Implementing Enterprise Portfolio Management with Microsoft Project Server 2002

GARY CHEFETZ

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CHAPTER 5

Installing SharePoint Team Services and Project Server

Installing Project Server can be a daunting task, not just the first time but even the third, fourth, or fifth time you attempt it, because there are numerous detailed steps and you must execute many of them manually. By taking the very structured approach I present in this chapter, and following each step and checkpoint in order, installing SharePoint Team Services (STS) and Project Server can be relatively quick and painless. Failure to adhere to these procedures can lead you to many hours of troubleshooting. Indeed, this is a strong warning, but I can't overstate the pitfalls of installation.

In this chapter, I take you through the installation steps for deploying with Project Server, STS, and SQL Server on one box, as well as variances to deploying across two or three servers.

NOTE These instructions apply to an enterprise implementation and not to a workgroup implementation. I cover advanced scaling techniques as an addendum to the core installation process in a later chapter.

Instructions in this chapter are based on installing on the Windows 2000 Server family. These instructions don't apply to beta or released to manufacturing (RTM) versions of Windows Server 2003. Look for potential service releases in the Microsoft Knowledge Base and TechNet Web sites for the latest information, and check the Apress Web site at `http://www.apress.com/book/bookDisplay.html?bID=185` for updates to this book.

Project Server requires a domain to take advantage of all enterprise features. Installations outside of a domain security environment are problematic in a number of ways. STS requires Windows Integrated Authentication; therefore, you must provide at least a local logon for each user on the machine on which STS is running. Project Professional isn't designed to talk to Project Server over the Internet. It's very "chatty," with the database making numerous data calls that return large record sets. This makes it clunky at low bandwidths and frame-relay networks.

Before Beginning the Installation Process

Your server, or servers, are of adequate processor power and memory capacity and are prepared with the Windows 2000 Server operating system (OS) with Service Pack 2 (SP2). One of these boxes has SQL Server 2000 and Analysis Services installed, both with SP2. Any of these servers, which are intended to run Project Server or STS, have IIS installed without any server extensions.

Further, this is the first time you're attempting to install STS and Project Server on these machines. If not, you've read the sections on uninstalling Project Server and STS in the next chapter and have verified that you've completed all the required steps.

For the purposes of this book, I'm assuming that everything is installed in a domain environment and the server that will be running Project Server and/or STS is dedicated to this purpose and isn't running any other applications or Web sites.

TIP STS, in particular, doesn't always play well with other applications. The major concern is the unpredictable nature of these conflicts. It's impossible to completely quantify these risks, but my recommendation is to always deploy on dedicated hardware.

Consider any application that uses Microsoft Data Access Components (MDAC) a potential problem. Anecdotally, I've seen issues with BizTalk Server and problems implementing on servers that are also Primary Domain Controllers. There's no official compatibility/incompatibility list, so run other applications at your own risk.

STS is the source of most installation anomalies. Pay close attention to the preparatory steps in getting the server ready for the STS installation, as once you've successfully installed STS, the rest of your implementation is likely to proceed smoothly.

CAUTION Don't extend Project Server's version of STS on an existing custom STS site. The Project Server–specific version overwrites the onet.xml file on your STS site and makes other alterations to STS. Therefore, you'll lose any customizations you've already made to the existing site. If you want to test this for yourself, make certain that you first properly back up the STS site.

Before proceeding further, make certain that you have your installation media handy and, if applicable, your license keys for both Project Server and Project 2002 Professional. Keep in mind that some Project Server media types do *not* require activation keys; this varies by license type. It's also very important that you're logged onto the server with a local administrator account. Even if you're logged on as a domain administrator, your account should be explicitly added to the local administrators group or it may not work.

Installation Preparation

Review the Microsoft Project Server Installation Guide in its entirety. This is included on your installation CD as PJSVR10.CHM. Copy the file to your hard drive or a network share and read it from there. Don't try e-mailing it, as most e-mail systems prevent this type of file from being sent. This document contains valuable Project Server technical information. Everything you need to know to successfully install Project Server is contained in this document; however, it leaves many people guessing. Follow the steps I've outlined, but don't overlook the value of the manufacturer's documentation in the process.

Before you begin following my instructions, check your servers against the technology checklist shown in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1. Server Technology Checklist

TECHNOLOGY	VERSION	NOTES
Windows 2000 Server	SP2	Can be either Advanced Server or Server.
Internet Information Services	See Notes	Version 5.0 for Windows 2000.
SMTP Server	N/A	May be any external SMTP, or use built-in IIS capability.
Indexing Service	N/A	Installed and enabled.
SQL Server 2000 Analysis Server	SP2	Server name or named instance using TCP/IP and set to run in mixed authentication mode.

I also assume that you've installed your OSs and database software from original Microsoft-supplied media without any installation or postinstallation modifications. Those who modify their implementations should have the OS talent available to diagnose potential issues, particularly with security changes. Finally, if you're planning on deploying across multiple servers, you're operating in a domain environment and you're using domain logons for authentication.

For a single-server installation, you'll use the same server for Project Server, SQL Server, Analysis Services, and Indexing Service. You may also use the local SMTP service, but this is optional. For a two-server configuration, SQL Server 2000 and SQL 2000 Analysis Services are installed on one box, whereas IIS, Indexing Services, Project Server Web Access, STS, and the optional SMTP Service are on the other box. The box on which Project Server is running also has the Analysis Services Decision Support Objects (DSO) installed on it.

Verifying Installed Technologies

The first step is to verify your installed technologies. The following sections give you the steps for verifying each specific technology.

Verify Windows 2000 Server SP2

To verify Windows 2000 Server SP2, follow these steps. Open Windows Explorer and select Help ➤ Help About. You should see Windows 2000 version 5 SP2.

CAUTION Project Server may not install on Windows 2000 Service Pack 3 (SP3). This has been a troublesome service pack for Microsoft. Install SP3 after you've installed Project Server and STS to avoid problems. If you must install on a server that has had SP3 applied, and you run into difficulties, contact Microsoft Support for an update.

