components that make up a Creative Suite product. Future versions may add information about the structure and operation of Adobe packages, details of how the Adobe install program, Setup, works, and guidance on how to do an enterprise install without an Adobe package.

- ▶ *Enterprise Deployment Planning Sheets* — A collection of planning worksheets you can use to plan, record, and communicate your deployment decisions.

## Enterprise Deployment Description & Assumptions

While enterprise situations vary widely in the number of machines involved, how those machine are connected and configured, how they are managed and accessed, and what their deployment framework is, there are some fundamental characteristics they have in common. The information in this document set assumes the following common characteristics:

1. *User Groups* — A given customer has more than one group of users. Each group uses a different set of software applications to accomplish their jobs. Someone in the company determines which users belong to which groups, and what applications each group needs.
2. *Software Purchases* — Someone in the company decides which products to buy to optimize product coverage across all groups and minimize cost to the company. Adobe Creative Suite products come in two forms: point products and suite products. This person decides which type of product to buy and how many seats of each are needed. All products are purchased with a volume license. Volume licenses for Adobe products are available directly from Adobe or from a reseller; serial numbers are downloaded from the Adobe licensing web site.
3. *Communication* — The people who identify the user groups and make the software purchasing decisions convey this information to the system administrators who install the software.
4. *System Administrator Responsibilities* — An administrator's job is to take the install media for software purchased by the company and put the correct set of applications on each user's machine. In order to do this, he must have the serial number for each product.

In order for the administrator to do his job, he must know what user groups have been identified, which computers belong to each group, who is in each group, which set of applications each user group needs, and how many copies of which products the company has purchased. Based on this, he decides which serial number to use when installing an application for a user group.

5. *Media Type* — CS4 products come in two forms: product media (DVDs) and product ESDs (electronic software distribution). Product ESDs are the preferred form for use in enterprise deployments.
6. *Configuration* — In almost all cases, a network is needed to perform part or all of the deployment.

## Advantages of Adobe Deployment Packages

Using deployment packages created with the Adobe CS4 deployment toolkit to install CS4 products gives you a number of advantages:

1. *Deployment packages enable enterprise installs* — An enterprise install is a silent, customized install.

A silent install requires no input from end users on the systems on which it is executed. This means that all choices affecting what is installed and how it is installed are made before the install is performed. These choices are stored in the package.

When creating a deployment package, you choose the applications and components you wish to install from the product you are packaging. When packaging products on Windows® that include Adobe® Photoshop®, you can also include the 64-bit version of Photoshop® and some related components that can be installed on 64-bit machines.

You can also easily choose install options that may not be available when you use the Adobe install program directly, or that would be available in silent install mode only with hand editing and placing configuration files on the systems where the install program runs. For example, you can choose package options that affect the behavior of the install program and the package program when they run. You can direct the install program to ignore conflicting processes. You can direct the package program to remove the product install folder from the system after a successful install, recovering disk space on the target machines as part of the package action. You can also choose options that affect the behavior of the installed applications, such as suppressing the display of the EULA, registration prompts, and automatic updating activity.

2. *Package creation is easy with the CS4 deployment toolkit* — The toolkit has an easy-to-use GUI that makes it simple to create a deployment package that can both install and uninstall the applications you specify. It offers great advantages over assembling a package manually by using Setup in record mode and preparing and creating a number of XML files by hand.
3. *Your product serial number is verified before installation* — The toolkit prompts you for the serial number of your product, and verifies that the number you enter is a valid volume licensing serial number. If it is not, the toolkit indicates that there is a problem and allows you to enter a different number. You cannot proceed with package creation until you provide a valid number. So you are assured that the install that takes place when this package is executed will not fail because of serial number problems, and that the install program will never prompt the end user on a target system to supply a serial number during the install.
4. *The system requirements for the CS4 deployment toolkit are modest* — While the Adobe install program, Setup, can be run in a mode which just records the applications you choose without actually installing them, it requires the system on which it runs to meet the system requirements of the applications you choose to include in this process. The toolkit does not impose this restriction; therefore, it can be run on systems with more modest capacities.
5. There is a table in the *Enterprise Deployment Toolkit Guide* which lists the system requirements necessary to run the CS4 deployment toolkit.

**NOTE:** The deployment toolkit does not perform an install; it just creates a deployment package that records the install decisions you make ahead of time. The actual install is performed by the Adobe install program, Setup, located in the product install folder associated with the package. Setup is invoked by a program in the package that uses the configuration information in the package to create necessary configuration files for Setup and invokes Setup with appropriate command line arguments to ensure a silent install.

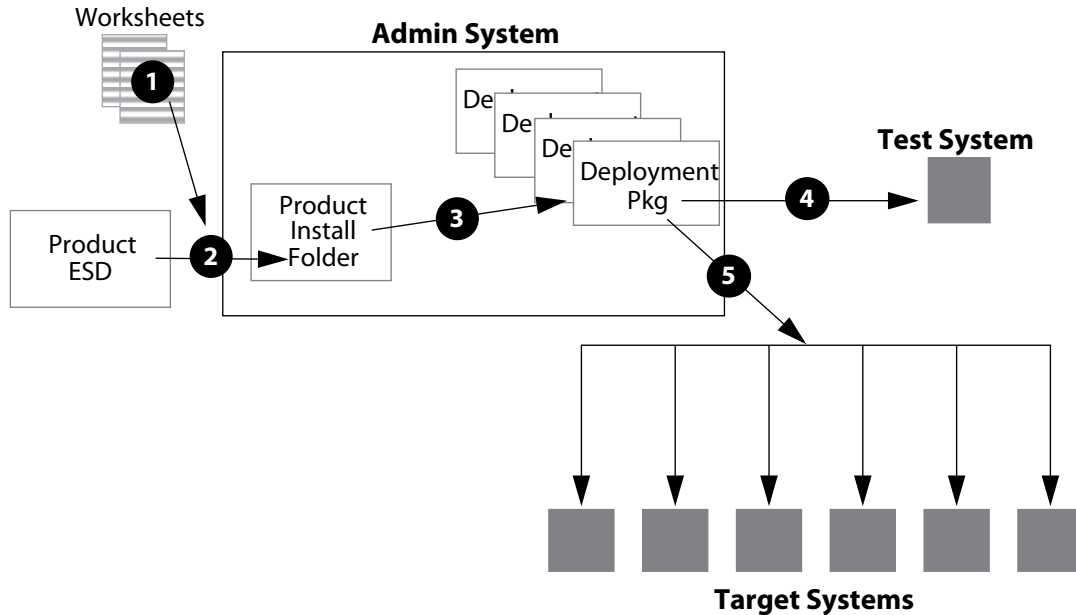
## Adobe Package Limitations

There are a few things that Adobe deployment packages cannot do:

- ▶ They do not support snapshot installations.
- ▶ They cannot be used to deploy system or application configuration information other than what is explicitly described in this document. In particular, you cannot use one to deploy application-specific preference settings. The CS4 applications do not implement application preferences in a consistent manner across applications, nor do the implementations conform to existing platform standards.

# The Enterprise Deployment Process

The following figure shows a simplified view of the process for deploying Adobe Creative Suite 4 software, using Adobe deployment packages:



1. *Planning* — There are decisions to make before you create deployment packages and distribute them. The planning sheets, along with the information in this document and in the *Enterprise Deployment Toolkit Guide*, will help you get everything ready to go. The planning step affects all the other steps.
2. *Downloading the product ESD* — The specific manner in which this occurs differs on Mac and Windows®, but the net affect is the same; when you are done, you have a product install folder on your admin system or staging area that contains the product install program and everything it needs to install the product. You decide where to put this folder during the planning process.
3. *Creating deployment packages* — Once the product install folder is on or available from your admin system, you can create the Adobe deployment package or packages necessary to install that product. The *Enterprise Deployment Toolkit Guide* contains detailed instructions on how to create deployment packages.
4. *Testing the packages* — Once the packages are created, you should test them on a test system to make sure everything executes without error. This test setup should mirror the one you use to deploy the packages to your target systems. This document contains the necessary information to do this step.
5. *Deploying the packages* — You can use a third party tool such as ARD or SMS (SCCM) to deploy your packages if you so choose; Adobe has tested these tools with Adobe deployment packages. Other such tools may also be reasonably expected to work, although Adobe has not tested them.

**WARNING for Windows:** The packages created by the CS4 Deployment Toolkit silently use the Adobe installer subsystem, which in turn uses the native Windows installer, MSI. Therefore, you cannot wrap an Adobe install package inside of a Windows package for use with MSI because Windows prohibits such a recursive use of MSI.

Chapter 1 in this document covers step 1.

Chapter 2 in this document covers steps 2,3, and 4.

You will also need the *Enterprise Deployment Toolkit Guide* for step 3.

Chapters 3, 4, and 5 cover step 5.



## CS4 Deployment Packages

An Adobe CS4 deployment package is an encapsulation of an invocation of a CS4 product install program which could be done by hand in a laborious and error-prone process. It provides an automated way of invoking a CS4 install program to perform an enterprise install – a silent, customized install. Each package can install just one CS4 product.

You create packages with the CS4 deployment toolkit. When creating a package, one of the first things you do is point the toolkit at the product install folder for the product you are packaging. The toolkit scans this folder and presents you with a list of applications and components that can be installed, from which you make your choices. You can also set a number of options that affect the behavior of the install program and of the installed applications. All of these choices are recorded in the package.

When you save a newly created package, what you have is a folder containing four things:

- ▶ Two executable programs — AdobeUberInstaller and AdobeUberUninstaller;
- ▶ Two configuration files — AdobeUberInstaller.xml and AdobeUberUninstaller.xml.

The executables do what their names suggest: they install and uninstall a particular Adobe product. The executables are called the *Uber programs*; the XML files are called the *package files*. When you execute a package, you invoke one of the Uber programs. The Uber program in turn invoke the Adobe install program, Setup.

Deployment packages are always executed on the target systems. “Executing a package” means invoking one of the Uber programs. When the AdobeUberInstaller program is invoked:

- ▶ It uses the information in the AdobeUberInstaller.xml file to construct files that Setup uses when it runs;
- ▶ It adds or modifies system configuration files that Setup uses when it runs;
- ▶ It invokes Setup with appropriate command line arguments so that the install happens as you configured it in your package.
- ▶ When Setup completes, AdobeUberInstaller cleans up after it, removes the product install folder from the target systems if so specified in the package, and terminates.

# 1 Planning for Deployment

Before you use the Adobe® Creative Suite®4 enterprise deployment toolkit to make packages, you need to do a good deal of thinking and planning. This section gives you all the information you need to do that planning. The *Enterprise Deployment Toolkit Guide* helps you through the process of creating packages with the toolkit. You then come back to this document to do the final step of deployment — getting the packages you have created, and their associated product install folders, into the right places so the target systems can invoke the package and install the product.

There are several steps to your planning process:

1. Identifying your user groups and their application needs.
2. Identifying the packages you need to create to install those applications for those users.
3. Deciding how you will deploy the packages. There are six basic deployment configurations from which you can choose.
4. Specifying the packages themselves before you create them.

Steps 3 and 4 are somewhat interrelated; you may find yourself doing them in tandem.

The four sections in this chapter each address one of these planning steps.

## Identifying User Groups & Their Needs

You will need one or more deployment packages for every unique user group in your enterprise. Your first planning step is to identify each user group that needs a particular application or set of applications to do their job. If you or someone else at your company has already purchased the Creative Suite®4 products, this step has undoubtedly already been done, but it may or may not be written down in a form useful to you at this stage in planning.

Use *Enterprise Deployment Planning Sheet #1: User Groups & Packages for CS4 Products* for this step. You will continue to use this planning sheet in the second planning step.

**NOTE:** Use a pencil to fill in this planning sheet, as some iterative planning will be taking place on it, and you may need to erase some things.

At this point, you want to fill out the first four columns:

- ▶ **GROUP NAME:** Identify each user group for which you have purchased (or will purchase) CS4 software. The labels you choose to identify your user groups are for your own use only; they are not included anywhere in the deployment package, so there are no restrictions on how you name them.
- ▶ **PRIMARY APPLICATIONS NEEDED:** For each user group, write down the list of CS4 applications people in that group need to do their jobs. The primary applications are listed in the first column of the application/suite matrix on [page 11](#).
- ▶ **PLATFORMS:** Circle, underline, or otherwise highlight the platform(s) the users in the group work on.
- ▶ **PRODUCT:** List here the CS4 product(s) that have been purchased (or will be purchased) that provide the applications you have listed. This list will consist of point product and/or suite product names. Do not

distinguish between Mac and Windows® versions when you list the product names here. You will do that in a later step.

An example planning sheet is shown below.

