

## Network Installation of SPW911

The **SPW911** copy protection can be managed on a network with a specified number of simultaneous users on the network. The copy protection is managed by a program, **CMServer**, which must be installed on a server, or any station on the network. **CMServer** must have internet access.

You will receive the required network files by email or by download. The files you need are:

**CMServer.exe** and **SPW911.exe.cm** for network operation.

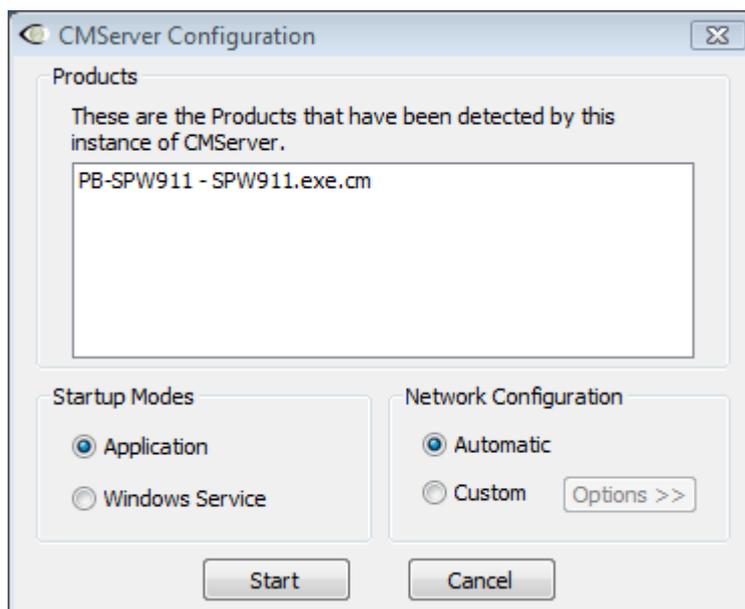
You should also receive by email or download **spw911.msi**, the install file for **SPW911**. This will be used to install **SPW911** on the network clients.

The instructions below describe how to install **SPW911** on a network.

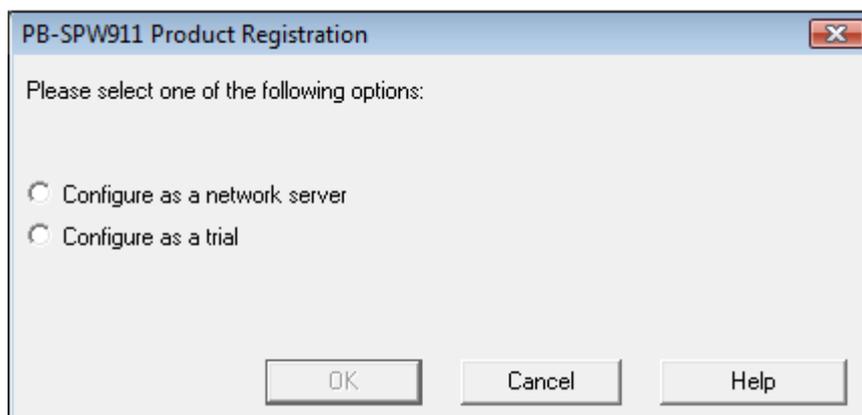
Folder **names shown in red** are for illustration – you can enter your own folder names.

### Setting Up CMServer

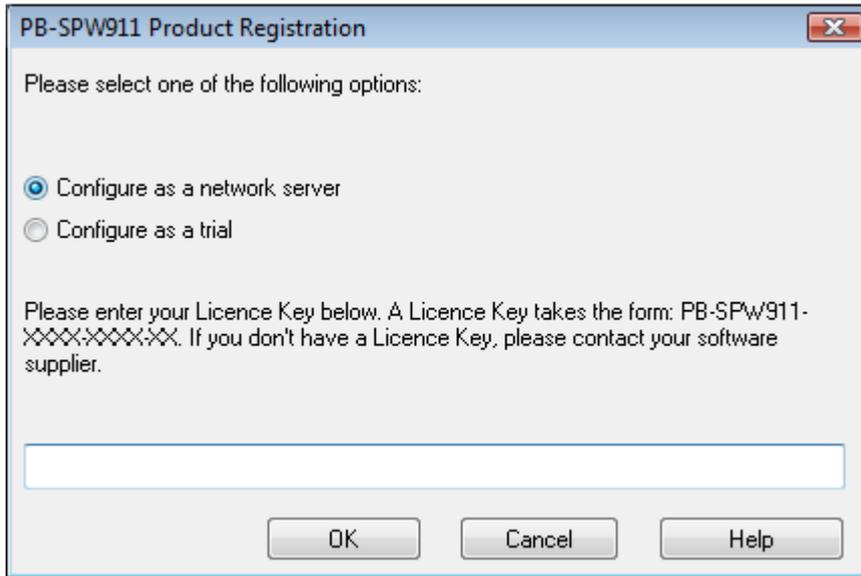
1. Create a **CMServer** folder (eg. **c:\SPW911ServerFiles**) on a server or any station on the network which has internet access. **CMServer** should have **read/write access** to this folder.
2. Put **CMServer.exe** and **SPW911.exe.cm** into the **CMServer** folder, i.e. into **c:\SPW911ServerFiles**.
3. Double click **CMServer**, in the **CMServer** folder (i.e. **c:\SPW911ServerFiles**). The configuration window will be displayed, and you should see an entry in the products list for **SPW911.exe.cm**:



4. You will now need to decide whether you want to run **CMServer** as an application or a service. Some things to consider regarding this choice:
  - An application requires there to be a user logged in on the machine for it to run. This may not always be the case on server machines. If you choose to run **CMServer** as an application and want to have it start automatically when the user logs in, then you must create a shortcut to **CMServer** in that user's Startup start menu folder which gives the appropriate [command-line parameters](#) to make **CMServer** start automatically.
  - A service starts automatically when the machine starts and does not require a user to be logged in for it to run. This is now the most common way of running a background task on Windows.
  - Which method is chosen depends on a particular user's needs and requirements. Running **CMServer** as an application may be the ideal choice initially, while setting up the system, switching to running it as a service when you have everything set up correctly.
5. In the **Advanced** section of the configuration window, you will need to choose the IP address that **CMServer** will accept connections on. If your machine has only one IP address then this will be pre-selected for you and cannot be changed. You will also need to choose a port number which the server will listen for connections on. Choose one from the list and keep a note of it in case you need to configure your [firewall\(s\)](#) later on.
6. Click the **Start** button. **CMServer** will perform a protection check for each product (**.cm**) file that you provided:



7. Select “**Configure as a network server**”. Enter your **Product Key** when prompted and click **OK**:



This process will be repeated for each program which you are installing on the network.

8. When all protection checks are complete the server will either become operational as an application (if you chose that mode of operation), or it will install and start itself as a service.

**Note:**

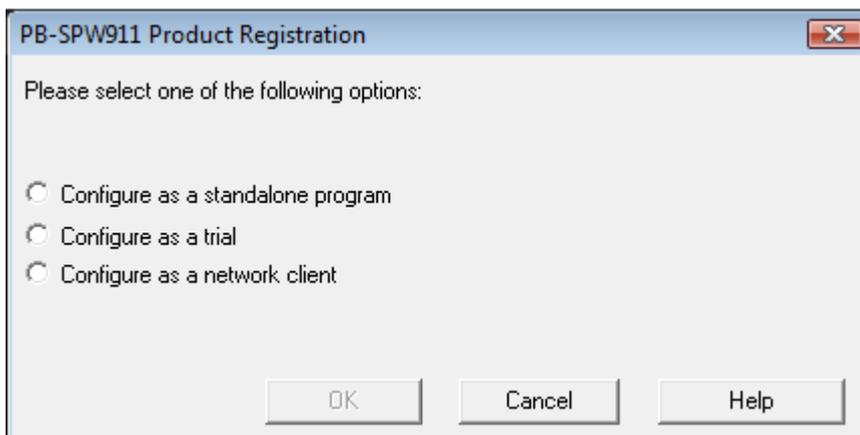
The machine you choose to install **CMServer** on must have internet access unless manually activated installations are permitted.

**CMServer** will attempt to start even if some of the products fail their protection checks. If all products fail their protection checks, **CMServer** will terminate.

## Installing SPW911 on a Station

The **SPW911** software must be installed on any station which is likely to use the software. On each station:

9. Download the relevant installation file(s) from **Pile Buck**.
10. Double click the installation file.
11. Accept the defaults.
12. Run the software for the first time.
13. Select "**Configure as a network client**":



14. The IP address where **CMServer** is running should be displayed:



Click **OK** to continue.

The software should start running after a short delay.

If the IP address is not displayed, see "**Client Installation**" below.

**Note:**

Your firewall must allow **CMServer** to access the internet.

Your **Product Key must have been set up for network use** before it is installed. Contact your supplier if you want to use this option.