Verify SQL Server 2000 SP2

To verify SQL Server 2000 SP2, follow these steps:

1. Click the Start button and select Programs ➤ MS SQL Server ➤ Query Analyzer.

2. Type **select @@version** and click the Execute (F5) button.

The version should be 8.00.532.

Verify Analysis Services SP2

To verify Analysis Services SP2, follow these steps:

1. Click the Start button and select Programs ➤ MS SQL Server ➤ Analysis Services ➤ Analysis Manager.

2. Right-click the Analysis Services node.

3. Click About Analysis Services.

The version should be 8.0.532.

In order to proceed with the installation, you'll need to record the server names you will be using (see Table 5-2).

Table 5-2. Server Names

SERVER	NAME	FULLY QUALIFIED DOMAIN NAME
STS/Project Server		
SQL Server		
SMTP Server		

Verifying That FrontPage Extensions Are Not Installed

The server that runs STS should *not* have FrontPage Server Extensions installed prior to installing STS. For installations on Windows 2000 Server, you must use the STS version and FrontPage Server Extensions shipped with Project Server. The pre-existence of FrontPage Server Extensions on the server will interfere with the STS installation.

The following sections describe how to verify on various servers that FrontPage Server Extensions aren't installed.

On a Windows 2000 Server, follow these steps:

1. From the Control Panel, launch Add/Remove Programs.

2. Click Add/Remove Windows Components to open the Windows Component Wizard.

3. In the Windows Component Wizard dialog box, highlight Internet Information Services (IIS).

4. Click Details.

5. Verify that the FrontPage 2000 Server Extensions option isn't checked (see Figure 5-1).

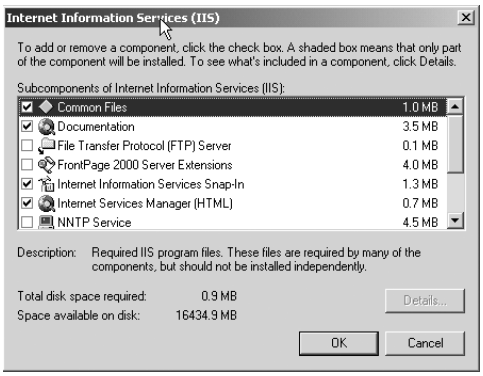

Figure 5-1. Internet Information Services subcomponent details

Checking Security Settings in IIS

In the next step you verify that IIS is configured for STS and Project Server. STS installs on a Web site while Project Server installs as a virtual directory. On Windows 2000 Server, the default Web site is an acceptable target for installing STS and Project Server. Alternately, you can choose to create a new Web site on a different port and install STS onto it. Note that the STS administrative and search sites install on the default Web site.

To check security settings, follow these steps:

1. Launch Internet Services Manager and expand the server.

2. Right-click the Default Web Site and choose Properties.

3. Select the Home Directory tab and verify that Execute Permissions is set to Scripts Only.

4. Select the Directory Security tab, click Edit in the "Anonymous access and authentication control" area, and verify that "Anonymous access and Integrated Windows authentication" is selected.

5. Click Edit in the anonymous access area and verify that "Allow IIS to control password" is checked. Click OK twice.

6. Staying on the Directory Security tab, click Edit in the "IP Address and domain name restrictions" area and verify that Granted Access is selected. Click OK twice.

7. Expand the Default Web Site, if it's not already expanded, click the MSADC virtual directory, and select Properties.

8. Select the Virtual Directory tab and verify that Execute Permissions is set to Scripts and Executables.

9. Right-click msadcs.dll in the right-hand pane and select Properties.

10. Staying on the Directory Security tab, click Edit in the "IP Address and domain name restrictions" area and select the Granted Access radio button. Click OK twice. (See Figure 5-2.)

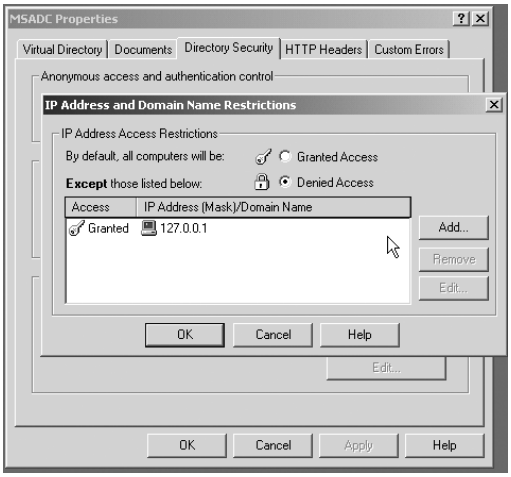

Figure 5-2. By default, IP address and domain restrictions are set to Denied.

Creating Application Accounts

Project Server connects to STS and SQL Analysis Services through COM+. This requires three application identities, one each for the administration and reader roles in STS and one for access to Analysis Services. If you're installing on one computer, these can be local machine accounts. If you're using these accounts to access services on another server, then they must be domain logons. The three accounts should look something like this:

- STS_Reader

- STS_Admin
- OLAP_Admin

To create three local accounts, follow these steps:

1. From the Control Panel, launch Administrative Tools, and then open the Computer Management Console.
2. Right-click the Users folder and choose New User.
3. Follow your company's naming convention and try to use a descriptive name that will let another administrator know what the account is for. Make sure that the "User must change password" option is unchecked and that the "Password never expires" option is checked. Make a note of the name and password for use in installation. Repeat this step for all three accounts.
4. After your new accounts are created, click the Groups folder, double-click the Administrators group, and add all three accounts to the group.
5. Now click the OLAP Administrators group and, repeating the actions in step 4, add the account created for the OLAP administrator to this group.