PLANNING SHEET #1: USER GROUPS & PACKAGES FOR CS4 PRODUCTS					
GROUP NAME	PRIMARY APPLICATIONS NEEDED	PLATFORMS	PRODUCT(S)	PACKAGE COUNT	PACKAGE NAME(S)
Writers	Adobe InDesign, Adobe InCopy	Mac <u>Win</u>	Design Premium InCopy		
Photographers	Adobe Photoshop	<u>Mac</u> <u>Win</u>	Design Premium		
Layout Folks	Photoshop, Adobe Illustrator, InDesign	Mac <u>Win</u>	Design Premium		
Web Makers	Adobe Dreamweaver, Adobe Flash, Adobe Fireworks	<u>Mac</u> <u>Win</u>	Design Premium		

You may find the following table useful in filling out these four columns. It shows the six CS4 suite products along the top, with the CS4 point products down the left side. Dots in the body of the table show which point product primary applications are included in which suite. If a user group needs every application in a particular suite, you can just write "All of <suite-name>" in the APPLICATIONS NEEDED column on the planning sheet.

	Design Standard CS4	Design Premium CS4	Web Standard CS4	Web Premium CS4	Master Collection CS4	Production Premium CS4
Acrobat® 9 Pro	●	●		●	●	
Adobe® After Effects® CS4					●	●
Adobe® Contribute® CS4			●	●	●	
Adobe® Dreamweaver® CS4		●	●	●	●	
Adobe® Encore® CS4					●	●
Adobe® Fireworks® CS4		●	●	●	●	
Adobe® Flash® Professional CS4		●	●	●	●	●
Adobe® Illustrator® CS4	●	●		●	●	●
Adobe® InCopy® CS4						
Adobe® InDesign® CS4	●	●			●	
Adobe® OnLocation® CS4					●	●
Adobe® Photoshop® CS4	●					
Photoshop Extended CS4		●		●	●	●
Adobe® Premiere® Pro CS4					●	●
Adobe® Soundbooth® CS4				●	●	●

**NOTE:** The display name for Photoshop in the toolkit is always just "Photoshop". It is understood that the extended version of Photoshop exists in all versions of Creative Suite except for Design Standard CS4.

## Making Your Package List

After you have a complete list of user groups and the applications each one needs to do their jobs, you are ready to determine how many packages you need to deploy those applications for those users. In order to determine your package count and what each one should contain, you need to understand a few concepts about Adobe product and package design.

### How Products Correlate to Packages

In order to determine how many deployment packages you need to create, and what each package deploys, you need to understand the relationship between a CS4 product and a package. When you purchase a CS4 product, you get the product either on DVDs (product media) or via an electronic download (product ESD). The product ESD is highly recommended for enterprise deployment. However, the *Enterprise Deployment Toolkit Guide* does contain instructions for those who use product media instead.

There is a one-to-one correspondence between a deployment package and a CS4 product. A package is designed to package a single product install folder, which includes the install program, Setup, and all the application and component code, configuration information, and all the other information it needs to install the product. Additionally, each product comes with a single serial number; as an install program can take only one serial number, a package can deploy only a single product.

As a result of this one-to-one relationship, a deployment package has a link to one and only one product install folder. You cannot create a single package that includes multiple CS4 products. For example, you can buy Photoshop CS4 and Illustrator CS4 separately as point products, but you cannot create one deployment package to install both of them; you must create one package to install Photoshop and a different package to install Illustrator. If you purchase InCopy CS4, you must make a package to install just InCopy. In fact, this is the only way to package InCopy CS4 because it is not included in any of the suite products.

A package can install multiple applications only if all of those applications are installed from a suite product. So, you can install both Photoshop and Illustrator from a single package only if you have purchased a suite product that contains both of those applications.

You can create multiple deployment packages from a single CS4 product. For a suite product, different packages can deploy different subsets of the applications included in the suite. You can even create multiple packages that deploy the same single application, with different install options and application options. However, all of the packages created from a given product are all deployed using the same serial number and the same product install folder.

### Identifying the Package You Need

Now that you have a user group/applications list and understand the restrictions on a given package, you are ready to identify all the packages you need to create. Continue working on planning sheet #1 that you started in the previous section.

1. For every row that specifies multiple products, add more rows so that each resulting row specifies only one product.
  - ▷ For each row that lists more than one product in the PRODUCT(S) column, you need to make one or more extra rows for that groups. If there are two products listed, you need one extra row; if there are three products listed, you need two extra rows, etc. To split up your single row most efficiently, identify the product with the smallest subset of applications (for instance, a point product, or a suite product with only one or two applications from it) and move that product and

its corresponding applications from the original row to a new one. Then erase that product name and those applications from the original row.

- ▷ For each new row you add, enter the same user group name and the same platform choices from the original row.

At this point, our example worksheet would look like this:

PLANNING SHEET #1: USER GROUPS & PACKAGES FOR CS4 PRODUCTS					
GROUP NAME	PRIMARY APPLICATIONS NEEDED	PLATFORMS	PRODUCT(S)	PACKAGE COUNT	PACKAGE NAME(S)
Writers	InDesign	Mac <u>Win</u>	Design Premium		
Photographers	Photoshop	<u>Mac</u> <u>Win</u>	Design Premium		
Layout Folks	Photoshop, Illustrator, InDesign	Mac <u>Win</u>	Design Premium		
Web Makers	Dreamweaver, Flash, Fireworks	<u>Mac</u> <u>Win</u>	Design Premium		
Writers	InCopy	Mac <u>Win</u>	InCopy		

2. Calculate your package count.

For each row on your planning sheet, look in the PLATFORMS column. If you have chosen only one platform (double underlined in example above), your package count is 1. If you have chosen both platforms, your package count is 2. Record these numbers in the PACKAGE COUNT column.

3. Name each package.

You are now ready to name your packages. Choose a brief but descriptive name for each package on your list. If you have Mac and Windows versions of the same package, you may want to choose a common package name and append "Win" or "Mac" to the name. Whatever name you choose, it should allow you to easily identify that package with its intended user group and usage.

**NOTE:** Since this package name is used to name the folder on your system that will contain the package files, the same operating system constraints that apply to folder names also apply to the package names you choose.

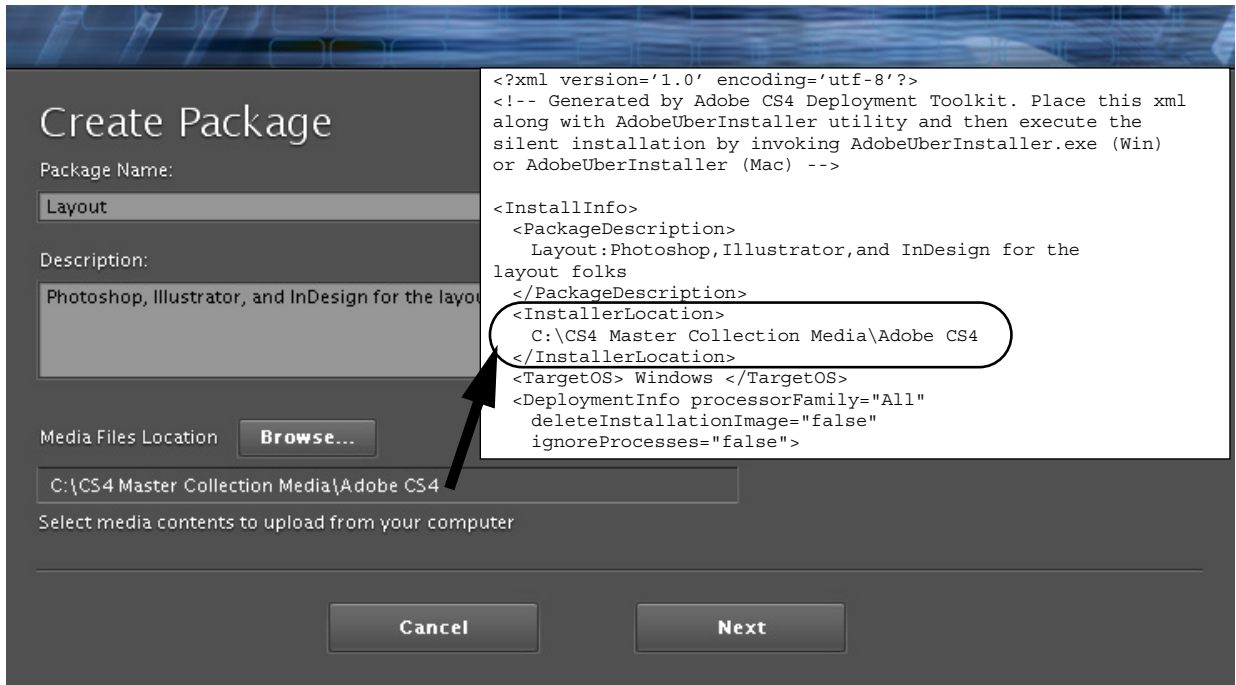
At this point, our example worksheet would look like this:

PLANNING SHEET #1: USER GROUPS & PACKAGES FOR CS4 PRODUCTS					
GROUP NAME	PRIMARY APPLICATIONS NEEDED	PLATFORMS	PRODUCT(S)	PACKAGE COUNT	PACKAGE NAME(S)
Writers	InDesign	Mac <u>Win</u>	Design Premium	1	InDesignOnly
Photographers	Photoshop	<u>Mac</u> <u>Win</u>	Design Premium	2	PhotoMac PhotoWin
Layout Folks	Photoshop, Illustrator, InDesign	Mac <u>Win</u>	Design Premium	1	Layout
Web Makers	Dreamweaver, Flash, Fireworks	<u>Mac</u> <u>Win</u>	Design Premium	2	WebMac WebWin
Writers	InCopy	Mac <u>Win</u>	InCopy	1	InCopyOnly

# Choosing a Deployment Configuration

As has already been explained, a deployment package is always associated with one product, and therefore with one product install folder. The connection between the package and the product install folder is set during package creation, when the toolkit asks for you for a Media Files Location. Because the toolkit forces you to browse for this location, the resulting path is always an absolute path and can point either to a file on the local system or on a mounted drive.

When you save the package, this path is preserved in the package’s two package files as the value of the `InstallerLocation` element. The screen shot below shows the toolkit running on a Windows system, and shows where the Media Files Location you specify in the toolkit is saved in the package files.



If you deploy the package as created, the Uber programs use this path to locate the product install folder during deployment. Given your enterprise system configuration and the way in which you plan to deploy the package, this path may not be optimal or even possible. If the original path won't do for your situation, you can provide a different path either by editing the path in the package files before deployment or by providing a path as a command line argument to the Uber program when you invoke it.

In order to determine what your deployment path needs to be, you must identify your *deployment configuration* — the physical and logical relationship between the package and the product install folder at the time the package is executed.

At this point, it might be useful to look at *Enterprise Deployment Planning Sheet #3 : CS4 Deployment Configurations* while you read the rest of this section, as the planning sheet summarizes the configuration descriptions which follow. When you are finished reading about the configuration options, you should fill out a planning sheet #3 for each package you are going to deploy.

In order to determine which configuration option best meets your needs, you need to answer several questions:

1. *Will you distribute and place the package and the product install folder together or independently?*  
By together, we mean that the package and product install folder are on the same disk drive or volume on a computer, or on the same portable disk medium, such as a DVD, flash drive, or movable disk.

An answer of “together” leads to three very similar configuration choices (TT, TM, and TS in the following figure).

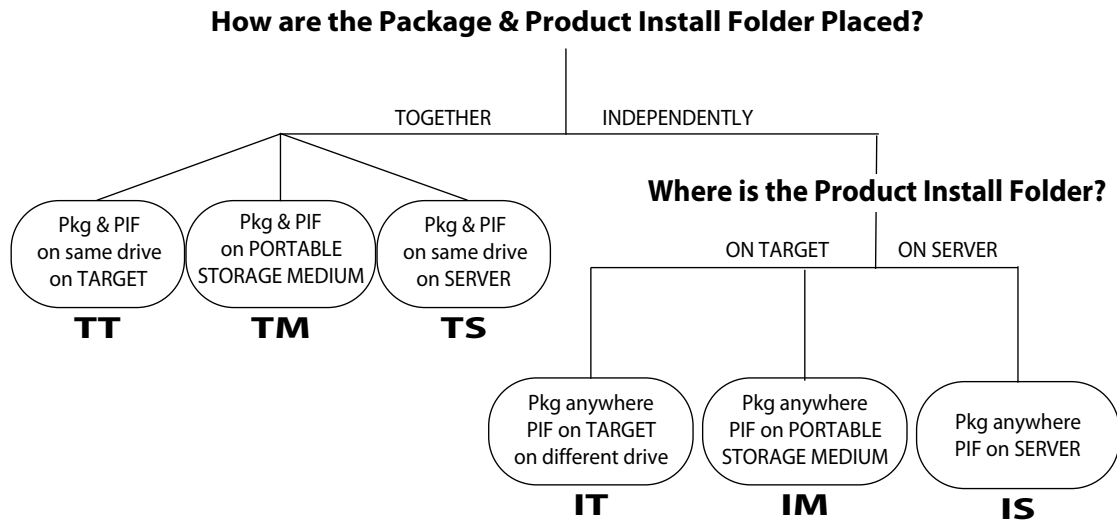
An answer of “independently” leads to a second question.

2. *Will you physically place the product install folder on each target or on one or more servers?*  
Your choice is influenced by the disk capacity of the target machines to which you will deploy the package as well as by your network bandwidth.

