IBM System Migration Assistant 4.2

User's Guide

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Note: Before using this information and the product it supports, read the general information in Appendix D, “Notices,” on page 101.

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About this book

This book provides information about installing and using IBM® System Migration Assistant (SMA) 4.2.

How this book is organized

Chapter 1, “Introducing System Migration Assistant,” on page 1 contains an overview of System Migration Assistant (SMA) and its features.

Chapter 2, “Installing and uninstalling System Migration Assistant,” on page 5 contains instructions for installing and uninstalling SMA.

Chapter 3, “Performing a standard migration,” on page 13 describes how to perform a standard migration using the SMA graphical user interface (GUI).

Chapter 4, “Performing a migration in batch mode,” on page 45 contains information about performing a migration in batch mode.

Chapter 5, “Performing a peer-to-peer migration,” on page 61 contains information about performing a peer-to-peer migration in both standard and batch modes.

Chapter 6, “Advanced administrative topics,” on page 69 discusses advanced administrative tasks, such as customizing the SMA GUI, migrating registry settings, and creating custom application files to enable the migration of additional application settings.

Appendix A, “Application settings available for migration,” on page 89 contains detailed lists of the supported applications and the settings that can be migrated.

Appendix B, “File and registry exclusions,” on page 97 contains information about files, directories, and registry entries that are excluded from migration.

Appendix C, “Getting help and technical assistance,” on page 99 contains information about accessing IBM Support Web sites for help and technical assistance.

Appendix D, “Notices,” on page 101 contains product notices and trademarks.

Notices that are used in this book

This book contains the following notices designed to highlight key information:

- **Notes:** These notices provide important tips, guidance, or advice.
- **Important:** These notices provide information or advice that might help you avoid inconvenient or difficult situations.
- **Attention:** These notices indicate possible damage to programs, devices, or data. An attention notice is placed just before the instruction or situation in which damage could occur.

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Syntax conventions that are used in this book

The syntax in this book adheres to the following conventions:

- Commands are shown in lowercase letters.
- Variables are shown in italics and explained immediately afterward.
- Optional commands or variables are enclosed in brackets.
- Where you must type one of two or more parameters, the parameters are separated by vertical bars.
- Default values are underlined.
- Repeatable parameters are enclosed in braces.

IBM System Migration Assistant resources on the World Wide Web

The following Web pages provide resources for understanding, using, and troubleshooting SMA and systems-management tools.

IBM System Migration Assistant 4.2 home page
http://www-307.ibm.com/pc/support/site.wss/document.do?lndocid=MIGR-50889

Use this Web page to download the latest SMA software and documentation.

IBM Personal Computing Support - ThinkVantage Technologies - page
http://www-307.ibm.com/pc/support/site.wss/document.do?lndocid=TVAN-START

Use this Web page to find information about IBM ThinkVantage Technologies.

IBM Personal Computing Support page
http://www-307.ibm.com/pc/support/site.wss/

Use this Web page to access the IBM Personal Computing Support Web site.

Chapter 1. Introducing System Migration Assistant

System Migration Assistant (SMA) is a software tool that system administrators can use to migrate a user's *work environment* from one system to another. A user's work environment includes the following items:

- Operating-system preferences, such as desktop and network connectivity settings
- Files and Folders
- Customized application settings, such as bookmarks in a Web browser or editing preferences in Microsoft® Word
- User accounts

System administrators can use SMA either to set up a standard work environment for a company or to upgrade an individual user's computer. Individual users can use SMA either to backup a computer or to migrate settings and files from one computer system to another, for example, from a desktop computer to a mobile computer (laptop).

Overview and components

This section contains an overview of SMA and its components.

How SMA works

SMA works by taking a snapshot of the work environment of a system. It then uses the snapshot as a blueprint and duplicates the work environment on another system. The system that SMA takes a snapshot of is the *source system*. The system where the snapshot is duplicated is the *target system*. The source and target systems can be in different physical locations and even in different time zones. When you use SMA to backup or restore settings and files, the source and target system can be the same system.

SMA migrates the work environment of one system to another system in two phases: the capture phase and the apply phase.

In the *capture phase*, the following items can be selected and copied from the source system:

- Desktop settings
- Printer settings
- Network settings
- Application settings
- Files and Folders
- Operating-system user profiles

These settings and files are stored in an *SMA profile file*.

During the *apply phase*, SMA applies the profile to the target system. You can apply the entire profile or you can specify the components of the profile that you want to apply.

SMA can be run either from the graphical user interface (GUI) or from a command-line prompt.

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SMA components

SMA has the following components:

sma.exe
An executable file that captures settings and files from a source system and copies them to a profile. This executable file also applies the profile to a target computer.

config.ini
A configuration file used to customize SMA.EXE and the GUI.

smabat.exe
An executable file that provides a command-line interface for use in batch mode.

commandfile.txt
A command file used to drive the capture and apply process in batch mode.

"**Application name**".**smaapp**
An application file used to define how to capture and apply a application by SMA.

System requirements

This section contains information about hardware requirements, supported operating systems, and valid migration scenarios.

Hardware requirements

The source and target systems must meet the following conditions:

- A supported Microsoft Windows® operating system must be installed.
- The hard disk must have 10 MB of space free for the SMA installation files.
- (Source systems only.) There must be hard disk space free for the temporary files that are created during the capture phase. The disk space required depends on the size of the SMA profile created.
- (Target systems only) The target system must be able to access the SMA profile file. You can use a local area network (LAN), a removable medium (such as a zip disk), or an Ethernet crossover cable.

Supported operating systems

You can install SMA 4.2 on the following operating systems:

- Windows 98
- Windows 98 Second Edition (SE)
- Windows NT® 4.0 Workstation
- Windows NT 4.0 Server
- Windows 2000 Professional
- Windows 2000 Server
- Windows XP Home
- Windows XP Professional

Hereafter, Windows 98 and Windows 98 SE are referred to as Windows 98, and Windows XP Home and Windows XP Professional are referred to as Windows XP (unless a distinction must be made between the two operating-system versions in each pair).

Notes:

1. User profile migration is supported on Windows NT 4.0 Workstation, Windows NT 4.0 Server, Windows 2000 Professional, Windows 2000 Server, Windows XP Home, and Windows XP Professional.
2. On Windows 98, SMA can migrate only the work environment of a user currently logged on.
3. Multiuser profiles migration is not supported when both the source system and the target system are running on the Windows 98.

Supported migration scenarios

The following table shows valid migration scenarios.

Table 1. Introducing SMA: Supported migration scenarios

Operating system running on the source system	**Operating system running on the target system**			
	Windows 2000 Professional	**Windows 2000 Server**	**Windows XP Home**	**Windows XP Professional**
Windows 98	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**
Windows 98 SE	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**
Windows NT 4.0 Workstation	**Yes**	**No**	**No**	**Yes**
Windows NT 4.0 Server	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**No**
Windows 2000 Professional	**Yes**	**No**	**No**	**Yes**
Windows 2000 Server	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**No**
Windows XP Home	**No**	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**
Windows XP Professional	**No**	**No**	**No**	**Yes**

The source and target system must run the same-language version of Windows. SMA is not supported on any 64-bit versions of Microsoft Windows.

Upgrading from previous releases

You can upgrade to SMA 4.2 from SMA 3.0, SMA 3.1 or SMA 4.1x. You do not have to uninstall the earlier version of SMA before installing SMA 4.2.

New features in System Migration Assistant 4.2

SMA 4.2 includes the following new features and enhancements:

- New easy-to-use graphical user interface
- Ability to restore previously selected options
- Improved ability to customize the user interface
- Ability to migrate settings for multiple users (multiuser profiles migration)
- Support for the following applications:
  - Adobe Reader version 6.x
  - Lotus Notes version 6.x
  - Lotus SmartSuite 9.8
  - McAfee VirusScan version 8.0

  - Microsoft Access 2003
  - Microsoft Office 2003
  - Microsoft Outlook 2003
  - Microsoft Outlook Express 6.x
  - MSN Messenger 6.x
  - Netscape 7.x
- Improved summary report of the results of a migration
- Support for many languages in a single package

Chapter 2. Installing and uninstalling System Migration Assistant

This chapter contains information about installing and uninstalling SMA.

Installing SMA 4.2

There are two types of SMA installations:

- **Standard installation**: To perform a standard installation of SMA, you must first log on locally to the target or source system and run the installation from that system.
- **Silent installation**: To perform a silent installation, you must first create a response file, and then use that response file to install the application without any interaction from a user. Typically, silent installations are performed remotely. You log in to a networked environment and remotely install SMA on one or more systems using the response file.

Performing a standard SMA installation

Complete the following steps to install SMA:

1. Log on to the system using an operating-system account with administrative privileges.
2. Run the SMA*version*setup.EXE program, where *version* stands for the release number. For example, the SMA 4.2 executable file is SMA4.2setup.exe. If the InstallShield wizard starts and the “Choose Setup Language” window opens, select the desired language from the list. Otherwise, go to step 4 on page 6.

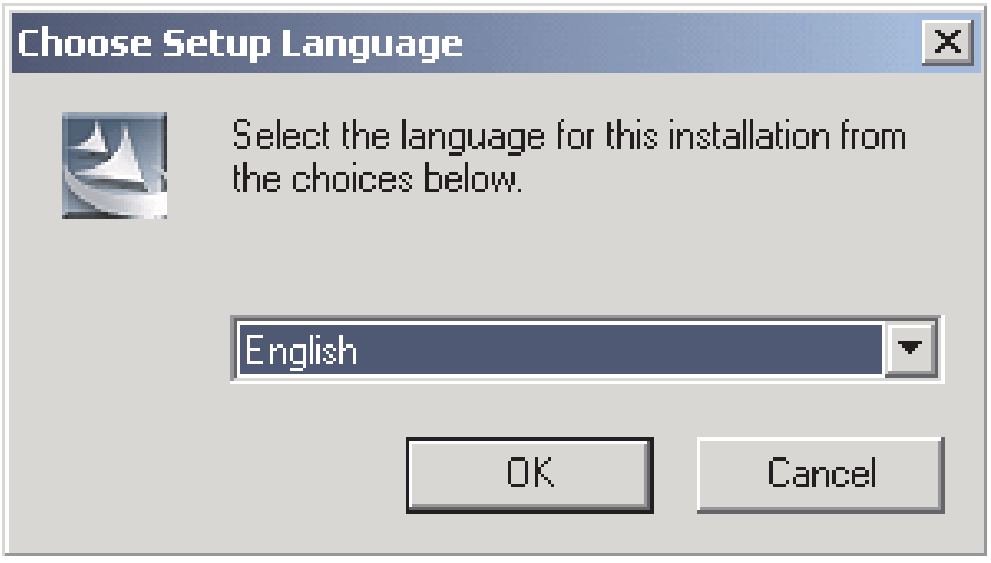

Figure 1. Installing SMA: “Choose Setup Language” window

3. Click **OK**. The “SMA Setup”window opens.

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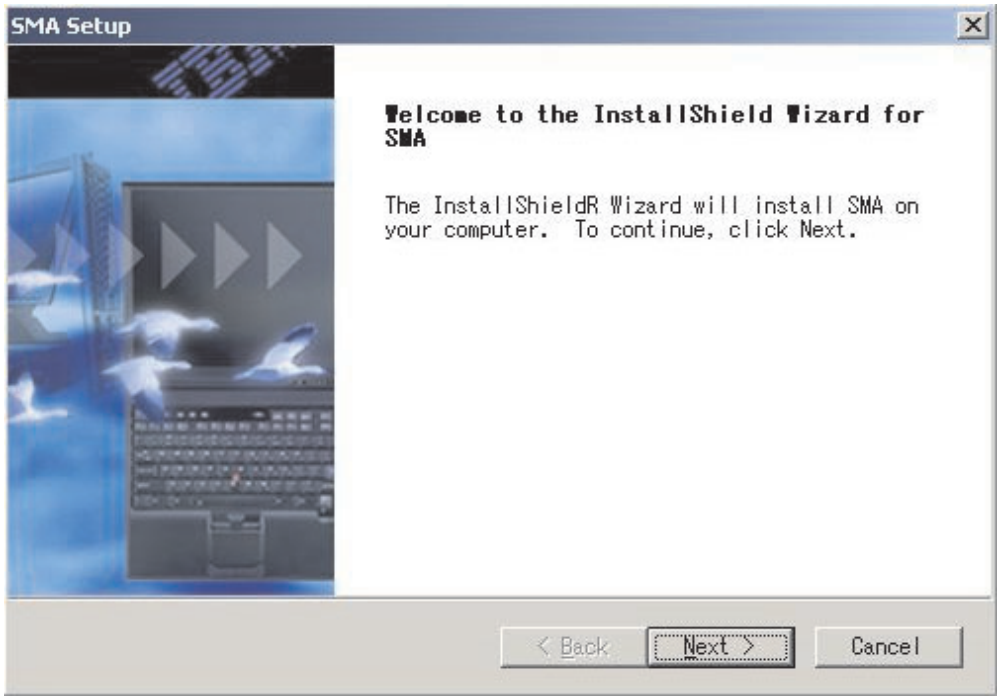

Figure 2. Installing SMA: "SMA Setup" window

4. Click **Next**. The "License Agreement" window opens.

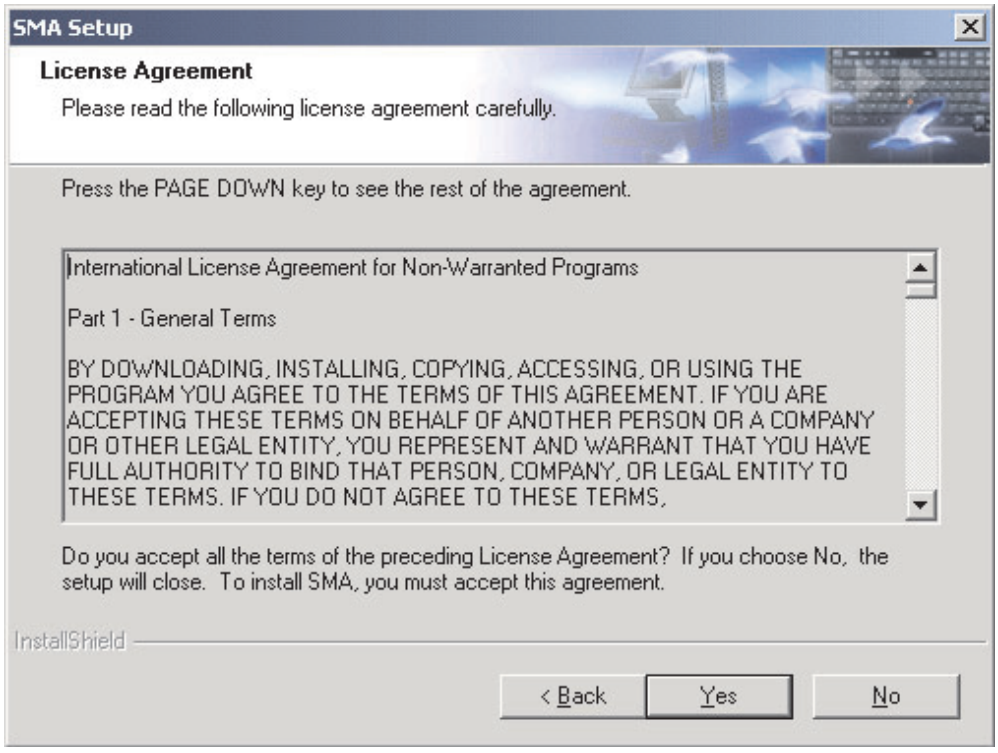

Figure 3. Installing SMA: "License Agreement" window

5. Click **Yes**. The "Choose Destination Location" window opens.

6. By default, SMA is installed in *d*:\Program Files\IBM\SMA, where *d* is the drive letter of the hard disk drive. To install SMA in a different location, click **Browse**; then, select an alternate directory.

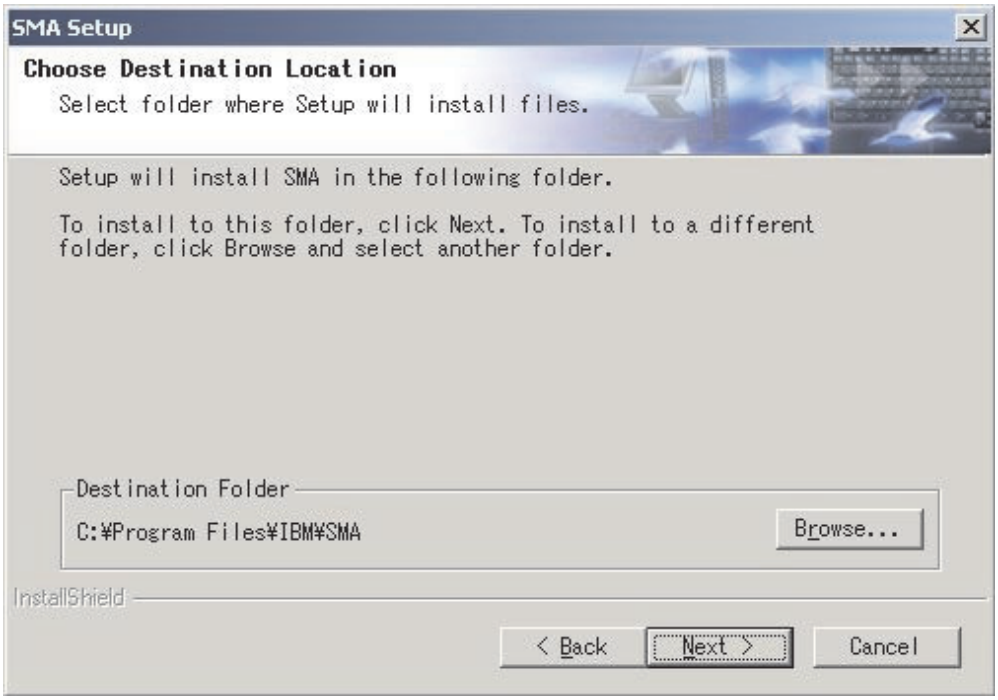

Figure 4. Installing SMA: "Choose Destination Location" window

7. Click **Next**. The “Select Program Folder” window opens.

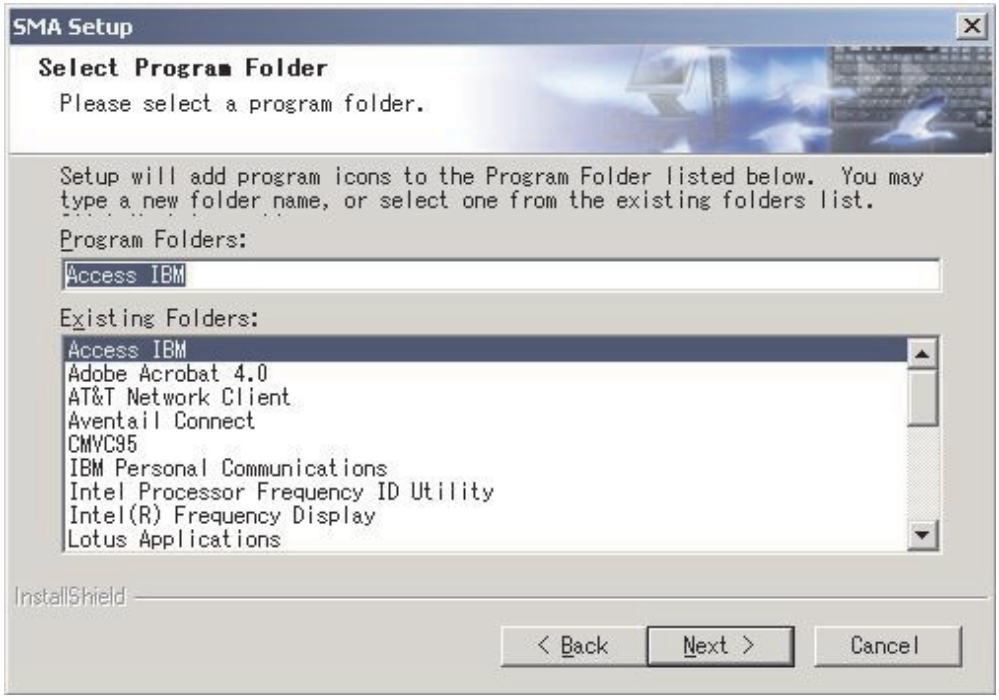

Figure 5. Installing SMA: “Select Program Folder” window

8. By default, the name of the SMA program folder is set to Access IBM. To select a program folder other than the default, use one of the following procedures:
   - To create a new program folder name, in the **Program Folders** field, type the name you want of the new program folder.
   - To select an existing program folder, in the **Existing Folders** list, double-click the program folder.
9. Click **Next**.

   Note: The SMA installation might require an updated dynamic link library (DLL) file. If your system requires an updated DLL file, a notification window opens and specifies the steps that you must follow to complete the installation.
10. After the InstallShield wizard installs SMA, the “SMA Setup” window opens.

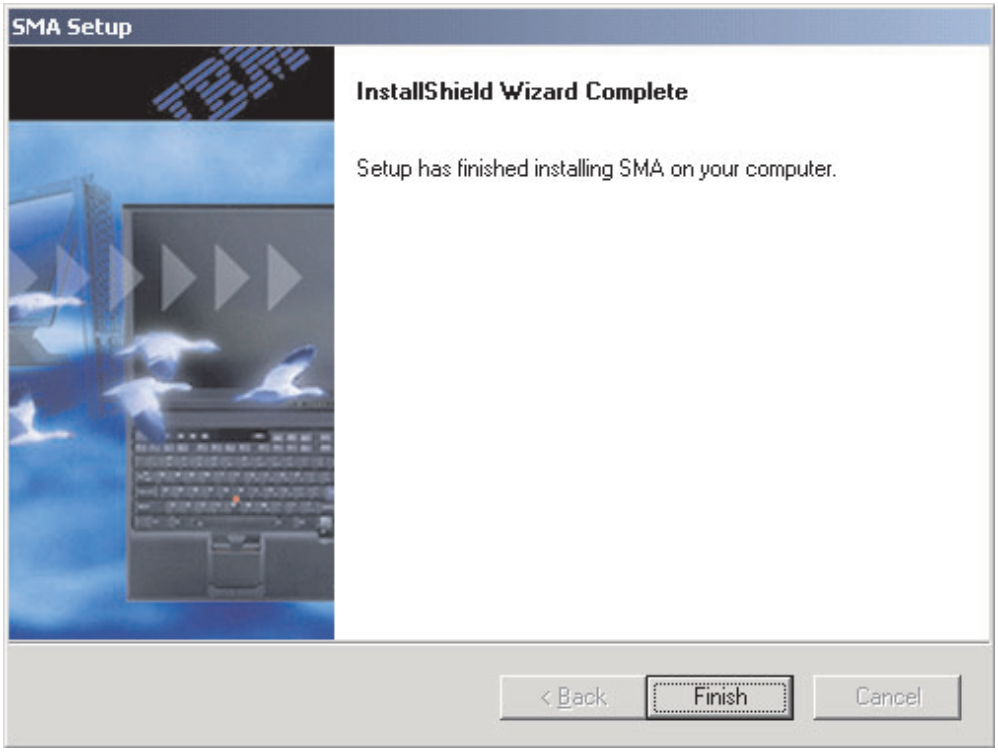

Figure 6. Installing SMA: "SMA Setup" window

11. Click **Finish**.

Performing a silent SMA installation

To perform a silent installation, you must create a response file, and then run the SMA installation using the response file.

Creating the response file

The response file is a text file that is read by the SMA installation program. It contains all of the values that are used by the InstallShield wizard.

Complete the following steps to create the response file:

1. Log on to a system using an operating-system account with administrative privileges.

   Note: You do not have to use a target or source system to create the response file. You can create the response file on any system on which you have administrative privileges and access to the SMA installation program.

2. Run the SMA*version*setup.exe program, where *version* stands for the release number. For example, the SMA 4.2 executable file is SMA4.2setup.exe. The InstallShield wizard starts and the "Choose Setup Language" window opens.

   A `pftx~tmp` directory is created in the temporary directory of your operating system, where *x* is one or more random characters. This directory contains the SMA installation files that were extracted when you started the installation.

3. Click **OK**. The "SMA Setup" window opens
4. Minimize the "SMA Setup" window.

5. Locate the `pftx~tmp` directory, where x is one or more random characters. This directory is in one of the following locations:(Windows Explorer must be configured to show hidden files and folders.) This directory is in one of the following locations:

Operating system	Directory
Windows 98	*d*:\Windows\TEMP\
Windows NT 4.0 Workstation and Windows NT 4.0 Server	*d*:\Temp\
Windows 2000 Professional, Windows 2000 Server and Windows XP	*d*:\Documents and Settings*UserName*\Local Settings\Temp\

   where *d* is the drive letter of the hard disk drive, and *UserName* is the user name of the operating-system account.

6. Copy the `pftx~tmp` directory to the location where you want to store the installation files.

   You must be able to access the directory from the systems on which you perform the silent installation.

7. Stop the InstallShield wizard:
   a. Maximize the “SMA Setup” window; then press **Cancel**. The “Exit Setup” window opens.
   b. Click **Yes**.
8. From a command-line prompt, change to the `pftx~tmp` directory that you created in step 6.
9. Change to the `Disk1` subdirectory.
10. Type the following command and then press Enter:

    ```
    setup -r
    ```

    The InstallShield wizard starts and the “SMA Setup” window opens. Starting the InstallShield wizard from the command line generates an InstallShield response file, setup.iss. The selections and values that you enter during the installation are saved to this file.

11. Follow the instructions on the screen to complete the installation.
12. Copy the `setup.iss` file to the `pftx~tmp` directory that you created in step 6. The `setup.iss` file is in one of the following locations:

Operating system	Directory
Windows 98 and Windows XP	*d*:\Windows
Windows NT 4.0 Workstation, Windows NT 4.0 Server, Windows 2000 Professional and Windows 2000 Server	*d*:\winnt

    where *d* is the drive letter of the hard disk drive.

Installing SMA from a command prompt

Complete the following steps to install SMA:

1. Using an operating-system account with administrative privileges, log on to the system on which you want to perform a silent installation of SMA.
2. Copy the installation-file directory and setup.iss file to the system; then, change to the directory that contains the installation files. Alternately, you can change to the network directory where the installation files and the `setup.iss` file are stored.
3. From the command-line prompt, type the following command and press Enter:

   ```
   setup.exe -s -sms -f1"path\setup.iss"
   ```

   Where `-f1"path\setup.iss"` is an optional parameter that specifies the location of the response file, and *path* is the fully qualified name of the response file, for example, c:\temp\setup.iss. By default, the installation program looks for the response file in the same location as the installation files.

   The installation starts and status information is written to the setup.log file.

   Note: Before running an SMA installation from the command prompt, be sure to uninstall the previous version of SMA.
4. After you install SMA, open the setup.log file and locate the ResultCode variable. The log file is located in the same directory as the installation files. If the ResultCode = 0, the installation completed successfully. Possible error codes include the following values:

Error codes	Explanation
-3	The setup.iss file does not include the required data.
-5	The setup.iss file does not exist.
-8	The path of the setup.iss file is invalid.

Uninstalling SMA

To uninstall SMA, complete the following steps:

1. Click **Start** →**Control Panel**. The “Control Panel” window opens.
2. Double-click **Add/Remove Programs**. The “Add/Remove” window opens.
3. Click **IBM System Migration Assistant 4.2**.
4. Click **Remove**. The confirmation window opens.
5. Click **Yes** and follow the on-screen instructions.

Uninstalling SMA might not delete all SMA files. You might need to delete the following files manually:

- SMA log files that are generated when you run SMA. If you installed SMA in the default location, these files are located at the root of the *d* drive, where *d* is the drive letter of the hard disk drive.
- Temporary files specific to SMA. By default, these files are located in the *d*:\sma\temp directory, where *d* is the drive letter of the hard disk drive.
- SMA profiles. These are files with an SMA extension.

Chapter 3. Performing a standard migration

This chapter contains information about capturing and applying a profile using the SMA GUI.

Logon considerations

To migrate system settings by use of SMA, you must log on with a user account that meets the following requirements:

- The user account must have administrative privileges.

  Some system resources that have to be migrated require high privileges for access. To capture and apply them, an administrative-privileged user account is required. If you attempt to migrate them from any other account, SMA will terminate its operation and issue an error message.
- The name of the user account must be the same in the target system as in the source system.

Multiuser profiles migration

Three kinds of user are involved in an SMA multiuser migration:

1. Foreground logon user

   A user who is logged on to the system during the migration. This user must have administrative privileges. SMA must be launched from this user account.

   This user name will appear as one of the “Local Users” in the GUI User Profiles panel, but its checkbox is always selected and cannot be cleared.
2. Background local users

   User accounts in the local system, which are *not* currently logged on to the local system. They can be generic user privilege accounts.

   These users will appear as “Local Users” in the GUI User Profiles panel.
3. Background domain users

   User accounts in the network domain, which are *not* currently logged on to the domain. The domain controller controls their account information, and the local client PC owns their profile information.

   These users will appear as “Network Users” in the GUI User Profiles panel of the local system and as “Local Users” in the GUI User Profiles panel in the domain controller, if the local policy of the controller PC allows users to log on to the controller PC locally.