Verifying SQL Server Settings

Microsoft SQL Server installation defaults to NT Authentication only. If you didn't install the instance of SQL Server 2000 that you're using and/or you don't remember if you selected Mixed Authentication Mode when you installed the instance, follow these steps to make sure that SQL Server is properly configured for STS and Project Server:

1. Open the Enterprise Manager.
2. Expand the Server group.
3. Right-click a server name, and then click Properties.
4. Click the Security tab.
5. Under Authentication, click the SQL Server and Windows option button.

6. Restart SQL Server in order for the change to take effect.

NOTE For multiple server installations, make sure that SQL Server Decision Support Objects (DSO) are installed on the system running Project Server.

Installing STS and Project Server

All this work and not bit of STS or Project Server is installed. Having done all this preparation and verification work, your installation of STS and Project Server should now proceed without errors. Before beginning the installation, you should have the following information available (except for the STS administration port, which you won't have until you've completed STS installation).

For STS:

- Database server name
- Web server name
- Web server port
- STS account information

For Project Server:

- Product license key
- Know whether you're using the per-processor or per-seat option
- Project Server database server name
- Project Server Web server name for internal purposes
- Project Server Web server name for external access
- Analysis Server name
- SMTP Server name
- SMTP Server port (typically 25)

- SMTP From address
- Proxy Server name or address (required if you use a proxy server)
- Proxy Server port number
- Proxy Server password
- SharePoint Server name
- SharePoint Server administration port number (varies)
- SharePoint Database Server name
- SharePoint Server SSL port (typically 443)

Now you can proceed with installing STS.

Installing STS

You'll install STS first. Although the published installation procedures allow you to install Project Server first and then add an STS server to Project Server through the Project Server administration interface, more manual steps are involved in installing in this sequence. Be aware that these directions don't include the additional steps required for installing STS after Project Server. If you install Project Server before STS, you should review Microsoft Knowledge Base article Q322235.

NOTE STS must be installed from your Project Server installation media. Do not use a copy of STS from your Microsoft Office with FrontPage media.

1. Log onto your system using an administrator account. Insert your Project Server Installation CD into your CD-ROM drive. When the Project Server Installation splash screen appears (see Figure 5-3), select SharePoint Configuration Wizard. If autorun features are disabled on your machine, you can navigate to stswiz.exe manually by opening the Support folder. If you're installing on Windows Server 2003, use setup.exe from your Office XP CD.

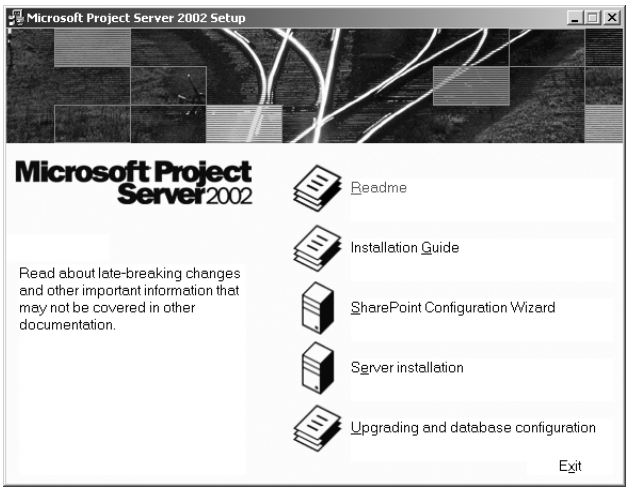

Figure 5-3. Microsoft Project Server autorun installation splash screen

2. Once you've accepted the license agreement, select the Web site on which to provision STS. If you're installing on Windows 2000, you'll likely use the Default Web Site (see Figure 5-4). For Windows Server 2003, choose the new Web site you created.

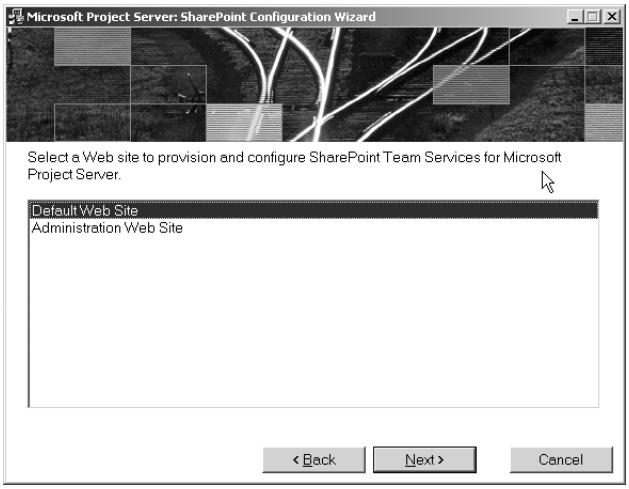

Figure 5-4. Select a Web site to provision for STS.

3. Enter the system administrator (sa) account for SQL Server (see Figure 5-5), which should be SQL Server logon, and click Next when the setup dialog box appears, confirming that you're ready to install.

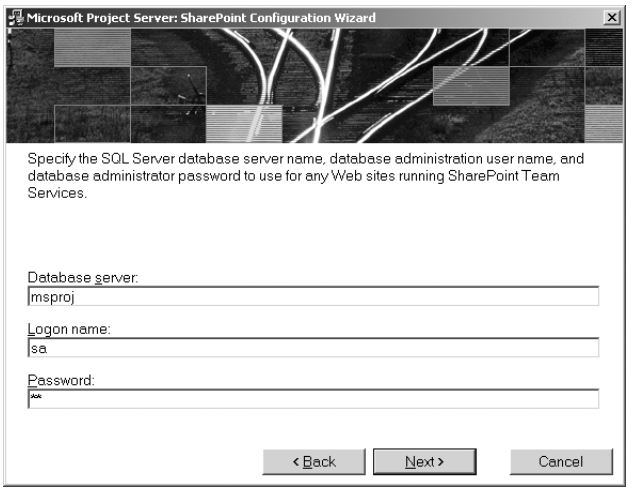

Figure 5-5. Enter the database server name and SQL Server administrator account to use for installation.