An answer of “on the targets” leads to two similar configurations (IT and IM in the following figure).

An answer of “on servers” leads to a sixth configuration (IS in the following figure).

These six basic deployment configurations are shown below. In this picture the term “package” is abbreviated to ‘Pkg’ and the term “product install folder” is abbreviated to “PIF”.



As already explained, the path from a newly created package to its product install folder is always an absolute path. Some of the above configurations either preclude the use of an absolute path or make some other path type more desirable. For configurations TT, TM, and TS, the only sensible choice is a relative path from the package to the product install folder. Configurations IT, IM, and IS require an absolute path. Certain instances of configuration IS may require an explicit network path.

These path forms are defined in Table 1. Table 2 lists the valid path form(s) for each deployment configuration. The rest of this section contains a detailed description of each configuration.

**Table 1: Path Forms for the Package-to-Product Install Folder Link**

<p><b>Relative Path</b></p> <p>Relative paths are used to locate the product install folder relative to the location of the package that references it, i.e. relative to the current working directory of the Uber program when it runs. Relative paths are recommended in cases where the package and the product install folder are located together on the same drive or volume on a system or on the same movable storage medium.</p> <hr/> <p>A relative path on Windows contains a path component that does not begin with either a slash or backslash (/ or \).                  A relative path on the Mac is any path that does not start with a slash(/).</p> <p>    .. \Mystery Files\Follow Me                  Mystery Files/Follow Me</p>	
<p><b>Absolute Path</b></p> <p>Absolute paths are used to locate the product install folder relative to the target machine, independent of where the package is located. An absolute path can resolve to either a local directory or a network location.</p> <p>You cannot determine for certain whether an absolute path is a local path or a network path just by looking at it, although you can in some instances make an educated guess. For example, on the Mac, network mounts are often made under the /Volumes folder. On Windows, network mounts are often done on drive letters near the end of the alphabet.</p> <hr/> <p>An absolute path on Windows begins with a drive letter and colon followed by a slash or backslash (/ or \).                  For example:                  H: \CS4_Apps\PIFs\WebPremium</p> <p>An absolute path on the Mac begins with a single slash (/). For example:                  /CS4_Apps/PIFs/WebPremium</p>	
<p><b>Explicit Network Path</b></p> <p>An explicit network path denotes a specific server, a mountable volume on that server, and optionally a path on that volume. Explicit network paths are useful when the product install folder is remote to the target, especially when it cannot be mounted on the target before deployment.</p> <hr/> <p>Explicit network paths are easily recognizable. On Windows, you must use UNC (Universal Naming Convention) paths, which begin with two backslashes (\\) or two quoted slashes ("//") and whose first path element is the name of a server.                  For example:                  \\fileserver.company.com\transfer\CS4-Apps\PIFs\WebPremium</p> <p>On Mac, you must use AFP (Apple Filing Protocol) paths of the form <code>afp://server-name/volume-name/path</code>.                  For example:                  afp://fileserver.company.com/transfer/CS4-Apps/PIFs/WebPremium</p>	

**Table 2: Path Forms Required for Deployment Configurations**

Config	Package	Product Install Folder	Path Type
TT	Together on same drive on TARGET		Relative
TM	Together on PHYSICAL MEDIUM mounted on target		Relative
TS	Together on same drive on SERVER		Relative
IT	ANYWHERE	On different drive on TARGET	Absolute local
IM	ANYWHERE	On PHYSICAL MEDIUM mounted on target	Absolute local
IS	ANYWHERE	On SERVER, mounted on target before deployment On SERVER, mounted on target during deployment	Absolute network Explicit Network



## Configuration TT — Together on Target

In this configuration, the package and the product install folder are placed together on the same drive on all targets. This configuration enables a local install and requires editing of the package files.

**USES**

This configuration is useful if you want to avoid a network install, your targets have enough disk space to hold the product install folder, and you have a logistically feasible way of copying the product install folder to all of the target machines.

**NEEDS**

Both the package and the entire product install folder must fit on a single drive on the target. For some point products, the product install folder may be relatively small; for the suite products, especially the Master Collection, it is quite large.

The Delete Installer option in the package can be set to "true", so that the product install folder is automatically removed after the install has successfully completed. However, if the install fails for any reason, the product install folder is not removed, even if this option is set to "true".

**PATH FORM**

Use a relative path from package to product install folder.

The package and product install folder must be placed on the same drive. Be sure to place them in the proper relative locations so that the path will resolve correctly when the package is deployed. Examples of a few obvious choices are given below. The first two examples assume a product install folder named PIF.

Relationship of Adobe Deployment Package and Product Install Folder	Value of InstallerLocation Element in Package Files
Package folder and product install folder are in same parent folder <i>(common choice when deploying with ARD)</i>	../PIF
Package folder is inside the product install folder <i>(recommended choice when deploying with SMS/SCCM)</i>	../
Package folder contents are placed in the product install folder	./
You have a CS4_Deploy folder containing: == a Packages folder and a PIFS folder == One or more packages in the Packages folder == One or more product install images in the PIFS folder, named by product	../../PIFS/WebPremium

Using a relative path requires you to edit the package files before copying the package to the target machines. See ["Editing Package Files" starting on page 37](#) for details.

## Configuration TM — Together on Storage Medium

In this configuration, the package and the product install folder are placed together on the same movable storage medium, such as a disk, flash drive, or DVD. This configuration enables a local install and requires editing of the package files.

**USES** This configuration is, in effect, a special form of configuration TT, the difference being that the package and product install folder are put on the target not by copying onto a system disk but by physically mounting a transportable storage medium on the system.

This choice is a good one if you have a relatively small number of target systems or if some of your targets are not geographically local. The storage medium can be passed from one target to another. Any user with administrative privileges can mount the storage medium on the target and invoke the Uber program with no input or configuration necessary.

**NEEDS** Both the package and the entire product install folder must fit on a single medium. For some point products, the product install folder may be relatively small; for the suite products, especially the Master Collection, it is quite large.

The storage medium must be mounted on each target system before the package can be executed.

**WARNING:** The Delete Installer option in the package should be set to “false”. Because it is mounted as a peripheral, the product install folder is local and the install program will attempt to remove it if the installation is successful and this option is turned on.

**PATH FORM** Use a relative path from package to product install folder. Be sure to place them in the proper relative locations on the storage medium so that the path will resolve correctly when the package is deployed. See the relative path examples on [page 17](#).

Using a relative path requires you to edit the package files before copying the package to the target machines. See ["Editing Package Files" starting on page 37](#) for details.

## Configuration TS — Together on Server

In this configuration, the package and the product install folder are placed together on the same drive on one or more servers. This configuration enables a network install and requires editing of the package files.

### USES

This configuration is useful for situations in which you want all of your targets to access the package and the product install on from the same server.

This is a good choice if your target machines are widely distributed physically or geographically, or if you have some other reason for preferring a network install. This is the recommended configuration if you plan to deploy the Adobe deployment package using SMS 2003 or SCCM 2007.

One advantage of this configuration is that it makes no reference to the server names, so you can use it whether you have just one server or multiple servers that you use to host your product install folders.

### NEEDS

Both the package and the entire product install folder must fit on a single drive on the server. For some point products, the product install folder may be relatively small; for the suite products, especially the Master Collection, it is quite large.

The network bandwidth between the server and the target must be sufficient to allow an acceptable level of performance for a network install.

Each target must have access to at least one server.

Each target must mount the server volume before the package can be executed.

**WARNING:** The Delete Installer option in the package should be set to “false”.

### PATH FORM

Use a relative path from package to product install folder. You must be sure to copy the package and product install folder into the proper relative locations on the server(s) so that the path will resolve correctly when the package is deployed. See the relative path examples on [page 17](#). For recommendations when deploying with SMS or SCCM, refer to [Chapter 4](#).

Using a relative path requires you to edit the package files before copying the package to the server(s). See ["Editing Package Files" starting on page 37](#) for details.

## Configuration IT — Product Install Folder on Target

In this configuration, the package and the product install folder are both on the target, but may be on different drives. This configuration enables a local install, and may or may not require editing of the package files.

### USES

This configuration is useful if you want to avoid a network install, your targets have enough disk space to hold the product install folder, you have a logistically feasible way of copying the product install folder to all of the target machines, and you don't want to have to edit the package files.

This configuration differs from configuration TT in only one respect: the package and the product install folder may not be on the same drive, so an absolute path between the two is required. Chances are the toolkit is not on the same drive as the product install folder during package creation, so saving the path as an absolute one is a logical thing to do. You can avoid having to edit this absolute path after package creation if you can place the product install folder on the same drive/path both when creating the package on an admin machine and deploying it on the targets.

This is a common configuration for those who use ARD to deploy the package.

### NEEDS

The entire product install folder must fit on a single drive on the target. For some point products, the product install folder may be relatively small; for the suite products, especially the Master Collection, it is quite large.

You must guarantee that the absolute path specified in the package can be duplicated and is adequate to house the product install folder on every target system.

The Delete Installer option in the package can be set to "true", so that the product install folder is automatically removed after the install has successfully completed. However, if the install fails for any reason, the product install folder is not removed, even if this option is set to "true".

### PATH FORM

Use an absolute local path from package to product install folder. If you can place the product install folder in a drive with the same drive letter, or on the desktop, both on the system where you create the package and on all targets when deploying it, you do not need to edit the package files.

## Configuration IM — Product Install Folder on Physical Medium

In this configuration, the package can be anywhere on the target (physically on the target or mounted from a server) and the product install folder is on a single piece of product media. This configuration enables a local install and may or may not require editing of the package files.

**USES** This configuration is useful for installing products whose product media consists of a single DVD. In this case, it is possible to do an enterprise install (customized, silent install) using the product media directly. The deployment package can be placed anywhere on the target (locally or mounted) and accesses the product install folder on the product media inserted into a DVD drive on the target.

**NEEDS** The product media must consist of only one DVD, as the entire product install folder must be on a single medium to ensure a silent install.

You must be able to guarantee that all targets have a DVD drive capable of reading the product media at the same drive letter.

**WARNING:** The Delete Installer option in the package should be set to “false”. Because it is mounted as a peripheral, the product install folder is local and the install program will attempt to remove it if the installation is successful and this option is turned on.

**PATH FORM** Use an absolute local path from package to product install folder. If you can place the product media in the same drive both on the system where you create the package and on all targets when deploying it, you do not need to edit the package files.

## Configuration IS — Product Install Folder on Server

In this configuration, the package can be anywhere on the target (physically on the target or mounted from a server) and the product install folder is on one or more servers. This configuration enables a network install and may or may not require editing of the package files.

### USES

This configuration is useful when you want the targets to access the product install folder on a server and perform a network install. It doesn't matter whether the package is copied to each target or is also mounted on the target. In either case, the package still executes on the target.

This is a common configuration when using enterprise deployment software such as ARD to deploy an Adobe package. It may be a good choice if your target machines are widely distributed physically or geographically.

### NEEDS

The entire product install folder must fit on a single drive on the server. For some point products, the product install folder may be relatively small; for the suite products, especially the Master Collection, it is quite large.

The network bandwidth between the servers and the target must be sufficient to allow an acceptable level of performance for a network install.

Each target must have access to at least one server.

The package must be copied to or mounted on all target machines before it can be executed.

The server hosting the product install folder may or may not be mounted before the package is executed, depending on the path form used (see below).

If you are using an explicit network path, you must have a standard network configuration and all users deploying the package must have access to the server specified in that path.

**WARNING:** The Delete Installer option in the package should be set to "false".

### PATH FORM

With this configuration, you have two path form choices:

- ▶ *Absolute path* — If you can mount the product install folder on all targets using the same path before the Uber program is invoked, you can use an absolute network path. In addition, if you can mount the product install folder using the same path when you create the package, you do not need to edit the package files before deploying them. When using an absolute path, you must mount the product install folder on all targets before executing the package.

*Explicit network path* — If you cannot or do not want to mount the product install folder on all targets before they execute the Uber program, you can have the Uber program do the mount for you. In this case, you must use an explicit network path.

- ▷ On the Mac, you must specify an AFP path. You pass this path, along with the user name and password of a user with mount privileges, as command line arguments when invoking the Uber program. The command line path overrides any path set in the package files.
- ▷ On Windows, you must specify a UNC path. As on the Mac, you can pass the path to the Uber program as a command line argument, although the user name and password arguments are optional as long as the user who invokes the Uber program has the necessary permissions. The command line path overrides any path set in the package files.

Alternatively, if the invoking user has the necessary permissions, you can put the UNC path in the package files instead of on the command line. When the Uber program sees a UNC path in the package file, it will attempt to mount it.