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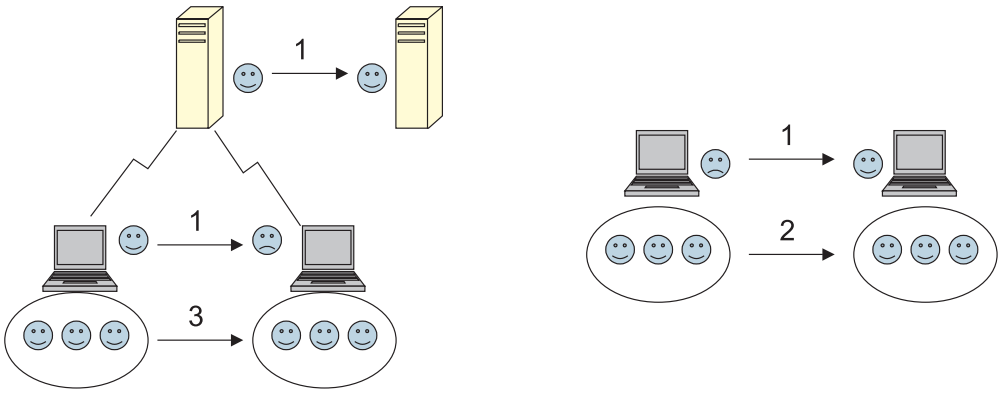

Figure 7. Performing a standard migration: Multiuser migration

For information on how to migrate a foreground logon user who is logged on to the source and the target system, see “Creating an SMA profile” on page 15.

For information on how to migrate background local users in batch mode, see “Migrating background local users in batch mode” on page 57.

For more information on how to migrate background domain users in batch mode, see “Migrating background domain users in batch mode” on page 58.

The following restrictions apply to the foreground logon user:

- The name of the logon user in the source system must match the name in the target system.
- The logon users on both the source side and the target side must have administrator-privileged accounts.

The following restrictions apply to the multiuser profiles migration:

- When both the source system and the target system are running on the Windows 2000 Server, only foreground user profile can be migrated.
- A running account must be an administrator account of the local system. SMA cannot run on a domain user account.
- To capture and apply the settings, the domain controller must be visible over the network. For a lookup, a domain user must be found in the PDC.
- Peer to peer migration via crossover cable is supported for migration of local users, but not for migration of domain users.
- To apply the domain user profiles, you must first migrate the network domain settings. For more information, see 14 on page 20.
- Roaming user profile should not be selected if you migrate some but not all settings of the domain user profile. If you select the roaming user profile, all settings will be migrated by default, and your selections will be overridden.
- Before migrating the user profile of a background local user or a domain user, make sure that a user account and folders of the same name do not exist on the target system already, for example, in the “C:\Documents and Settings” folder.

Note that SMA 4.2 Profile data format is not compatible with SMA 4.1x or earlier versions. An SMA profile that is captured by SMA 4.1x cannot be applied by SMA 4.2, and vice versa.

Creating an SMA profile

During the capture phase, you log on to a source system and create an SMA profile that contains the settings and files you want to migrate. The captured profile file then can be applied to one or more target systems.

Note: Be sure to close all applications before you start a migration.

To create an SMA profile, do the following:

1. Log on to the source system, using an operating-system user account with administrative privileges.
2. Click **Start** → **Programs**→ **Access IBM** → **IBM System Migration Assistant**. The “System Migration Assistant window” opens.

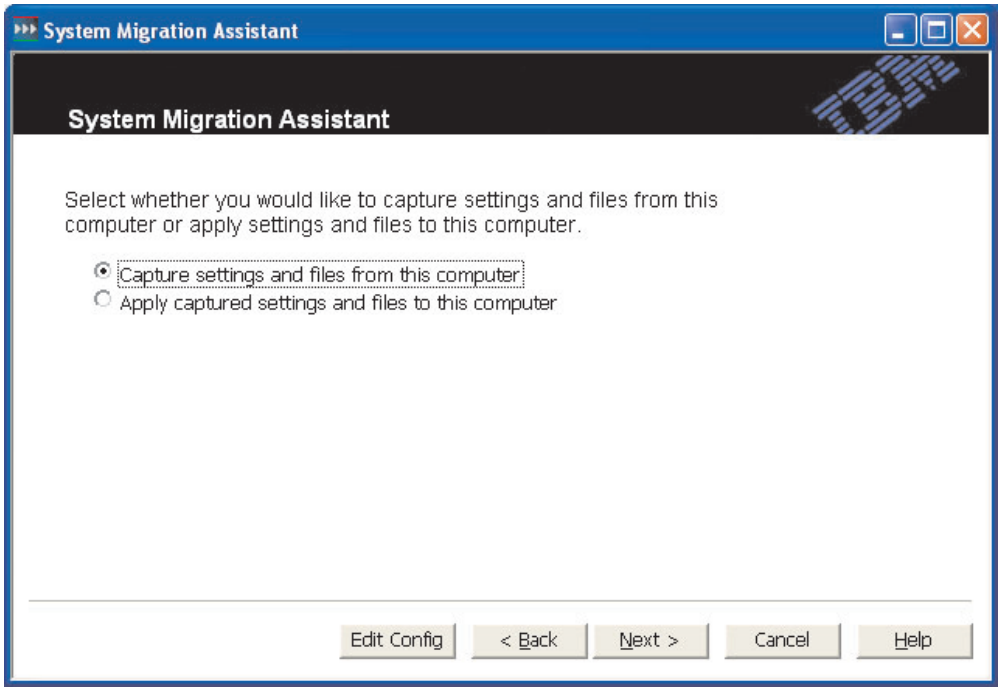

Figure 8. Capturing settings: “System Migration Assistant” window

3. Click **Capture settings and files from this computer**, and then click **Next**. The “Migration Options” window opens.

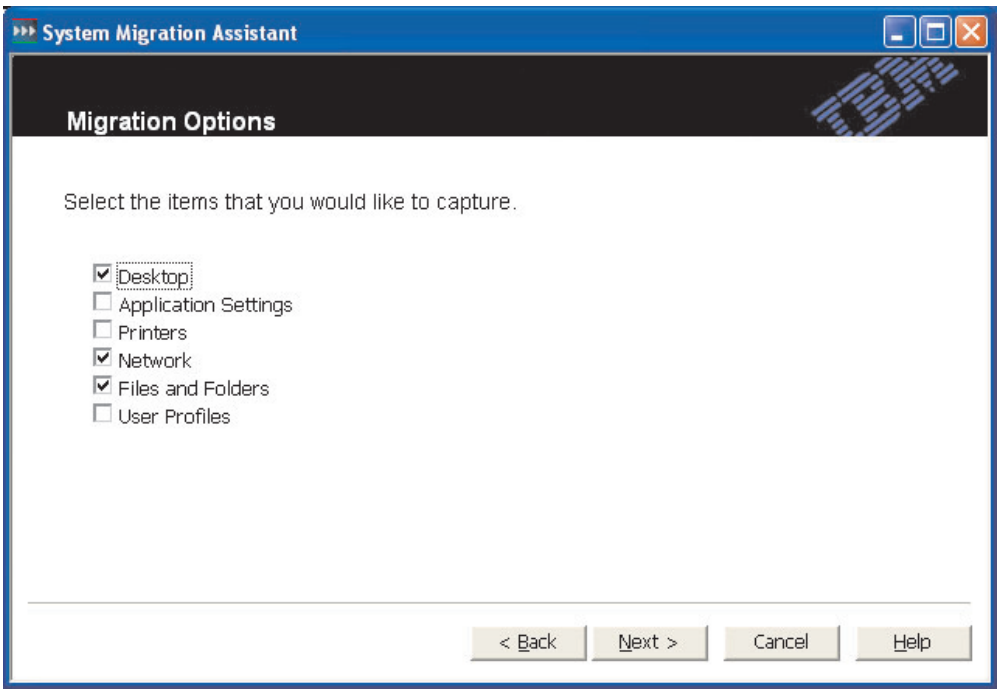

Figure 9. Capturing settings: "Migration Options" window

4. Select the categories that you want to capture.
5. Click **Next**. If you selected the **User Profiles** checkbox in step 4, the "User Profiles" window opens. Otherwise, go to step 11 on page 19.

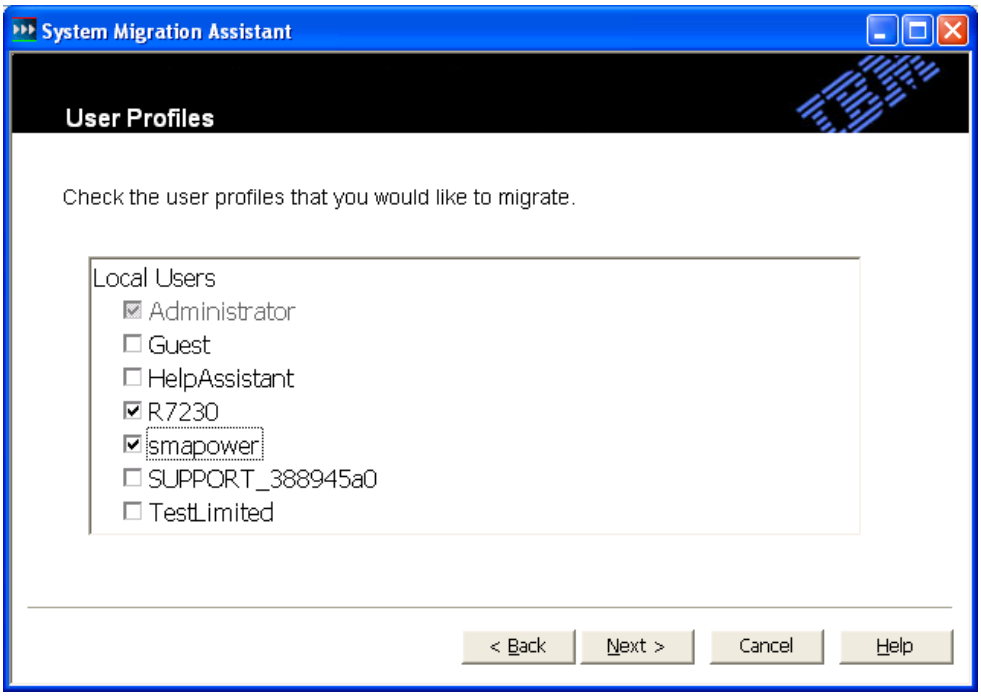

Figure 10. Capturing settings: "User Profiles" window

6. Select the user profiles that you want to migrate. For more information about user profiles, see “Multiuser profiles migration” on page 13. For a background local profile, the user password is not migrated; it is reset to the user name.

   The following restrictions are applied to the user profiles:

   - You cannot migrate user profiles from a source system running Windows 98 to a target system running Windows 2000 Professional or Windows XP.
   - To migrate user profiles to Windows 2000 or Windows XP, you must use an operating system account with administrative privileges.

7. Click **Next**
8. If you selected the **Desktop** checkbox in step 4 on page 16, the “Desktop Settings” window opens. Otherwise, go to step 11 on page 19.

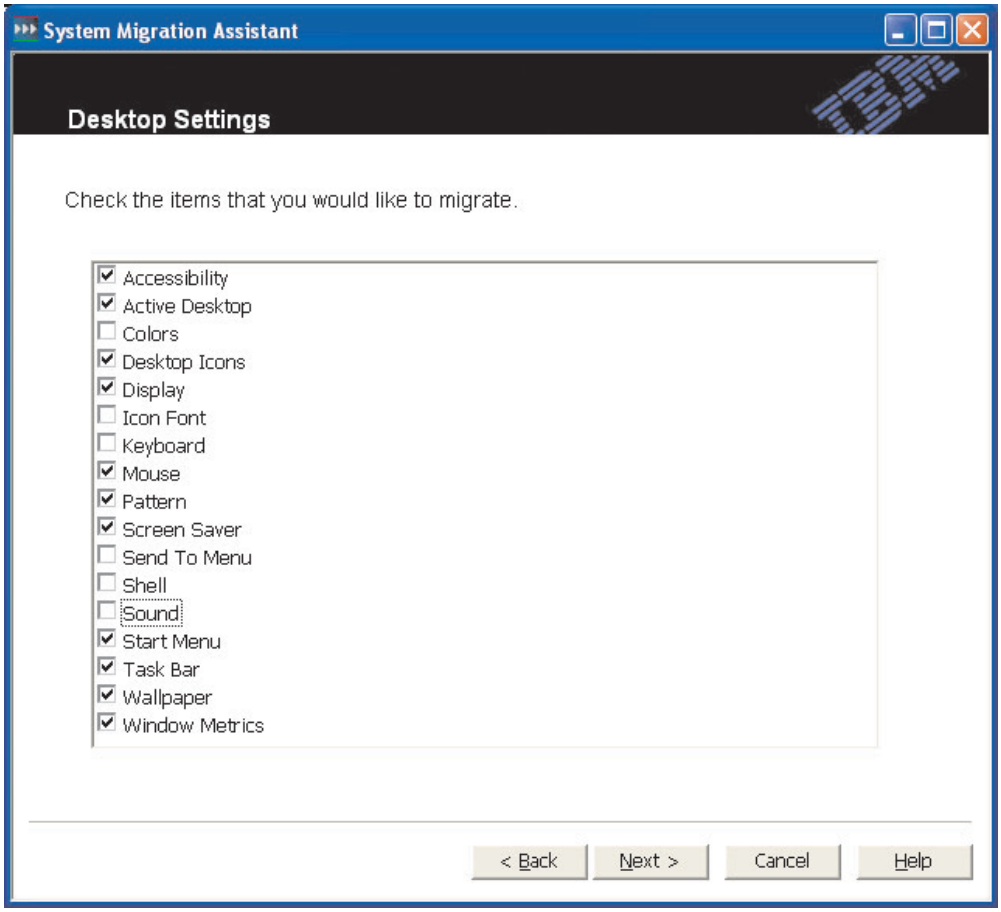

Figure 11. Capturing settings: “Desktop Settings” window

9. Select the desktop settings that you want to migrate:

   Accessibility
   The accessibility settings for the keyboard, sound, mouse, and other settings

   Active Desktop
   The active state (not supported on Windows XP Professional)

   Colors
   Desktop and window colors

Desktop Icons
All desktop contents, including folders, files, shortcuts, icons, and icon positions

Display
Desktop width, height, and color depth

Icon Font
The font used for the desktop icons

Keyboard
Keyboard repeat rate, cursor blink rate, and delay

Mouse
Left or right-handed mouse settings, speed, and double-click rate

Pattern
The pattern used for the desktop (not supported in Windows XP Professional)

Screen Saver
Current screen saver settings

Send To Menu
Send To menu settings

Shell View sort order, view type (larger icon or small icon), status bar and toolbar show/hide status

Sound
Sound settings

Start Menu
Start menu commands

Task Bar
Docking edge, size, always-on-top, auto hide, show clock, show small icons in Start menu

Wallpaper
Desktop wallpaper

Window Metrics
Spacing and arrangement order of minimized windows, dialog message font, menu size, and scroll bar sizes

The following restrictions apply to the desktop settings:

- **Accessibility:**
  - If you migrate from Windows 98 to Windows 2000 Professional, you cannot migrate the ShowSounds, SoundSentry, and Stickykeys settings.
  - You cannot migrate the Cursor option, Pointer speed, and Notification option.
- **Active Desktop:** To migrate the Active Desktop including the wallpaper, you must select the wallpaper setting also.
  - The vertical and horizontal spacing between desktop icons do not migrate precisely.
  - Only the icons that are in the current user's desktop directory are migrated.
- **Mouse:** You cannot migrate mouse speed to a target system running Windows XP Professional.

- **Screen Saver:** If you migrate from Windows 98 to Windows 2000 Professional or Windows XP, you cannot migrate the screen saver.
- **Shell:** To migrate the Windows Explorer shell settings, you must migrate both your shell desktop settings and the Microsoft Internet Explorer application settings. If the target system uses Windows 2000 Professional, Windows 2000 Server, or Windows XP, the folder view settings (such as large icons, tiles, and details) do not migrate.
- **Sound:** SMA migrates the active sound scheme from the source system to the target system. The sound scheme is set in the "Sounds and Multimedia Properties" window of the Windows control panel. If the sound scheme in the source system is set to `No Sounds`, sounds will not be migrated to the target system. If the source system uses custom sounds, you must migrate the sound files in addition to migrating the sound scheme.
- **Taskbar:** If you migrate to a target computer that uses Windows XP, the taskbar location does not migrate.
- **Wallpaper:** If the wallpaper that you want to migrate is a JPEG file, you also must capture the Active desktop setting. It is not necessary to capture the Active desktop setting when you migrate wallpaper that is a BMP file. To migrate the background user's wallpaper, you must locate the wallpaper in Windows directory.

10. Click **Next**.
11. If you selected the **Application Settings** checkbox in step 4 on page 16, the "Settings for Applications" window opens. Otherwise, go to step 23 on page 24.

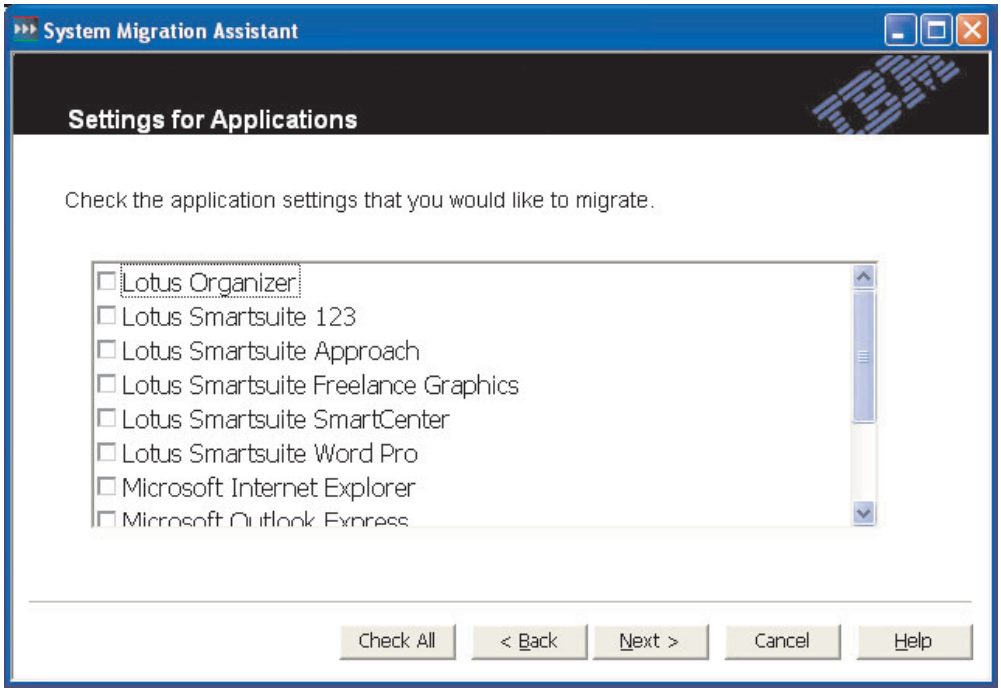

Figure 12. Capturing settings: "Settings for Applications" window

12. Select the applications for which you want to migrate the settings.

    SMA can capture the user settings and customizations. Customizations to Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator might include bookmarks, cookies, and preferences. For Lotus® Notes® and Microsoft Outlook, these settings might include the address book and locally stored e-mail.

You cannot migrate the application settings, if the version installed on the target machine is earlier than the one installed on the source machine.

For more information about the restrictions that apply to the application settings, see Appendix A, “Application settings available for migration,” on page 89.

13. Click **Next**.
14. If you selected the **Network** checkbox in step 4 on page 16, the “Network Settings” window opens. Otherwise, go to step 17 on page 21.

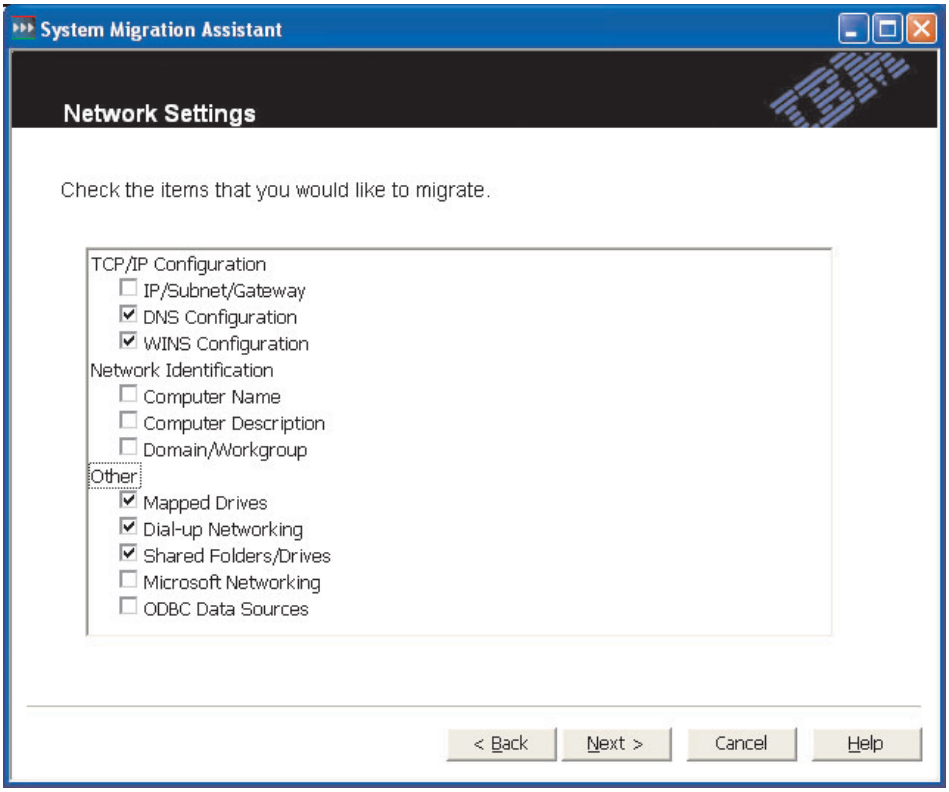

Figure 13. Capturing settings: “Network Settings” window

15. Select the network settings that you want to migrate:

TCP/IP Configuration

- IP/Subnet/Gateway
- DNS Configuration
- WINS Configuration

Network Identification

- Computer Name
- Computer Description
- Domain/Workgroup

Other

- Mapped Drives
- Dial-up networking
- Shared Folders/Drives
- Microsoft Networking

- ODBC Data Sources

The following restrictions apply to the network settings:

- **Domain/Workgroup:** If the source system is a member of a domain and you want the target system to be a member of the same domain, create an account for the target system on the domain controller. If the domain controller is running Windows 2000 Server, make sure to select the **Allow pre-Windows 2000 computers to use this account** checkbox. You must migrate the computer name before migrating the domain name.
- **DNS Configuration:** The DNS settings do not migrate when you perform a peer-to-peer migration.
- **Microsoft Networking:** (Windows 98 only) The target system must have Client for Microsoft Network installed before applying these migration settings. The following Client for Microsoft Network settings are captured:
  - Primary Network Logon
  - Logon Options
  - Logon Validation
  - Domain Name
  - Access Control

16. Click **Next**.
17. If you selected the **File and Folders** checkbox in step 4 on page 16, SMA scans the hard disk. Otherwise, go to step 25 on page 25.

    When the scanning process is completed, the “File Selection” window opens, and the “Association” page is displayed by default.

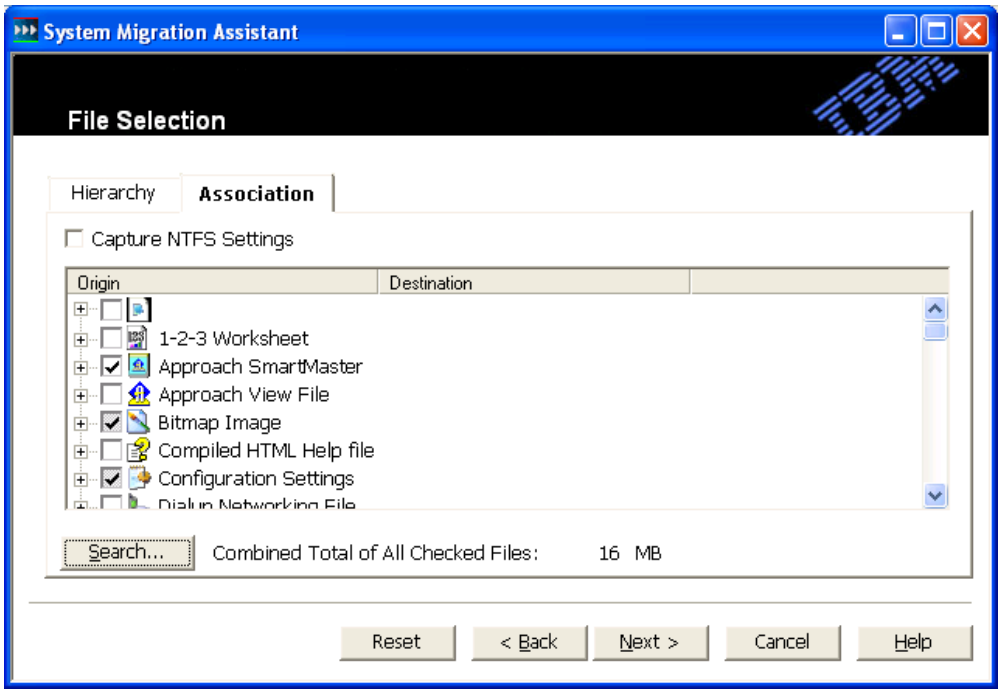

Figure 14. Capturing settings: “File Selection-Association” page

18. Select the files that you want to migrate. You can select individual files, all files of a specific type, or all files located in a specific directory. If you select a directory, all of the files that the directory contains are selected automatically.

The “Association” page lists the files on the source system sorted by file type. You can select all the files of a specific type, or you can expand a file type and select individual files.

To view the files sorted by location, click **Hierarchy**. The “Hierarchy” page is displayed.

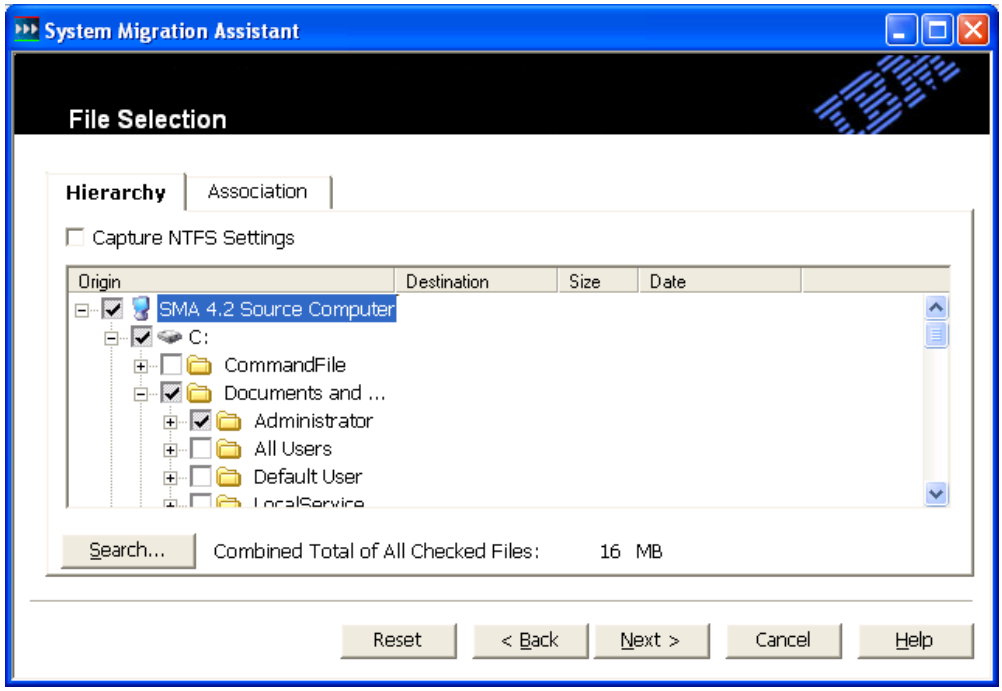

Figure 15. Capturing settings: “File Selection-Hierarchy” page

19. To search for specific files or file extensions, click **Search**. The “Search” window opens.

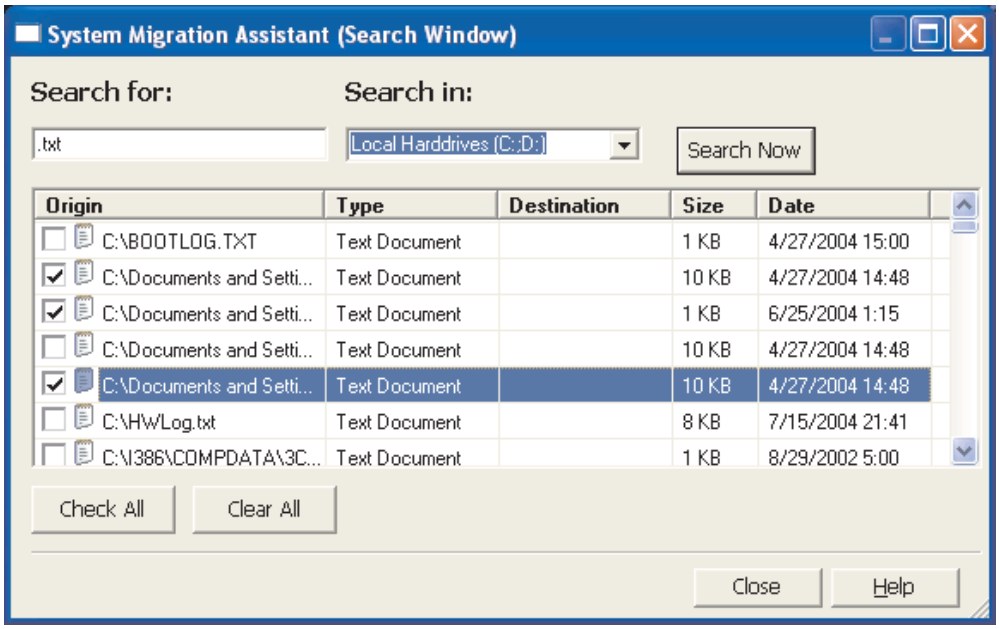

Figure 16. Capturing settings: "File Selection-Search" window

20. In the **Search for** field, type a file name. You can use wildcard characters, such as an asterisk (*) to match zero or more characters or a question mark (?) to match exactly one character. In the **Search in** field, select the hard disk that you want to search. Click **Search Now**.