4. An install status dialog box displays to let you know that the installation is proceeding (see Figure 5-6).

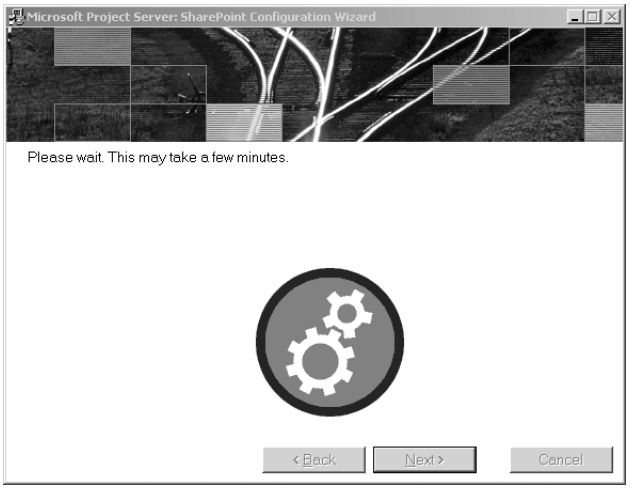

Figure 5-6. The system lets you know that the STS installation is in progress.

5. Record the information in the confirmation dialog box, which contains important information that you'll need to install Project Server (see Figure 5-7), and then click Finish. Note that the database name for STS is slightly different for some installations.

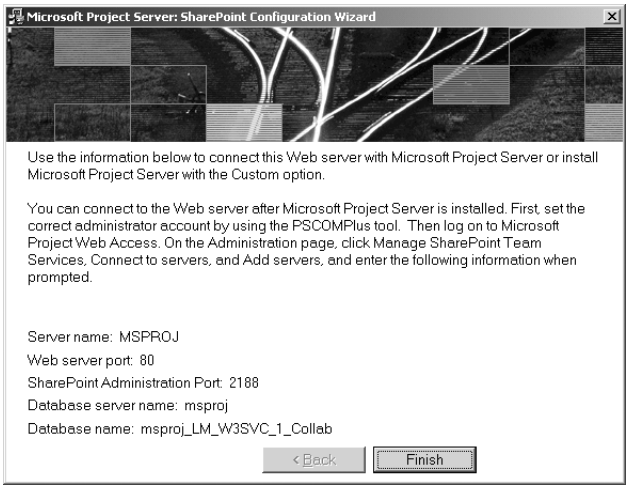

Figure 5-7. Record the information presented when installation completes.

6. Open SQL Server Enterprise Manager and verify the existence of the database name you recorded in the previous step.

Finalizing STS Installation

Before you run the Project Server installation, verify that STS is now running properly. You'll also assign the STS logon accounts their proper roles in the newly created STS database.

1. Click the Start button and select Programs ➤ Administrative Tools ➤ Microsoft SharePoint Administrator. This should take you to Microsoft SharePoint Administration. Verify that the Web site you chose to extend is listed, and that there's no option to upgrade or extend the site. If you see an upgrade or extend option next to the Web site you chose, STS installation didn't complete correctly. See the next chapter for information on troubleshooting STS. Close out of the window.

2. Open SQL Server Enterprise Manager, expand your server, and expand the Security folder. Right-click Logins and choose New Login.

3. Click the search button next to the Name field, select the STS administrator account you created earlier in setup preparation, and click Add and then OK.

4. The account appears in the SQL Server Login Properties dialog box and the system automatically selects Windows Authentication. In the Default Database drop-down list, select the STS database just created. This is typically *servername*_LM_W3SVC_1_Collab for Windows 2000. (See Figure 5-8.)

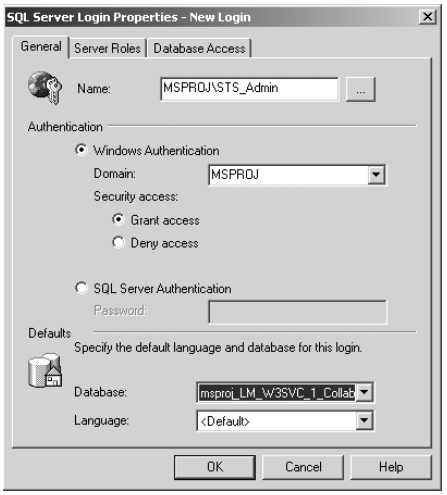

Figure 5-8. The SQL Server Login Properties dialog box

5. Click the Server Roles tab of the SQL Server Login Properties dialog box and select Security Administrators.

6. Click the Database Access tab, select the STS database and db_owner role, and click OK.

7. Repeat steps 2 through 4 for the STS reader account, but skip step 5 and select only public and db_datareader roles on the Database Access tab.

Installing Project Server

It seems as though you've been at this forever and yet you're just now getting around to the main course, but with a solid foundation, this part of the installation is easy.

1. Insert the Project Server CD into your CD-ROM drive and choose Server Installation from the autorun splash screen (see Figure 5-9).

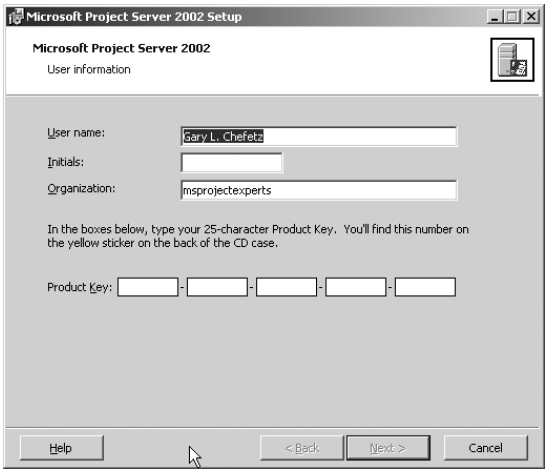

Figure 5-9. The first Project Server installation screen asks for your user details and license key.

2. Accept the end-user license agreement and click Next.

3. Choose Custom and select the directory for Project Server installation (see Figure 5-10).

Figure 5-10. Choose Custom for an enterprise installation.