The path-related arguments to the Uber program are defined below:

Argument	Required/Optional
<p><b>-server=<i>MediaLocation</i></b></p> <p><i>MediaLocation</i> is assumed to be an explicit network path and the Uber program attempts to mount it.</p> <p>On Windows, <i>MediaLocation</i> must be a UNC path of not more than 250 characters, of the form  <code>\\servername\volume\pathname</code></p> <p>On the Mac, <i>MediaLocation</i> must be an AFP path of the form  <code>afp://servername/volume/pathname</code></p>	<p>Optional argument. If used, the Uber program ignores the <code>InstallerLocation</code> path in the package files.</p>
<p><b>-user=<i>Name</i></b></p> <p><i>Name</i> is the name of a user on the system where the Uber program is being invoked, who has permission to mount the path given for the <code>-server</code> argument.</p>	<p>Use only with <code>-server</code> argument.</p> <p>On Windows, this argument is optional if the credentials of the user invoking the Uber program allow the mounting of the <i>MediaLocation</i> specified. If specified, and your network environment uses domain-based accounts, be sure to specify the user name in <code>domain\username</code> form.</p> <p>On the Mac, this argument is always required if the <code>-server</code> argument is given.</p>
<p><b>-password=<i>PWD</i></b></p> <p><i>PWD</i> is the password for the user specified in the <code>-user</code> argument.</p>	<p>This argument is required only if the <code>-user</code> argument is also given. The two go together; either specify both, or specify neither. Both are required on the Mac.</p>

Using an explicit network path is useful if you have different network configurations in different parts of your organization. In this case, you may have different paths to a server, or different servers, and you may not be able to determine the correct path from a given target until the time when the Uber program is invoked. In this case, you can write deployment scripts that determine the appropriate server for a given target and invoke the Uber program with the correct path as a command line argument. In this way, you can use the same Adobe package with multiple deployment scripts, each designed for a specific network configuration where the product install folder is mounted in a different place.

See ["Editing Package Files" starting on page 37](#) for how to put an explicit network path in the package files on Windows.

At this point, you need to fill out a planning sheet #3 for each package you plan to create. Fill out as much of the information as you can now; if you have not yet actually downloaded the product ESD yet, you may have to wait to specify some of the paths until that is done. However, by the time you are ready to create the packages, all of this information should be filled out for the chosen configuration.

## Specifying Packages

You now have everything you need to specify each package on your package list. In this section you will use the worksheet called "Enterprise Deployment Planning Sheet #2: CS4 Deployment Package Specification". Make one copy for each package on your package list. The rest of this section explains how to fill out each field in the worksheet.

Have your package list (worksheet #1) in front of you as you fill out these package specifications. Also refer to the deployment configuration you chose on worksheet #3.

### Filling Out the Specification Worksheet

#### **PACKAGE NAME**

This is where you put the package name from your package list. It is the name that will be applied to the folder that the toolkit creates when it saves your package.

#### **PACKAGE DESCRIPTION**

Write a brief but useful description here. This is not used by the toolkit; it is merely for your own bookkeeping use.

#### **CS4 PRODUCT / PLATFORM PURCHASED**

Record the name of the product from the PRODUCT column on your package list.

#### **SERIAL NUMBER**

This is the serial number you received when you purchased your product. The toolkit only accepts volume serial numbers.

#### **USER GROUP(S)**

Record the names of the user group or groups that will be served by this package. This is a bookkeeping detail for you; the toolkit will not request this information.

#### **INSTALLATION LANGUAGE**

This value is determined by your serial number. The toolkit sets this value for you, but you may want to make a note of it when you create your packages.

#### **MEDIA FILES LOCATION**

The toolkit asks you for this early on in package creation. It is the name of the product install folder for the product you are packaging. If you have not yet downloaded the product ESD, you do not yet know this path; however, you will have done the download by the time you invoke the toolkit and can come back and fill in this field before you create the package.

Refer to ["Choosing a Deployment Configuration" starting on page 14](#) for how this field gets used in the package.

#### **INSTALLATION LOCATION**

This is the drive and path of the location at which you want the applications in this package to be installed. If the path does not exist, the installer will create it for you.

The toolkit will offer you the standard application location as a default choice: the default drive is the system drive; the default path is `\Program Files` on Windows and `/Applications` on the Mac. If you



do not want to install the applications in the default location, you can specify your own path. You must specify an absolute path (including drive). Alternately, you can select System Drive in the toolkit GUI and specify a path relative to the system root folder.

**NOTE:** The installation location cannot be a network location, a mounted disk image, or the root directory of any volume.

**NOTE:** (*Windows Only*) The maximum path length is 256 characters. The names of the files being installed are added to the path you specify. If you choose a path that is too long, some products may not install properly.

#### **PACKAGE LOCATION (OUTPUT LOCATION)**

Decide where you will save all the packages you create on your admin system. You may want to create a new folder just for your package collection. Enter the path of this folder in this field. The toolkit will prompt you for this location at the end of package creation.

#### **APPLICATION OPTIONS**

There are some normal application behaviors that make sense in a single-user situation but not in an enterprise situation. The toolkit provides options for you to suppress these behaviors in all the CS4 applications installed by a package. These options are set per package; different packages can have different combinations of settings for these options. After reading the descriptions of these options below, highlight your choices on the worksheet.

- ▶ *EULA acceptance* - Upon its first invocation after installation, a CS4 application displays a dialog requesting the user to accept the End User License Agreement (EULA). In a multi-seat situation, the company accepts this agreement for all end users when it purchases the product and the end users have no need to see it. If you wish to suppress the EULA screen in the applications, you can choose the "Suppress EULA" option in the toolkit GUI.
- ▶ *Product registration* - Upon its first invocation, a CS4 application displays a dialog asking the user if he wants to register the product. If a user declines, the application prompts him again about a week later. It continues to do this until the user either registers the product or tells the application never to ask again. If you wish to prevent your users from individually registering their products, you can choose the "Suppress registration" option in the toolkit GUI.
- ▶ *Automatic update checking* - Each time a CS4 application is invoked, it checks to see if any application updates are available from Adobe. The user is not aware of this check unless a product update is found, at which time the application displays a dialog asking the user if he wishes to update the application. If you wish to prevent the applications from doing automatic update checking, you can choose the "Suppress updates" option in the toolkit GUI. Choosing this option also removes the Update option from the Help menu in the applications; users will not longer be able to actively look for updates on their own.

#### **INSTALL OPTIONS**

The toolkit provides several options that control the behavior of the Adobe install program when it is invoked by the Uber program. These options are set per package; different packages can have different combinations of settings for these options. After reading the descriptions of these options, highlight your choices on the worksheet.

- ▶ *You can direct the installer to ignore conflicting processes.*

The Adobe CS4 install program does not always function properly when it encounters certain user processes running during installation; if such conflicting processes are running, the install may

partially or completely fail. Therefore, when the install program encounters processes likely to cause problems, it interactively gives the active user on the system the opportunity to either terminate those processes and continue the install, or to abort the install. The same is true for uninstalling. If you want to prevent the possibility of this interactive intervention from occurring, you can choose the “Ignore conflicting processes” option in the toolkit GUI when creating your packages. This is a per-package choice. If you select this option, this package will never result in any interactive notice to end users and thus the user will have no ability to terminate the process.

**WARNING:** Choosing the “Ignore conflicting processes” option when creating a package does *not* affect the chances of the install succeeding without error on the target system if conflicting processes are encountered; it just means it would fail silently. Adobe recommends that all target systems be in a quiet state (no active users or applications) before deploying a package on them.

- ▶ *You can have the product install folder automatically removed after a successful install on target machines.*

Some of the deployment configurations involve copying the product install folder to each target machine. Since this folder can be quite large, you may want to automatically remove it once the install succeeds, by selecting the “Delete installer after completion” option in the toolkit. However, if for some reason the install fails to complete successfully, the product install folder will not be removed, even if you have turned this option on.

Some of the deployment configurations recommend or require this option be turned off. Consult your configuration choice for this package so you choose the correct setting.

- ▶ *You can choose the 64-bit version of Photoshop to include in the package.*

The toolkit shows the “Configure for 64-bit machines also” option only on Windows, and only if the product you are packaging contains Photoshop. Select No on your worksheet for this option if any of the following are true:

- ▷ You are specifying a Mac package.
- ▷ You are specifying a Windows package, and the product you are packaging does not contain Photoshop.
- ▷ You are specifying a Windows package and the product you are packaging contains Photoshop, but you are either not including Photoshop in this package, or you do not want to install the 64-bit version of it on any of the targets on which this package will be deployed.

If you choose No for this option, cross out the three sub-choices below it on the worksheet.

If none of the above apply, it means you do intend to include Photoshop in this package and you do want to install the 64-bit version on 64-bit machines, instead of or in addition to the 32-bit version. In this case, circle Yes for this option. You now have three more decisions to make.

- ▷ If you want to install the 32-bit version of Photoshop in addition to the 64-bit version on 64-bit machines, circle Yes for the “Photoshop 32-bit also” option.
- ▷ Then decide if you want to include the optional Adobe Fonts All component. Since it comes in both 32-bit and 64-bit versions, you must choose them separately.

**NOTE:** If you choose NO for the 32-bit version of the Adobe Fonts All component on your worksheet, that choice may be overridden by the toolkit if you select another application or component that requires it.

Photoshop requires other supporting components, but since they are required, you do not need to make a decision about them.

**WARNING FOR THE NEXT THREE FIELDS:** These fields are important for the following reasons:

- ▷ The person who creates the packages needs this information when running the CS4 deployment toolkit.
- ▷ Application and component names are stored in the package in an encoded format, so you cannot look at the package files and determine which applications or optional components it installs or uninstalls. The worksheet is the only place where you can preserve that information.

#### **PRIMARY APPLICATIONS**

Under this heading, list all the primary CS4 applications you listed on your package list for this package. If you are packaging a point product, there will be just one thing on your list. If you are packaging a suite product, you may have multiple applications on your list.

#### **OPTIONAL SHARED COMPONENTS**

List the optional shared components you want to include in this package, if any, in this field of the worksheet. The table on [page 31](#) shows which shared components are optional for each primary application. Consult this table and decide if you want to include any of these optional choices in this package. Each shared component is described briefly in the table on [page 30](#).

There is no need to list components that are required for any of the applications you are including; the toolkit will select them for you automatically.

#### **OPTIONAL SUPPORTING COMPONENTS**

List the optional supporting components you want to include in this package, if any, in this field of the worksheet. This list will be short, as most of the supporting components are either required or not available for a given application. The table on [page 35](#) shows which supporting components are optional for each primary application. Consult this table and decide if you want to include any of these optional choices in this package. Each supporting component is described briefly in the table on [page 32](#).

There is no need to list components that are required for any of the applications you are including; the toolkit will select them for you automatically.

#### **SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS**

You should check the system requirements for the applications you chose to include in this package. If you attempt to deploy a package on a target machine that does not have sufficient system capability for the applications to be installed, the install will fail.

If you plan to install multiple applications on a system, as part of one or more packages, the greatest of their minimum system requirements will apply.

If your users plan to run multiple applications at the same time, more system RAM is recommended, but is not required at install time.

For system requirements for individual point products, go to <http://www.adobe.com/products/>. Half way down the left side of this page there is a pull-down menu that lists all the products. Select the product you want and click Go. On the product-specific page that comes up, click System Requirements in the upper right area of the page.

For system requirements for suite products, see <http://kb.adobe.com/selfservice/viewContent.do?externalId=kb406240>

**TARGET SYSTEMS**

As a convenience and a record of work, the second page of the worksheet provides a place for you to record the names of the systems on which you plan to deploy this package. The toolkit does not require this information. If you have another method of keeping track of the target systems, you don't need to record them here.

On the next page is a filled out package planning sheet (#2) for the Layout package identified in the example planning sheet (#1) on [page 13](#).

There are few things to notice in this example:

- ▶ The serial number is fake (for obvious reasons). Also, the actual planning sheet contains more lines at the bottom; they were removed here to save space in the document.
- ▶ The MEDIA FILES LOCATION path will be the location of the product install folder after you have downloaded the product ESD. If you have not yet downloaded it, come back after you have and fill in this field.
- ▶ This package is designed to be deployed on both 32-bit and 64-bit machines, because the 64-bit configuration option is chosen. Both versions of Photoshop will be installed on any 64-bit machine on which this package is deployed. Both 32-bit and 64-bit versions of the Adobe Fonts All supporting component are declined, but since this package also contains Illustrator and InDesign, both of which require this component, the package will include the 32-bit version.