    Attention:

    a. Do not migrate operating-system files. Doing so might cause the target system to malfunction.

    b. Do not select the entire contents of the hard disk drive, because this selects all files, including the operating-system files.

    c. Be cautious about selecting files with a DLL, EXE, or COM extension. SMA does not adjust the Windows registry entries; if you select application files, the application might not run properly on the target system.

21. Consider where you want the selected files to be located on the target system. If the source and target systems do not have similar hard disk configurations, you must select alternative destinations for files and directories.

    To change the destination location of a file, right-click the file. A menu is displayed.
    You can choose to locate the file in the "My Documents" directory, choose a

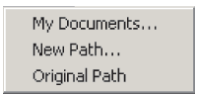

Figure 17. Capturing settings: Selecting file location

    new path, or keep the original path of the document.

    - To locate the file in the "My Documents" directory, click **My Documents**. The "My Documents Destination" window opens. Select an option and click **OK**.

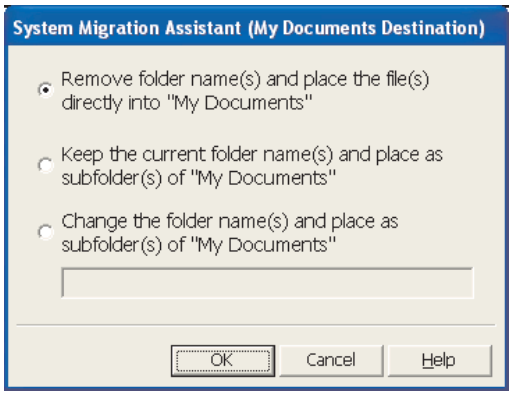

Figure 18. Capturing settings: "My Documents Destination" window

- To select an alternate path for the file, click **New Path**. The "New Path Destination" window opens. Select an option and click **OK**.

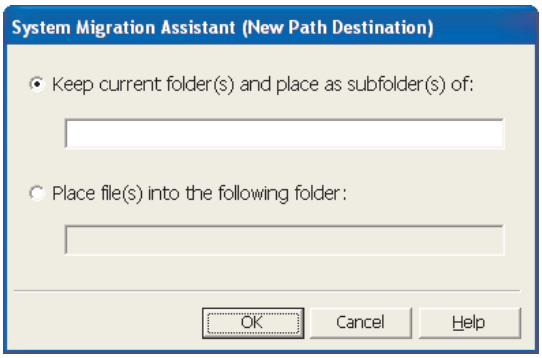

Figure 19. Capturing settings: "New Path Destination" window

- To keep the original path of the file, click **Original Path**. By default, when SMA migrates a file to a directory that contains a file with the same name, the file is overwritten. (You can customize the config.ini file to prevent files from being overwritten; for more information, see "Customizing the standard migration" on page 69.)

Attention: Be careful when changing the location of files. Batch and configuration files might contain fully qualified path names; if you change the location of the files and directories to which the batch and configuration files refer, the programs or tasks will not run successfully.

22. Click **Next**.
23. If you selected the **Printers** checkbox in step 4 on page 16, the "Printers" window opens. Otherwise, go to step 14 on page 20.

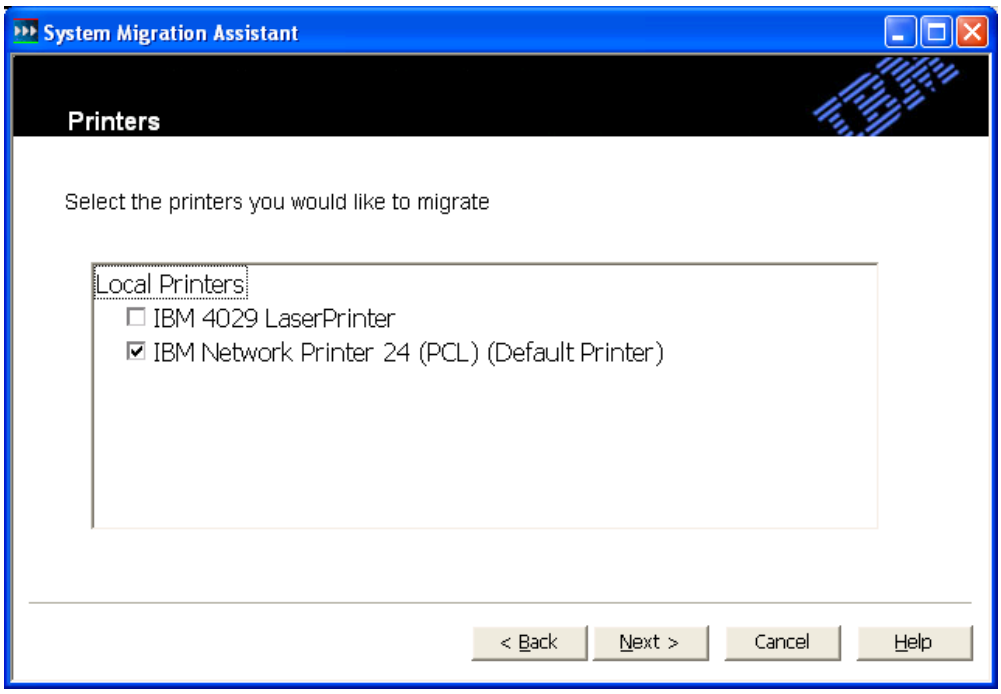

Figure 20. Capturing settings: "Printers" window

24. Select the printers for which you want to migrate the printer links and device drivers. The default printer is selected automatically.

    Notes:

    a. If you selected the printer for which the device drivers package had been manually installed to the source system, before migration install the same device driver package to the target system.

    b. You cannot migrate local printers to a target system that uses a different operating system than the source system.

25. Click **Next**. The "Migration Method" window opens.

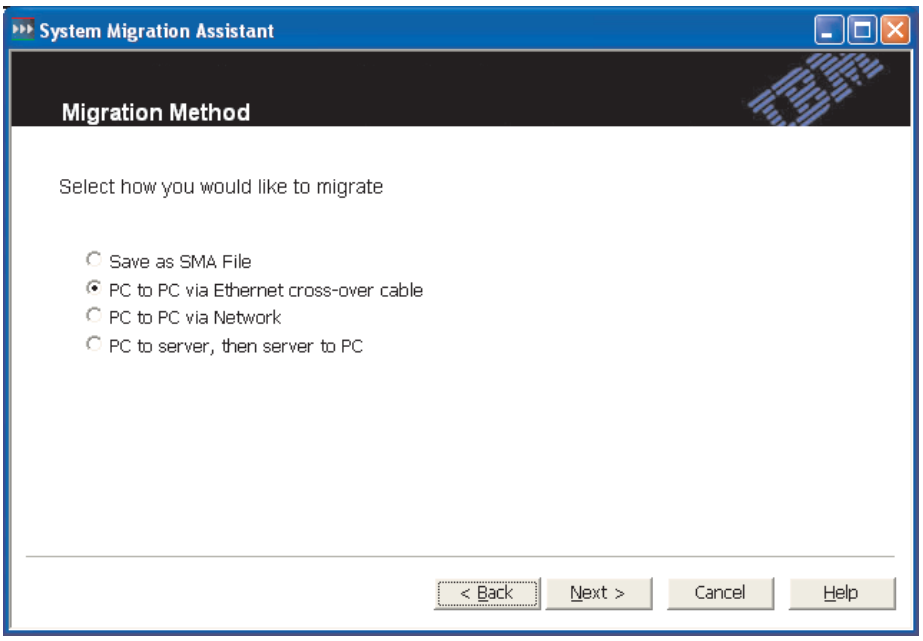

Figure 21. Capturing settings: "Migration Method" window

26. Select one of the following migration methods:

    Save as SMA File
    Saves the SMA profile to the local or mapped hard disk. Click **Next**. The user is prompted to enter the Profile name.

    PC to PC via Ethernet cross-over cable
    Uses an Ethernet cross-over cable to apply the SMA profile from the source system by a peer-to-peer connection. Click Next. The user is prompted to enter the unique Profile name. For more information on PC to PC migration, see Chapter 5, "Performing a peer-to-peer migration," on page 61.

    PC to PC via Network
    Uses the existing network to apply the SMA profile from the source system by a peer-to-peer connection. Note that both the source system and the target system must be in the same network to establish the connection. Click Next. The user is prompted to enter the unique Profile name. For more information on PC to PC migration, see Chapter 5, "Performing a peer-to-peer migration," on page 61.

    PC to server, then server to PC
    Uses the TSM (Tivoli Storage Manager) server to apply the SMA profile. The user is prompted to enter the TSM password. To use this method, the user must install the TSM client before the migration.

27. Click **Next**. If you selected the **PC to server, then server to PC** radio button in step 26, the "TSM Password" window opens. Otherwise, go to step 28 on page 27.

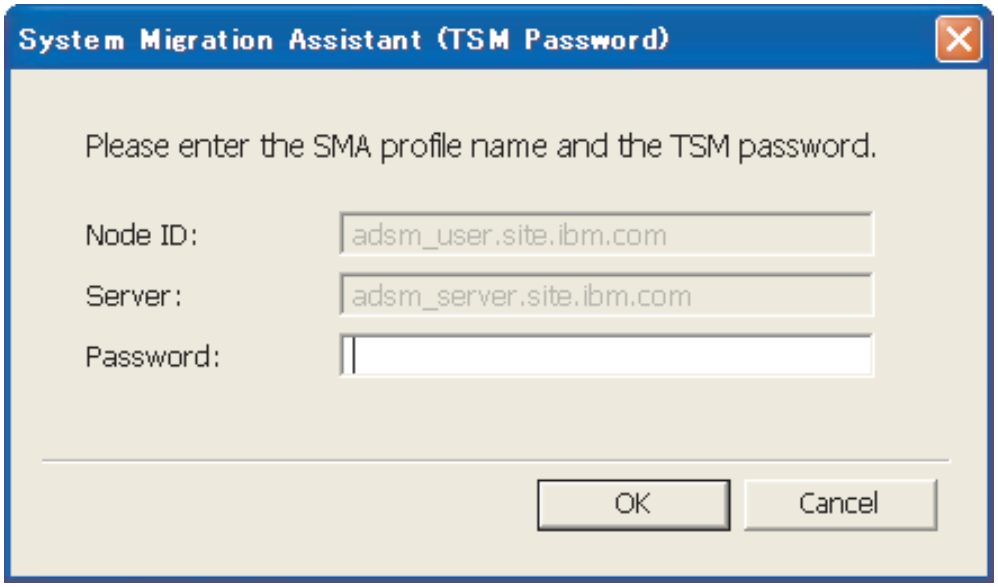

Figure 22. Capturing settings: "TSM Password" window

Type your password, and click **OK**.

28. If you selected the **Save as SMA File** radio button or the **PC to server, then server to PC** radio button, the "Save as SMA file" window opens.

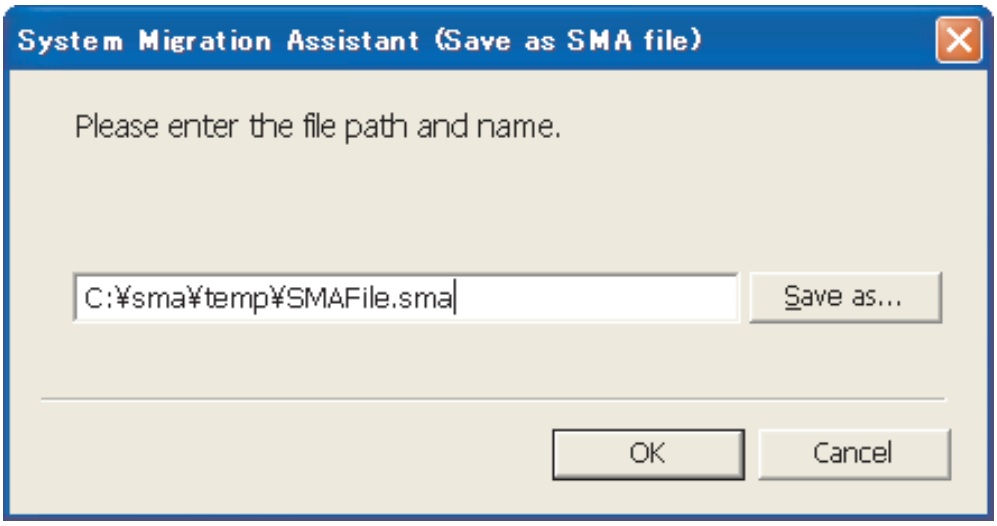

Figure 23. Capturing settings: "Save as SMA file" window

To save the SMA profile, complete the following steps:

a. Click **Save As...**. The "Save as" window opens.
b. In the **Save in** field, navigate to the folder in which you want to save the profile.
c. In the **Save As** field, type the name of the profile.
d. Click **OK**.

29. The "Add File Notations" window opens.

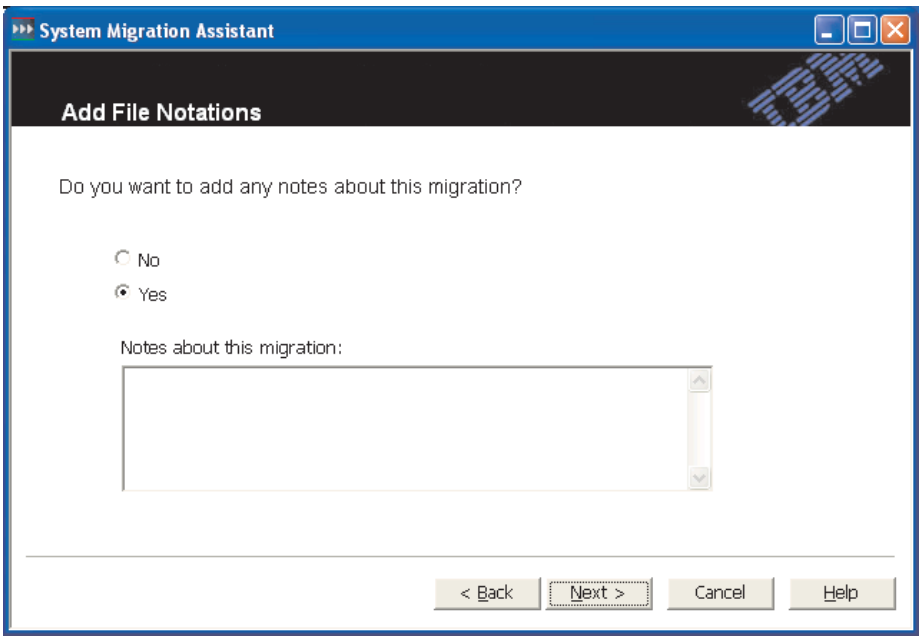

Figure 24. Capturing settings: "Add File Notations" window

30. To add file notations, select the **Yes** radio button, and then type a brief description (maximum of 1024 characters) to identify the SMA profile.
31. Click **Next**. The "File Protection" window opens.

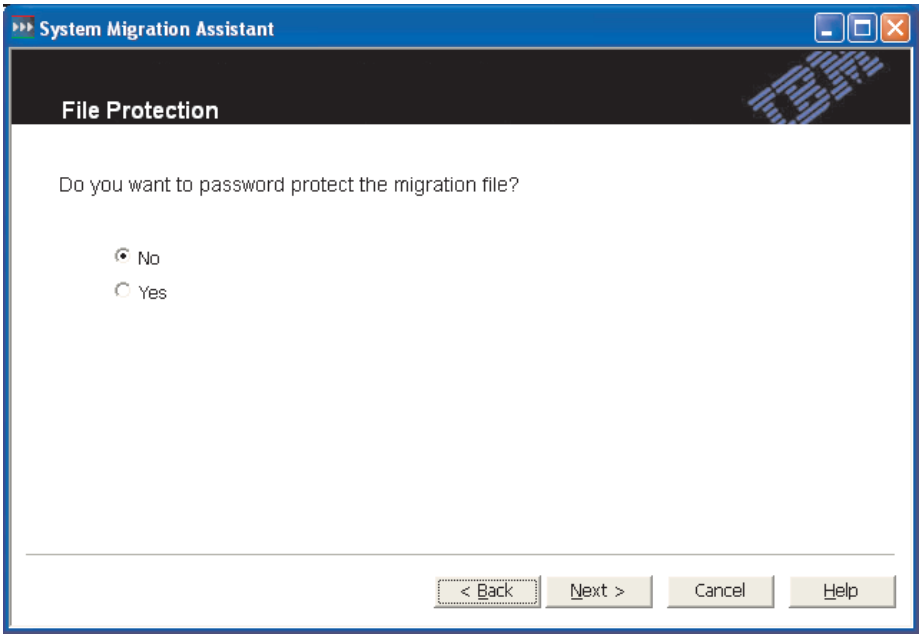

Figure 25. Capturing settings: "File Protection" window

32. To protect the SMA profile with a password, select the **Yes** radio button.
33. Click **Next**. If you selected the **Yes** radio button in step 32, the "Password" window opens. Complete the following steps:

a. In the **Password** field, type a password. The password must be between 6 and 16 characters long, contain a non-numeric character in the first and last positions, and cannot contain consecutive identical characters.
b. In the **Confirm Password** field, re-type the password.
c. Click **OK**. The “Copy Progress” window opens.

If you did not select the Password protect option, the “Copy Progress” window opens.

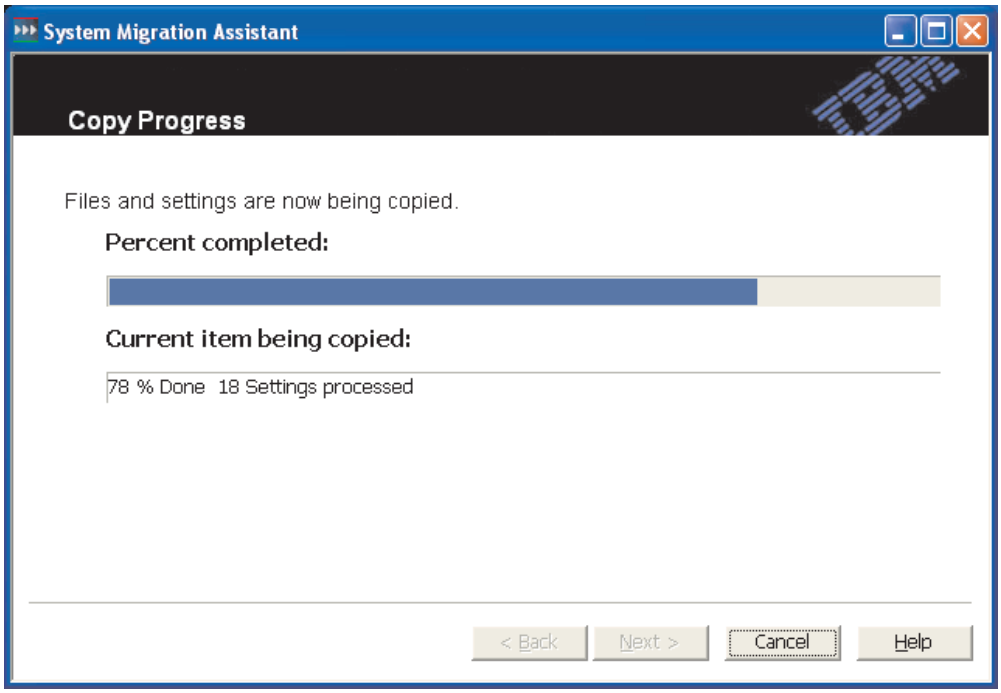

Figure 26. Capturing settings: “Copy Progress” window

SMA copies your settings and files to the profile file. This might take several minutes, depending on how many settings and files are being copied.

When the profile file is created, a “Migration Summary” window opens. The summary lists only errors that occurred and the location of the report file.

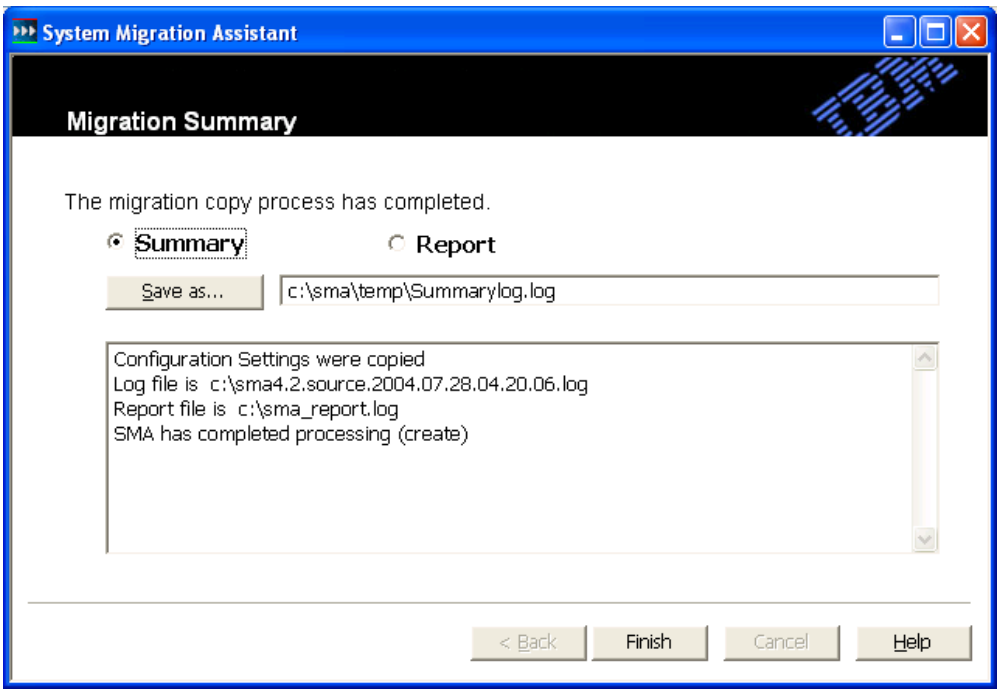

Figure 27. Capturing settings: "Migration Summary" window

34. To view the report file, click **Report**. The report file is displayed in the pane at the bottom of the window.
35. Complete the following steps to save the summary or report file to a different location:
    a. Click **Summary** or **Report**.
    b. Click **Save As...**. The "Save As" window opens.
    c. In the **Save in** field, navigate to the directory where you want to save the file.
    d. In the **Save As** field, type a descriptive name for the file.
    e. Click **Save**.
36. Click **Finish**.

Applying an SMA profile

If you want to edit the profile before applying it, go to "Editing and applying a profile" on page 34. If you want to perform a peer-to-peer migration, go to Chapter 5, "Performing a peer-to-peer migration," on page 61.

Note: If the profile contains domain settings, you must create a new operating-system account on the target system before applying the profile.

Complete the following steps to apply an SMA profile to a target system:

1. Log on to the target system using the same operating-system account that you used to create the profile.

   Note: If you log on to the target system using an operating-system account other than the one used on the source system, some application-specific user settings might not be applied.

2. Click **Start** → **Programs**→ **Access IBM** → **IBM System Migration Assistant**. The “System Migration Assistant window” opens.

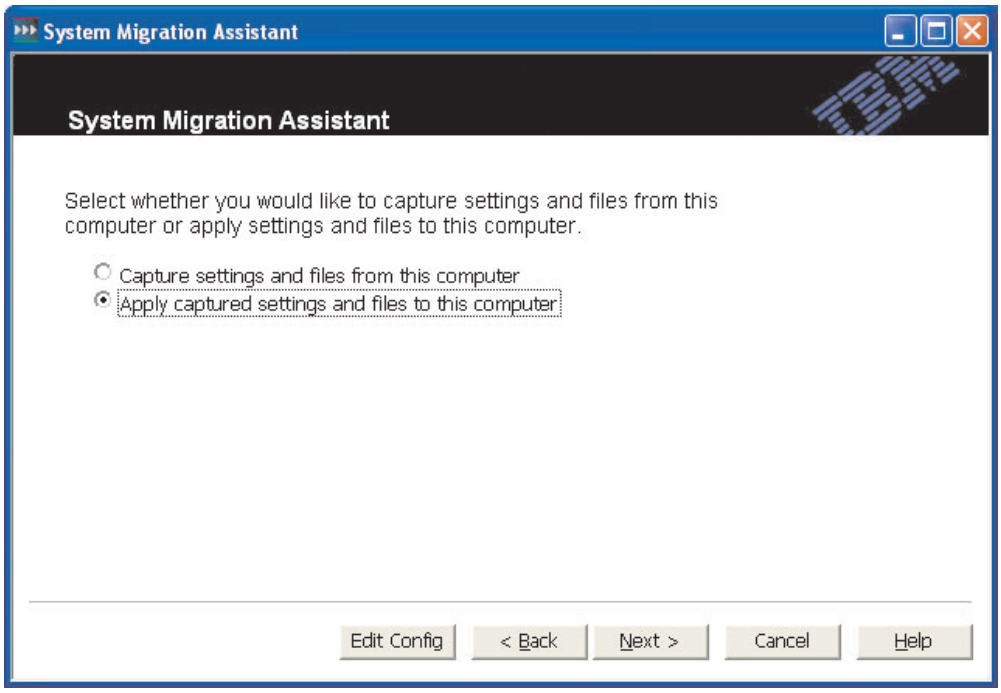

Figure 28. Applying settings: “System Migration Assistant” window

3. Click **Apply captured settings and files to this computer**; then, click **Next**. The “Migration Method” window opens.

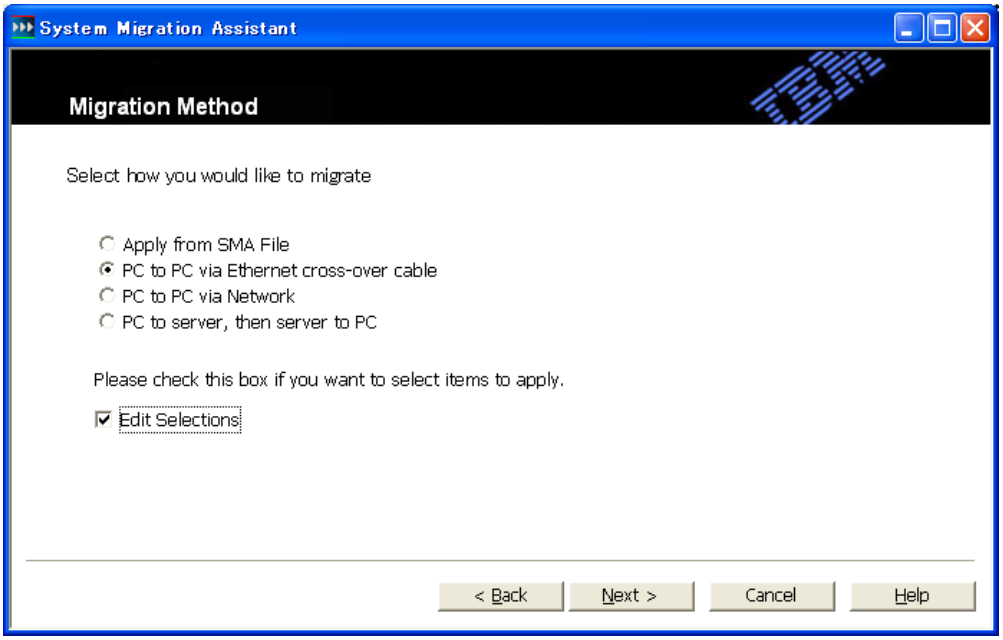

Figure 29. Applying settings: “Migration Method” window

4. Select the **Apply from SMA File** radio button, and click **Next**.

5. The “Open SMA File” window opens.

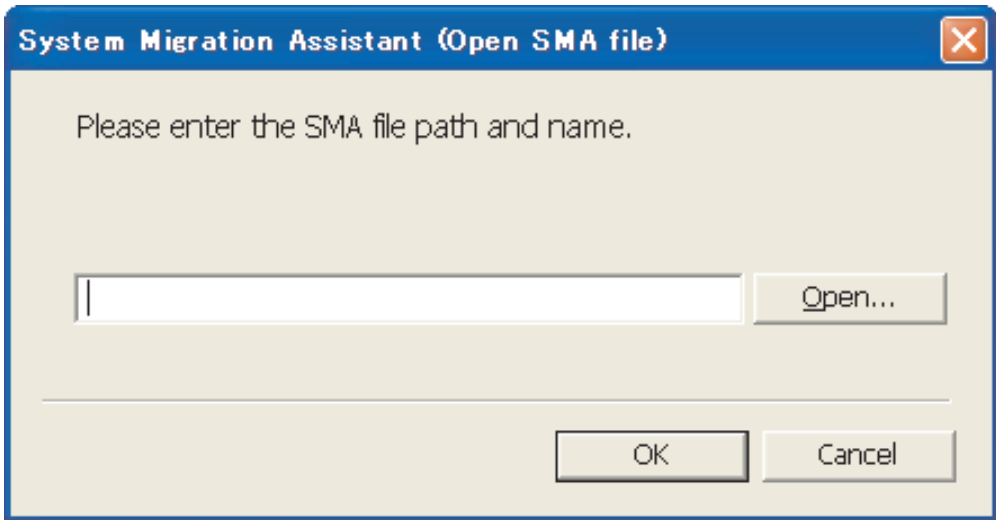

Figure 30. Applying settings: “Open SMA File” window

6. Click **Open...**. The “Open” window opens.
7. Navigate to the SMA profile and click **OK**.
8. If the selected profile has the file notations, the “Add File Notations” window opens. Otherwise, go to step 9 on page 33.