If you have problems, contact us giving any error messages which are displayed. It will also help if you attach the **configuration settings** and **logfile(s)** from your **CMServer** folder on the server, and **Documents and Settings\All Users\DH** on the station. The filenames will have the form ***programname.exe.cm***, eg. ***SPW911.exe.cm***.

# Using CMServer

## The CMServer Viewer

When **CMServer** is running as an application, it will display the **CMServer** Viewer. This utility displays the status of **CMServer**, the products it is serving and the network users currently connected to it. A **CMServer** icon will appear in the notification area of the taskbar on the computer running **CMServer**.

The utility can also be used to force a particular product to access **CMServer** in order to update any settings you may have changed. This is generally a more convenient way of getting an update than restarting **CMServer**. To force a protection update, select the product to update from the list of products being served and select *Server > Update Product*.

You can also open the server's logfile from this utility by going to *Server > Show Logfile*. The logfile records important events during the running of the server and may need to be used from time to time to help diagnose problems.

When **CMServer** is running as a service, it will not display the **CMServer** Viewer because services cannot display Graphical User Interfaces (GUIs). However, you can still use the **CMServer** Viewer by running **CMServer.exe** with the `/viewer` command-line parameter (see below).

## Command-Line Parameters

**CMServer** can accept several command-line parameters which control its behaviour. These are as follows:

<code>/s</code>	Configures <b>CMServer</b> to install/run as a service.
<code>/a</code>	Configures <b>CMServer</b> to run as an application.
<code>/q</code>	Quiet mode. Only displays errors.
<code>/u</code>	Uninstalls the <b>CMServer</b> service.
<code>/viewer</code>	Just display the <b>CMServer</b> Viewer.
<code>/logfile</code>	Just open <b>CMServer</b> 's logfile.
<code>/listen=IPADDRESS</code>	Sets the IP address on which <b>CMServer</b> accepts connections (replace IPADDRESS with your chosen IP address).
<code>/port=PORT</code>	Sets the port on which <b>CMServer</b> listens for connections (replace PORT with your chosen port number).
<code>/?</code>	Displays a help window documenting these command-line parameters.

## Firewalls

Like most server software, **CMServer** accepts incoming connections by "listening" on a given IP address and port. If the machine running **CMServer** also has a firewall (including Windows firewall as well as third party firewall software), then the firewall software will need to be explicitly told to allow the incoming connections to get through to **CMServer**. Likewise, if a firewall exists on a machine between the server machine (the one running **CMServer**) and the client machines then this will need to be configured too.

### Important

Failure to correctly configure your firewall(s) could result in **CMServer** being inaccessible by client machines.

### Firewall Checklist

- Your firewall(s) must allow both TCP and UDP traffic through to **CMServer**.
- Your firewall(s) must allow **CMServer** to accept incoming connections on the IP address and port that you chose when setting up **CMServer**.
- Clients auto-detect **CMServer** by performing a **multicast** broadcast to **237.96.71.123** and whichever port you configured **CMServer** to listen on. Your firewall(s) must not block traffic destined for this address/port, or auto-detection will not work.

## Logfile

**CMServer** maintains its own logfile in which it records various important events during its execution. While the server is running, all events are recorded to this file rather than being displayed on-screen. The most common reason for needing to view the logfile is to begin diagnosing a problem.

You can view the logfile by running **CMServer.exe** with the `/logfile` command-line parameter. Alternatively, you can access it from the **CMServer** Viewer's menu.

The logfile is actually stored on disk in the 'All Users' profile under the **CMServer/DH** directory.

## Managing the CMServer Service

If **CMServer** is installed as a service, it can be controlled through Windows Services Management like any other service. To uninstall the service, run **CMServer.exe** with the `/u` command-line parameter.

## Client Installation

Once **CMServer** is running, you can run protected program from your workstations. The first time the software is run from each workstation, you will be prompted to specify what type of installation you want. You should choose *Configure as a Network Client*. In most cases the software will automatically detect the presence of CMServer and the details will be filled in for you - all you need to do is click **OK**.

If the server details do not appear in the text field then it may be that the server is not running or that a [firewall](#) is blocking communication between the client and server machines. It is possible to manually specify the IP address and port to use, in the form IPADDRESS:PORT, e.g. 198.165.1.62:10698. However, it will usually be preferable to find and resolve the problem that caused the auto-detection to fail, as this problem could also affect the server and client's ability to communicate with each other during protection checks.

It is strongly recommended that each workstation has its own installation of the protected program, rather than workstations using a single installation on a shared network drive. Sharing a single installation between workstations can lead to timeout errors as the workstations queue to access the CopyMinder protection-related files.