PLANNING SHEET #2 : CS4 DEPLOYMENT PACKAGE SPECIFICATION		
<b>PACKAGE NAME</b>	LAYOUT	<b>CS4 PRODUCT / PLATFORM PURCHASED</b> Design Premium for Windows
<b>PACKAGE DESCRIPTION</b>	Photoshop, Illustrator, and InDesign for the layout people.	
<b>SERIAL NUMBER</b>	9999-9999-9999-9999-9999-9999	<b>USER GROUP NAME(S)</b> Layout Folks
<b>INSTALLATION LANGUAGE</b>	ENGLISH (INTERNATIONAL)	
<b>MEDIA FILES LOCATION</b>	C:\CS4 STAGING\DESIGN PREMIUM\ADOBE CS4	<b>SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS</b> 2 GHz or faster processor XP w/ SP2 (SP3) or Windows® Vista® SP1 512 MB Ram (1 GB rec) 2 GB hard disk 1024 x 768 display (1280 x 800 rec) 16-bit video card Quicktime 7.2 Graphics support for Shader 3.0 & OpenGL 2.0
<b>INSTALLATION LOCATION</b>	PROGRAM FILES\ADOBE (DEFAULT)	
<b>PACKAGE LOCATION (OUTPUT LOCATION)</b> C:\CS4 STAGING\CS4 TOOLKIT PACKAGES		
<b>APPLICATION OPTIONS:</b>	<b>INSTALL OPTIONS:</b>	
Suppress EULA <u>Yes</u> No	Ignore client processes Yes <u>No</u>	
Suppress registration <u>Yes</u> No	Delete installer after ... <u>Yes</u> <u>No</u>	
Suppress updates <u>Yes</u> No	<b>WINDOWS-ONLY INSTALL OPTION:</b>	
<i>Default values shown in bold</i>	Configure for 64-bit. . . . <u>Yes</u> No	
	Photoshop 32-bit <u>Yes</u> No	
	Adobe Fonts All 64-bit <u>Yes</u> No	
	Adobe Fonts All 32-bit <u>Yes</u> <u>No</u>	
<b>PRIMARY APPLICATIONS</b>	<b>OPTIONAL SHARED COMPONENTS</b>	<b>OPTIONAL SUPPORTING COMPONENTS</b>
Photoshop	Extension Manager	-none-
Illustrator	Adobe Media Player	
InDesign		

## Choosing Shared Components

This section describes the shared components that are available with one or more of the CS4 products. The list of components displayed by the toolkit depends entirely on the product being packaged. Unless you purchase the Master Collection, you may not see some of the choices explained in this section in the toolkit list.

**NOTE:** The data in this section is based on the primary products included in the English version of the Master Collection. InCopy is the only exception to this, as it is not part of any of the CS4 suite products. Data for InCopy is based on the product ESD for the InCopy CS4 point product.

Most of the shared components are optional; a few — Bridge, Extension Manager, Media Encoder, and Media Encoder Additional Exporter — are required for a few CS4 applications.

Shared components can be selected only as additional choices. In other words, you cannot uncheck everything in the primary applications section of the list and then select something from the shared components list.

The following table gives a brief description of each shared component.

<b>SHARED COMPONENTS</b>	
<b>Component</b>	<b>Description</b>
Acrobat.com	Adobe® AIR™ application for accessing Creative Services information on acrobat.com. Available but optional with all CS4 applications.
Adobe AIR	Adobe Interactive Runtime Environment. AIR is a cross-operating system runtime that enables you to use your existing HTML/Ajax, Flex, or Flash web development skills and tools to build and deploy rich Internet applications to the desktop. Adobe AIR applications support native desktop integration, including clipboard and drag-and-drop support, local file IO, system notification, and more. AIR is optional with many CS4 applications.
American English Speech Analysis Models	Language data needed to do automatically transcribed speech recognition on soundtracks in Adobe Premiere Pro and Soundbooth. This component is optional for Adobe Premiere Pro and Soundbooth and works for a number of different locales (American English, International English, French, German Italian, Korean, and Japanese).
Adobe Bridge CS4	File browser and metadata editor for organizing, browsing, locating, and viewing media-rich creative assets. Provides centralized access to project files and global settings, as well as to XMP metadata tagging and searching capabilities. Required by Illustrator, InDesign, and Photoshop. Optional for some other products.
Adobe® Device Central CS4	Production and emulation of content for mobile phones and consumer electronic devices. Optional with some products.
Adobe Drive CS4	System extension that integrates Creative Suite products and document management systems. Optional for Flash, Illustrator, InDesign, and Photoshop.
Adobe Extension Manager CS4	Manages extensions, plugins, and settings across most Creative Suite applications. Required for Fireworks, Illustrator, and InDesign. Optional for most other products. Also available online from Adobe Exchange.
Adobe Media Encoder CS4	Also called AME. Used to transcode dynamic media from one format to another. Required by Encore and Adobe® Premiere® Pro. Optional for Flash Pro and After Effects.
Adobe Media Encoder CS4 Additional Exporter	Application extensions used with Flash Pro, Premium Pro, and After Effects to provide additional CODECS for transcoding in AME.
Adobe Media Player	Rich media player for free and for-pay content.
Pixel Bender™ Toolkit	An IDE for working with the Pixel Bender image and video processing infrastructure. It provides automatic runtime optimization on heterogeneous hardware. It allows you to implement image processing algorithms in a hardware-independent manner. Required by Flash and optional with After Effects. Not available with other products.
Adobe Premiere Pro CS4 Functional Content	Samples and templates for Adobe Premiere Pro.

The next table shows which shared components are required or optional for each CS4 application. Notice that some shared components are not available for selection for all applications. You cannot choose an optional component unless at least one of the applications that uses it is also chosen. The application and component names have been abbreviated as necessary to fit in the table.

- ▶ A red "O" means that the component on the left is optional for the application on the top. The deployment toolkit automatically selects optional components, but you can deselect them, unless a component is required by some other application that you have also selected. Names of optional components you want to include in a package should be listed on the package specification sheet.
- ▶ An "R" means that the component on the left is required for the application at the top. The deployment toolkit automatically selects these components when any application that requires them is selected, and you cannot deselect them. Therefore it is not necessary for you to record the names of required component on the package specification worksheet.
- ▶ A gray shaded cell means that the component on the left is not available as an optional choice for the application on the top.
- ▶ A "--" designates an optional component that is not selected when the toolkit displays the list, but can be selected. The only component for which this is true is Acrobat.com.

	Acrobat	After Effects	Contribute	Dreamweaver	Encore	Fireworks	Flash	Illustrator	InCopy	InDesign	OnLocation	Photoshop	Adobe Premiere Pro	Soundbooth	Version Cue®
Acrobat.com	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
AIR		O	O	O		O	O	O	O	O		O		O	
AM. Eng. Speech Analysis													O	O	
Bridge		O	O	O	O	O	O	R	R	R		R	O		
Adobe Device Central		O		O			O	O				O	O		
Drive **							O	O	O	O		O			
Extension Manager		O	O	O	O	R	O	R	R	R		O	O		
Media Encoder		O			R		O						R		
Media Encoder Add. Exporter		O			R								R		
Media Player		O	O			O	O	O		O		O			
Adobe Premiere Pro Func. Content													O		
Pixel Bender		O					R								
** 64-bit version exists for 64-bit configuration, but is displayed on Supporting Components list															

**NOTE:** For the Contribute and Encore applications, Extension Manager is dependent on Bridge. That is, if you turn Bridge on, Extension Manager also comes on. You can keep Bridge on and turn Extension Manager off/on, but you can't do the opposite. In other words, you cannot choose Extension Manager unless you also choose Bridge.

## Choosing Supporting Components

Most of the supporting components listed in this section are required for one or more CS4 applications. Only a few of them are optional choices, so you won't have to write down very many names on your package specification sheet.

**NOTE:** The data in this section is based on the primary products included in the English version of the Master Collection. InCopy is the only exception to this, as it is not part of any of the CS4 suite products. Data for InCopy is based on the product ESD for the InCopy CS4 point product.

The next table lists each component and gives a brief description of it.

<b>SUPPORTING COMPONENTS</b>	
<b>Component</b>	<b>Description</b>
Adobe® After Effects® CS4 Presets	Specialized preference settings for After Effects.
Adobe CMaps CS4	Character mapping tables necessary for correct font behavior. Required for most CS4 applications.
Adobe Color CommonSet CMYK	Color profiles for CMYK color spaces. Required for some of the CS4 applications.
Adobe Color CommonSet RGB	Color profiles for RGB color spaces. Required for many of the CS4 applications.
Adobe Color * Extra Settings CS4	Extra color profiles for various regions: European Union (EU), Japan (JA), and all other regions (NA). Required for Flash, Illustrator, InDesign, and Photoshop.
Adobe Color - Photoshop Specific CS4	Specific color profiles required for Photoshop.
Adobe Color * Recommended Settings CS4	Recommended color profiles for various regions: European Union (EU), Japan (JA), and all other regions (NA). Required for Flash, Illustrator, InDesign, and Photoshop.
Adobe Color Video Profiles AE CS4	Color profiles required for After Effects.
Adobe Color Video Profiles CS CS4	Video color profiles required for Photoshop.
Adobe® Connect™	Used to provide an in-application connection to Acrobat ConnectNow. Required for many CS4 applications.
Adobe CSI CS4	Creative Services Infrastructure. Utility used by Service Manager Extensions and Adobe Drive for accessing CS4 online services embedded in CS4 applications. Required for many CS4 applications.
Adobe Default Language CS4	Used to determine the default language. Required by Adobe Bridge and Adobe Device Central. Included with any primary application that uses either of these components.
Adobe Dynamic Link Support	Support for the Dynamic Link feature in video and audio applications. Required for After Effects, Encore, Flash, Adobe Premiere Pro, and Soundbooth.
Adobe ExtendScript Toolkit CS4	Development and debugging tool for JavaScript scripts. Its easy-to-use built-in syntax checker identifies problem areas in your scripts and suggests solutions. Required for Flash, Illustrator, and InDesign. Optional for many other CS4 applications.



<b>SUPPORTING COMPONENTS</b>	
<b>Component</b>	<b>Description</b>
Adobe Flash Player 10 Active X Control	Required browser plug-in for Flash Player that renders Internet Explorer content in Small Web Format (SWF).
Adobe Flash Player 10 Plug-in	Required browser plug-in for Flash Player that renders Adobe Flash content (SWFs).
Adobe Fonts All	Collection of bundled Adobe fonts. Required for some CS4 applications. Optional for Photoshop.
Adobe InDesign CS4 Icon Handler	Ensures InDesign icons and bitmaps are properly used for InDesign files on the system. Required for InDesign.
Kuler™	Used to provide an in-application connection to Kuler.adobe.com, a color management service. Required for many of the CS4 applications.
Adobe Linguistics CS4	Spelling and hyphenation data files used by the Linguistics library. Required for Contribute, Flash, Illustrator, InDesign, and Photoshop.
Adobe WinSoft Linguistics Plug-in	A variant of the Adobe Linguistics component useful for Middle Eastern, North African, and central European languages. Required for Flash, Illustrator, InDesign, and Photoshop.
Adobe MotionPicture Color Files CS4	Color settings required by After Effects.
Adobe Output Module	Export format utility required by most of the CS4 applications.
Adobe PDF Library Files CS4	In-application support for the PDF format. Required for most CS4 applications.
PDF Settings CS4	Utility for creating, editing, and managing specialized PDF creation settings. Required for Flash, Illustrator, InDesign, and Photoshop.
Adobe Photoshop CS4 Support	Hardware accelerator required for Photoshop on various platforms.
Photoshop Camera Raw	Provides ability to manipulate still (photographic) images and allows viewing and editing of camera-native format digital negatives. Required by most CS4 applications.
Adobe Search for Help	In-application access to online help search service. Required for many CS4 applications.
Adobe Service Manager Extension	Provides an in-application connection to your account with Adobe online services. Required for many of the CS4 applications.
Adobe SGM CS4	Adobe® SING Glyphlet Manager. A GUI that provides access to the functionality in the SING component. SGM enables you to add, delete, and update SING glyphlets in the system font repository as well as to browse, search, and export glyphlets. Required by InDesign.

<b>SUPPORTING COMPONENTS</b>	
<b>Component</b>	<b>Description</b>
Adobe® SING CS4	Smart Independent Glyphlets. Libraries required by InDesign and InCopy so they can display SING glyphlets embedded in documents. Also required by SGM, as it implements the functionality the SGM UI makes available. Consists of two libraries: The SING library provides functionality for activating glyphlets in the system's glyphlet repository, deleting glyphlets from the repository, displaying glyphlets, and providing several ways of organizing and searching for glyphlets. The TIN library adds glyphlets to their parent fonts. SING is required for InDesign and InCopy in all languages.
Adobe Type Support CS4	Type support used to display fonts. Required for most CS4 applications.
Adobe Update Manager CS4	Also called AUM. Utility for discovering, downloading, and applying updates to Adobe CS4 products. Required by all CS4 applications.
Adobe XMP Panels CS4	Provides UI for reading, writing, and editing of XMP metadata inside applications. Required for most CS4 applications; optional for Soundbooth.

The next table shows which supporting components are required and optional for each of the CS4 applications. Notice that most of these components are either required or not available for a given application. There are only a few components that are optional, and that you have to decide on. The application and component names have been abbreviated as necessary to fit in the table.

- ▶ A red "O" means that the component on the left is optional for the application on the top. The deployment toolkit automatically selects optional components, but you can deselect them, unless a component is required by some other application that you have also selected. Names of optional components you want to include in a package should be listed on the package specification sheet.
- ▶ A bold "R" means that the component on the left is required for the application at the top. The deployment toolkit automatically selects these components when any application that requires them is selected, and you cannot deselect them. Therefore it is not necessary for you to record the names of required component on the package specification worksheet.
- ▶ A gray shaded cell means that the component on the left is not available as an optional choice for the application on the top.