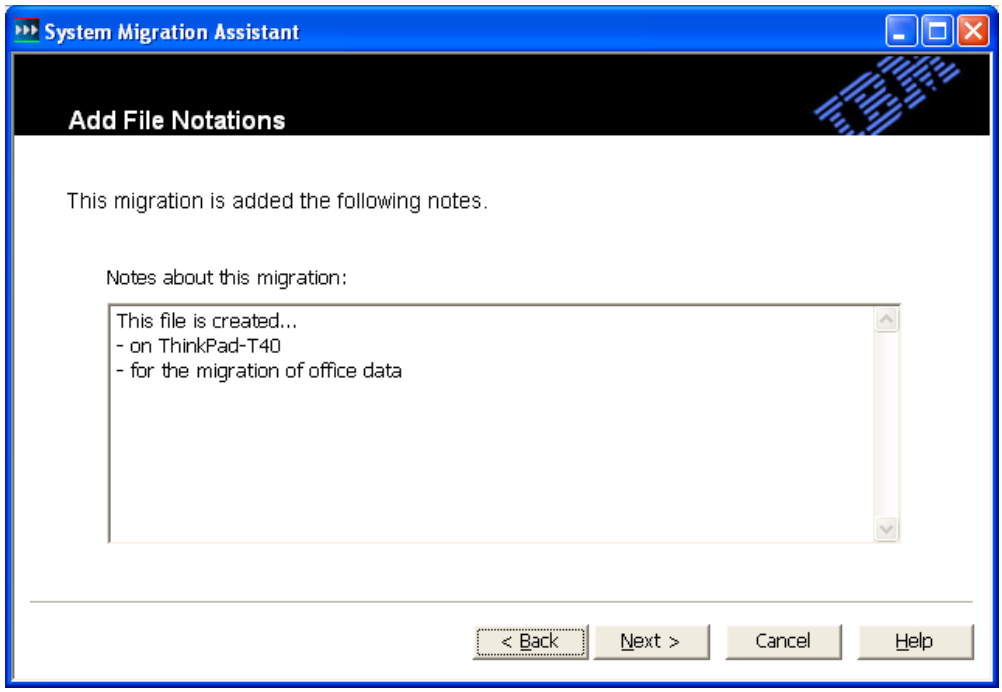

Figure 31. Applying settings: “Add File Notations” window

Notes about the selected profile are displayed in the **Notes about this migration** field.

9. Click **Next**. If the profile file is protected with a password , you will be prompted to provide a password. The “Copy Progress” window opens.

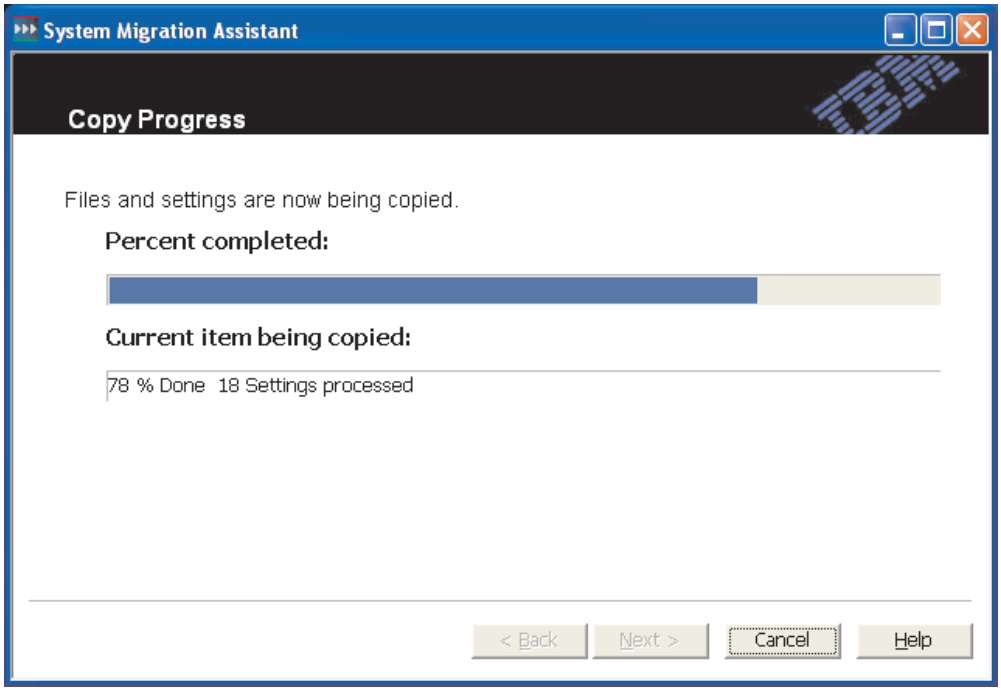

Figure 32. Applying settings: “Copy Progress” window on target system

SMA copies the profile to the target system. This might take several minutes, depending on how many settings and files are being copied.

After the profile is applied, a “Migration Summary” window opens. The summary lists any errors that occurred and the location of the report file.

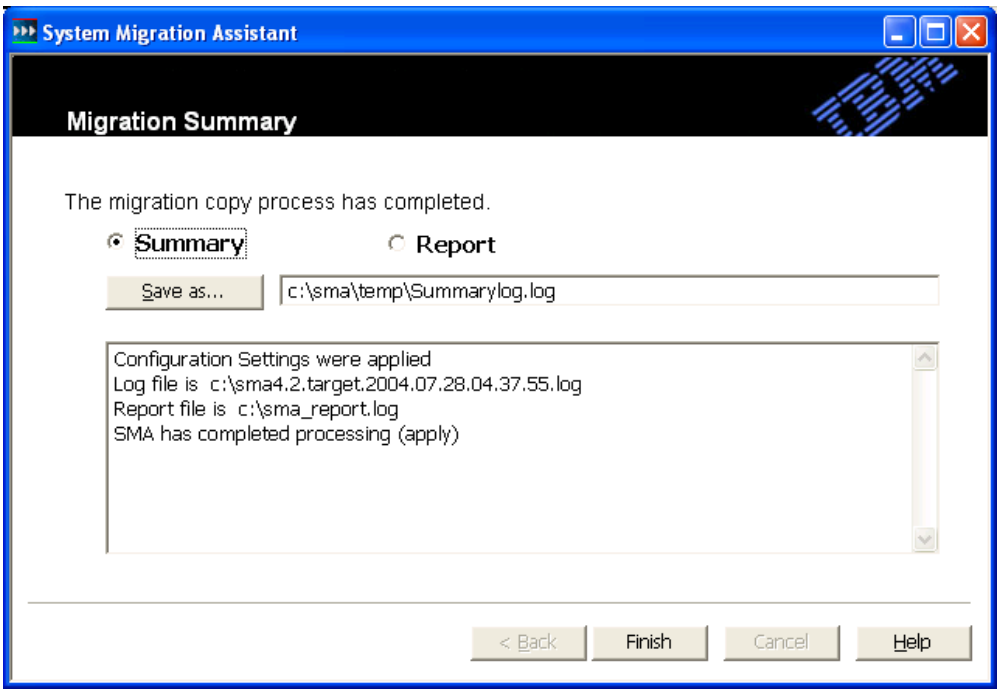

Figure 33. Applying settings: "Migration Summary" window

10. To view the report file, click **Report**. The report file is displayed in the pane at the bottom of the window.
11. Complete the following steps to save the summary or report file to a different location:
    a. Click **Summary** or **Report**.
    b. Click **Save As...**. The "Save As" window opens.
    c. In the **Save in** field, navigate to the directory where you want to save the file.
    d. In the **Save As** field, type a descriptive name for the file.
    e. Click **Save**.
12. Click **Finish**.

Editing and applying a profile

You can edit the profile during the apply phase to change which settings and files are applied. To customize the profile, you use the Edit Selections function.

Note: If the profile contains domain settings, you must create a new operating-system account on the target system before applying the profile.

Complete the following steps to edit and apply a profile to a target system:

1. Log on to the target system using the same operating-system account that you used to create the profile.

   Note: If you log on to the target system using an operating-system account other than the one used on the source system, some application-specific user settings might not be applied.

2. Click **Start** → **Programs** → **Access IBM** → **IBM System Migration Assistant**. The “System Migration Assistant window” opens.

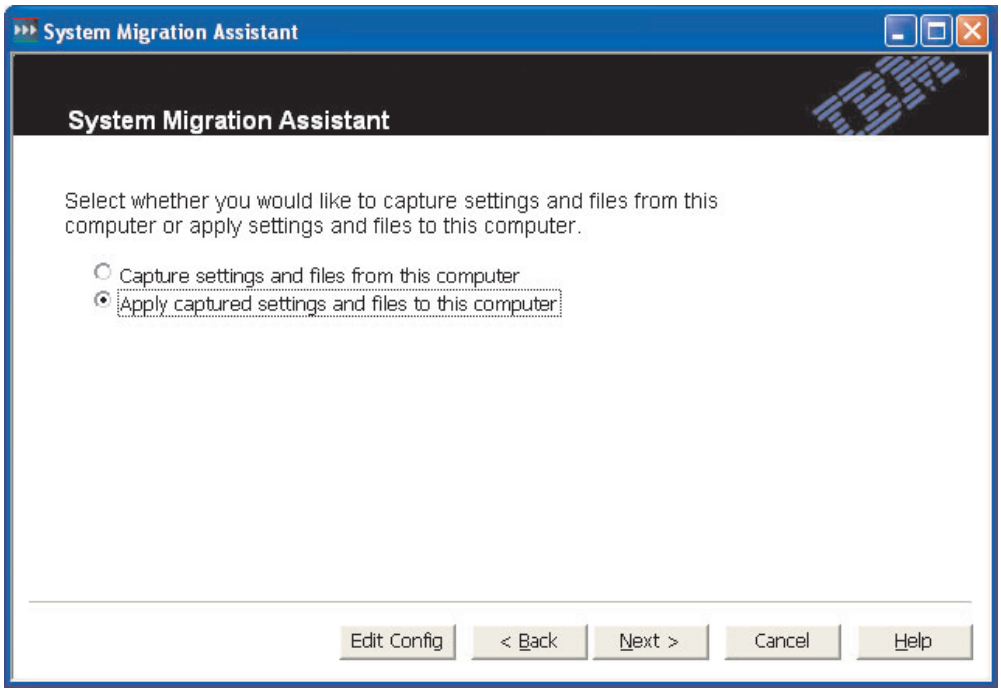

Figure 34. Editing and applying a profile: “System Migration Assistant” window

3. Select **Apply captured settings and files to this computer**; then, click **Next**. The “Migration Method” window opens.

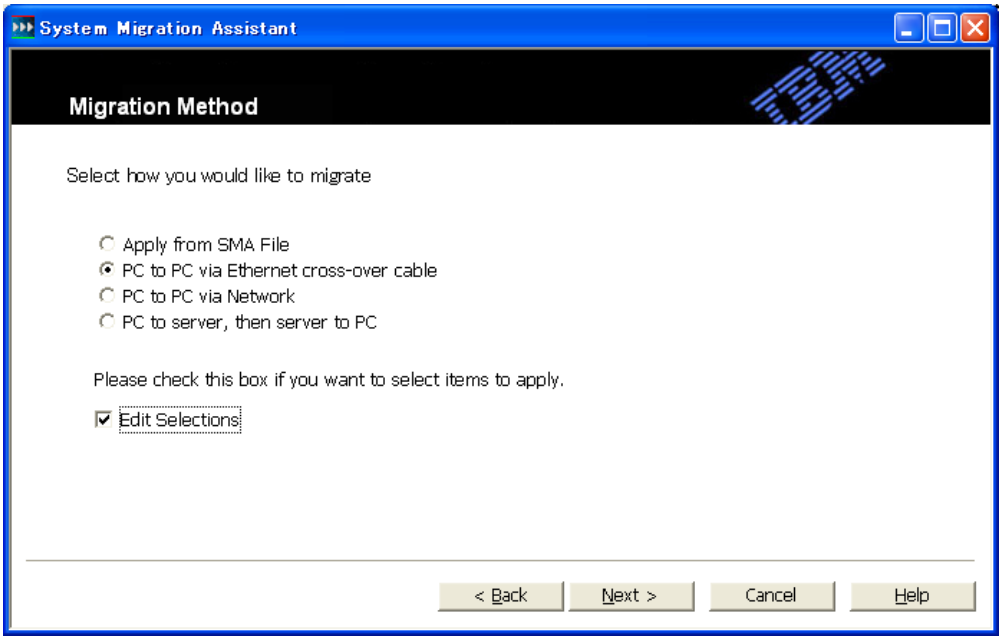

Figure 35. Editing and applying a profile: “Migration Method” window

4. Select the **Apply from SMA File** radio button and select the **Edit Selections** checkbox; then, click **Next**.

5. The “Open SMA File” window opens.

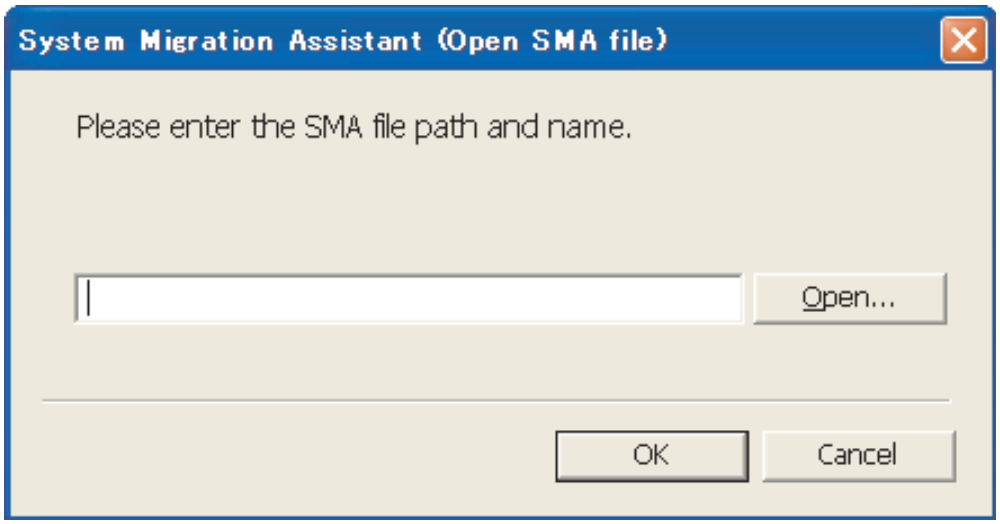

Figure 36. Editing and applying a profile: “Open SMA File” window

6. Click **Open...**. The “Open” window opens.
7. Navigate to the SMA profile and click **OK**.
8. If the selected profile has the file notations, the **Add File Notations** window opens. Otherwise, go to step 9.

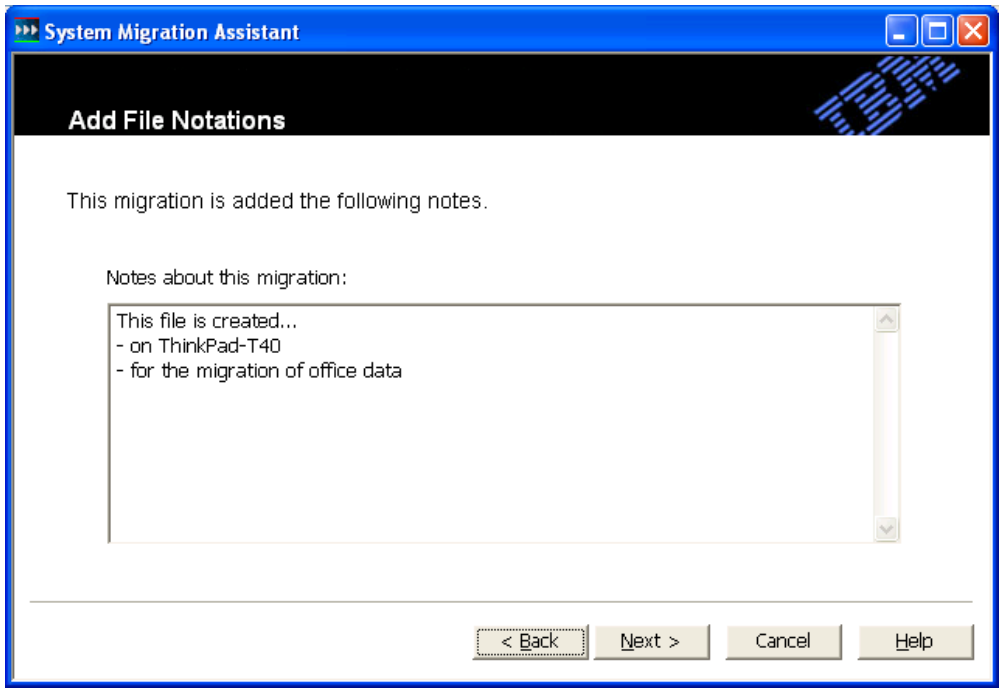

Figure 37. Editing and applying a profile: “Add File Notations” window

Notes about the selected profile are displayed in the **Notes about this migration** field.

9. Click **Next**. If the profile file is protected with a password, you will be prompted to provide a password.

10. If you selected the User Profiles option when you captured the profile, the “User Profiles” window opens. Otherwise, go to step 12.

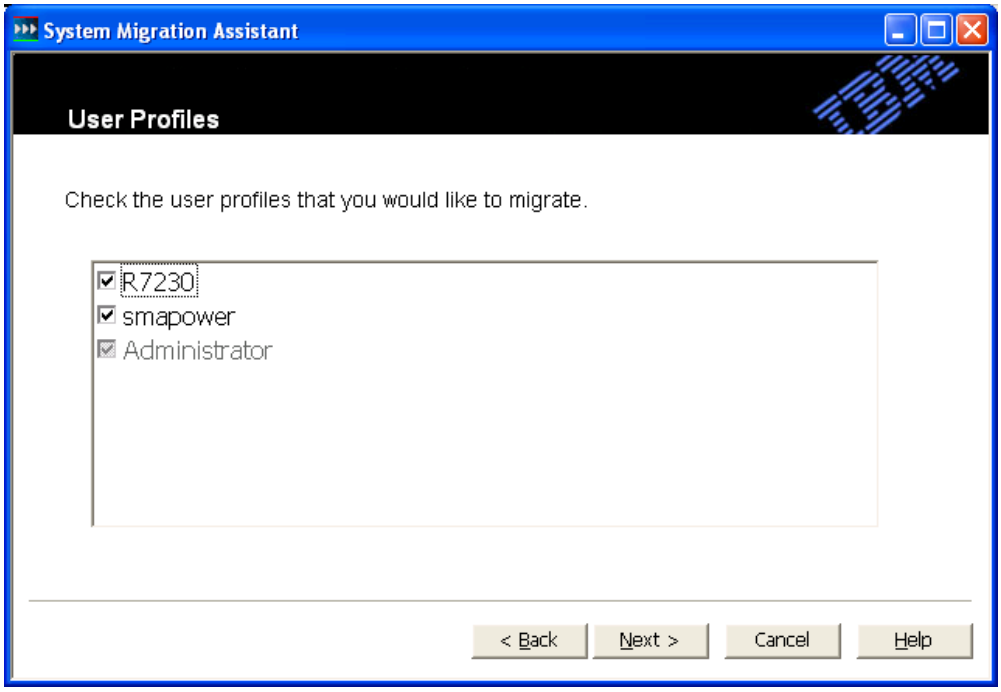

Figure 38. Editing and applying a profile: “User Profiles” window

The user profiles selected during the capture phase are displayed. You can clear one or more of the checkbox.

11. Click **Next.**
12. If you selected the Desktop option when you captured the profile, the “Desktop Settings” window opens. Otherwise, go to step 14 on page 38.

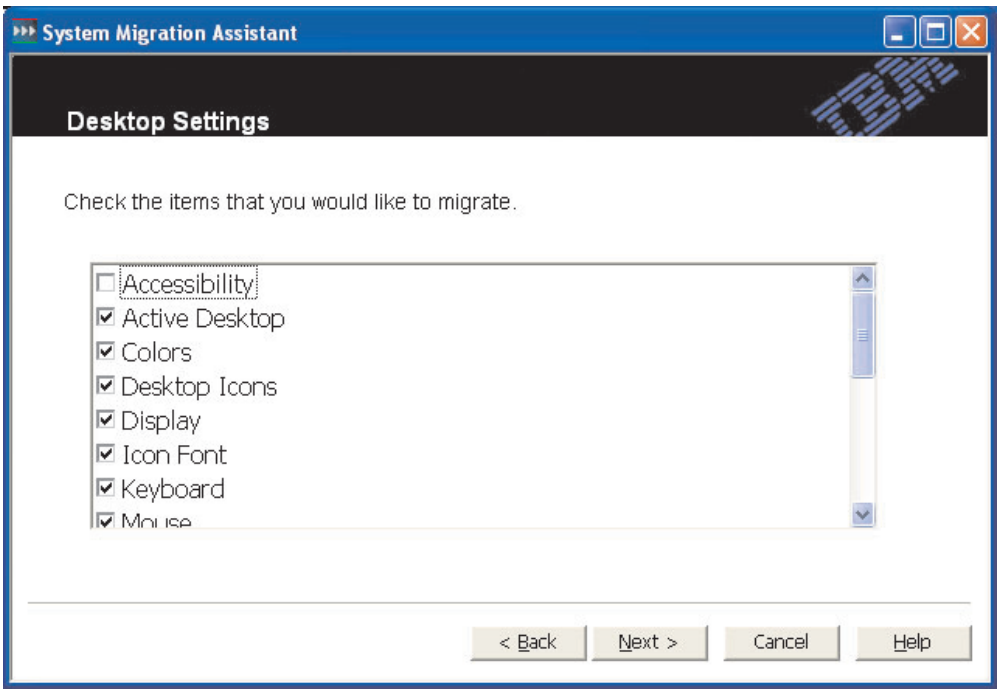

Figure 39. Editing and applying a profile: "Desktop Settings" window

The desktop settings selected during the capture phase are displayed. You can clear one or more of the checkbox.

13. Click **Next**.
14. If you selected the Application Settings option when you captured the profile, the "Application Settings" window opens. Otherwise, go to step 22 on page 41.

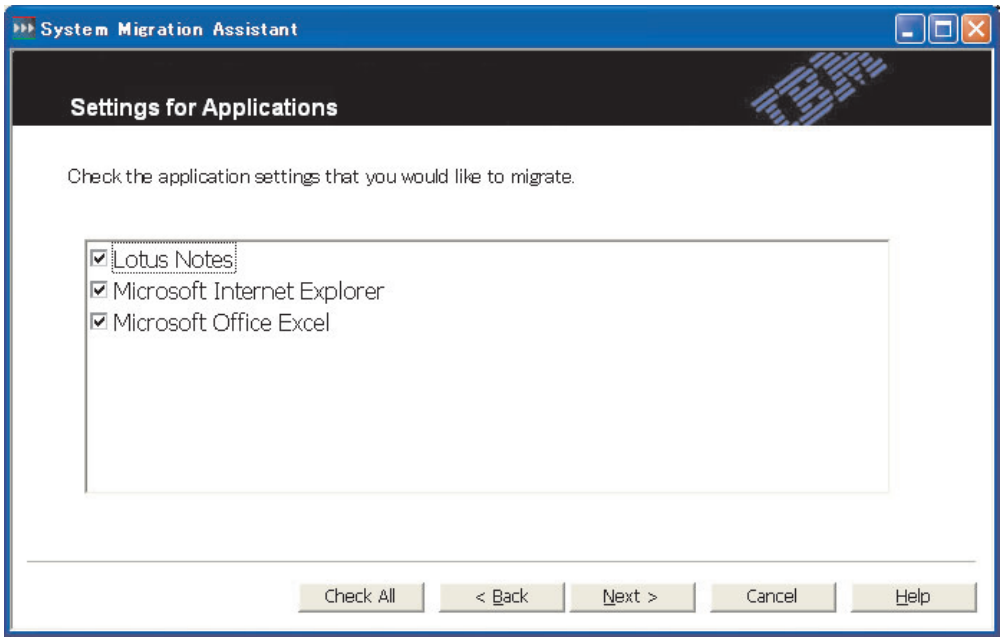

Figure 40. Editing and applying a profile: "Settings for Applications" window

The application settings selected during the capture phase are displayed. You can clear one or more of the checkbox.

15. Click **Next**.
16. If you selected the Network option when you captured the profile, the “Network Settings” window opens. Otherwise, go to step 20 on page 40.

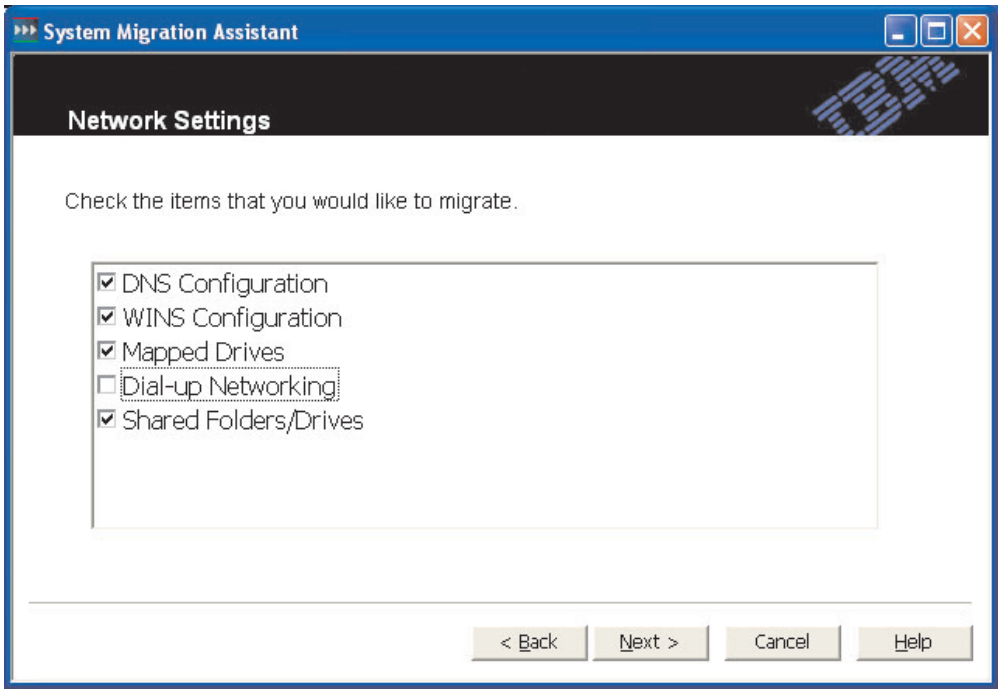

Figure 41. Editing and applying a profile: “Network Settings” window

The network settings selected during the capture phase are displayed. You can clear one or more of the checkbox.

17. Click **Next**.
18. If you selected an editable network option when you captured the profile, the “Editable Network Settings” window opens.

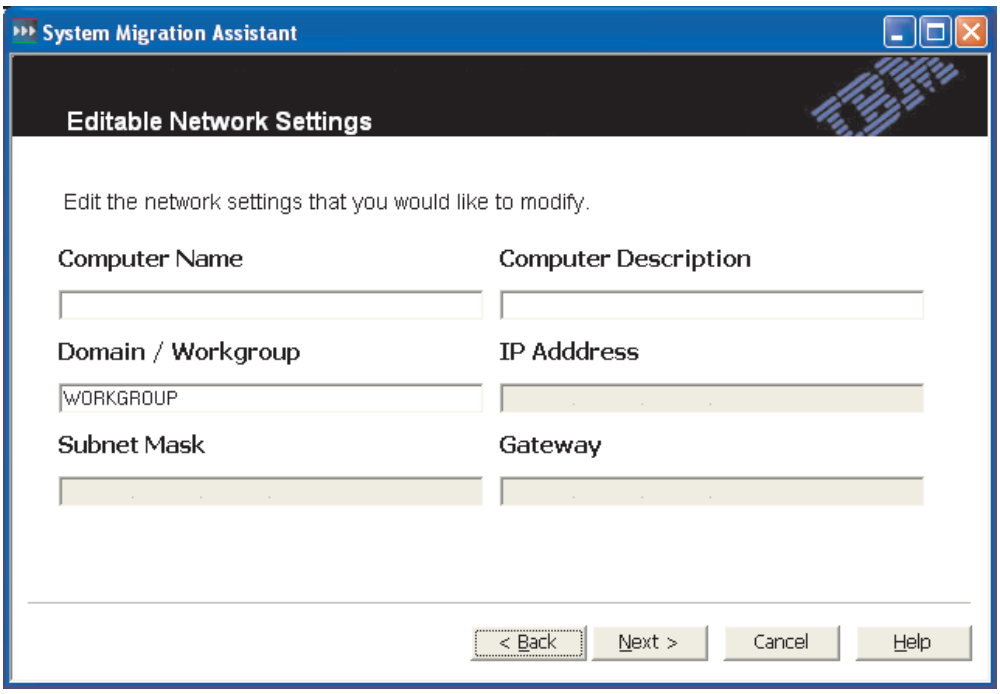

Figure 42. Editing and applying a profile: "Editable Network Settings"

The editable network settings that you selected during the capture phase are displayed.