4. Select the "Create a new database" radio button, enter the name of the SQL Server in the appropriate field, and then select the SQL Server Authentication radio button and enter the sa account and password in the fields that are revealed (see Figure 5-11).

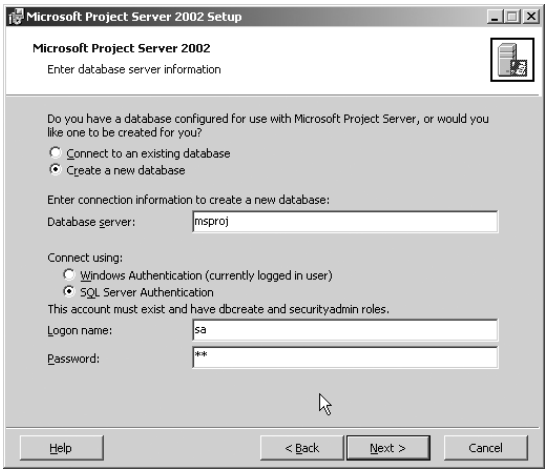

Figure 5-11. Enter the database server and connection account information.

5. Next, enter the Analysis Services information. If the "Enter this information now" radio button isn't selected by default, select it. Enter your Analysis Server name and use the OLAP administrator Windows account that you created during preparation for the logon name. Remember to use the correct format: *domain-name\username* (see Figure 5-12).

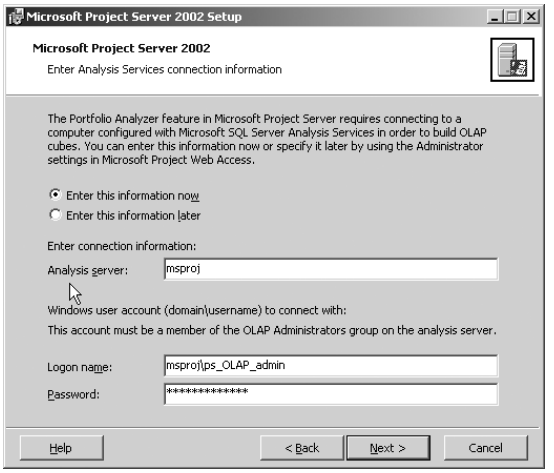

Figure 5-12. Enter the Analysis Services information now.

6. Select the Default Web Site or custom Web site name you want to use (see Figure 5-13).

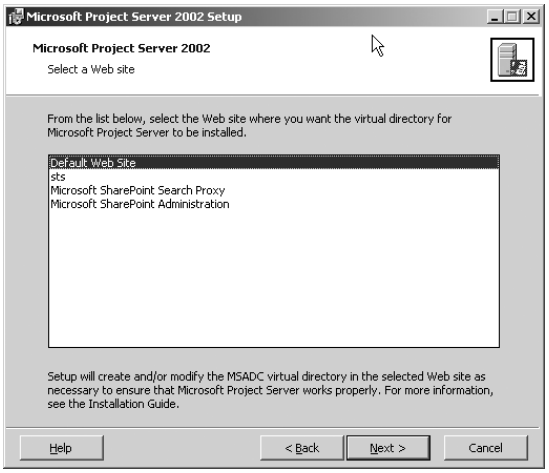

Figure 5-13. Select the Web site for your Project Server installation.

7. You must enter the intranet address for your Project Server. This must be fully resolvable for your internal users, otherwise other links expressed by the system may not function. This information can be changed postinstallation through the administration interface. The extranet information is optional at this time (see Figure 5-14).

Figure 5-14. Enter the appropriate URL information for your organization.

8. Enter the SMTP information for your organization (see Figure 5-15).

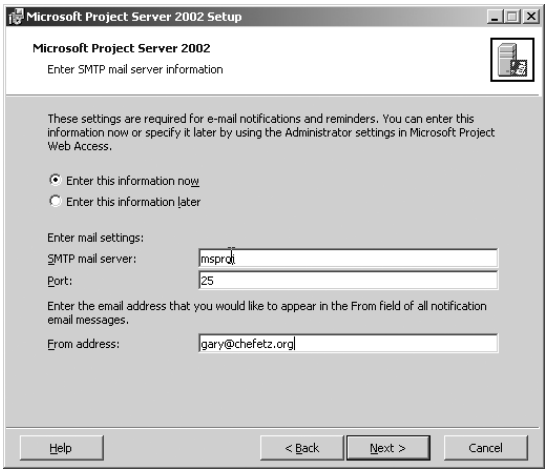

Figure 5-15. Enter the SMTP information for your organization.

9. Enter the connection information for STS. Use the STS administrator Windows account you created during preparation (see Figure 5-16). The default port for STS is 80. Your administration port will be different from the one shown in Figure 5-16.

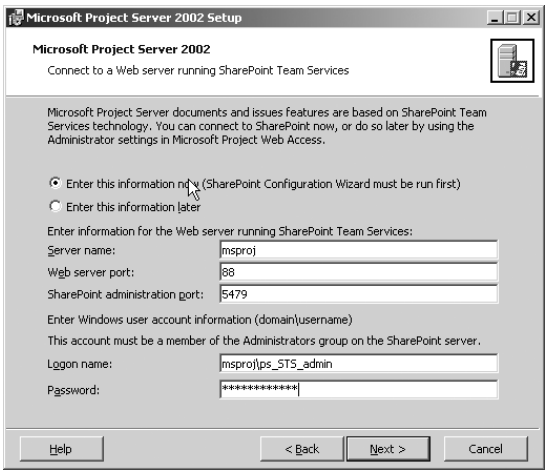

Figure 5-16. Enter connection information for STS.

10. Enter the SQL Server name and the database name, typically *servername*_LM_W3SVC_1_Collab on Windows 2000 Server. On Windows Server 2003, expect the number "1" to be a four-digit number. Use the STS reader account you created during preparation for this logon name (see Figure 5-17).