	Acrobat	After Effects	Contribute	Dreamweaver	Encore	Fireworks	Flash	Illustrator	InCopy	InDesign	OnLocation	Photoshop	Adobe Premiere Pro	Soundbooth	Version Cue
After Effects Presets		O													
CMaps ++		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R		R
Color EU Recommended Settings							R	R	R	R		R			
Color JA Extra Settings							R	R	R	R		R			
Color NA Extra Settings							R	R	R	R		R			
Color Photoshop Specific												R			
Color Video Profiles AE		R													
Color Video Profiles CS												R			
ColorCommonSetCMYK							R	R	R	R		R			
ColorCommonSetRGB		R			R		R	R	R	R		R	R		
Connect			R	R		R	R	R	R	R		R			
CSI ++			R	R		O	R	R	R	R		R			
Default Language		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R		
Dynamiclink Support		R			R		R						R	R	
ExtendScript Toolkit		O	O	O	O	O	R	R	R	R		O	O		
Flash Player 10 Active X							R								
Flash Player 10 Plugin							R								
Fonts All **		R			R	R		R	R	R		O	R		
InDesign Icon Handler ++									R	R					
Kuler			R	R		R	R	R	R	R		R			
Linguistics ++			R				R	R	R	R		R			
WinSoft Linguistics Plugin ++							R	R	R	R		R			
MotionPicture Color Files		R													
Output Module		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R		
PDF Lib Files ++		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R		R
PDF Settings							R	R	R	R		R			
Photoshop Camera Raw ++		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R		R
Photoshop Support												R			
Search for Help			R	R		R	R	R	R	R		R			
Service Manager Extension			R	R		R	R	R	R	R		R			
SGM									R	R					
SING									R	R					
Type Support ++		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R		R
Update Manager		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
XMP Panels		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	O	

++ 64-bit version required for 64-bit Photoshop

\*\* 64-bit version optional for 64-bit Photoshop

## 2 Preparing for Deployment

### Preparing the Product Install Folder

Before you run the Adobe® deployment toolkit to create packages, you must place the product install folder for each product you plan to package in the desired location so the toolkit can find it. Have both planning sheets #2 and #3 for each package handy. Do the following two steps for each different product you plan to package.

1. *Determine where the product install folder should be placed.*

This location is specified on planning sheet #2 in the MEDIA FILES LOCATION field. This is the location for the product install folder while you create packages with the toolkit. It may or may not be the same as the path from the package to the product install folder during deployment.

If this field is not yet filled in, consult worksheet #3:

- ▷ For configurations, TT, TM, TS, and configuration IS with EXPLICIT NETWORK PATH IN PACKAGE chosen, choose a convenient location for the toolkit to access the product install folder. It doesn't matter what this path is, as you will have to change it in the package files after package creation.
- ▷ For configurations IT or IS with ABSOLUTE NETWORK PATH chosen, the best choice is to use the same absolute path as specified on the configuration worksheet. If you can do this, you do not need to edit the package files after package creation. If this path is not feasible for use by the toolkit, choose a convenient location for the toolkit to access the product install folder.
- ▷ For configuration IM, the best choice is to insert the disk into a DVD drive on the admin system where you will run the toolkit that has the same drive letter or volume name as that specified on the planning sheet #3. If you can do this, you will not need to edit the package files after package creation. If the admin machine on which you will run the toolkit does not have a DVD drive at this drive letter, choose any other drive.
- ▷ For configuration IS with EXPLICIT NETWORK PATH ON COMMAND LINE chosen, choose a convenient location for the toolkit to access the product install folder. It doesn't matter what this path is, as the path given on the command line will override it.

Record the chosen path and/or drive on planning sheet #2 in the MEDIA FILES LOCATION field.

2. *Download the product install folder to the location determined in step 1.*

- ▷ If you are using a product ESD, mount (on Mac) or extract (on Windows®) the product ESD at the location determined in step 1.
- ▷ If you are using product media, and are using configuration IM (the product media consists of a single DVD), insert the DVD at the drive determined in step 1.
- ▷ If you are using product media but are *not* using configuration IM (the product media consists of multiple DVDs), you must construct a product install folder from the DVDs. Navigate to the path determined in step 1 and follow the instructions in the appendix of the *Enterprise Deployment Toolkit Guide*, in the section "Creating a Product Install Folder from DVDs".

# Creating Packages

## Using the Deployment Toolkit

In order to create packages, you need a number of things:

- ▶ You need the document *Enterprise Deployment Toolkit Guide* which contains directions for invoking and using the toolkit.
- ▶ You need to know where the toolkit is installed on the admin machine.
- ▶ You need planning sheets #2 and #3 for each package you plan to create. If someone other than yourself planned the packages, you need to get these planning sheets from the planner at this time.

You are now ready to invoke the deployment toolkit and create all of your packages, using the configuration choices on planning sheet #2 for each package. Do this now. When you are finished creating the packages, come back to this document at this point.

## Editing Package Files

Once all packages have been created, check planning sheet #3 for each package to see if the package-to-product install folder path for the package is OK as it is, or if you need to edit the package files to change it.

**NOTE:** Configuration IS with EXPLICIT NETWORK PATH ON COMMAND LINE chosen does not require package editing.

- ▶ Configurations TT, TM, and TS always require package editing, as they use a relative path between the package and the product install folder. Replace the value of the `InstallerLocation` element in the package files with the relative path specified on planning sheet #3 in the PACKAGE-TO-PRODUCT INSTALL FOLDER PATH field.
- ▶ Configurations IT, IM, and IS with ABSOLUTE NETWORK PATH chosen may or may not require package editing. Compare the path on planning sheet #2 in the MEDIA FILES LOCATION FIELD to the path on planning sheet #3 in the PACKAGE-TO PRODUCT INSTALL FOLDER PATH field. If they are the same, you do not need to edit the package. If they are not the same, replace the value of the `InstallerLocation` element in the package files with the path specified on worksheet #3.
- ▶ Configuration IS with EXPLICIT NETWORK PATH IN PACKAGE chosen requires package editing. Replace the value of the `InstallerLocation` element in the package files with the explicit network path specified on planning sheet #3 in the PACKAGE-TO PRODUCT INSTALL FOLDER PATH field. Remember, you can do this only on Windows, and only if you are sure that the users who will invoke the Uber program have permission to perform network mounts.

While you are in the package files, check the value of the `deleteInstallationImage` attribute of the `DeploymentInfo` element to make sure its setting matches that specified on planning sheet #3.

## Testing Packages

If you are deploying with ARD, skip this section and go to [Chapter 3](#).

If you are deploying with SMS/SCCM, skip this section and go to [Chapter 4](#).

Now that you have created your packages, you will want to test them before deploying them widely.

1. *Set up your test system so that it is configured just like a target system.*

- ▷ Make sure the test system meets the system requirements for the package you are testing.
- ▷ Make sure the product install folder the deployment package references is located as specified on worksheet #3 in the PACKAGE-TO-PRODUCT INSTALL FOLDER PATH field.
- ▷ Make the package available in the same way that it will be deployed to the target systems, as specified on planning sheet #3.

2. *Run the Uber program on the test system.*

You must have administrative privileges to run the Uber program. Either navigate into the package folder or provide a complete path to the folder to invoke the Uber programs.

On Windows XP:                      Make sure you are logged into an account with administrative privileges. Open a command prompt window. Type the following:

```
cd <pathname of package>
AdobeUberInstaller.exe
```

On Windows Vista:                    Open a command prompt window using Run As Administrator. Type the following:

```
cd <pathname of package>
AdobeUberInstaller.exe
```

On Mac:                                Open a command prompt window. Type the following:

```
cd <pathname of package>
sudo ./AdobeUberInstaller
```

Test your package on a system that meets the performance requirements for the applications you will install from these packages. This machine should have similar system capacity as the target systems on which you will deploy your packages.

3. *Check the log file.*

The AdobeUberInstaller program creates a log file in which it records the steps it has taken along with the exit code returned by the install program. If this log file already exists, it appends the latest results to it. The file is called `adobecsdtd.log` and is located in `%temp%` on Windows and in `/tmp` on the Mac.

The following table lists all the error codes that the install program (Setup) can return:

Code	Description	Code	Description
0	Application installed successfully	8	Exit and restart
1	Unable to parse command line	9	Unsupported operating system version
2	Unknown user interface mode specified	10	Unsupported file system
3	Unable to initialize ExtendScript	11	Another instance running
4	User interface workflow failed	12	CAPS integrity error
5	Unable to initialize user interface workflow	13	Media optimization failed
6	Silent workflow completed with errors	14	Failed due to insufficient privileges
7	Unable to complete the Silent workflow	9999	Catastrophic error
-1	The AdobeUberinstaller failed before launching the installer		

4. *Test the newly installed applications.*

- ▷ Check in the installation location to see that the applications were installed.
- ▷ Invoke each application.

5. *(Optional) Run the package uninstaller program on the test system.*

Follow the same directions give above for the installer process, but instead, invoke the AdobeUberUninstaller program located in the package directory. When the uninstall is finished, check the install location to see that the applications were removed.

# 3 Deploying Adobe® Packages with ARD

The directions in this chapter assume that you or someone else has already chosen the deployment configuration for the Adobe® packages to be deployed and that any necessary changes to the package files have already been made. The most likely configurations to choose when deploying with ARD are TT or TS. You will need the information on the deployment configuration planning sheet #3 for each package being deployed. Deployment configurations are described in [Chapter 1](#) in the section [“Choosing a Deployment Configuration”](#) starting on page 14.

## Preparation

Before you begin to deploy the Adobe deployment package, make sure the following conditions are met:

1. Remote Management is enabled on all target systems. You can enable this from the System Preferences pane. In the Internet & Network section, click Sharing. In the resulting window, select Remote Management in the left pane and select the sharing features you want to enable. The “Copy Items” choice should be selected.
2. The Adobe package you are going to deploy is on or accessible from your admin machine.
3. The corresponding Adobe ESD (a .dmg file) is on or accessible from your admin machine.
4. You have already defined an ARD group that includes all the target systems to which you want to deploy the Adobe package. If using configuration TS, you have also defined a group for the server(s) which you plan to use to host the product install folder.

## Distribution

With configurations TT and TS, you will copy both the Adobe deployment package and the product ESD either to all target systems or to one or more servers.

1. *Start ARD on your admin system.*
2. *Select the target machines.*  
In the left pane of the ARD main window, select the desired computer list, and verify the target machines in the right pane. For configuration TT, select a group of target machines. For configuration TS, select a group of one or more server machines.
3. *Select the items to be copied.*  
Click the Copy icon in the task bar. In the Copy Items screen:
  - ▷ Place the Adobe deployment package and the product ESD (the .dmg file) into the Items to Copy list.
  - ▷ In the Place Items In field, enter the location where you want to copy the items on the target machines (TT) or server (TS). This location is specified on planning sheet #3 for the package and should be the same for both items. Use POSIX-style paths.
  - ▷ In the Set Item Ownership To field, select “Inherit From Destination Folder”.  
This ensures that the items you copy into the destination folder have the same owner as the folder, to prevent any access problems.



- ▷ Set the other choices as desired.
- ▷ Click Copy to copy the items. This may take some time, depending on the size of the .dmg file.

## Execution

### Installing Adobe CS4 software with a deployment package

If you copied the Adobe package and product install folder to the target systems (configuration TT), you are now ready to run the AdobeUberInstaller program on each target machine.

If you copied these items to one or more servers (configuration TS), you must make sure that all target machines have remote access to the folder on the server that contains these items.

#### 1. Select the target systems.

In the left pane of the main ARD window, select the group that contains the target systems on which you wish to deploy the Adobe package.

#### 2. Open the product ESD on the target systems.

Click on the UNIX<sup>®</sup> icon in the main ARD window and enter the following command:

```
open /PathToAdobeStuff/dmg-filename
```

where *PathToAdobeStuff* is an absolute path to the folder where you copied the product ESD file and *dmg-filename* is the name of the product ESD file.

In the Run Command As area, you can choose Current Console User on Target System; you do not need to be root to expand the .dmg file.

Then click Send. The product ESD will be expanded into a product install folder.

#### 3. Enter the command to execute the Uber program on the target systems.

In the main ARD window, click the UNIX icon again and enter the following command:

For configurations TT and TS:

```
PathToAdobeStuff/PkgName/AdobeUberInstaller
```

where *PathToAdobeStuff* is the same as in the previous command and *PkgName* is the name of the Adobe deployment package folder.

For configuration IS:

*PathToAdobeStuff* is the location to which you copied the package on the target machine;  
*MediaLocation* is the UNC path to the product install folder on a different system  
*name* is the name of a user who has permission to perform a network mount on the target system  
*pwd* is the password for that user.

**NOTE:** Escape ("\"") or quote (" ") any shell-interpreted characters in command line parameters.

In the Run Command As area, choose User and type "root" in the field. You must be root to run the package program because it calls the Setup program which performs the install. Set other settings on this screen as desired and click Send.