Notes:

a. You cannot apply both the computer name and the domain name. If you want to migrate both settings, you must first apply one setting, and then reapply the profile and select the second setting.

b. If the target system is in the same domain as the source system and you are keeping the source system operational, you must change the IP address and computer name.

c. To apply the domain name, the domain controller must be visible. For a look up, a computer name must be found in the PDC.

19. Click **Next**.

20. If you selected the Files and Folders option when you captured the profile, the "Files and Folders" window opens. Otherwise, go to step 24 on page 42.

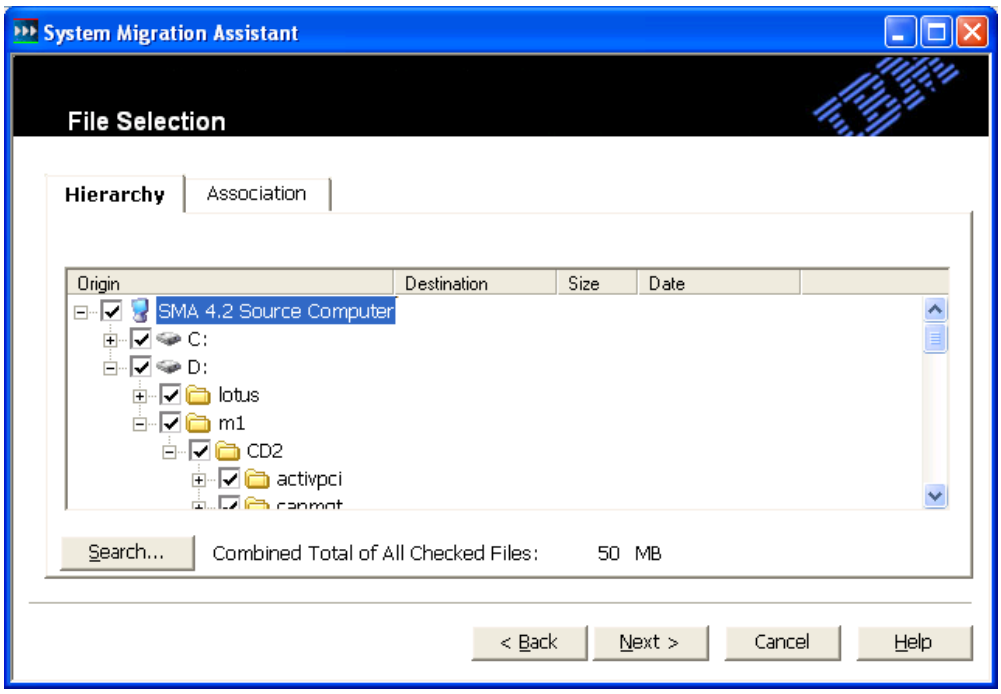

Figure 43. Editing and applying a profile: "File Selection-Hierarchy" page

The files and directories selected during the capture phase are displayed. You can clear one or more of the checkbox.

21. Click **Next**.
22. If you selected the Printer option when you captured the profile, the "Printer Settings" window opens. Otherwise, go to step 16 on page 39.

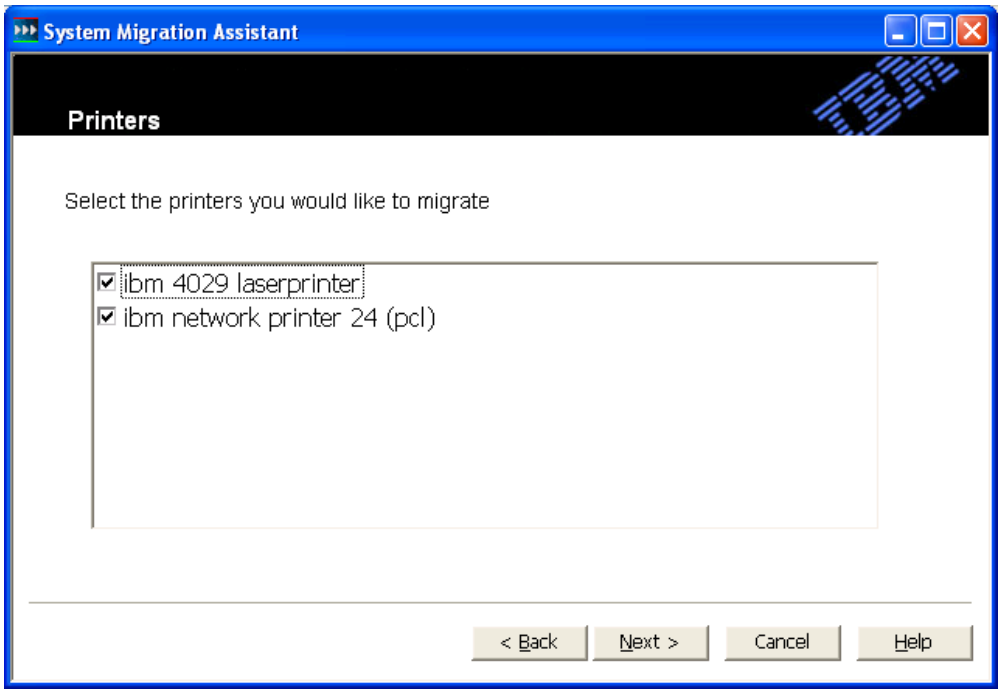

Figure 44. Editing and applying a profile: "Printers" window

The printers selected during the capture phase are displayed. You can clear one or more of the checkbox.

23. Click **Next**.
24. When prompted to start processing, click **Yes**. If you are migrating a domain setting, the “Domain Authority Dialog” window opens. Otherwise, go to step 27.

Figure 45. Editing and applying a profile: “Domain Authority Dialog” window

25. Provide a user name and password of an existing operating-system account with the authority to create an account in the domain.
26. Click **OK**.
27. The “Copy Progress” window opens.

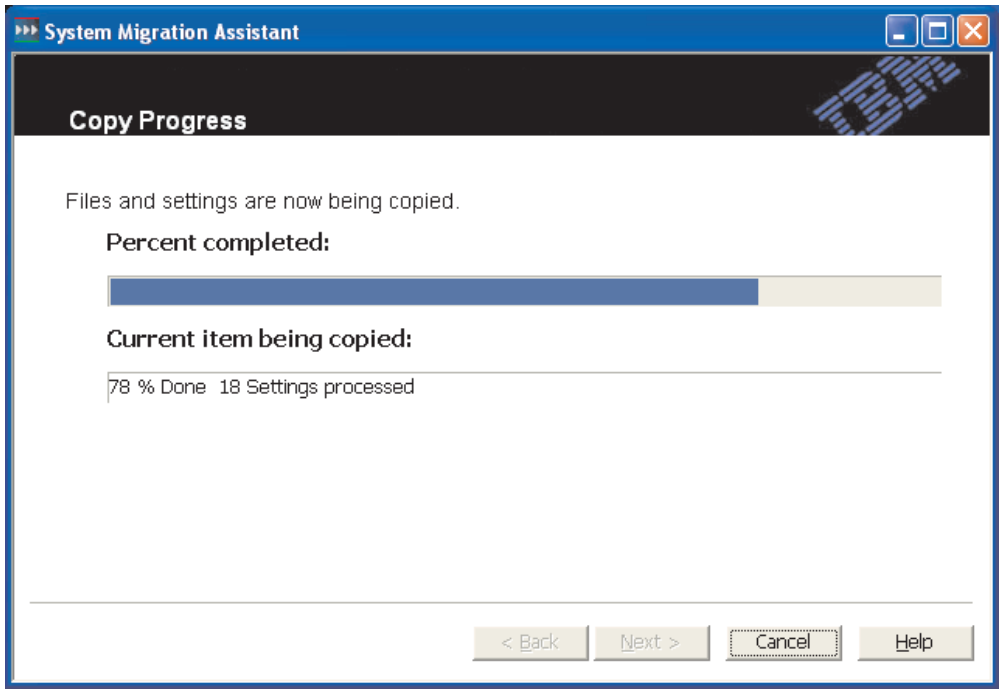

Figure 46. Editing and applying a profile: “Copy Progress” window

SMA copies the profile to the target system. This might take several minutes, depending on how many settings and files are copied.

Attention: You can click **Cancel** to stop the copy process; however, all changes that were completed before you clicked **Cancel** are applied, including any incomplete settings that SMA was in the process of migrating. Depending on the settings that were applied, the operating system might be unstable or might fail.

28. After the profile is applied, a “Migration Summary” window opens. The summary lists any errors that occurred and the location of the report file.

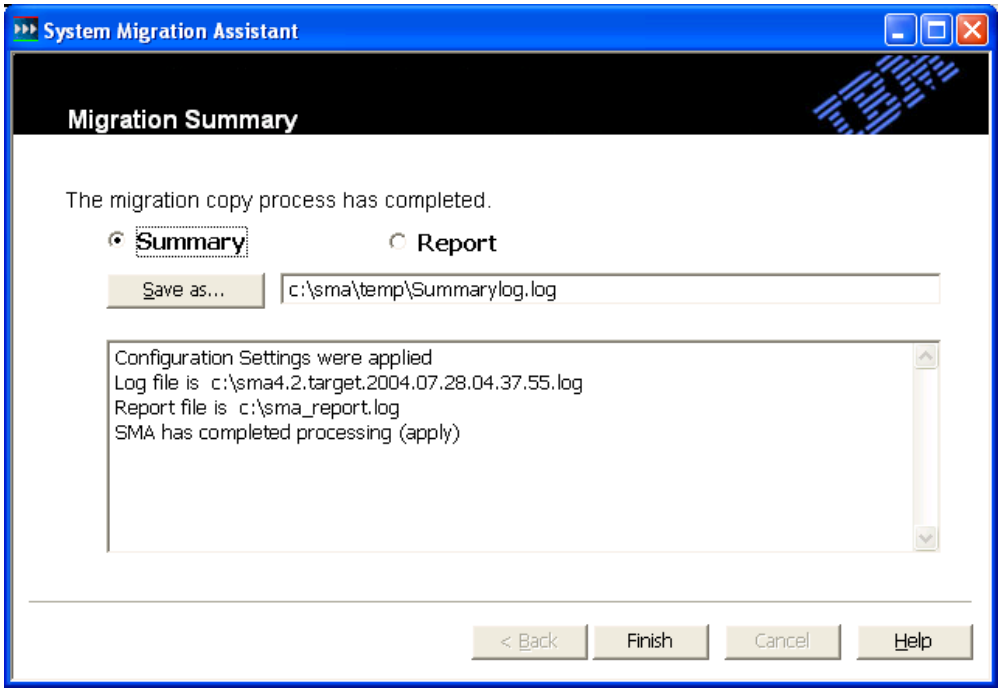

Figure 47. Editing and applying a profile: “Migration Summary” window on source

29. To view the report file, click **Report**. The report file is displayed in the pane at the bottom of the window.
30. Complete the following steps to save the summary or report file to a different location:
    a. Click **Summary** or **Report**.
    b. Click **Save As...**. The “Save As” window opens.
    c. In the **Save in** field, navigate to the directory where you want to save the file.
    d. In the **Save As** field, type a descriptive name for the file.
    e. Click **Save**.
31. Click **Finish**. Depending on the contents of the profile, you might be prompted to restart the system.

Chapter 4. Performing a migration in batch mode

This chapter contains information about performing a migration in batch mode.

You can use standard or batch mode migration interchangeably. When you capture files and settings or apply a profile using the GUI, smabat.exe is started in the background. File migration functions the same in both modes; however, in batch mode, you select files and folders using inclusion and exclusion of characteristics.

The profiles produced in standard and batch mode are the same. If you create a profile in batch mode, you can open the profile and examine its contents by using the user interface. Similarly, you can use the GUI to create a command-file template, although you must add file migration criteria manually.

smabat syntax

The SMA executable file is smabat.exe. If you installed SMA in the default location, it is located in the *d*:\Program Files\IBM\SMA directory, where *d* is the drive letter of the hard disk drive.

The smabat command uses the following syntax:

```
smabat /c :cmdfile [/n smafile] | /a [cmdfile] /n smafile | /e smafile [options]
```

Note: If a fully qualified file name includes any spaces, such as c:\Program Files\IBM\SMA\Commandfile.txt, you must enclose the file name in quotation marks.

The following table describes the primary parameters of the SMABAT command.

Table 2. Primary SMABAT parameters

Function	Syntax	What it does
Capture	/c *cmdfile* /n *smafile* where • *cmdfile* is the fully qualified file name of the command file. • /n *smafile* is an optional parameter that specifies an alternative profile, and *smafile* is the fully qualified name of the profile.	Captures the files and settings specified in the command file and creates a profile. By default, the profile is written to the directory that is specified in the command file. You also can write the profile to an alternative directory.
Apply	/a *cmdfile* /n *smafile* where • *cmdfile* is an optional parameter that specifies a command file. • *smafile* is the fully qualified name of the profile.	Applies the files and settings specified in the profile. You also can select to run a command file against the profile before it is applied to the target system.
Extract	/e *smafile* where *smafile* is the fully qualified name of the profile.	Extracts the command file used to create a profile.

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There are additional optional parameters that you can use with the **smabat** command. The following table contains information about the optional SMA parameters.

Table 3. Optional SMABAT parameters

Function	Syntax	What it does
Log file	/o *logfile* where *logfile* is the fully qualified file name of the log file.	Specifies the location of the log file.
Temporary directory	/t *tmpdir* where *tmpdir* is the fully qualified name of the temporary SMA directory.	Specifies the location of the temporary SMA directory.
Password	/p *smapwd* where *smapwd* is one of the following values: • The password used to password protect a profile during the capture phase • The password used to access a password-protected profile during the apply phase Passwords must meet the following criteria: • Be at least six characters and no more than 16 characters • Contain a non-numeric character in the first and last positions • Have no two identical consecutive characters	Specifies the password for an SMA profile.
Domain account information	/jdu *userid* /jdp *pwd* where • *userid* is an existing user name. • *pwd* is the corresponding password. The operating-system account must have either account owner or administrator privileges in the domain.	/jdu specifies a domain user name. /jdp specifies a password for the user name. This parameter is required only if you are migrating domain settings. **Note:** This parameter can be used only in an apply command.
Verbose logging	/v	Enables verbose logging.

Creating a command file

During the capture phase, smabat.exe reads the contents of the command file and creates a profile. This section contains information about command files and the statements that they can contain.

SMA provides a default command file (commandfile.txt) that you can use as a template to create a customized command file. If you installed SMA in the default location, this file is located in the *d*:\Program Files\IBM\SMA directory, where *d* is the drive letter of the hard disk drive.

Consider the following points concerning SMA command files:

- Use semicolons to indicate comments.
- The **smabat** command is not case-sensitive.
- The **smabat** command processes statements in the order in which they appear in the command file.
- Each section must be clearly marked with a beginning and end; each parameter and its value must be typed on a separate line.
- Syntax errors might cause an error when you run SMA. If SMA encounters an error, it writes the error to the log file and continues the operation. Depending on the severity of the error, the end results might be flawed.

Command file commands

The following table contains information about the commands, with the exception of those concerning file migration or the registry, that can be used in a command file.

Table 4. Command file commands

Command	Parameters	Parameter values and examples
password	plain_password	To specify a password, set plain_password to an alphanumeric string. The string must be between four and 16 characters in length. If you issue the /p parameter from the command line prompt, the password you specify overwrites any password set in the command file. **Note:** You cannot use a password with an executable SMA profile.

profile_path_and_name	output_profile	To specify the path and file name of the profile file, set output_profile to the path and file name of the profile file.
		
		For example:
		`[profile_path_and_name_start]`
		`output_profile = c:\temp\myprofile.sma`
		`[profile_path_and_name_end]`
		
		You also can specify the location of the profile file using the following notation:
		`\\mycomputer\temp\myprofile.sma`

Table 4. Command file commands (continued)

Command	Parameters	Parameter values and examples
desktop	• accessibility • active_desktop • colors • desktop_icons • display • icon_font • keyboard • mouse • pattern • screen_saver • sendto_menu • shell • sound • start_menu • taskbar • wallpaper • window_metrics	To select a desktop setting, set the parameter to 1. Otherwise, set the parameter to 0 or leave it unspecified.
network	• ip_subnet_gateway_configuation • dns_configuration • wins_configuration • computer_name • computer_description • domain_workgroup • mapped_drives • shared_folders_drives • dialup_networking • microsoft_networking • odbc_datasources	To select a network setting, set the parameter to 1. Otherwise, set the parameter to zero or leave it unspecified.

applications	See Appendix A, “Application settings available for migration,” on page 89 for a list of supported applications.	To capture or apply the supported application settings, specify the application name as a parameter in the command file.
		
		For example:
		`[applications_start]`
		`Lotus Notes`
		`Lotus SmartSuite`
		`Microsoft Office`
		`Microsoft Outlook`
		`[applications_end]`

Table 4. Command file commands (continued)

Command	Parameters	Parameter values and examples

userprofiles	GetAllUserProfiles
	domain\username
		To capture all user profiles, set GetAllUserProfiles to 1 or use * as a wild card for all users. Otherwise, specify users individually.
		The following wild cards are available.
		* for a variable length wild card.
		% for a fixed length wild card (1 character).
		
		For example:
		`[userprofiles_start]`
		`JANESCOMPUTER\administrator`
		`MYDOMAIN\janed`
		`DEPT_R13\*`
		`[userprofiles_end]`

excludeuserprofiles	domain\username	To exclude users from the migration process, specify the domain and user name of the user.
		The following wild cards are available.
		* for a variable length wild card.
		% for a fixed length wild card (1 character).
		
		For example:
		`[[excludeuserprofiles_start]`
		`JANESCOMPUTER\tmpuser*`
		`DEPT_L62\guestuser*`
		`[excludeprofiles_end]`

migrationnote		To include information that pertains to the profile, type a note. The note cannot be more than 1024 characters in length.
misc_settings	bypass_registry	To deselect all registry settings, set bypass_registry to 1. Otherwise, set bypass_registry to zero or leave it unspecified.
	quota	To restrict the amount of uncompressed data that can be captured, specify a limit in MB.
	stop_if_quota_exceeded	To stop SMA when the quota is exceeded, set stop_if_quota_exceeded to 1. Otherwise, set the parameter to zero or leave it unspecified.
	printers	To capture or apply printer settings, set printers to 1. Otherwise, set printers to zero. **Note:** This parameter is not optional.
	defaultprinteronly	To migrate only the default printer settings, set defaultprinteronly to 1. Otherwise, set the parameter to zero or leave it unspecified.
	capture_ntfs_attribute	To select the parameter, set capture_nfts_attribute equal to 1. Otherwise, set the parameter to zero or leave it unspecified.
	user_exit	To launch an application after migration is completed, set user_exit to the fully qualified name of an executable file.
	overwrite_existing_files	To overwrite existing files, set overwrite_existing_ files to 1. Otherwise, set overwrite_existing_ files to 0 or leave it unspecified.

Table 4. Command file commands (continued)

Command	Parameters	Parameter values and examples
Misc settings cont.	temp_file_location	To specify the directory to which SMA writes temporary files, set temp_file_location to a fully qualified directory name. The directory you specify can be a shared directory on another system. If you do not set this parameter, SMA writes temporary files to *d*:\sma\temp, where *d* is the drive letter of the hard disk drive.
	log_file_location	To specify the directory to which SMA writes log files, set log_file_location to the fully qualified directory name. The directory you specify can be a shared directory on another system. If you do not set this parameter, SMA writes temporary files to *d*:\, where *d* is the drive letter of the hard disk drive.
	alternate_print_driver_location	To specify an alternate location of printer driver files, set alternate_print_driver_location to the appropriate path.
	removable_media	To enable the use of removable media, set the removable_media to 1. Otherwise, set the parameter to 0 or leave it unspecified.
	AutoReboot	To automatically restart (reboot) the system after a target-side migration is completed, set AutoReboot to 1. To display a pop-up window asking if the user wants to reboot the system, set AutoReboot to 2. Otherwise, set AutoReboot to 0 or leave it unspecified.
	resolve_icon_links	To copy only icons with active links, set resolve_icon_links to 1. Otherwise, set the parameter to 0 or leave it unspecified.
	createselfextractingexe	To create an executable SMA profile, set createselfextractingexe to 1. Otherwise, set the parameter to 0. **Note:** You cannot use a password with an executable SMA profile.
	using_peer_to_peer_migration	To perform a peer-to-peer migration, set using_peer_to_peer_migration to 1. Otherwise, set the parameter to 0. **Note:** The createselfextractingexe parameter and the using_peer_to_peer_migration parameter cannot both be set to 1. You cannot perform a peer-to-peer migration and create an executable SMA profile at the same time.
editable_connectivity	computer_name	Specify a computer name for the target system.
	computer_description	Specify a description for the target system.
	ip_address	Specify an IP address for the target system.
	subnet	Specify a subnet for the target system.
	gateway	Specify a gateway for the target system.
	domain_workgroup	Specify a domain workgroup for the target system.

File-migration commands

SMA processes file-migration commands in strict serial order. For example, if a file inclusion command is followed by a file exclusion command that is in turn followed by a file inclusion command, SMA will include files on the basis of the first command, then it will exclude files from the resulting set on the basis of the exclude command, and then it will include files from the original set of scanned files on the basis of the third command.

SMA will select and deselect files on the basis of the original location of files and folders on the source computer. File redirection statements are stored in the profile and are interpreted during the apply phase after the file deselection commands have been processed.

The processing of file and directory names is not case sensitive. If a file-migration command contains more than one statement, only the last statement is used.

The following table contains information about the file-migration commands. All file migration commands are optional.

Table 5. File-migration commands

Command	Parameter	What it does
exclude_drives	The drive letter of the hard disk drive.	Excludes drives from being scanned. **Note:** To use this command, you must place it at the beginning of the file-migration section of the command file.

Table 5. File-migration commands (continued)

Command	Parameter	What it does

IncludeFile	*Filename*, [*TargetDirectory*] [*Operand* , *DateOrSize*]
	
	where
	• *Filename* is the fully-qualified filename. You can use wildcard characters in the filename only. Logical locations such as "My Documents" cannot be used.
	• *TargetDirectory* is an optional parameter that specifies the location on the target system where the files are written. Wildcard characters cannot be used in the directory name, but logical names can be used.
	• [*Operand* , *DateOrSize*] is an optional command that you use to select files based on their age or size, and where:
	– *Operand* is either NEWER or OLDER, and *DateOrSize* is the baseline date in mm/dd/yyyy format.
	– *Operand* is either LARGER or SMALLER, and *DateOrSize* is the file size in MB.
	
	For example, the following command copies all files with a .cpp extension from the "MyCode" directory and writes them to a subdirectory of "My Documents" on the target system:
	`[includefile_start]`
	`D:\MyCode\*.cpp, My Documents\MyCode`
	`[includefile_end]`
	
	The following command further refines the file inclusion function to ensure that only files created after 10/08/2002 migrate:
	`[includefile_start]`
	`D:\MyCode\*.cpp, My Documents\MyCode, NEWER,10/08/2002`
	`[includefile_end]`
		Searches for all matching files in a specified directory (but not its subdirectories).
		Note: The logical name "My Documents" is translated to the correct physical location on the hard disk drive. "My Documents" is not used on Windows NT 4.0 Workstation, and Windows NT 4.0 Server.

IncludePath	*Path* , [*TargetDirectory*]
	
	where
	• *Path* is the directory location. Wildcard characters cannot be used.
	• *TargetDirectory* is an optional parameter that specifies the location on the target system where the files are written. Wildcard characters cannot be used in the directory name, but logical names can be used.
	
	For example, the following command copies the contents of the WhiteMice directory and writes them to a subdirectory of My Documents on the target system:
	`[includepath_start]`
	`C:\Project_1\Lab23\1998\WhiteMice, My Documents\WhiteMice`
	`[includepath_end]`
		Specifies a directory and copies it and its contents to the profile. You also can specify the directory location on the target system to save the profile where you want.

Table 5. File-migration commands (continued)

Command	Parameter	What it does
IncludeFileDescription	*filename*, [*start*] , [*newlocation*] [p | r],[*Operand* , *DateOrSize*] where • *filename* is the filename. It can include wildcard characters. • *start* is an optional command that specifies where the search begins. This can be a hard disk drive letter, a directory, or a logical location such as “My Computer” or “My Documents.” It cannot contain wildcard characters. If you do not specify the start location, SMA searches “My Computer,” with the exclusion of CD-ROM and network drives. • *newlocation* is an optional command that specifies where the files are written on the target system. It can be a root of a drive or a logical location such as “My Computer” or “My Documents.” It cannot contain wildcard characters. If the specified directory does not exist on the target system, it is created. • [p | r] is an optional command that specifies how the file path is handled: – p preserves the path of the file and recreates the file on the target system starting at the location specified by the newlocation parameter. – r removes the path of the file and places the file directly in the location specified by the newlocation parameter. • [*Operand* , *DateOrSize*] is an optional command that you use to select files based on their age or size, and where: – *Operand* is either NEWER or OLDER, and *DateOrSize* is the baseline date in mm/dd/yyyy format. – *Operand* is either LARGER or SMALLER, and *DateOrSize* is the file size in MB.	Searches for all files that match a pattern. You can retain or change the directory structure.

ExcludeFile	*filename*, [*Operand* , *DateOrSize*]
	
	where
	• *filename* is a fully qualified file name. It can contain wild card characters but cannot contain logical locations.
	• [*Operand* , *DateOrSize*] is an optional command that you use to select files based on their age or size, and where:
	– *Operand* is either NEWER or OLDER, and *DateOrSize* is the baseline date in mm/dd/yyyy format.
	– *Operand* is either LARGER or SMALLER, and *DateOrSize* is the file size in MB.
	
	For example, the following command removes all files with a .tmp extension from the c:\Docs directory:
	`[ExcludeFile_start]`
	`c:\Docs\*.tmp`
	`[ExcludeFile_end]`
		Deselects all matching files in a specified directory.
		(Except the files selected by SMAAPP.)

ExcludePath	Directory location. Wildcard characters are not permitted.
	
	For example, the following command removes all files and subdirectories located in the c:\Windows directory:
	`[ExcludePath_start]`
	`c:\Windows`
	`[ExcludePath_end]`
		Deselect all files and subdirectories located in a specified directory.
		(Except the files and subdirectories selected by SMAAPP.)

Table 5. File-migration commands (continued)

Command	Parameter	What it does

ExcludeFileDescription	*filename* , [*StartLocation*], [*Operand* , *DateOrSize*]
	
	where
	• *filename* is the filename. Wildcard characters can be used.
	• *StartLocation* is an optional parameter that specifies the location that will be searched. Logical locations can be used. By default, if *StartLocation* is not specified, all selected files are searched.
	• [*Operand* , *DateOrSize*] is an optional command that you use to select files based on their age or size, and where:
	– *Operand* is either NEWER or OLDER, and *DateOrSize* is the baseline date in mm/dd/yyyy format.
	– *Operand* is either LARGER or SMALLER, and *DateOrSize* is the file size in MB.
	
	For example, the following command excludes all files that have _old.doc in their names from “My Documents”:
	`[ExcludeFileDescription_start]`
	`*_old.doc, My Documents`
	`[ExcludeFileDescription_end]`
		Deselects all files with the specified name. (Except the files selected by SMAAPP.)

ExcludeFilesAndFolders	filename	Deselects all matching files and folders specified by the generic wild card.
		* for a variable length wild card.
		% for a fixed length wild card (1 character).
		
		For example:
		`[excludefilesandfolders_start]`
		`c:\Documents and Settings\*\Cookies`
		`%:\Program Files\IBM\Archives\*\ChkFile%%%.tmp`
		`[excludefilesandfolders_end]`

Examples of file-migration commands

This section contains examples of file-migration commands. These examples demonstrate how to combine file-inclusion and file-exclusion commands to refine your file selection. Only the file-handling sections of the command file are shown.

Selecting files during the capture phase

This section contains three examples of code used to select files during the capture phase.

Example 1: The following code example selects all files with a .doc extension (Microsoft Word documents) and relocates them in the “My Documents” directory. It then excludes all files that are in the d:\No_Longer_Used directory.

```
[includefiledescription_start]
```

```
*.doc , My Documents , r
[includefiledescription_end]
[excludepath_start]
d:\No_Longer_Used
[excludepath_end]
```

Example 2: The following code example selects the contents of the drive, excluding all files located in the root of the drive and all files with a .tmp extension.

```
[includepath_start]
d:\
[includepath_end]
[excludefile_start]
d:\*
[excludefile_stop]
[excludefiledescription_start]
*.tmp
[excludefiledescription_end]
```

Example 3: The following code example selects the entire contents of the d drive, excluding all files located at the root of the drive. Finally, it includes all files with .doc and .jpg extensions that are located at the root of the drive.

```
[includepath_start]
d:\
[includepath_end]
[excludefile_start]
d:\*
[excludefile_stop]
[includefile_start]
d:\*.doc
d:\*.jpg
[includefile_end]
```

Deselecting files during the apply phase

During the capture phase, a profile was created that contained all files ending with a .doc extension; these files were targeted to be relocated in “My Documents.” In addition, all files located in the d:\No_Longer_Used directory were excluded. (See “Example 1” on page 54.)