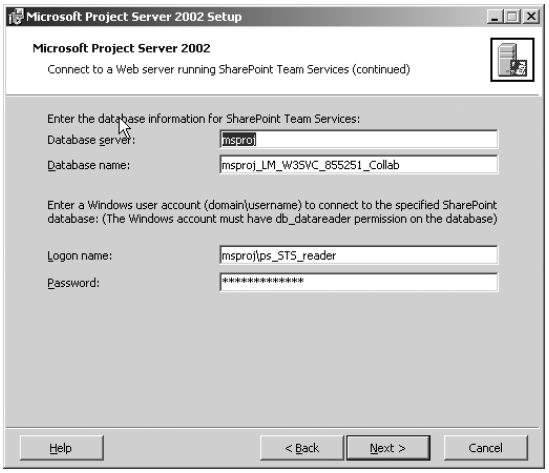

Figure 5-17. Enter the database information for STS and the reader account logon.

11. Because this is an enterprise installation, you must select the Microsoft Project Professional 2002 radio button. Choosing the Microsoft Project Standard 2002 and/or Microsoft Project 2000 radio button to publish to Project Server results in a workgroup configuration (see Figure 5-18).

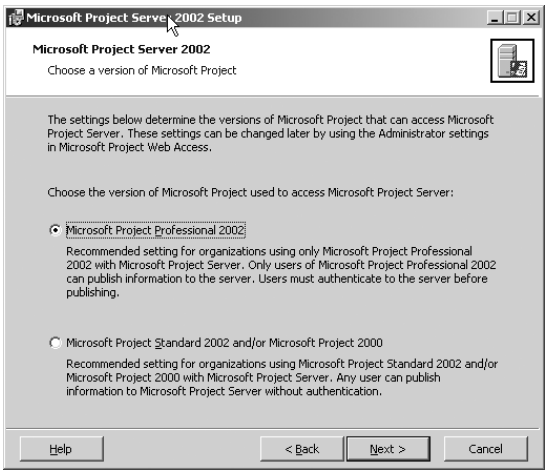

Figure 5-18. Choose Microsoft Project Professional 2002.

12. Enter a password for the Project Server built-in administrator account (see Figure 5-19). You'll use this password to log onto Project Server for the first time.

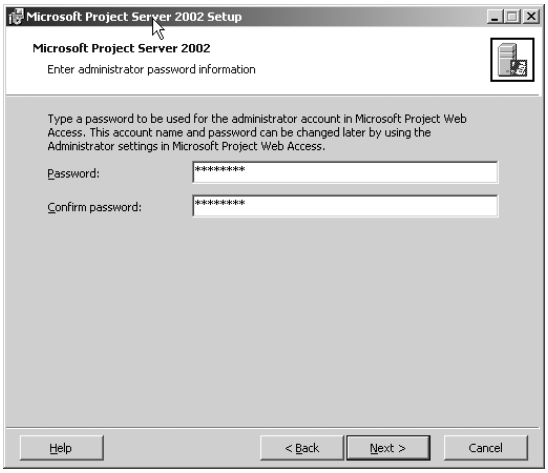

Figure 5-19. Enter a password for the Project Server default administrator account.

13. Click the Install button when Setup dialog box announces it's ready (see Figure 5-20).

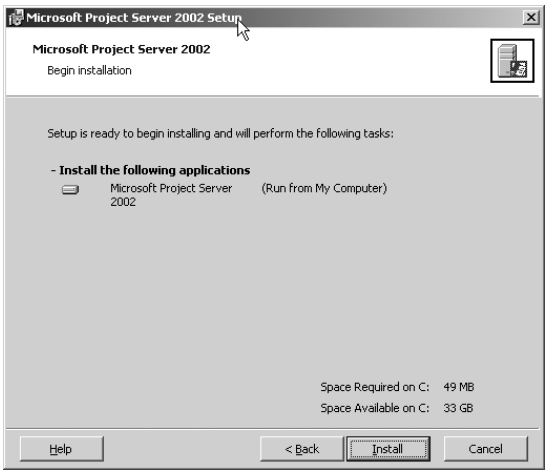

Figure 5-20. Setup is ready to begin.

14. Sit back while the installer displays its status (see Figure 5-21). Go to the next step when the installer announces completion.

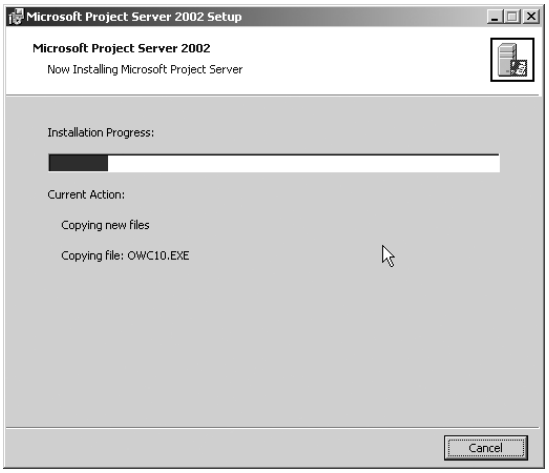

Figure 5-21. Hurry up and wait.

15. Open SQL Server Enterprise Manager and expand the Databases folder. Verify that the Project Server database has been created. If you see ProjectServer0000 rather than ProjectServer for the database name, refer to the next chapter for troubleshooting.

You aren't done—there's more to do. Don't log onto Project Server yet. You'll now move on to postinstallation activities.

Installing the Project Server Update

After you install Project, install the Microsoft Project Server 2002 Update released August 20, 2002. This update addresses a security issue with the Office Web Components included with Microsoft Project Server 2002. Download the update from here: `http://office.microsoft.com/downloads/2002/ps1001en.aspx`.

Postinstallation Steps

Your collaborative project management system is almost ready to begin accepting your business configuration; however, a few installation steps remain. These include some work on the server(s) and installing the Project Professional client on your workstations. Each of these steps, described in the following sections, has potential pitfalls. Try to avoid them.