#### 4. Schedule task for a later time, if desired.

If you want to execute the command immediately, skip to the next step. If, however, you want to

specify a future time at which this command is executed on the target systems, Click Schedule in the lower left corner of the Send UNIX Command window.

In the Schedule Task window, enter the time and date at which you want the Uber program to run.

5. *Send the command to the target systems.*

- ▷ If you have *not* scheduled the task for a later time, check the availability of all target machines listed in the Name area at the bottom of the Send UNIX Command window. All systems should be available, because when you click Send, the command will execute immediately on all listed targets. Click Send.
- ▷ If you have scheduled the task for a later time, click Send. Before the time at which the task is scheduled to begin, make sure that all target machines listed in the Name area of the Send UNIX command window are in a quiet state with no active users, but are active to receive the command.

When the command is executed on the target machines, the Send UNIX Command dialog box displays the status of the process. When the process terminates, the End Adobe Setup message is displayed with an exit code.

6. At this point, use a method of your choosing to monitor the activity and success of the processes running on the target systems.

If the install completes successfully, and you used configuration TT, and the Delete Installer choice was selected in the deployment package, AdobeUberInstaller will remove the product install folder from the target systems before it exits.

## Uninstalling Adobe CS4 software with a deployment package

You can use the same Adobe deployment package to uninstall any software you installed with that package. The steps are similar to those you followed to install the software.

1. *Select the target systems.*

In the left pane of the main ARD window, select the group that contains the target systems on which you installed CS4 software using a deployment package.

2. *Execute the Uber program on the target systems.*

In the main ARD window, click the UNIX icon and enter the following command:

```
PathToAdobeStuff/PkgName/AdobeUberUninstaller
```

where *PathToAdobeStuff* is the same as in the previous command and *PkgName* is the name of the Adobe deployment package folder.

In the Run Command As area, choose User and type "root" in the field. You must be root to run the package program because it calls the Setup program which performs the uninstall. Set other settings on this screen as desired and click Send.

3. At this point, use a method of your choosing to monitor the activity and success of the processes running on the target systems.

# 4 Deploying Adobe® Packages with SMS

This chapter guides you through the process of creating either an SMS 2003 or an SCCM 2007 package to deploy an Adobe® CS4 deployment package. Since both Adobe and Microsoft® use the term “package” and since there are currently two versions of the Microsoft software in use, we use the following naming conventions for clarity in this chapter:

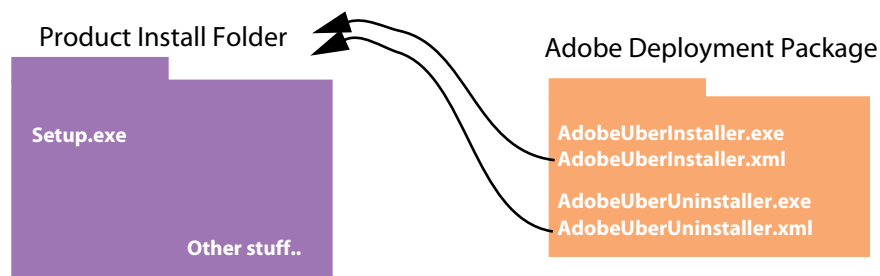
- ▶ When referring to the older version of the Microsoft software, we say “SMS 2003”.  
When referring to the newer version of the Microsoft software, we say “SCCM 2007” or just “SCCM”.  
When referring to the Microsoft software in general, independent of a particular version, we say “SMS”.
- ▶ When referring to a package created with either SMS 2003 or SCCM 2007, we say “SMS package” unless the context is very clear, when we may say just “package”.  
When referring to a package created by the Adobe Enterprise Deployment Toolkit, we say “Adobe deployment package” or “Adobe package”.  
We never use the term “package” alone to mean an Adobe package.

## Preparation

SMS was designed for a great variety of network configurations. Despite this variety, when deploying with SMS, the best choice of deployment configuration for the Adobe package and its product install folder is TS, where the Adobe package and its product install folder are placed together on the same distribution server(s).

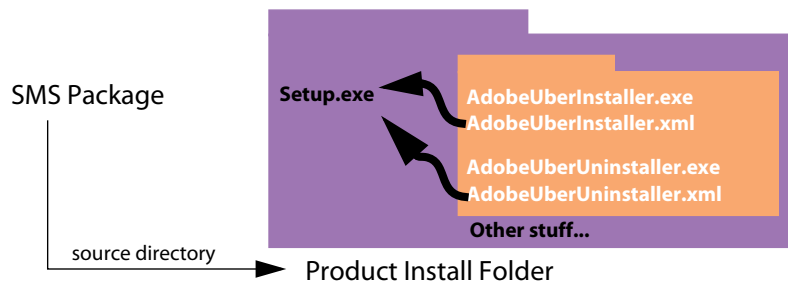
Before Adobe deployment packages existed, when you created an SMS package for an Adobe product install folder, you turned on “This package contains source files” and then provided the SMS package a path to the product install folder. Then, when creating the programs for this SMS package, you specified the Setup.exe that resided in the top level of the product install folder structure.

When using Adobe deployment packages to install CS4 software, you have two things to hand to SMS instead of one: you have the Adobe deployment package itself, which is a folder with four things in it, and you have the product install folder associated with that Adobe package. Furthermore, the XML files in the Adobe deployment package contain a path to the product install folder.



Since an SMS package treats its source files as a single entity, you must combine the two Adobe items in such a way that they look like one item to the SMS interface, are propagated as one item to distribution servers, and possibly target systems, and still function appropriately when the Adobe package is invoked.

In order to do this, you must combine the Adobe package and the product install folder in such a way that they appear as a single entity to SMS, before you create the SMS package for them. The best way to do this is to put the Adobe deployment package inside the product install folder:



This move requires a change to the value of the `InstallerLocation` element in the Adobe package XML files; you must change the path to `../` as follows:

```
<InstallerLocation>../</InstallerLocation>
```

When you create the SMS package, you specify the path to the product install folder as the source of the package files, as you would if you were deploying without an Adobe deployment package. The difference occurs when you specify the package programs for the SMS package.

This way of combining the two Adobe items provides another advantage: it allows you to deploy multiple Adobe packages with the same product install folder. For example, you may have multiple packages for the same product if you are installing different subsets of applications from a single suite product. You can then define and publish a pair of SMS package programs (install and uninstall) for each Adobe package contained in the product install folder.

The programs that you create for the SMS package call the Uber programs in the Adobe deployment package instead of the Setup executable in the product install folder. Because the Adobe package path to the product install folder has been appropriately modified, the Uber program will be able to find it. This configuration works whether you copy the SMS package to one distribution points or to many.

**WARNING:** When using the TS deployment configuration with SMS, be sure that the `deleteInstallationImage` setting in the Adobe package configuration files is set to "false".

# Creating an SMS Package with SMS 2003

## Create a New SMS Package

1. *Open the Package Properties dialog.*

- ▷ Open the SMS console.
- ▷ Navigate to Site Database.
- ▷ Right-click on Packages, choose New, and then click Package.

In the Package Properties dialog, do the following:

2. *Name the new SMS package.*

On the General tab:

- ▷ Enter the name of the new SMS package in the Name field. This field is required.
- ▷ You may also enter values for the optional Version, Publisher, Language, and Comment fields.
- ▷ Then click OK.

3. *Specify the data source for the SMS package.*

On the Data Source tab:

- ▷ Select "This Package Contains Source Files".
- ▷ Choose the type of path you need to access the data source (UNC or Local).
- ▷ Click on the Set button to the right of the Source directory field. This pops up the Browse for Folder dialog and browse for the desired path. This is the SMS package's link to the Adobe product install folder containing the Adobe deployment package(s). Then click OK to select the highlighted path, and click OK again to dismiss the Browse for Folder dialog.
- ▷ Back on the Data Source tab, the path you just selected will show in the Source Directory field. Below that field, select "Always obtain files from the source directory". Set the other choices as you see fit. Then click OK.

4. *Specify where the SMS package will be stored on distribution points.*

On the Data Access tab, select "Access distribution folder through common SMS package share". Then click OK.

5. *Specify distribution settings.*

On the Distribution Settings tab:

- ▷ Choose a sending priority.
- ▷ Choose the Preferred Sender, if desired. Make other settings as necessary for your situation. Then click Next.

On the Reporting tab, make settings as desired for your situation. Then click Next.

On the Security tab, make settings as desired for your situation. Then click Next.

6. *View the new SMS package summary.*

Review all the settings for the new SMS package. If you need to change anything, use the Previous buttons to do so and then the Next buttons to get back to this screen.

Click Next.

The Confirmation tab is displayed.

Click Close to terminate package creation.

## Select Distribution Points for the SMS Package

1. *Open the New Distribution Points wizard.*

▷ Under Package in the left pane, expand the SMS package you just created.

▷ Select Distribution Points > New > Distribution Points.

▷ To begin the New Distribution Points Wizard, click Next.

2. *Select the distribution points to which you want to copy the SMS package.*

It is assumed that at this point the distribution points you want to use for this SMS package have already been created. You can select one or more distribution points for this package.

When you are done selecting distribution points, click Finish.

3. *Back in the left pane, if you click on Distribution Points under the SMS package you just created, you will see the distribution point(s) you just selected.*

## Create Programs for the SMS Package

If the SMS package you just created contains a single Adobe deployment package, you need to create two programs for the SMS package: one to install and one to uninstall. If the SMS package contains multiple Adobe deployment packages, you need to create an install and an uninstall program for each Adobe package. Of course, they will all have to have unique names. Name them so it is obvious to the users on the target systems who choose them what the commands will do.

The instructions in this section help you create a single command. You will have to perform these steps for each command you need to add to the SMS package.

1. *Open the New Program wizard.*

▷ In the left pane, under your new SMS package, click Programs and choose New > Program. The Program Properties dialog opens on the General tab.

In the Program Properties dialog, do the following:

2. *Specify the command for the program.*

Because you put the Adobe deployment package inside the product install folder, the Adobe package name must be part of the SMS program command:

```
./AdobePkgName/AdobeUberInstaller.exe  
./AdobePkgName/AdobeUberUninstaller.exe
```

On the General tab:

▷ Enter the name for the new program in the Name field.

▷ Enter an explanatory comment that describes what the program does.

- ▷ In the Command Line field, enter the command to be executed, as described at the beginning of this section.
  - ▷ Set any other fields on this tab as desired.
  - ▷ Click Next.
3. *Specify any program requirements.*
- Set fields on this tab as desired and click OK.
4. *Specify conditions that must be met for the program to run.*
- On the Environment tab:
- ▷ In the Program Can Run field, select “Whether or not a user is logged on”.
  - ▷ In the Run mode section, select “Run with administrative rights”.  
Be sure that “Allow users to interact with this program” is turned OFF.
  - ▷ Click OK.
5. *Specify additional criteria for installing and running the program.*
- Set fields on the Advanced, Windows® Installer, and MOM Maintenance tab as desired and click Next.
6. *Check the summary information for the new command.*
- Review the information on the summary screen. If you need to change anything, go back and do it now. Then, from this screen, click Next. The Wizard Completed screen will appear. Click Close to terminate program creation.

## Advertise the SMS Package Programs

You need to follow the directions in this section once for each SMS package program you wish to advertise. These directions assume that a collection already exists that includes the target systems on which you wish to advertise the SMS package programs.

1. *Open the Distribute Package wizard.*
    - ▷ In the left pane, right-click on the SMS package you have been working on and select All Tasks > Distribute Software.
- In the Distribute Package wizard, do the following:
2. *Make sure you have chosen the distribution points to which you want to copy the SMS package.*
  3. *Select the SMS package program to advertise.*
    - ▷ The SMS package name you selected is displayed. If you want to advertise one or more programs from this package, choose Yes. If you choose No here, the package will be copied to all specified distribution points but its programs will not be advertised.
    - ▷ Click Next.
    - ▷ The SMS package name is still displayed, but now you see a list of the package’s programs. Choose the program you wish to advertise.
    - ▷ Click Next.



4. *Select the collection to receive the advertisement.*

- ▷ The name of the program you just selected for advertisement is displayed. Below it, select "Advertise this program to an existing collection" and browse for the desired collection. Your choice will be displayed in the Collection field.

If you wish to define a new collection, you can do so here, but these instructions do not help you do that.

- ▷ Click Next.

5. *Set advertisement characteristics.*

Set the advertisement name:

- ▷ Enter a name for the advertisement in the Name field or accept the default that is displayed.
- ▷ Optionally, enter a comment that describes the advertisement in the Comment field.
- ▷ Click Next.

Choose whether or not to advertise to subcollections:

- ▷ The name of the collection you chose for this advertisement is displayed in the Collection field. Choose whether or not you want this advertisement to be sent to any subcollections of this collection. In most cases, you want to include subcollections in the advertisement. If you choose to include subcollections, all subcollections of the chosen collection are displayed in the bottom field of the current dialog.
- ▷ Click Next.

Specify the advertisement schedule:

- ▷ Set the date and time at which you want the advertisement to occur.
- ▷ Specify whether or not the advertisement should expire. If you want it to expire, set the expiration date and time.
- ▷ Click Next.