During the apply phase, an additional command is added to the command file to exclude all files with file names that include _old.doc.

```
[excludefiledescription_start]
*_old.doc
[excludefiledescription_end]
```

Apply mode

This option is specified in the Commands.TXT file. It is specified by use of keyword “ userprofile_override = ” in the [userprofiles_start]/[userprofiles_end] section.

This option is effective only against a background local user.

Possible values are as follows:

0 Skip to apply the settings when the target user name already exists in the target system. You can re-run the process for the skipped users only separately.

1*(default)*

SMA attempts to override the settings even if the same target user name already exists in the target system. SMA first attempts to log the user account on by using the user name as the password.

If logon is successful, the apply process starts and the migration proceeds even if the user does not have the right of access. Some errors may occur, but they are ignored, and the process goes on to completion.

If the logon is not successful, SMA abandons its attempt to apply the user's settings, and skips to the next user.

2 If a duplicate user name is detected, the process is aborted, even if there are other users in the apply list. The user will need to make corrections in the environment and then try again.

```
[userprofiles_start]
userprofile_override = 1
[userprofiles_end]
```

Auto Reboot

This option is specified in the Commands.TXT file. It is specified by use of keyword "AutoReboot = " in the [misc_settings_start]/[misc_settings_end] section.

Possible values are as follows.

0 At the end of the batch apply process, do not reboot the system automatically. The user must reboot the system later manually for the settings to take effect.

1 (default)

At the end of the batch apply process, SMA will reboot the system automatically without any intervention.

2 SMA prompts the user to choose whether to reboot immediately or not. A pop-up window appears, even in a batch process. The user always has to intervene.

```
[misc_settings_start]
AutoReboot = 1
[misc_settings_end]
```

Creating a command file template

You can use the GUI to create a command file template. Instead of creating an actual profile, SMA captures the types of settings that you want to capture. This information is written to a command file, which you can use to capture a profile in batch mode.

Note: You cannot use the GUI to add file-migration commands to the command file template, since file migration is handled differently in the two modes.

Complete the following steps to create a command file template:

1. Open the config.ini file in an ASCII text editor. If you installed SMA in the default location, this file is located in the *d*:\Program Files\IBM\SMA directory, where *d* is the drive letter of the hard disk drive.

2. To ensure that SMA does not create a profile, change the Just_Create_Command file option to the following string:

   ```
   Just_Create_Command_File = Yes
   ```

3. Change the command_file option to specify the name and path of the template file. By default, the command_file is set to c:\CommandFile\Commands.txt.
4. Start SMA and run the capture phase. Neither the **Files and Folders** checkbox on the “Migration Options” window nor the “File Selection” window appear. The “Profile Location” window is used to capture the location and name of the profile in the template file, although no actual profile will be created.
5. (Optional) If you want to add file migration commands, edit the template file and make the appropriate changes. See “File-migration commands” on page 51 for more information.
6. Reopen the config.ini file in an ASCII text editor and change the Command_File and the Just_Create_Command_File options back to the default settings.

Applying a profile in batch mode

During the apply phase, smabat.exe copies the contents of the profile to the target computer. You can modify the profile before it is applied. The following two examples demonstrate using the **smabat** command to apply a profile.

In this example, the selected profile (receptionist.sma) is applied to the target system:

```
smabat /a /n c:\sma_profiles\receptionist.sma
```

In this example, the selected profile is modified before it is applied to the target system. The modifications are specified in the EntryLevel.txt command file:

```
smabat /a c:\EntryLevel.txt /n c:\sma_profiles\receptionist.sma
```

Consider the following points about using command files when you apply a profile in batch mode:

- You cannot add settings or files to a specified profile.
- When SMA processes file exclusion commands during the apply phase, it uses the original location of the files and folders on the source system, not the redirected location specified during the capture phase.
- The exclude_drives command is ignored.
- You cannot use a password with an executable SMA profile.

When a file is relocated to a directory that already contains a file of the same name, a numeric string is appended to the name of the relocated file, if the overwrite_existing_files parameter in the command file is set to zero or left unspecified. For example, if the target directory already contains a readme.txt file, the relocated file is renamed readme_01.txt. If additional files named readme.txt are relocated to the directory, the numeric string that is appended is incremented, yielding renamed files such as readme_02.txt and readme_03.txt.

Migrating background local users in batch mode

To migrate background local users in batch mode, complete the following steps:

1. Log on to the source system, using a local administrator account.
2. Launch SMABAT.EXE with option /c, where local users to be migrated are specified in the commands.txt file as follows:

```
[userprofiles_start]
localuser1
localuser2
localuser3
[userprofiles_end]
```

When specifying users, you can use a wild card. To migrate all local users, use "*" as follows:

```
[userprofiles_start]
*
[userprofiles_end]
```

3. Logon to the target system using a local administrator account.
4. Launch SMABAT.EXE with option /a, where the SMA Profile is specified.
5. Reboot the system.

Migrating background domain users in batch mode

To migrate background domain users in batch mode, complete the following steps:

1. Make sure that the domain controller is visible from the migration source system via network (there is no need to logon to the domain controller).
2. Log on to the source system, using a local administrator account.
3. Launch SMABAT.EXE with option /c, where domain users to be migrated are specified in the commands.txt file as follows:

   ```
   [userprofiles_start]
   ourdomain\domainuser1
   ourdomain\domainuser2
   ourdomain\domainuser3
   [userprofiles_end]
   ```

   When specifying users, you can use a wild card. To migrate all domain users, use "*" as follows:

   ```
   [userprofiles_start]
   *\*
   [userprofiles_end]
   ```

4. Make sure that the domain controller is visible from the target system via network (there is no need to logon to the domain controller).
5. Make sure that the target computer is a member of the domain. To confirm it, open the "Computer Name" tab of "System Properties". Check the "Domain:" settings on the panel.
   If the domain name can be seen at the line, it's OK.
   If the domain name does not appear, press the "Change" button and follow the menu in the "Computer Name Changes" panel to enter the computer as a member of the Domain.
6. Log on to the target system, using a local administrator account (there is no need to logon to the domain controller).
7. Launch SMABAT.EXE with option /a, where the SMA Profile is specified.
8. Reboot the system.

SMA will apply the settings to the domain user account on the target system. The process will be launched automatically when the domain user logs on to the target system.

9. The domain user logs on. If this is the first time the domain user is logged on to the system, the Windows operating system automatically creates a new user profile. It may take a few minutes.

10. The SMA delayed apply task will start running automatically. The following message is displayed:

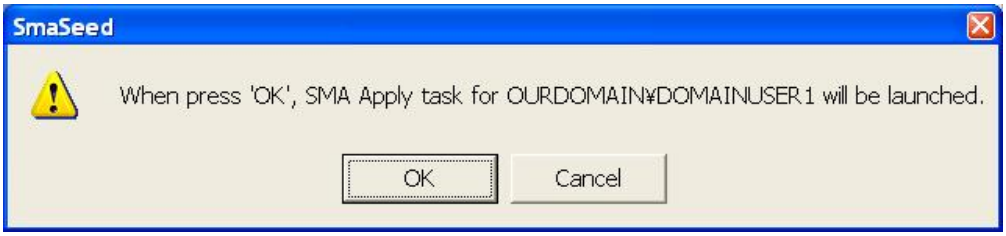

Figure 48. Migrating background domain users in batch mode: domain user migration

Click OK. When the process is complete, the system will reboot automatically. This is the default. If you want to postpone the reboot, the system can continue running.

11. After you log on again as the domain user, the settings will be migrated.

Chapter 5. Performing a peer-to-peer migration

This chapter contains information about performing a peer-to-peer migration.

You can use peer-to-peer migration to migrate an SMA profile directly from the source system to the target system. Peer-to-peer migration is useful when the source system does not have enough disk drive space to save the SMA profile. It also requires fewer steps to complete than a standard migration and so saves time.

You can perform a peer-to-peer migration on systems running the following operating systems:

- Windows 98
- Windows NT 4.0 Workstation
- Windows Server
- Windows 2000 Professional
- Windows 2000 Server
- Windows XP Professional

Setting up a peer-to-peer connection

To perform a peer-to-peer migration, both the source system and the target system must have a network interface card (NIC). The TCP/IP protocol must be enabled, and both systems must be nodes within the same local area network (LAN).

You must connect the source system and the target system. You can use one of the following connection options:

Over a LAN
You can use either Ethernet or Token Ring. When you use Token Ring, only Windows 2000 and Windows XP are supported.

Ethernet crossover cable
You can use an Ethernet crossover cable to create a direct connection between the source system and the target system. You must make sure that the IP addresses of both the source and target system specify the same network. On Windows 2000 and Windows XP, the IP addresses are automatically issued. On Windows 98 and Windows NT, you must enter the IP address manually.

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Performing a standard peer-to-peer migration

A standard peer-to-peer migration uses the SMA GUI to capture and apply an SMA profile. After you select the settings and files that you want to migrate, SMA connects to the target system, saves the profile to a temporary location on the target system, and then applies the profile to the target system.

Complete the following steps to perform a peer-to-peer migration:

1. Log on to the source system using the operating-system account that you want to migrate.
2. Click **Start** → **Programs** → **Access IBM**→ **IBM System Migration Assistant**. The “System Migration Assistant window” opens.

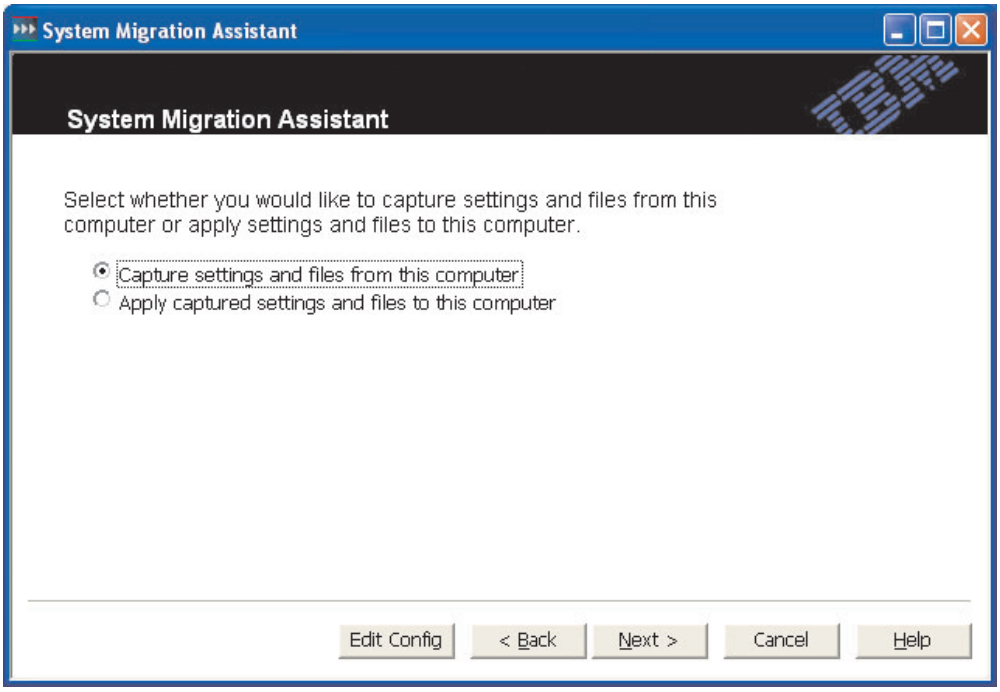

Figure 49. Peer-to-peer migration: “System Migration Assistant” window

3. Click **Capture settings and files from this computer**; then, click **Next**. The “Migration” window opens.
4. Select the settings and files that you want to migrate. For more information about the standard migration options, see “Creating an SMA profile” on page 15.
5. After you make your selections, the “Migration Method” window opens.

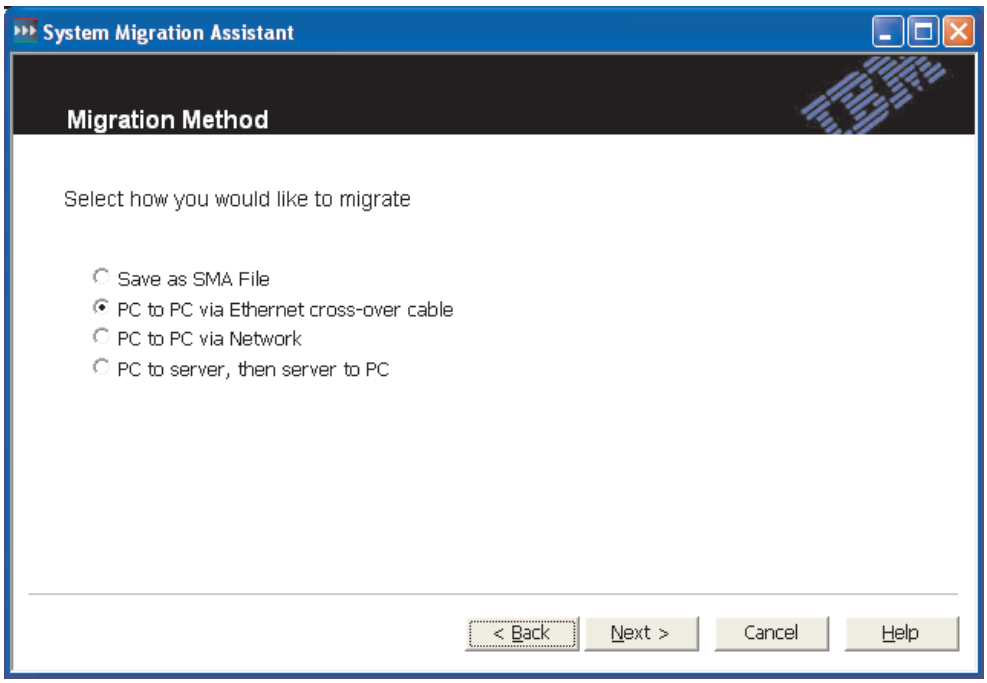

Figure 50. Peer-to-peer migration: "Profile Location" window

Select the **PC to PC via Ethernet cross-over cable** radio button or **PC to PC via Network** radio button.

6. Click **Next**. The "Add File Notation window" opens.

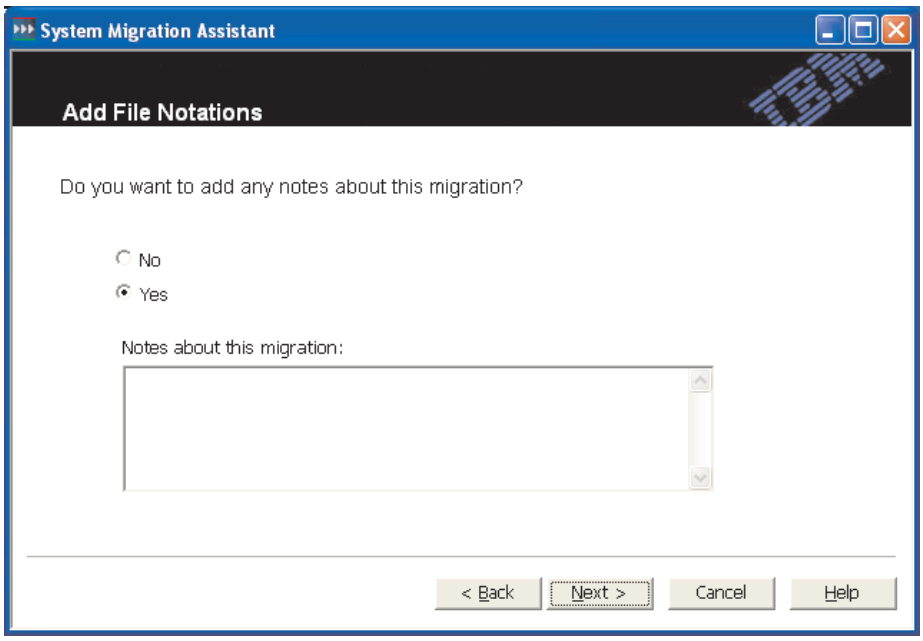

Figure 51. Peer-to-peer migration: "Add File Notations" window

To add file notations, select the **Yes** radio button, then type a brief description (maximum of 1024 characters) to identify the SMA profile.

7. Click **Next**. The "File Protection" window opens.

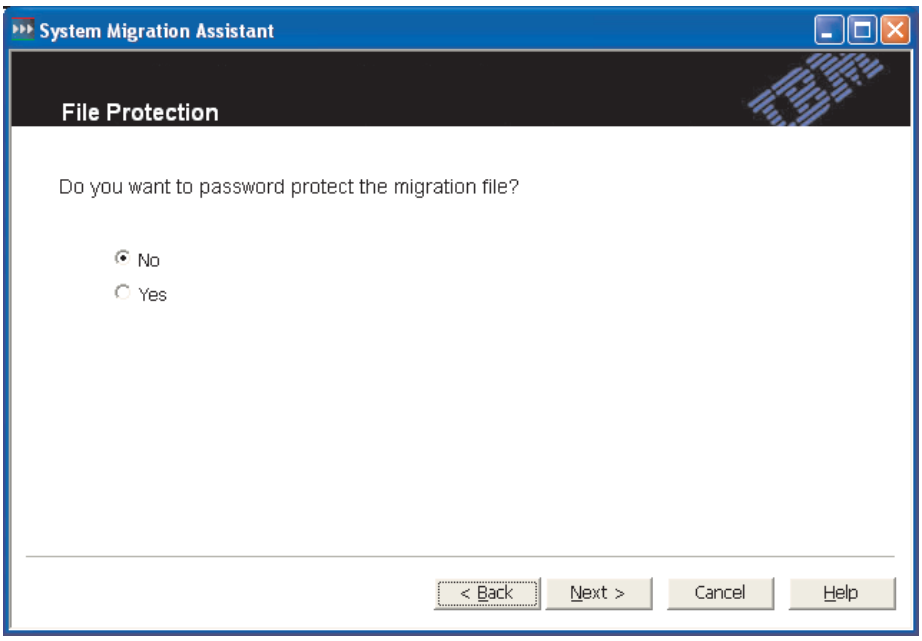

Figure 52. Peer-to-peer migration: "File Protection" window

To assign a password to the SMA profile, select the **Yes** radio button. Click **Next**.

8. If you selected the **Yes** radio button in step 7 on page 63, the "Password" window opens.

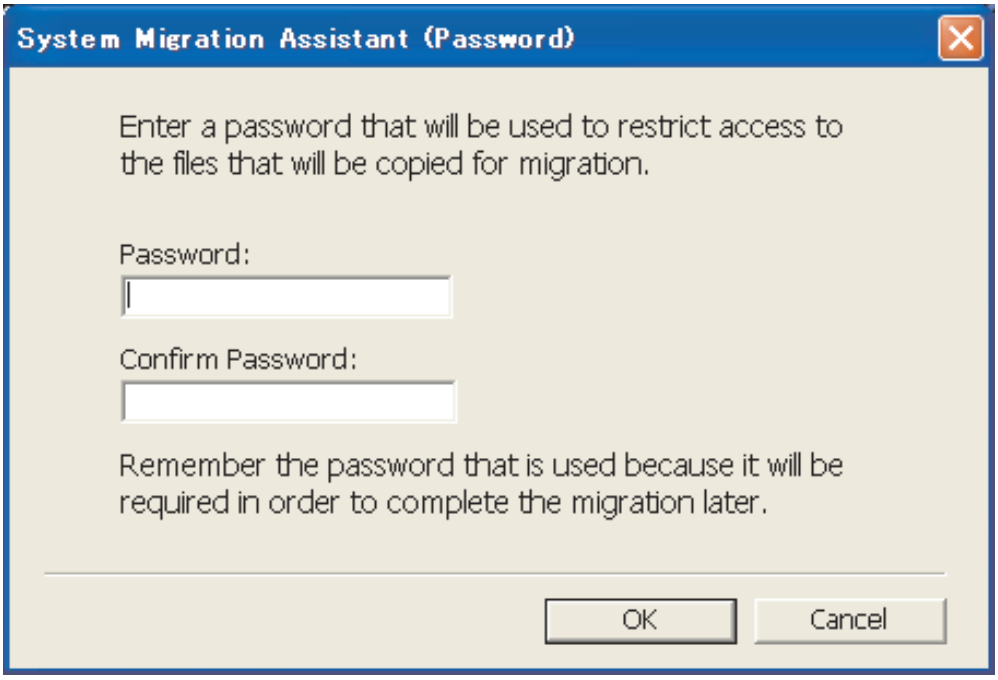

Figure 53. Peer-to-peer migration: "Password window

9. Set up a password for the profile:

a. In the **Password** field, type a password. (The password must be between 6 and 16 characters long, must contain a non-numeric character in the first and last positions, and cannot contain identical consecutive characters.)
b. In the **Confirm Password** field, type the password again.
c. Click **OK**.

10. The “Peer to Peer Migration” window opens. In the **Profile name** field, type a profile name containing up to 40 characters, alphabetic and numeric only. This profile name, when entered on the target system, completes the peer-to-peer connection.

    Note: The profile name that you enter must be unique.
11. Click **OK**. SMA prompts you to start SMA on the target machine and begin the apply phase.
12. On the source system, click **OK**. You have three minutes to establish the connection on the target system, otherwise SMA stops trying to connect.
13. Log on to the target system using the same account that you used to log on to the source system.
14. On the target system, click **Start** → **Programs**→ **Access IBM** → **IBM System Migration Assistant**. The “System Migration Assistant window” opens.

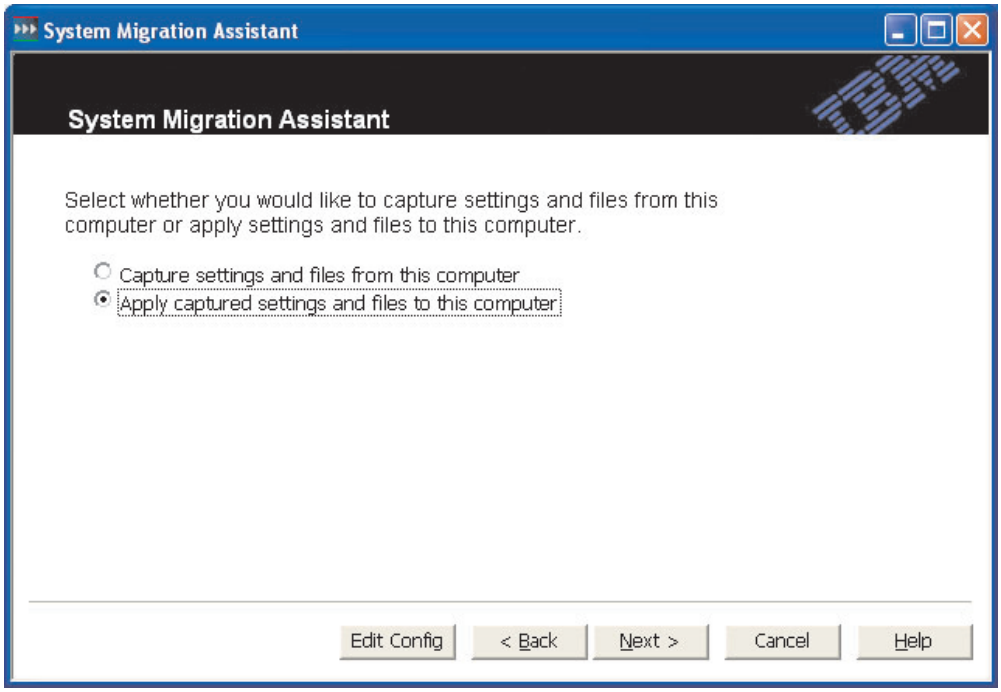

Figure 54. Peer-to-peer migration: “System Migration Assistant” window

15. Click **Apply captured settings and files to this computer**; then, click **Next**. The “Profile Location window” opens.
16. Select the **PC to PC via Ethernet cross-over cable** radio button or the **PC to PC via Network** radio button, and then click **Next**. The “PC to PC Migration” window opens.
17. In the **Profile name** field, type the name of the profile that you created on the source system, and then click **OK**.

18. On the source system, a notification window opens to indicate that a connection has been established. Click **OK**. On the target system, a notification window opens to indicate that a connection has been established.
19. When prompted to start the peer-to-peer migration, click **Yes**. On the target system, the **Copy Progress** window opens.

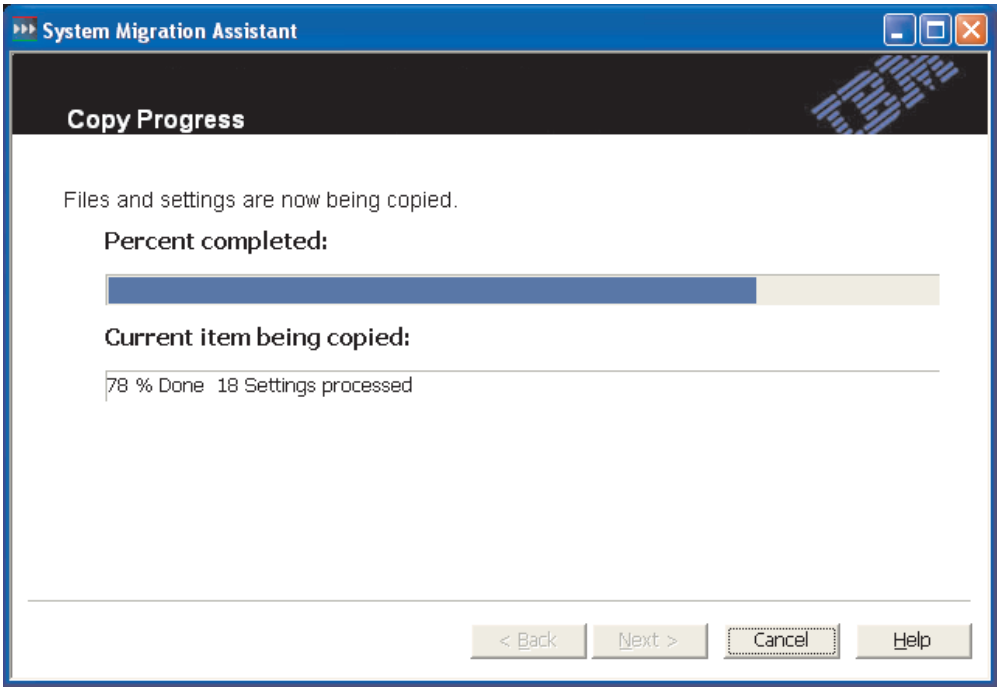

Figure 55. Peer-to-peer migration: "Copy Progress" window on target

SMA copies the profile created on the source system to the target system and then applies the saved profile. This might take several minutes, depending on how many settings and files are being migrated.

20. After the profile is applied, a "Migration Summary" window opens on the source system. The summary lists any errors that occurred and the location of the report file.

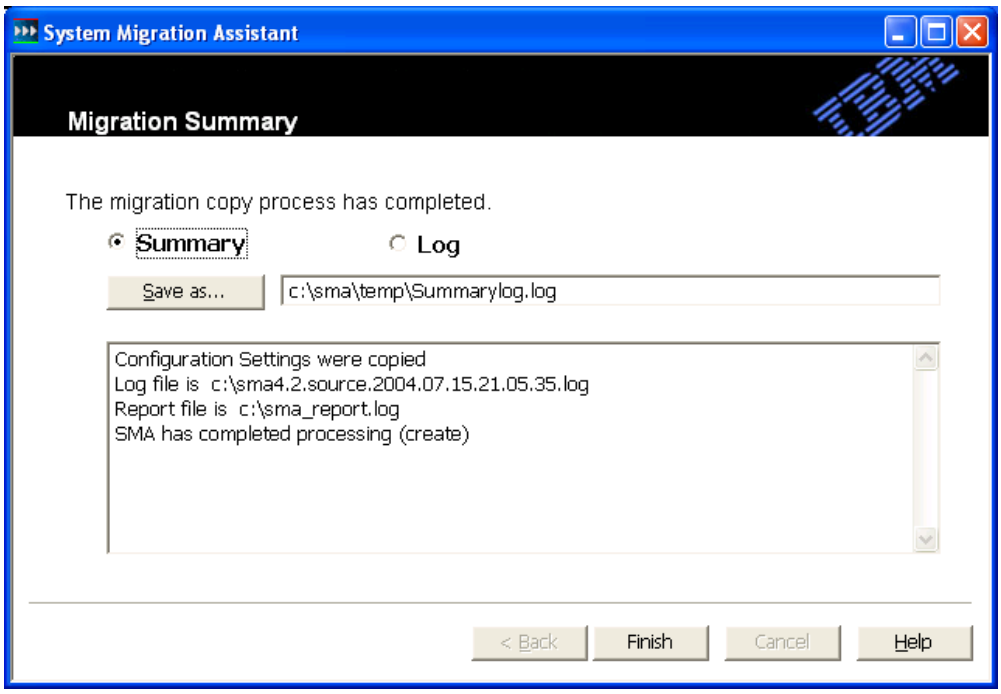

Figure 56. Peer-to-peer migration: "Migration Summary" window on source

21. To view the report file, click **Report**. The report file is displayed in the pane at the bottom of the window.
22. To save the summary or report file to a different location, complete the following steps:
    a. Click **Summary** or **Report**; then, click **Save As...**. The "Save As" window opens.
    b. In the **Save in** field, navigate to the directory where you want to save the file.
    c. In the **Save As** field, type a descriptive name for the file.
    d. Click **Save**.
23. On the source system, click **Finish**.
24. On the target system, click **Finish**.

Performing a peer-to-peer migration in batch mode

To perform a peer-to-peer migration in batch mode, you edit the command file to specify the settings and files that you want to migrate. Then, from a command prompt, you run the **smabat** command on both the source and target systems.