Migrate the Analysis Services Repository

It's generally accepted good SQL Server management practice to migrate the Analysis Services repository. By default, this repository resides in an Access (.mdb) file. You have the option to leave things as they are, but you gain significant performance advantages by migrating. In either case, you must grant the OLAP administrator identity that you created during preparation access to the repository.

1. Start SQL Server Enterprise Manager, expand your server, right-click the Databases folder, and choose New Database.

2. Give the database a name like Analysis_Repository and click OK.

3. Expand the Databases then expand the Security folder. Right-click Logins, and select New Login.

4. Use the search button next to the Name field to locate the OLAP\Administrators group and select it. Click Add and OK.

5. Select the new repository database as the default database for the login.

6. Click the Database Access tab, select the new repository database, and select the db_owner role for this database. Click OK.

7. Click the Start button, select Programs ➤ Microsoft SQL Server ➤ Analysis Services ➤ Analysis Manager, and expand the Analysis Services folder in the Console Root.

8. Right-click the server and choose Migrate Repository. (Note: If the server isn't connected, connect to the server first.)

9. Choose SQL Sever 7.0 OLAP Services format. The Installation Guide recommends that you use the "Analysis Services native format," which translates to this choice (see Figure 5-22).

10. Enter the name of the SQL Server (see Figure 5-23).

11. Select the database from the drop-down menu (see Figure 5-24). Click Finish.

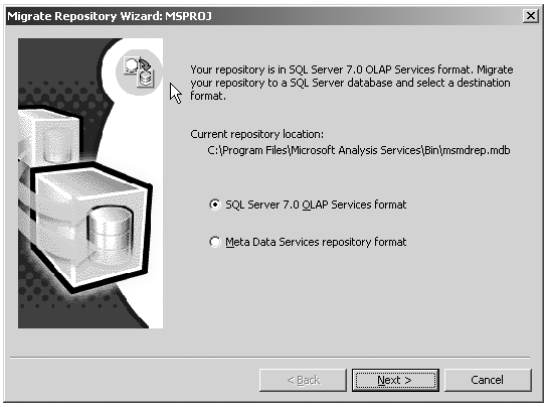

Figure 5-22. Select the migration format.

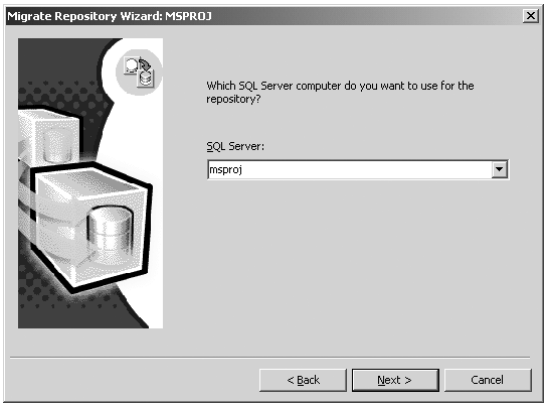

Figure 5-23. Enter the SQL Server name.

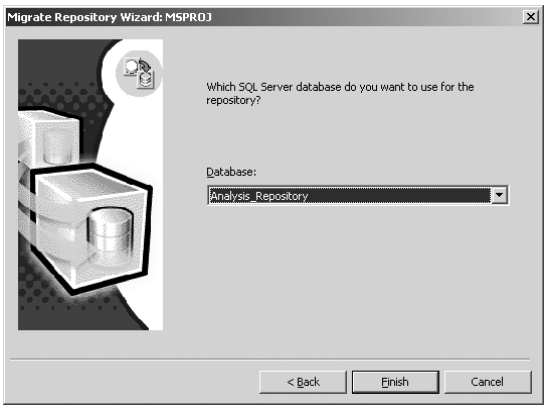

Figure 5-24. Select the database.

12. Seeing Figure 5-25 should bring you some joy!

Figure 5-25. Even more than OK!

Initializing COM+ Identities

To establish the impersonation identities for COM+, you'll use the COM+ tool shipped with Project Server as PSCOMPlus.exe. This is an important step to enable articulation between Project Server and STS and between Project Server and OLAP Services.

1. Use Windows Explorer to browse to your installation drive and directory where Microsoft Project Server is installed. On a default installation as described in this chapter, this is \Program Files\Microsoft Project Server\Bin\1033\PSCOMPlus.exe (see Figure 5-26).

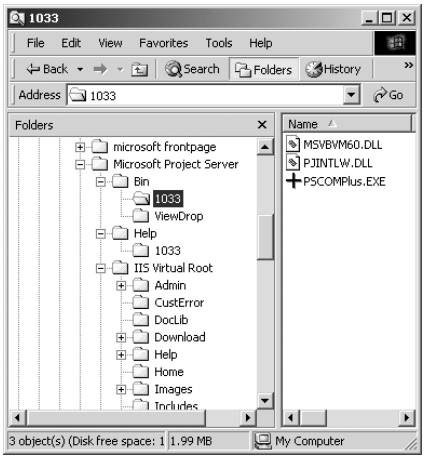

Figure 5-26. Windows Explorer view of the default installation directory structure

2. Double-click the COM+ icon and enter the three identities using the local administrator accounts created during installation preparation. Remember that these are domain accounts if you're installing across more than one box. Click the Create\Update COM+ Apps button (see Figure 5-27).