Specify whether or not the program is mandatory for the machines in the collection.

- ▷ Choose whether or not you want this program to be mandatorily run. If you do, choose "Yes, Assign the program" and then specify the date and time at which you wish to force its execution. Notice that the advertisement date from the previous tab is displayed here for your convenience.
- ▷ Set an expiration date if you want.
- ▷ Click Next.

6. *View the summary screen "Completing the Distribute Package Wizard" .*

- ▷ Review the information on the summary screen. If you need to change anything, go back and do it now.
- ▷ Then, from this screen, click Finish.

When the SMS package is advertised, a notification is displayed on the Windows toolbar of the target machines indicating that a program is scheduled to run. If the program is optional (published, not

assigned), targets can choose to add the program on the Add New Programs tab of the Add or Remove Programs dialog box.

If you want to check that your deployment was successful, you can verify it by checking the advertisement status in the SMS Administrator Console.

- ▶ Under Site Database, expand System status.
- ▶ Expand Advertisement Status and choose the name of the SMS package you deployed.
- ▶ In the right pane, you will see a line of information that includes how many machines received the advertisement (and how many failed if any) and how many programs started, succeeded, and failed. If you do this while the program is still running, you may need to refresh the display periodically, using the refresh button (the icon with the two squiggly green lines).

## Creating an SMS Package with SCCM 2007

### Create a new SMS package

1. *Open the New Package wizard.*

- ▷ Open the SCCM console.
- ▷ Navigate to Computer Management > Software Distribution > Packages.
- ▷ Right-click on Packages, choose New, and then click Package.

In the New Package Wizard, do the following:

2. *Name the new SMS package.*

On the General tab:

- ▷ Enter the name of the new SMS package in the Name field. This field is required.
- ▷ You may also enter values for the optional Version, Manufacturer, Language, and Comment fields.
- ▷ Then click Next.

3. *Specify the data source for the SMS package.*

On the Data Source tab:

- ▷ Select This Package Contains Source Files.
- ▷ Click on the Set button to the right of the Source Directory field. This pops up the Set Source Directory dialog. Select the type of path you want to use (UNC or local) and browse for or type in the desired path. This is the SMS package's link to the Adobe product install folder that contains the Adobe deployment package(s). Then click OK.
- ▷ Back on the Data Source tab, the path you just selected will show in the Source Directory field. Below that field, select "Always obtain files from the source directory". Set the other choices as you see fit. Then click Next.

4. *Specify where the SMS package will be stored on distribution points.*

On the Data Access tab, select "Access the distribution folder through common ConfigMgr package share".

Then click Next.

5. *Specify distribution settings.*

On the Distribution Settings tab:

▷ Choose a sending priority.

▷ Choose the Preferred Sender, if desired. Make other settings as necessary for your situation. Then click Next.

On the Reporting tab, make settings as desired for your situation. Then click Next.

On the Security tab, make settings as desired for your situation. Then click Next.

6. *View the new SMS package summary.*

Review all the settings for the new SMS package. If you need to change anything, use the Previous buttons to do so and then the Next buttons to get back to this screen.

Click Next.

The Confirmation tab is displayed.

Click Close to terminate package creation.

## Create Programs for the SMS Package

If the SMS package you just created contains a single Adobe deployment package, you need to create two programs for the SMS package: one to install and one to uninstall. If the SMS package contains multiple Adobe deployment packages, you need to create an install and an uninstall program for each Adobe package. Of course, they will all have to have unique names. Name them so it is obvious to the users on the target systems who choose them what the commands will do.

The instructions in this section help you create a single command. You will have to perform these steps for each command you need to add to the SMS package.

1. *Open the New Program wizard.*

▷ From the SCCM console, navigate to Computer Management > Software Distribution > Packages.

▷ Select the SMS package you just created.

▷ Under it, select Programs > New > Program.

In the New Program wizard, do the following:

2. *Specify the command for the program.*

Because you put the Adobe deployment package inside the product install folder, the Adobe package name must be part of the SMS program command:

```
./AdobePkgName/AdobeUberInstaller.exe  
./AdobePkgName/AdobeUberUninstaller.exe
```

On the General tab:

▷ Enter the name for the new program in the Name field.

- ▷ Enter an explanatory comment that describes what the program does.
  - ▷ In the Command Line field, enter the command to be executed, as described at the beginning of this section.
  - ▷ Set any other fields on this tab as desired.
  - ▷ Click Next.
3. *Specify any program requirements.*  
Set fields on this tab as desired and click Next.
  4. *Specify conditions that must be met for the program to run.*  
On the Environment tab:
    - ▷ In the Program Can Run field, select "Whether or not a user is logged in".
    - ▷ In the Run mode section, select "Run with administrative rights".  
Be sure that "Allow users to interact with this program" is turned OFF.
  5. *Specify additional criteria for installing and running the program.*  
Set fields on the Advanced, Windows Installer, and MOM Maintenance tab as desired and click Next.
  6. *Check the summary information for the new command.*  
Review the information on the summary screen. If you need to change anything, go back and do it now. Then, from this screen, click Next. The Wizard Completed screen will appear. Click Close to terminate program creation.

## Select Distribution Points for the SMS Package

1. *Open the New Distribution Points wizard.*
  - ▷ In the SCCM console, navigate to Computer Management > Software Distribution > Packages.
  - ▷ Select the SMS package you just created.
  - ▷ Under it, select Distribution Points > New Distribution Points. This displays an introductory screen. Click Next.

In the New Distribution Points wizard, do the following:

1. *Select the distribution points to which you want to copy the SMS package.*  
It is assumed that at this point the distribution points you want to use for this SMS package have already been created. You can select one or more distribution points for this package.
2. *View the Wizard Completed screen and click Close.*

## Advertise the SMS Package Programs

You need to follow the directions in this section once for each SMS package program you wish to advertise. These directions assume that a collection already exists that includes the target systems on which you wish to advertise the SMS package programs.

1. *Open the Distribute Software to Collection wizard.*

- ▷ In the SCCM console, navigate to Computer Management > Collections.
- ▷ Locate the collection you wish to use to advertise this SMS package.
- ▷ Right-click on the collection name and choose Distribute > Software.

In the Distribute Software to Collection wizard, do the following:

2. *Choose the SMS package to advertise.*

On the Package tab:

- ▷ Turn on Select an existing package.
- ▷ Click the Browse button next to the text field. In the Select a Package dialog, locate the desired SMS package and select it. Then click OK. Your selection will appear in the text field on the Package tab.
- ▷ Click Next.

3. *Make sure you have chosen the desired distribution points to which you want to copy the SMS package.*

On the Distribution Points tab, select the distribution point(s) you want to use to distribute this SMS package. Then click Next.

4. *Select the SMS package program to advertise.*

On the Select Program tab:

- ▷ The SMS package name and its programs are displayed. In the Programs: area, select the program you wish to advertise.
- ▷ Click Next.

5. *Set advertisement characteristics.*

On the Advertisement Name tab:

- ▷ Enter a name for the advertisement in the Name field.
- ▷ Optionally, enter a comment that describes the advertisement in the Comment field.
- ▷ Click Next.

On the Advertisement Subcollection tab:

- ▷ The name of the collection you chose for this advertisement is displayed in the Collection field. Choose whether or not you want this advertisement to be sent to any subcollections of this collection. The results of your choice are displayed in the field at the bottom of the tab.
- ▷ Click Next.

On the Advertisement Schedule tab:

- ▷ Set the date and time at which you want the advertisement to occur.
- ▷ Specify whether or not the advertisement should expire. If you want it to expire, set the expiration date and time.
- ▷ Make any other settings as necessary and click Next.

On the Assign Program tab:

- ▷ Choose whether or not you want this program to be mandatorily run. If you do, specify the date and time at which you wish to force its execution. Notice that the advertisement date from the previous tab is displayed here for your convenience.
- ▷ Set an expiration date if you want.
- ▷ Choose other options as desired.
- ▷ Click Next.

6. *View the summary screen for the advertisement.*

Review the information on the summary screen. If you need to change anything, go back and do it now. Then, from this screen, click Next. The Wizard Completed screen will appear. Click Close to terminate advertisement creation.

When the SMS package is advertised, a notification is displayed on the Windows toolbar of the target machines indicating that a program is scheduled to run. If the program is optional (published, not assigned), targets can choose to add the program on the Add New Programs tab of the Add or Remove Programs dialog box.

# 5 Post-Install Configuration

## Administrative Control Options

There are some administrative control options which cannot be set by the Adobe® install process (Setup). These options include disabling the Adobe Product Improvement Program, and disabling automatic updates for Acrobat® 9.

You can write a script that invokes the appropriate install process and then sets these other things. This section contains the information, directions, and code you need to create such a script. You can deploy this script with the same tools you use to deploy your CS4 deployment packages. Or if you prefer, you can simply do each step directly by hand after deploying a package.

### Disabling Adobe Product Improvement Program

The Adobe Product Improvement Program (APIP) is offered by all of the CS4 applications and Acrobat 9. This capability is built into the applications and collects data about features usage when the application is run. Adobe uses this information to improve the products. Soon after an application that supports APIP is newly installed, it displays a dialog box to the user asking if he or she wishes to participate in the APIP. Participation is optional; the default answer in this dialog box is No.

If you wish, you can suppress the appearance of this dialog box in CS4 applications you have installed.

- ▶ On Windows®, set a registry entry as follows:

```
[HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Policies\Adobe\APIP] "enabled"=dword:00000000
```

- ▶ On the Mac, set a plist value from a shell script. Include the following line in the script:

```
defaults write /Library/Preferences/com.adobe.headlights.APIP Enabled -int 0
```

### Suppressing Application Updates

There are two ways to suppress application-initiated updates for CS4 products. The first method is done during installation by providing the Setup program with special configuration information; this method affects only the applications being installed. The second method can be done before or after applications are installed and involves the editing of system configuration files; this method affects all CS4 applications on a system.

#### Suppressing Updates with the Install Program

**WARNING:** This method does not work for Acrobat 9, even if it was installed as part of a CS4 suite product.

You can cause Setup to suppress application updates for the applications it installs. This prevents the applications from ever check for updates themselves. It also suppresses the display of the Help menu item which enables users to explicitly look for updates. There are two ways to make Setup do this:

- ▶ *From a deployment package* — If you use Adobe deployment packages, you can choose the Suppress Updates option when you create the package. When the package is deployed, the applications specified in the package will be installed with update capability suppressed.

- ▶ *With a special installation configuration file* — If you do not use Adobe deployment packages, but run Setup directly, you can create a special configuration file and place it so that Setup finds it when it runs.

- ▷ *Locate the driver payload* — Open the top level directory of the product install folder for the product you are planning to install. In this directory, open the Payloads directory. Here you see a number of Payload directories and one file called Setup.xml. Open this file and search for a line that looks like this:

```
<Driver folder="folder name"/>
```

Make note of this directory name; it identifies a special payload called the driver payload. Close the Setup.xml file.

- ▷ *Place a configuration file in the driver payload directory.*  
Go to the driver payload directory. Create a new file in a text editor and enter the following XML code, using straight quotes:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<Configuration>
  <Payload>
    <Data key="Updates"> Suppress </Data>
  </Payload>
</Configuration>
```

Save the file, naming it `application.xml.override`.

## Suppressing Updates with System Files

This method suppresses the Adobe Updater for all CS4 applications on a system.

### On Windows®

You can disable AUM system-wide for all users in one of three ways:

1. *Set an Adobe software policy.*

Using Regedit.exe, navigate to HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Policies\Adobe  
Find an existing named Updater; if there isn't one, create it.

If a DWORD value named "Enterprise" exists within this key, set its value to 1; if not, create one and set its value.

If this entry is missing or is set to any value other than 1, AUM remains enabled.

OR

2. *Set a Windows software policy.*

Using Regedit.exe, navigate to HKLM\Software\Microsoft®\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies

Find an existing key named System; if there isn't one, create it.

If a DWORD value named ConsentPromptBehaviorUser exists within this key, set its value to 0; if not, create one and set its value.

OR

3. *Set the Windows group policy, which AUM follows.*

Using Regedit.exe, navigate to HKLM\Software\Policies\Microsoft\Windows

Find the key in this folder named Installer.

If a DWORD value named DisablePatch exists with this key, set its value to 1; if not, create one and set its value. This prevents AUM from launching at all.



You can also disable AUM for users without administrative privileges (low-rights users) while leaving it enabled for administrative users by setting a different DWORD for the Windows group policy shown in step 3 above. If a DWORD value named `DisableLUAPatching` exists with the `Installer` key, set its value to 1; if not, create one and set its value. LUA stands for Low-rights User Account.

### **On the Mac**

You can suppress application updates for all users for all Adobe applications.

Navigate to the directory `/library/preferences`.

In a text editor or plist editor, create a new file called `com.adobe.AdobeUpdater.Admin.plist`

In this file, create a child at the root named `Disable.Update`

Set the Class of this new child to `Boolean` with a value of `Yes`.