Complete the following steps to perform a peer-to-peer migration:

1. If necessary, create a command file. For information about creating a command file, see "Creating a command file" on page 46.
2. Open the command file in an ASCII text editor. Make sure that the "Miscellaneous" section contains the following string:

   ```
   using_peer_to_peer_migration = 1
   ```
3. Make sure that the "profile_path_and_name" section specifies a fully qualified name of an SMA profile. For more information about the command file variables, see "Creating a command file" on page 46.

4. Save the command file to both the source and target system.
5. Start the migration on the target system. Change to the directory that contains SMA, and from a command-line prompt, type the following command and press Enter:

   ```
   smabat /a /p2p "profile file"
   ```

   where *profile file* is the fully qualified path, file name, and extension of the profile.

   SMA starts in the background and waits for the profile to be transmitted.
6. Start the migration on the source system. Change to the directory that contains SMA, and from a command-line prompt, type the following command and press Enter:

   ```
   smabat /c "commandfile"
   ```

   where *commandfile* is the fully qualified name of the command file.

   SMA starts on the source system and the peer-to-peer migration begins.

For more information about performing a migration in batch mode, see Chapter 4, “Performing a migration in batch mode,” on page 45.

Chapter 6. Advanced administrative topics

This chapter contains information about customizing the SMA GUI and migrating additional application settings.

Customizing the standard migration

You can customize the standard migration process, including the look and feel of the SMA GUI, by editing the config.ini file directly or by use of the GUI dialog boxes. You can use the advanced administrative functions to modify the following features and settings:

- SMA windows that are displayed
- Settings that are selected by default during the capture phase
- Settings that are always or never selected during a migration

If you installed SMA 4.2 in the default location, the config.ini file is located in the *d*:\Program Files\IBM\SMA\ directory, where *d* is the drive letter of the hard disk drive.

Consider the following points concerning the config.ini file:

- Use semicolons to indicate comments.
- The **smabat** command is not case-sensitive.

Customizing the standard migration using the GUI

To edit options in the Config.ini by use of the GUI dialog boxes, do as follows:

1. Click **Start** → **Programs** → **Access IBM** → **IBM System Migration Assistant**. The “System Migration Assistant window” opens.

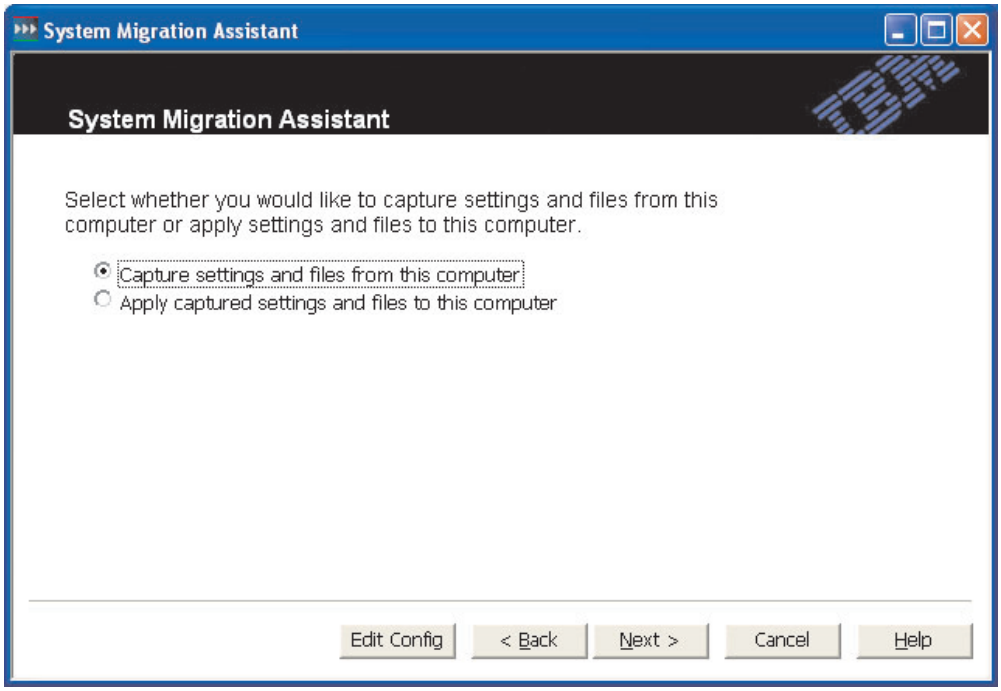

Figure 57. Customizing the standard migration: “System Migration Assistant” window

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2. Press the **Edit Config** button. The “Edit Configuration File” window opens.

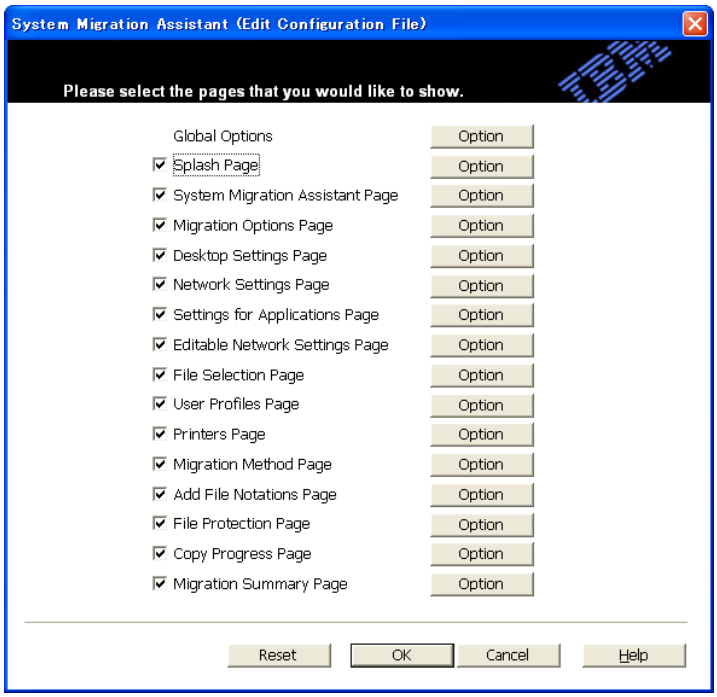

Figure 58. Customizing the standard migration: “Edit Configuration File” window

3. To customize an SMA option, press the Option button. Optional Settings window opens to customize Global options or each SMA page.
4. To customize SMA options for each window, set the checkbox as Checked or Unchecked. To prevent the window from opening when you run SMA, set the checkbox as Checked. Otherwise, set it as Unchecked. When a window is not displayed, SMA captures or applies all settings specified in the config.ini file.
5. By pressing the **Reset** button, you can reset all the options to the default settings. To apply changes, press **OK**.

You can customize the following SMA options:

- Global options

  On the “Global Options” window, you can customize the global options. The following table contains information about the “Global Options” window.

Table 6. GUI: Global option settings

Item	Value	What it does
Configuration Messages	Yes or No	Specifies whether error messages are displayed while SMA interprets the config.ini file. By default, it is set to No.

Table 6. GUI: Global option settings (continued)

Item	Value	What it does
Temp File Location	The fully qualified name of a directory. It can be a shared directory on another system.	Specifies the SMA temporary directory. This is where SMA will place files for compression and decompression during processing. By default, this is set to c:\sma\temp. For example, `Temp_File_Location = %systemdrive%\%username%` writes the temporary files to a directory with the same name as the user name.
Log File Location	The fully qualified name of a directory. It can be a shared directory on another system.	Specifies the directory where the log file is saved. By default, this is set to c:.
Command File Location	Fully qualified file name	Specifies the name and path of the command file. By default, this is set to C:\CommandFile\Commands.txt.
Create Command File	Yes or No	Specifies whether a profile is created. Set “Create Command File” to Yes to create a command file template without creating a profile.
Overwrite Existing Files	Yes or No	Specifies whether existing files are overwritten when a profile is applied. Set “Overwrite Existing Files” to Yes or leave it unspecified to overwrite existing files. By default, “Overwrite Existing Files” is unspecified.
Exclude Drives	Drive letter	Specifies the disk drives that will not be scanned by SMA during the capture phase. SMA ignores this variable during the apply phase.
Default File Path	Fully qualified directory	Specifies the default location for SMA profiles.
Verbose Logging	Yes or No	Specifies whether SMA writes extended logging information to the log files.
Enable 4Gfat32 Warning	Yes or No	Set “Enable 4Gfat32 Warning” to Yes to warn users that a profile cannot be written to a FAT32 partition if the profile is larger than 4 GB.
Previous Selection Dialog	Yes or No	Set “Previous Selection Dialog” to Yes to ask users to pick up a previously selected file.
Show PC to PC Message	Yes or No	Set “Show PC to PC Message” to Yes to ask users to start SMA on the target system.
Show Start Apply Message	Yes or No	Set “Show Start Apply Message” to Yes to ask users to start applying settings from the SMA file.
Show Start Apply Message	Yes or No	Set “Show Reboot Message” to yes to ask users to reboot machine.

- Splash page

  On the “Splash Page” window, you can customize the following Splash Page options:

Table 7. GUI: Splash page option settings

Item	Values	What it does
Display Time	Number	Specifies the length of time (in seconds) that the splash screen is displayed. By default, “Display Time” is set to 2.

- Guidance Text

  You can customize the Guidance Text that contains an explanation about each of the SMA windows. This option applies to all SMA windows. On the Optional Settings window of each page, enter text strings in the field labeled “Guidance Text”.

- Choice Options

  For each SMA window individually, you can specify whether the radio buttons and the checkbox are to be displayed or hidden, active or grayed out, or selected by default.
  On the Optional Settings windows of the “System Migration Assistant Page”, the “Migration Options Page”, the “Desktop Settings Page”, and the “Network Settings Page”, you can set the following values to each item:

  – DISPLAY / HIDE
    - DISPLAY displays the radio button or checkbox
    - HIDE hides the radio button or checkbox

  – ENABLED / DISABLED
    - ENABLED specifies that the radio button or checkbox is active.
    - DISABLED specifies that the radio button or checkbox is grayed-out.

  – CHECKED / UNCHECKED
    - CHECKED specifies that the radio button or checkbox is selected by default
    - UNCHECKED specifies that the radio button or checkbox is cleared by default.

    On the Optional Settings windows of the “Migration Method Page”, the “Add File Notations Page”, and the “File Protection Page”, you can set the following values to each item:

    - YES / NO
      - YES specifies that the radio button or checkbox is selected by default
      - NO specifies that the radio button or checkbox is cleared by default.

- Select all items options

  The Optional Settings windows of the “Settings for Applications Page” and the “User Profiles Page” contain the following:

  – Select all items

    Set this to YES to ensure that all of the items on each page are selected by default. Set this to NO to ensure that none of the items on each page are selected by default.

- Show warning message box options

  The Optional Settings windows of the “Network Settings Page”, “File Selection Page”, “Printers Page” and the “Migration Method Page” contain the following:

– Show Warning

  To have the warning message displayed by default, set this item to YES. To have the warning message hidden by default, set this item to NO.

- File Selection Page

  The following table contains information about the additional items on the Optional Settings window of the “File Selection Page”.

Table 8. GUI: File selection page settings

Item	Value	What it does
Quota	Number (MB)	Specifies the maximum amount of uncompressed data (in MB) that can be captured.
Warning Message	A text string	Specifies an alternate warning message that is displayed when users select to capture files with certain extensions.
Warning Extensions	File extensions	Specifies the file extensions that will generate a warning message when a user selects to migrate files that have those extensions. You must separate extensions with commas.

Inclusion File by Description	A text string	Syntax: <File Description>, <Starting Location>, <New Location>, <P(Preserved)|R(Removed>, <Operand: newer, older>, <Date to compare: mm/dd/yyyy>, <Operand: larger or smaller>, <Size to compare (in KB): 100>
		For example,
		`*.doc,c:\temp`
		`*.cpp,c:\mystartlocation,c:\newlocation,P`
		`*.xls,,,, newer, 1/01/2003`
		`*.log,,,, newer, 1/1/2003, smaller, 100`
		
		Note: All parameters after the first are optional

Inclusion Files	A text string	Syntax: <Filename(s)>, <Destination Location>, <Operand: newer, older>, <Date to compare: mm/dd/yyyy>, <Operand: larger or smaller>, <Size to compare (in KB): 100>
		For example,
		`c:\temp\smafile.*`
		`c:\temp\*.cpp,c:\newlocation`
		`c:\*.log,c:\newlocation,,, smaller, 100`
		`c:\temp\*.cpp, c:\newlocation, newer, 10/08/2002`
		
		Note: All parameters after the first are optional

Inclusion Path Selection	A text string	Syntax: <Source>, <Destination>
		For example,
		`c:\temp\smafile`
		`c:\testfolder,c:\newlocation`
		
		Note: The destination (second parameter) is optional

Table 8. GUI: File selection page settings (continued)

Item	Value	What it does

Exclusion File by Description	A text string	Syntax: <File Description>, <Starting Location>, <Operand: newer or older>, <Date to compare: mm/dd/yyyy>, <Operand: larger or smaller>, <Size to compare (in KB): 100>
		For example,
		`*.txt`
		`*.xls,, older, 1/1/2001`
		`*.cpp, c:\myfile`
		
		Note: All parameters after the first are optional

Exclusion Files	A text string	Syntax: <Filename(s)>, <Operand: newer, older>, <Date to compare: mm/dd/yyyy>, <Operand: larger or smaller>, <Size to compare (in KB): 100>
		For example,
		`c:\temp\smafile\*.txt, older, 03/31/1999`
		`c:\*.log, ,, smaller, 10`
		
		Note: All parameters after the first are optional

Exclusion Path Selection	A text string	Syntax: <Source>, <Destination>
		For example,
		`c:\temp\smafile`
		`c:\testfolder,c:\newlocation`
		
		Note: The destination (second parameter) is optional

- Other options

  The following table contains information about additional items:

Table 9. GUI: Other options

Item	Page	Value	What it does
Registry Button	Setting for Applications Page	Display or Hide	Specifies whether the registry button is displayed on the “Application Settings” window. By default, this is set to No.

Customizing the standard migration by editing the config.ini file

Global options

The following table contains information about the Global options settings.

Table 10. Config.ini file: Global option settings

Variable	Values	What it does
Configuration_File_Show_ Configuration_Messages	Yes or No	Specifies whether error messages are displayed while SMA interprets the config.ini file. By default, it is set to No.

Table 10. Config.ini file: Global option settings (continued)

Variable	Values	What it does
Temp_File_Location	The fully qualified name of a directory. It can be a shared directory on another system.	Specifies the SMA temporary directory. This is where SMA will place files for compression and decompression during processing. By default, this is set to c:\sma\temp. For example, `Temp_File_Location = %systemdrive%\%username%` writes the temporary files to a directory with the same name as the user name.
Log_File_Location	The fully qualified name of a directory. It can be a shared directory on another system.	Specifies the directory where the log file is saved. By default, this is set to c:.
Command_File	Fully qualified file name	Specifies the name and path of the command file. By default, this is set to C:\CommandFile\Commands.txt.
Just_Create_Command_File	Yes or No	Specifies whether a profile is created. Set Just_Create_Command_File to Yes to create a command file template without creating a profile.
Overwrite_Existing_Files	Yes or No	Specifies whether existing files are overwritten when a profile is applied. Set Overwrite_Existing_Files to Yes or leave it unspecified to overwrite existing files. By default, Overwrite_Existing_Files is unspecified.
Exclude_Drives	Drive letter	Specifies the disk drives that will not be scanned by SMA during the capture phase. SMA ignores this variable during the apply phase.
Default_Profile_Path	Fully qualified directory	Specifies the default location for SMA profiles.
Verbose_Logging	Yes or No	Specifies whether SMA writes extended logging information to the log files.
Enable_4GFat32_warning	Yes or No	Set Enable_4GFat32_warning to yes to warn users that a profile cannot be written to a FAT32 partition if the profile is larger than 4 GB.
Show_Previous_File_Selection_Dialog	Yes or No	Set Show_Previous_File_Selection_Dialog to yes to ask users to pick up a previously selected file.
Show_P2P_Messagebox	Yes or No	Set Show_P2P_Messagebox to yes to ask users to start SMA on the target system.
Show_Start_Apply_Dialog	Yes or No	Set Show_Start_Apply_Dialog to yes to ask users to start applying settings from the SMA file.
Show_Reboot_Dialog	Yes or No	Set Show_Reboot_Dialog to yes to ask users to reboot the machine.

Splash page

The following table contains information about the Splash page settings. These settings control the splash screen that is displayed when you start SMA.

Table 11. Config.ini file: Splash page option settings

Variable	Value	What it does
Display_Time	Number	Specifies the length of time (in seconds) that the splash screen is displayed. By default, Splash_Page_Display_Time is set to 2.

Guidance Text

The following table contains information about the Guidance Text options. These options apply to all SMA windows. *SpecificPage* is one of the following variables:

- Start
- Desktop
- Applications
- Selection
- Printers
- Notation
- Progress
- Options
- Network
- Edit_Network
- Profiles
- Method
- Password
- Summary

Table 12. Config.ini file: Guidance text option settings

Variable	Value	What it does
SpecificPage_Page_Guidance_Text	A text string	Specifies alternate text for the left panel.

Choice options

This section provides information about variables that contain the following string:

`_Choice`

These variables are located in the “Start Page,” “Options Page,” “Desktop Page,” and “Network Page” sections of the config.ini file. These variables control whether radio buttons and checkbox are displayed or hidden, active or grayed out, or selected by default.

Values: Each such variable takes the following value:

`OptionDisplay``,` *`OptionActive`*`,` *`OptionSelected`*

where

- *Option* is one of the following values:
  - HIDE hides the radio button or the checkbox.

  - DISPLAY displays the radio button or the checkbox.
- *OptionActive* is one of the following values:
  - ENABLED specifies that the radio button or the checkbox is active.
  - DISABLED specifies that the radio button or the checkbox is grayed-out.

  SMA ignores this variable if *Option* is set to HIDE.
- *OptionSelected* is one of the following values:
  - CHECKED specifies that the radio button or the checkbox is selected by default.
  - UNCHECKED specifies that the radio button or checkbox is cleared by default.

Examples: Consider the following examples:

- In this example, the **Colors** checkbox on the “Desktop Settings” page is displayed and automatically selected; users cannot clear the checkbox. SMA always captures the colors setting.

  ```
  Desktop_Page_Choice_Colors = Display, Disabled, Checked
  ```
- In this example, the **Files and Folders** checkbox on the ″Migration Options” page is displayed and the checkbox is cleared. However, users cannot select the checkbox.

  ```
  Options_Page_Choice_Files = Display, Disabled, Unchecked
  ```
- In this example, the **Task Bar** checkbox is not displayed on the “Desktop settings” page. However, the task bar settings are automatically selected and captured.

  ```
  Desktop_Page_Choice_ Task_Bar = Hide, Checked.
  ```
- In this example, the **Printers** checkbox is not displayed on the “Options” page. However, it is automatically selected and captured.

  ```
  Options_Page_Choice_Printers = Hide, Checked.
  ```

Show window options

All page sections contain the following variable:

*SpecificPage*Page_Show_Page

where *SpecificPage* is one of the following: Splash, Start, Option, Desktop, Network, Applications, Edit_Network, Selection, Profiles, Printers, Method, Notation, Password, Progress, or Summary. Set this variable to No to ensure that the window does not open when you run SMA. Otherwise, set the variable to Yes or leave it unspecified. When a window is not displayed, SMA captures or applies all settings specified in the config.ini file.

Select all items options

The “Applications Page” and “Profile Page” sections contain the following variable: “*SpecificPage* _Page_Select_All_Items” where *SpecificPage* is one of the following: Applications or Profiles. Set this variable to YES to ensure that all of the items on each page are selected by default. Set this variable to NO to ensure that none of the items on each page are selected by default.

Show warning bessage box options

The Optional Settings windows of the “Network Setting Page”, the “File Selection Page”, the “Printers Page”, and the “Migration Method Page” contain the following variable; “*SpecificPage* _Page_Show_Warning_Messagebox” or “Method_Page_Show_Overwrite_SMAProfile_Messagebox” where *SpecificPage* is one of the following: Network, Selection, or Profiles. Set this variable to YES to

ensure that the warning message box is displayed by default. Set this variable to NO to ensure that the warning message box is hidden by default.

Other options

The following table contains information about additional variables in the config.ini file.

Table 13. Config.ini file: Other options

Variable	Value	What it does
Applications_Page_Show_Registry_Button	Yes or No	Specifies whether the registry button is displayed on the “Application Settings” window. By default, this is set to No.
Selection_Page_File_Quota	Number (MB)	Specifies the maximum amount of uncompressed data (in MB) that can be captured.
Selection_Page_File_Warning_Message	A text string	Specifies an alternate warning message that is displayed when users select to capture files with certain extensions.

Selection_Page_Warning_Extensions	File extensions	Specifies the file extensions that will generate a warning message when a user selects to migrate files that have those extensions.
		
		You must specify each extension on a separate line, for example:
		`[Selection_Page_Warning_Extensions_Start]`
		`exe`
		`com`
		`dll`
		`[Selection_Page_Warning_Extensions_End]`

Method_Page_Migration_Method	SMA file/ Ethernet/ Network/ PC/Server	Specifies the migration method. Method_Page_Migration_Method may have one of the following values: SMA file: Save as SMA File or apply from SMA File Ethernet: PC to PC via Ethernet cross-over cable Network: PC to PC via Network PC/Server: PC to server, then server to PC
Method_Page_Edit_Selection	Yes or No	Set Method_Page_Edit_Selection to yes to enable editing of an SMA file on the target side.
Notation_Page_Add_Notation	Yes or No	Set Notation_Page_Add_Notation to yes to enable notation
Notation_Page_Notation	A text string	Set Notation_Page_Notation to a notation. In the notation about this migration, use ’\r\n’ as the line feed character.
Password_Page_Password_Protect	Yes or No	Set Password_Page_Password_Protect to yes to enable the password protection.

Migrating registry settings

Attention: Use extreme caution when migrating registry settings. Migrating incorrect registry settings might disable the operating system. Before migrating registry settings, you should have a thorough understanding of the registry database.

You can use either the SMA GUI or batch mode to capture and apply registry settings.

Migrating registry settings using the GUI

Complete the following steps to migrate registry settings:

1. Open the config.ini file in an ASCII text editor.
2. Modify the “Applications Page” section so that it contains the following string:

   ```
   Applications_Page_Show_Registry_Button = Yes
   ```

3. Start SMA. Follow the instructions on the screen until the “Settings for Application” window opens.
4. Click **Registry**. The “System Migration Assistant (Registry Selection Window)” opens.

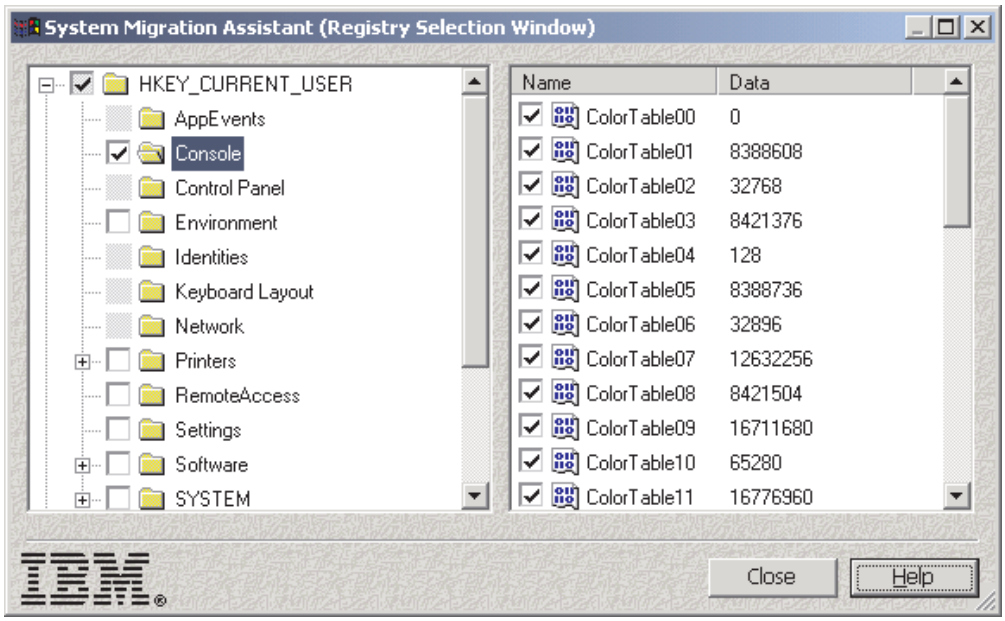

Figure 59. Migrating registry settings: “System Migration Assistant (Registry Selection Window)”

5. Select the registry keys that you want to migrate. You can select subkeys from either HKEY_CURRENT_USER or HKEY_LOCALMACHINE\SOFTWARE. You cannot migrate the registry settings for hardware.
6. Complete the remaining SMA windows and save the profile.
7. Start the apply phase on the target machine. When the “Settings for Application” window is displayed, the **Migrate Registry Selections** checkbox is selected.
8. Continue through the wizard and apply the profile.

Migrating registry settings using batch mode

Complete the following steps to migrate registry settings:

1. Open the command file in an ASCII text editor.
2. Modify the “Registry” section so that it contains the following command:

   ```
   [registry_start]
   hive,"keyname","value"
   [registry_end]
   ```

where

- *hive* is either HKLM or HKCU.
- *keyname* is the key name.
- *value* is an optional command that specfies the registry value that is migrated.

If *keyname* or *value* contain spaces, they are not ignored.

3. Run the capture.

Migrating additional application settings

Note: To create custom application files, you must have a thorough knowledge of the application, including the storage locations of customized settings.

By default, SMA is preconfigured to migrate settings for several applications. For a list of applications supported by SMA, see Appendix A, "Application settings available for migration," on page 89. You can also create a custom application file to migrate settings for additional applications.

This file must be named *application*.smaapp and located in the *d*:\Program Files\IBM\SMA\Apps directory, where *application* specifies the application and *d* is the drive letter of the hard disk drive.

To support a new application, you can copy an existing application file and make the necessary changes. For example, Microsoft_Access.smaapp is an existing application file.

Consider the following points about application files:

- Use semicolons to indicate comments.
- Each command must be described in a separate section.
- Each section begins with a command enclosed by brackets, for example, [General] or [App_Info.IE]. You can enter one or more fields in a section; each field must be on a separate line.
- If the application file contains syntax errors, SMA continues the operation and writes the errors to the log file

The following table contains information about application files.

Table 14. Migrating additional application settings: Application files

Section	Command	Value	What it does
General			
	Family	A text string. Leading spaces are ignored; do not enclose the text string in quotation marks.	Specifies the non-version-specific name of the application. When you run SMA in batch mode, you use this string in the applications section of the command file. For example, Microsoft Access.
	SMA_Version	A numeric value.	Specifies the SMA version number.
	App*X*, where *X* is an integer	*ShortName* where *ShortName* is a version-specific short name for an application.	Specifies a version-specific short name for one or more applications. For example, Access_2000 and Access_XP.

Table 14. Migrating additional application settings: Application files (continued)

Section	Command	Value	What it does
App_Info.*ShortName* where *ShortName* is the short name for an application that you specified in the “General” section.			
	Name	A text string.	Specifies the name of the application.
	Version	A numeric value.	Specifies the version of the application.

	Detect_*X*, where *X* is an integer	*Root*,*PathAndKey*	Specifies a registry key. SMA detects an application by searching for the specified registry key.
			
			 For example:
			 `Detect_1 = HKLM,"Software\Microsoft\Windows \CurrentVersion \Uninstall\Office8.0"`
			 `Detect_2 = HKLM,"Software\Microsoft\Windows \CurrentVersion \Uninstall\Office9.0"`

Install_Directories.*ShortName* where *ShortName* is the short name for an application that you specified in the ″General″ section.			
	OS = *hive*,*keyname*,*value* where • *OS* specifies the operating system and is one of the following: – WinXP – Win2000 – WinNT – Win98 • *hive* is either HKLM or HKCU. • *keyname* is the keyname. • *value* is an optional command that specifies the registry value that is migrated.		Specifies the installation directory as it appears in the registry.
Files_From_Folders.*ShortName* where *ShortName* is the short name for an application that you specified in the General section. Optional			

Table 14. Migrating additional application settings: Application files (continued)

Section	Command	Value	What it does

	SMAvariable,*Location*,[*File*]
	
	where
	• *SMAvariable* is one of the following variables that specify the location of the customization files:
	– %Windows Directory% (location of operating-system files)
	– %Install Directory% (location of the application as defined in the Install_Directories section)
	– %Appdata Directory% (the Application Data directory, which is a subdirectory of the user profile directory)
	– %LocalAppdata Directory% (the Application Data directory in the Local Settings folder, which is a subdirectory of the user profile directory)
	– %Cookies Directory% (the Cookies directory, which is a subdirectory of the user profile directory)
	– %History Directory% (the History directory, which is a subdirectory of the user profile directory)
	– %Favorites Directory% (the Favorites directory, which is a subdirectory of the user profile directory)
	– %%Personal Directory% (the Personal directory,which is a subdirectory(My Documents) of the user profile directory. This environment variable cannot be used by Windows NT4.)
	• *Location* specifies a fully qualified file or directory. You can use wildcard characters in the file name but not the path. If you specify a directory, all files are copied.
	• [*File*] is an optional parameter that can be used only if Location specifies a directory, and File is the file to be copied. You can use wildcard characters in the file name but not the path.
			Specifies the customization files that you want to migrate.
			
			For example:
			`%Windows Directory%, notes.ini`
			`%Install Directory%, data, *.id`

Registry.*ShortName* where *ShortName* is the short name for an application that you specified in the General section. Optional			
	hive,*keyname*,*value* where • *hive* is either HKLM or HKCU. • *keyname* is the keyname. • *value* is an optional command that specifies the registry value that is migrated.		Specifies the registry entries that you want to migrate. For example, `Registry.Lotus 123 = HKCU,"Software\Lotus \123\99.0"`

Table 14. Migrating additional application settings: Application files (continued)

Section	Command	Value	What it does
Registry_Exclude.ShortName where *ShortName* is the short name for an application that you specified in the General section. Optional			
	hive,″*keyname*″,*value* where • *hive* is either HKLM or HKCU. • *keyname* is the keyname. • *value* is an optional command that specifies the registry value that is migrated.		Specifies registry keys and values that you want to exclude from the selected registry entries. For example, `Registry.Lotus 123 = HKCU,"Software\Lotus \123\99.0\Paths"`
Files_Through_Registry.ShortName where *ShortName* is the short name for an application that you specified in the ″General″ section. Optional			
	OS = Registry,File where • *OS* specifies the operating system and is one of the following values: – WinXP – Win2000 – WinNT – Win98 • *Registry* specifies the registry entry and is in the format *hive*,*keyname*,*value*, where: – *hive* is either HKLM or HKCU. – *keyname* is the keyname. – *value* is an optional command that specifies the registry value the is migrated. • *File* is the file name. You can use wildcard characters.		Specifies customization files to be migrated For example: `WinXP=HKCU,"Software\Lotus\Components\ Spell\4.1","Multi User Path",*.udc`

Creating an application file

To determine which application settings must be migrated for custom application files, you must carefully test the applications.

Complete the following steps to create an application file:

1. Use an ASCII text editor to open an existing SMAAPP file. If you installed SMA in the default location, the SMAAPP files are located in the *d*:\Program Files\IBM\SMA\Apps directory, where *d* is the drive letter of the hard disk drive.
2. Modify this SMAAPP file for the application and applications settings that you want to migrate.
3. Modify the information in the General Section.
4. Modify the Name and Version commands in the App_Info.*ShortName* section.
5. Determine the registry keys that must be migrated:
   a. Click **Start → Run**. The “Run” window opens. In the **Open** field, type `regedit` and click **OK**. The “Registry Editor” window opens.

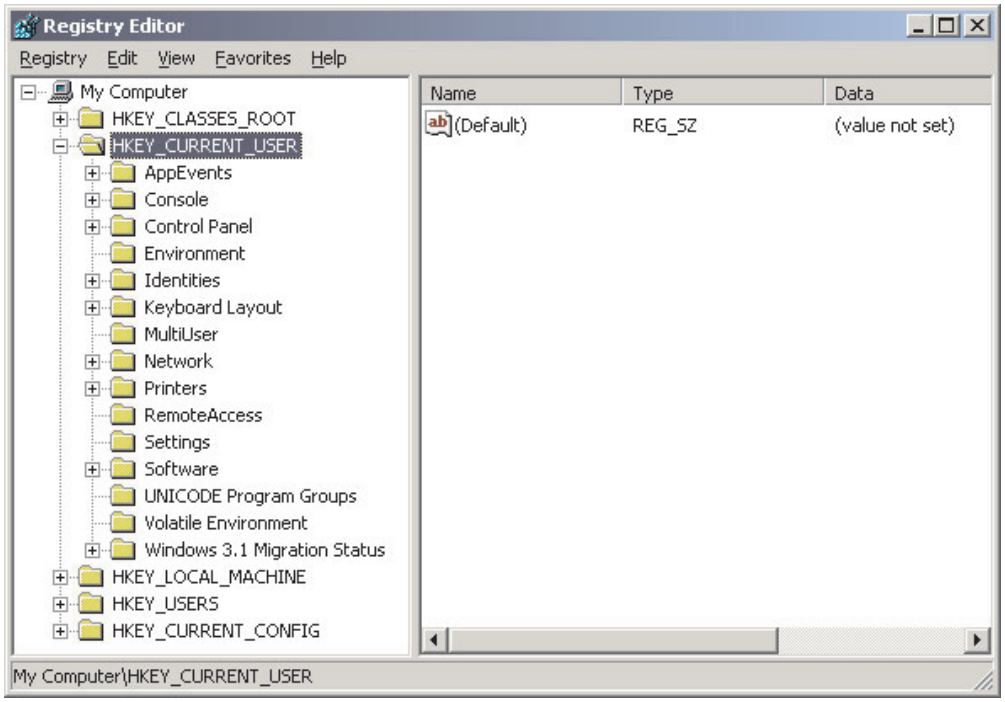

Figure 60. Migrating additional application settings: "Registry Editor" window

b. In the left pane, expand the **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE** node.
c. Expand the **Software** node.
d. Expand the vendor-specific node, for example, **Adobe.**
e. Continue navigating until you have located the registry key for the application. In this example, the registry key is SOFTWARE\Adobe\Acrobat Distiller\5.0.

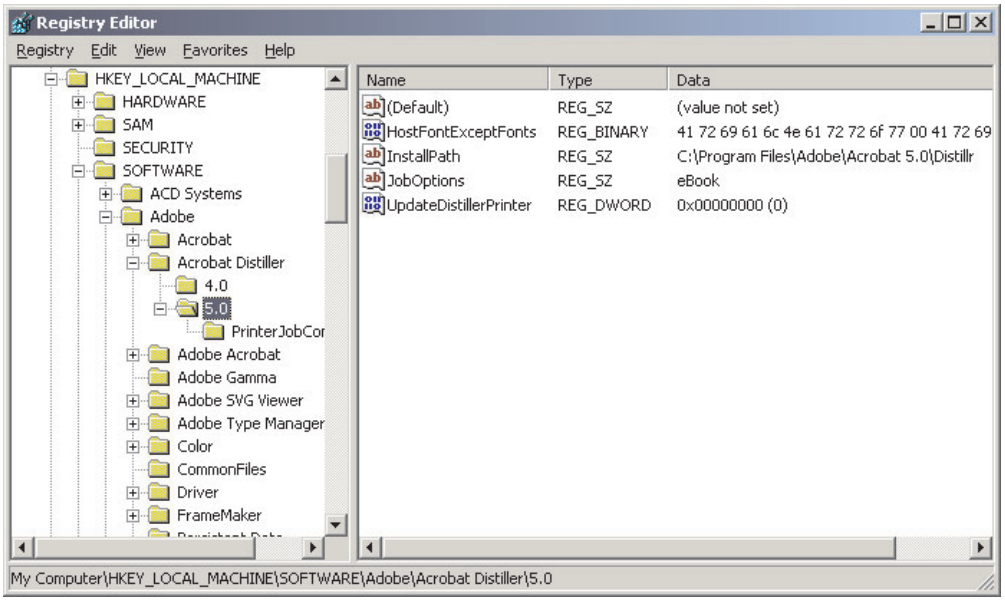

Figure 61. Migrating additional application settings: "Registry Editor" window (Locating a registry key)

f. Set the value of the **Detect_*X*** field. In this example, type the following command:

```
Detect_1=HKLM, "SOFTWARE\Adobe\Acrobat Distiller\5.0"
```

6. Modify the Name and Version commands in the Install_Directories.*ShortName* section.
7. Determine the path of the installation directories for the application.
   a. From the “Registry Editor” window, navigate to the HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion node.
   b. Expand the node, and locate the directory that corresponds to the application that you are writing this application file for. In this example, it is AcroDist.exe.

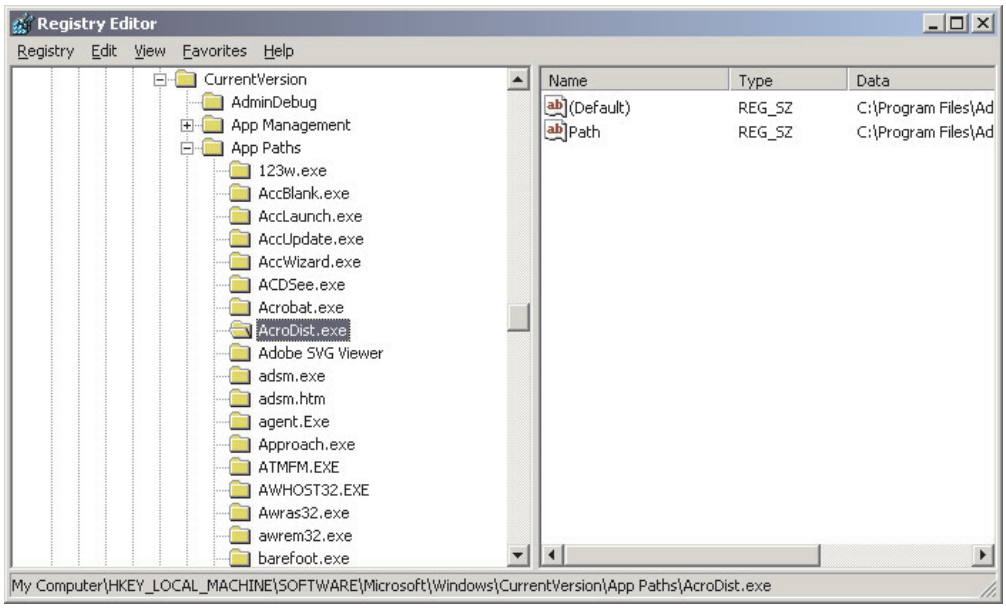

Figure 62. Migrating additional application settings: “Registry Editor” window (Locating the installation path)

   c. Add the appropriate command to the Install_Directories.ShortName section of the application file. In this example, type the following command:

```
Win2000=HKLM,"Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\
App Paths\AcroDist.exe
```

Note: If you do not find an application-specific directory in the HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\AppPaths directory, you must locate a directory that contains the installation path elsewhere in the HKLM\Software tree. Then, use that key in the Install_Directories.ShortName section.

8. In the Files_From Folders section, specify the customization files you want to migrate.
   a. Since many applications by default save files in the Documents and settings subdirectory, check the Application data directory for directories that pertain to the application. If one exists, you can use the following command to migrate the directory and files:

```
[Files_From_Folders.ShortName]
%,Location,File
```

where *Location* is a fully qualified file or directory, and *File* is an optional parameter that can be used only if *Location* specifies a directory.

In the Adobe Distiller example, the customization files are in the Preferences directory.

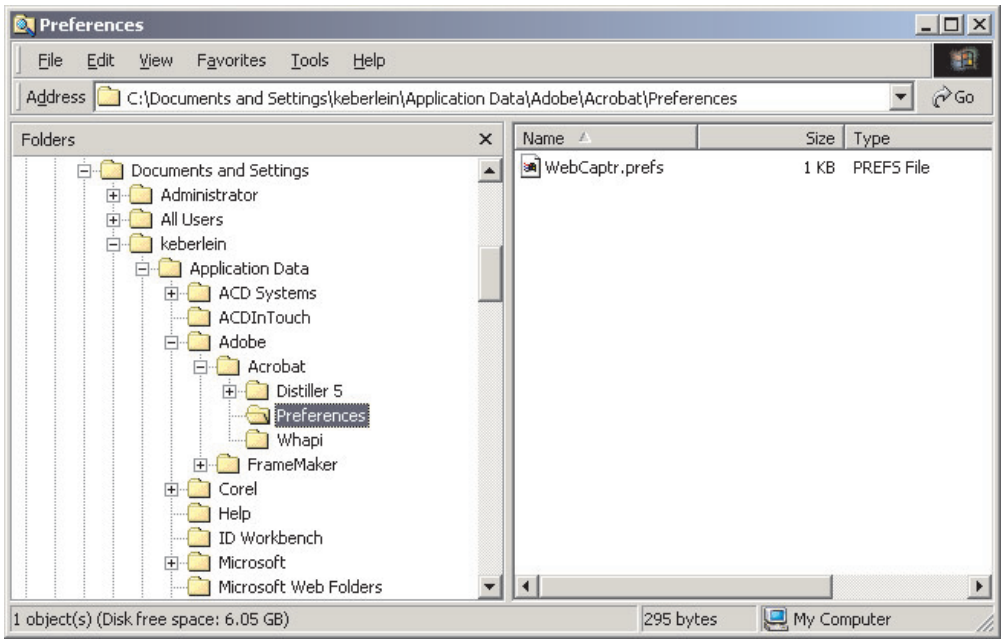

Figure 63. Migrating additional application settings: Customization files located below "Documents and settings"

b. Check all related directories for personal settings that might be stored there.

c. Check the Local Settings directory.

9. Determine registry entries that you want to migrate. They will be in HKCU (HKEY_CURRENT_USER). In the Registry.*ShortName* section of the application file, add the appropriate commands.
10. Save the SMAAPP file in the *d*:\Program Files\IBM\SMA\Apps directory, where *d* is the drive letter of the hard disk drive.
11. Test the new application file.

Example of an application file for Adobe Reader

This section contains an application file for Adobe Reader.

```
[General]
Family= Adobe Acrobat Reader
SMA_Version= 3.1
APP1= Acrobat_Reader_50
APP2= Acrobat_Reader_60
;--------------------------------------------------------------------------

[App_Info.Acrobat_Reader_50]
Name= Adobe Acrobat Reader 5.0
Version = 5.0
Detect_1 = HKLM, "Software\Adobe\Acrobat Reader\5.0"

[Install_Directories.Acrobat_Reader_50]
Win98=HKLM, "Software\Adobe\Acrobat Reader\5.0\InstallPath", "Default"
WinNT=HKLM, "Software\Adobe\Acrobat Reader\5.0\InstallPath", "Default"
Win2000=HKLM, "Software\Adobe\Acrobat Reader\5.0\InstallPath", "Default"
WinXP=HKLM, "Software\Adobe\Acrobat Reader\5.0\InstallPath", "Default

[Files_From_Folders.Acrobat_Reader_50]
%AppData Directory%, Adobe\Acrobat\Whapi\*.*
%Personal Directory%, *.pdf

[Registry.Acrobat_Reader_50]
HKCU, "Software\Adobe\Acrobat"
HKCU, "Software\Adobe\Acrobat Reader"
HKLM, "Software\Adobe\Acrobat Reader\5.0\AdobeViewer"
HKLM, "Software\Adobe\Persistent Data"

[Registry_Exclude.Acrobat_Reader_50]
HKCU, "Software\Adobe\Acrobat Reader\5.0\AdobeViewer", "xRes"
HKCU, "Software\Adobe\Acrobat Reader\5.0\AdobeViewer", "yRes"

[TargetBatchProcessing.Acrobat_Reader_50]
;--------------------------------------------------------------------------

[App_Info.Acrobat_Reader_60]
Name= Adobe Acrobat Reader 6.0
Version = 6.0
Detect_1= HKLM, "Software\Adobe\Acrobat Reader\6.0"

[Install_Directories.Acrobat_Reader_60]
Win98=HKLM, "Software\Adobe\Acrobat Reader\6.0\InstallPath", "Default"
WinNT=HKLM, "Software\Adobe\Acrobat Reader\6.0\InstallPath", "Default"
Win2000=HKLM, "Software\Adobe\Acrobat Reader\6.0\InstallPath", "Default"
WinXP=HKLM, "Software\Adobe\Acrobat Reader\6.0\InstallPath", "Default"

[Files_From_Folders.Acrobat_Reader_60]
%AppData Directory%, Adobe\Acrobat\6.0
%Personal Directory%, *.pdf

[Registry.Acrobat_Reader_60]
HKCU, "Software\Adobe\Adobe Acrobat"
HKCU, "Software\Adobe\Acrobat Reader"
HKLM, "Software\ADobe\Acrobat Reader\6.0\AdobeViewer"

[Registry_Exclude.Acrobat_Reader_60]
HKCU, "Software\Adobe\Acrobat Reader\6.0\AdobeViewer", "xRes"
HKCU, "Software\Adobe\Acrobat Reader\6.0\AdobeViewer", "yRes"

[TargetBatchProcessing.Acrobat_Reader_60]
if /i "%SourceApp%" == "Acrobat_Reader_50" goto Update50
goto Done
:Update50
regfix  "HKCU\Software\Adobe\Acrobat Reader\5.0"  "HKCU\Software\Adobe\
Acrobat Reader\6.0"
regfix  "HKLM\Software\Adobe\Acrobat Reader\5.0\AdobeViewer"  "HKLM\Software\Adobe\
Acrobat Reader\6.0\AdobeViewer"
:Done
```

Appendix A. Application settings available for migration

This appendix lists the applications and settings that SMA can migrate. Results might vary depending on the operating system, migration scenario, and application version changes from the source machine to the target machine.

Table 15. Appendix A: Application settings available for migration

Application	Settings	Note
Adobe Acrobat Reader 5.0 and Adobe Acrobat Reader 6.0	• Accessibility • Comments • Identity • Full screen • Update • Web buy	When you migrate from Adobe Acrobat Reader 5.0 to Adobe Reader 6.0, some application settings cannot be migrated.
AT&T Network Client 5.0	• General • Advanced phone settings	
IBM Global Network® Dialer 4.0 Supports target systems running on Windows 2000 Professional or Windows 2000 Server only.	• Access • Appearance • Programs • Browser • Mail • News • Servers	
Lotus Notes, version 4.x, 5.x, and 6.x	• Desktop • ID files • INI files • Address book • Databases • Dictionary	When you migrate between different versions, some application settings cannot be migrated.
Lotus Organizer®, version 6.0	• To do preferences • Contacts • Calls • Planner • Anniversary	To migrate Lotus application, all applications must be installed in the same directory. (Lotus Notes is an exception) Good example: C:\Lotus\123\ C:\Lotus\Wordpro\ C:\Lotus\Organizer\ Bad example: C:\Lotus\123\ C:\Program files\Wordpro\ D:\Lotus\Organizer\

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Table 15. Appendix A: Application settings available for migration (continued)

Application	Settings	Note
Lotus SmartSuite® for Windows, version 9.7 and 9.8	• Approach – Show – Grid – Show in design – Maintain default sort for – Database – Show – Navigation – Data • Freelance Graphics® – Grid – View – Preferences • Lotus 1-2-3® – General – New workbook defaults – Recalculation – Classic keys – View – General – Security – Show / Hide • Word Pro – General – Location – Personal – General usage – Performance – View – Preferences • SmartCenter Folder options (color and icon)	To migrate Lotus application, all applications must be installed in the same directory. (Lotus Notes is an exception) Good example: C:\Lotus\123\ C:\Lotus\Wordpro\ C:\Lotus\Organizer\ Bad example: C:\Lotus\123\ C:\Program files\Wordpro\ D:\Lotus\Organizer\
McAfee VirusScan 7.0	• Detection • System scan / Action • System scan / Report • System scan / Exclusion • E-mail scan / Detection • E-mail scan / Action • E-mail scan / Alert • E-mail scan / Report • Script stopper	The migration from McAfee VirusScan version 7.0 to version 8.0 is not supported.

Table 15. Appendix A: Application settings available for migration (continued)

Application	Settings	Note
McAfee VirusScan 8.0	• Detection • System scan / Action • System scan / Report • System scan / Exclusion • E-mail scan / Detection • E-mail scan / Action • E-mail scan / Alert • E-mail scan / Report • Script stopper	
Microsoft Access, versions 2000, XP and 2003	• Toolbars • Options • View • General • Find • Keyboard • Data sheet • Reporting • Advanced • Queries	
Microsoft Internet Explorer, versions 5.0, 5.5, and 6.0	• Favorites • Customize • Options • Accessibility	
Microsoft NetMeeting, versions 2.x and 3.x	• View • General • Call • Advanced calling options • Security	
Microsoft Office, versions 97, 2000, XP and 2003 (Excel, PowerPoint, and Word)	• Toolbars • Options • Templates • Save options • User info (under tools options)	

Table 15. Appendix A: Application settings available for migration (continued)

Application	Settings	Note
Microsoft Outlook, versions 98, 2000, XP and 2003	• Folders • PST files (mail file) • Shortcuts • Toolbars • View • Toolbars • Customize options • Address book • Accounts • Preferences / E-mail options • Tracking options • Calendar options • Mail delivery • Resource scheduling	After migrating Microsoft Outlook from Windows 98/NT to Windows 2000/XP , you must do the following before starting Microsoft Outlook on the target computer: 1. Open the Control Panel. 2. Double-click ″Folder Options″. 3. Select the ″View″ tab. 4. Select ″Show hidden files and folders″. 5. Click OK, then close the ″Folder Options″ window. 6. In the Control Panel, double-click ″Mail″ . 7. Click ″Data Files...″ 8. Click ″Settings...″ 9. When the ″Outlook.pst is not valid.....″ message is displayed, click OK. 10. Go to the following directory: C:\Documents and Settings\%USERNAME%\ Local Settings\Application Data\Microsoft\Outlook and select Outlook.pst (% USERNAME% is the user account name that you are using to log on now.) 11. Close Mail Setup. 12. Start Microsoft Outlook. If you fail to perform the procedure described above before starting Microsoft Outlook on the target computer, migrate Microsoft Outlook again and perform this procedure.

Table 15. Appendix A: Application settings available for migration (continued)

Application	Settings	Note
Microsoft Outlook Express, versions 4.x, 5.x and 6.x	• General • Mail sending format • News sending format • Send • Read • Security • Advanced • Address book	Migration of the Outlook Express settings is supported only for the Foreground user. After migrating from Microsoft Outlook Express 4.x to Microsoft Outlook Express 5.x or 6.x, perform the following procedures: 1. Open the Control Panel. 2. Double-click ″Folder Options″. 3. Select the ″View″ tab. 4. Select ″Show hidden files and folders″. 5. Click OK, then close the ″Folder Options″ window. 6. Start Microsoft Outlook Express 5.x or 6.x. 7. Select ″File″ in the menu bar. 8. Select ″Import″, then select ″Messages...″ 9. Select Outlook Express 4. 10. Specify the location of messages as follows: C:\Documents and Settings\%USERNAME%\ Application Data\Microsoft\Outlook express (% USERNAME% is the user account name that you are using to log on now.) 11. Close the ″Message Import″ window. After migrating from Microsoft Outlook Express 4.x/5.x/6.x to Microsoft Outlook Express 4.x/5.x/6.x, perform the following procedure: 1. Open the Control Panel. 2. Double-click ″Folder Options″. 3. Select the ″View″ tab. 4. Select ″Show hidden files and folders″. 5. Click OK, then close the ″Folder Options″ window. 6. Start Microsoft Outlook Express 5.x/6.x. 7. Select ″File″ in the menu bar. 8. Select ″Import″, then select ″Address Book″ 9. Specify the Address book file (*.wab) as follows: C:\Documents and Settings\%USERNAME%\Application Data\Microsoft\address book\%SOURCEUSERNAME%.wab (% SOURCEUSERNAME% is the user account name that you are using to log on to the source system.) 10. Close the ″Message Import″ window.
Microsoft Project versions 98, 2000, and 2002	• Toolbars • Preferences • Save options • File locations • Most recent documents	

Table 15. Appendix A: Application settings available for migration (continued)

Application	Settings	Note
Microsoft Visio, versions 2000 and 2002	• View • Toolbars • Customize / Options • General • Drawing • Settings • Advanced	
MSN Messenger, versions 5.x and 6.x	• Tools • Personal • Messages • Privacy • General • Accounts • Connection	
Netscape Navigator, versions 6.x and 7.x	• Appearance • Fonts • Colors • Navigator • History • Languages • Smart browser • Internet search • Composer • New page settings • Mail and news groups • Message display • Message composition • Instant messaging • Addressing • Cookies • Passwords	When migrating Netscape Navigator from Windows 98/NT to Windows 2000/XP , perform the following procedure: 1. Before the migration, rename the ″Profiles″ folder of ″Mozilla″ on the target computer, located in C:\Documents and Settings\%USERNAME% Application Data\ to ″SMABACK″ .(%USERNAME% is the user account name that you are using to log on now.) 2. Migrate Netscape. 3. Reboot the target system, then start Netscape. 4. On the Menu bar select ″Edit″. 5. Select ″Preferences″ 6. Select ″Advanced″ in ″Category″. 7. Select ″Cash″. 8. Change ″Disk Cache Folder″ to ″C:\Documents and Settings\%USERNAME% Application Data\Mozilla\Profiles\defaults\ xxxxx.slt″(for the xxxxx folder choose the same name as on the source side.) 9. Close ″Preferences″. 10. Start Netscape Mail; on the Menu bar select ″Edit″ . 11. Select ″Mail & Newsgroups Account Settings″. 12. Select ″Server Settings″. 13. Change ″Local directory″ name from ″C:\Windows\Application Data\...″ to ″C:\Documents and Settings\%USERNAME% Application Data\...″ 14. Select ″Local Folder″, then select ″Account Settings″. 15. Change ″Local directory″ name ″C:\Windows\Application Data\...″ to ″C:\Documents and Settings\%USERNAME% Application Data\...″ 16. Restart all Netscape applications.

Table 15. Appendix A: Application settings available for migration (continued)

Application	Settings	Note
Norton Antivirus, version 7.x	• Updates • Frequency • When • Advanced • Random options	
WinZip, version 8.x	• Options • Columns • General • Section • Buttons • System default folder • Explorer enhancements • Context menu commands • Miscellaneous	

Appendix B. File and registry exclusions

This appendix contains information about files and registry entries that cannot be migrated by SMA.

File and directory exclusions

The following files and directories are excluded from the scan process and so cannot be captured:

- pagefile.sys
- hal.dll
- ntuser.dat
- ntuser.dat.log
- ntuser.dat.ini
- system.dat
- user.dat
- bootsect.dos
- io.sys
- msdos.sys
- ntdetect.com
- ntldr
- ldr
- win386.swp
- hiberfil.sys
- boot.ini
- system.ini
- msdos.---
- command.com
- system.ini
- system.1st
- config.sys
- autoexec.bat
- *systemdir*\config, where *systemdir* is the operating-system directory
- SMA temporary directory

Also, the system volume information is not scanned and so cannot be captured.

Registry exclusions

SMA cannot capture the following registry entries:

- HKCU\\Software\\Microsoft\\Windows\\CurrentVersion\\Explorer
- HKLM\\SOFTWARE\\Microsoft\\Windows NT\\CurrentVersion
- HKLM\\Hardware
- HKLM\\sam
- HKLM\\security
- HKLM\\system\\ControlSet00N
- HKLM\\system\\currentcontrolset\\enum

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- HKLM\\system\\currentcontrolset\\services\\Tcpip
- HKLM\\system\\currentcontrolset\\hardware profiles
- HKLM\\SOFTWARE\\Microsoft\\Cryptography
- HKLM\\SOFTWARE\\Policies
- HKLM\\System\\CurrentControlSet\\Control\\Class
- HKLM\\System\\CurrentControlSet\\Control\\Network
- HKLM\\System\\CurrentControlSet\\Control\\DeviceClasses
- HKLM\\Software\\Microsoft\\RPC
- HKLM\\Software\\Microsoft\\Windows\\CurrentVersion\\Group Policy
- HKLM\\Software\\Microsoft\\Windows\\CurrentVersion\\Syncmgr
- HKLM\\Software\\Classes\\CID
- HKLM\\System\\CurrentControlSet\\Services\\Class\\Net
- HKCU\\AppEvents
- HKCU\\Control Panel
- HKCU\\Identities
- HKCU\\InstallLocationsMRU
- HKCU\\Keyboard layout
- HKCU\\Network
- HKLM\\Config
- HKLM\\Driver
- HKLM\\Enum
- HKLM\\Network
- HKLM\\Hardware
- HKLM\\Security

In addition, registry keys are excluded when the final node is one of the following text strings:

- StreamMRU
- Cache
- Enum

Appendix C. Getting help and technical assistance

If you need help, service, or technical assistance or just want more information about IBM® products, you will find a wide variety of sources available from IBM to assist you. This appendix contains information about where to go for additional information about IBM and IBM products, what to do if you experience a problem with your xSeries or IntelliStation® system, and whom to call for service, if it is necessary.

Before you call

Before you call, make sure that you have taken these steps to try to solve the problem yourself:

- Check all cables to make sure that they are connected.
- Check the power switches to make sure that the system is turned on.
- Apply the suggestions for troubleshooting in the system documentation.
- Use the diagnostic tools that come with your system. Information about the diagnostic tools is in the *Hardware Maintenance Manual* and *Service and Troubleshooting Guide* for IBM systems.
- Go to the IBM Support Web site at http://www.ibm.com/pc/support/ to check for technical information, hints, tips, and new device drivers or to submit a request for information.

You can solve many problems without outside assistance by following the troubleshooting procedures that IBM provides in the online help or in the publications that are provided with your system and software. The information that comes with your system also describes the diagnostic tests that you can perform. Most of PC and Server systems, operating systems, and programs come with information that contains troubleshooting procedures and explanations of error messages and error codes. If you suspect a software problem, see the information for the operating system or program.

Using the documentation

Information about your IBM xSeries or IntelliStation system and preinstalled software, if any, is available in the documentation that comes with your system. That documentation includes printed books, online books, readme files, and help files. See the troubleshooting information in your system documentation for instructions for using the diagnostic programs. The troubleshooting information or the diagnostic programs might tell you that you need additional or updated device drivers or other software. IBM maintains pages on the World Wide Web where you can get the latest technical information and download device drivers and updates. To access these pages, go to http://www.ibm.com/pc/support/ and follow the instructions. Also, you can order publications through the IBM Publications Ordering System at http://www.elink.ibmlink.ibm.com/public/applications/publications/cgibin/pbi.cgi.

Getting help and information from the World Wide Web

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