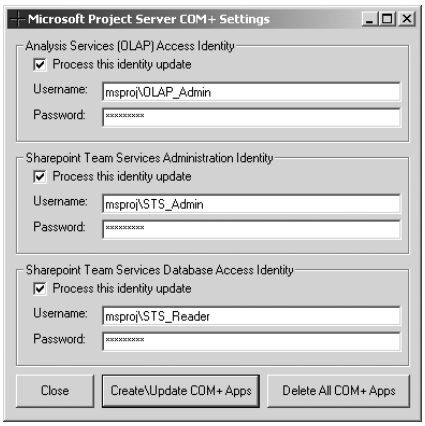

Figure 5-27. COM+ Settings dialog box

3. The system will display an alert box notifying you that components are running in COM+.

Running Proxycfg.exe

Project Server uses the XML HTTP protocol to talk to STS. To enable the protocol, you must configure the server to talk through the network proxy server if one exists, or configure it with a spoof setting if no proxy server exists. You must complete this step whether you use a proxy server or not—even if both Project Server and STS are installed on the same server. Running the WinHTTP proxy configuration utility (proxycfg.exe) is another potential trouble spot in the Project Server installation process. See the troubleshooting guides in the next chapter if you have problems with this.

TIP Running the COM+ utility can wipe out the proxy configuration. Always run proxycfg.exe after you run the COM+ utility, and always run it each time your run the COM+ utility.

1. Click the Start button, select Run, and enter **cmd** in the Run dialog box. Click OK.

2. At the command prompt type **cd \Program Files\Microsoft Project Server\BIN**. Note that this is the default path; your actual installation path is the one you selected in a previous step.

3. If you have a network proxy server, type the following command in the presented format, substituting your information for `proxy-server` and `optional-bypass-list`. Be sure to include the quotes where specified.

```
proxycfg -d -p "http:-proxy-server" "<local>"
```

4. If you don't have a proxy server, type the command exactly as follows, including the quotes:

```
proxycfg -d -p "FakeProxy:80" "*;<local>"
```

To see what your results should look like, refer to Figure 5-28. Make sure that you have entries for all three values. To verify that your new settings are in effect, start and stop IIS by typing **iisreset /stop**. Wait for the service to stop. Then type **iisreset /start** and wait for the service to report a successful start. (Note that there is a space between iisreset and the slash.)

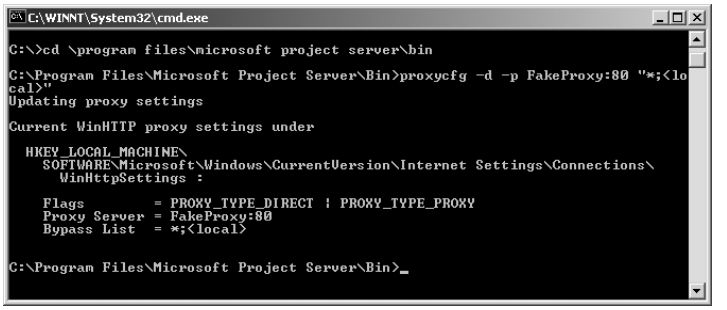

Figure 5-28. Command window after running proxycfg.exe

Verifying Project Server/STS Interoperability

Before moving on to configuration, verify that Project Server is talking properly to STS. To do this, log onto Project Web Access for the first time as per the instructions that follow. Web Access sends two ActiveX downloads to the browser the first time you log on. Therefore, it's important that you're logged on with an account that has the right to install software. You should set your browser security to allow ActiveX downloads.

1. Open a browser and type in the URL for your Project Server. Enter `http://machinename/projectserver`, where *machinename* is the name of your server.

2. In the Project Web Access logon screen, type the username **administrator** and enter the password you provided during installation (see Figure 5-29). Click Go.

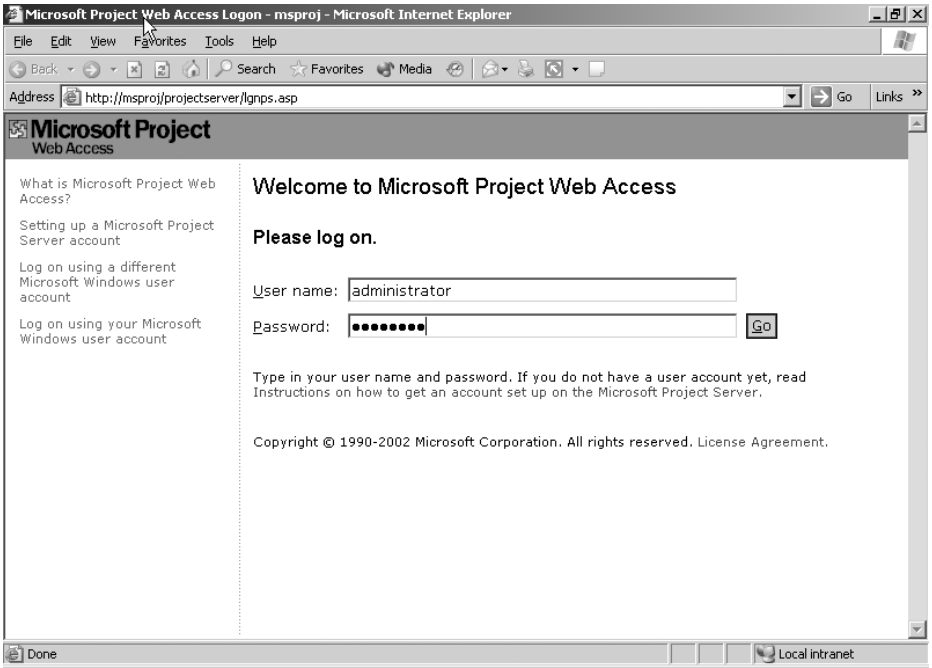

Figure 5-29. Project Web Access logon screen

3. Accept the end-user licenses agreements as they're presented. The system reports that it's downloading controls, and you're then logged on and the Project Web Access home page displays.

4. Once the Project Web Access home page loads, click Documents on the main navigation menu across the top of the page.

5. When the View and Upload Documents page for library selection displays, click the Public Documents link (see Figure 5-30).

6. You'll next see an alert box, as shown in Figure 5-31. This is displayed because you logged on using the Project Server administrator account, which isn't a Windows logon. Because you're already logged on the server as an administrator, you can ignore this warning and click OK.

7. The View and Upload Documents page will display. Choose the Shared Documents library (see Figure 5-32).

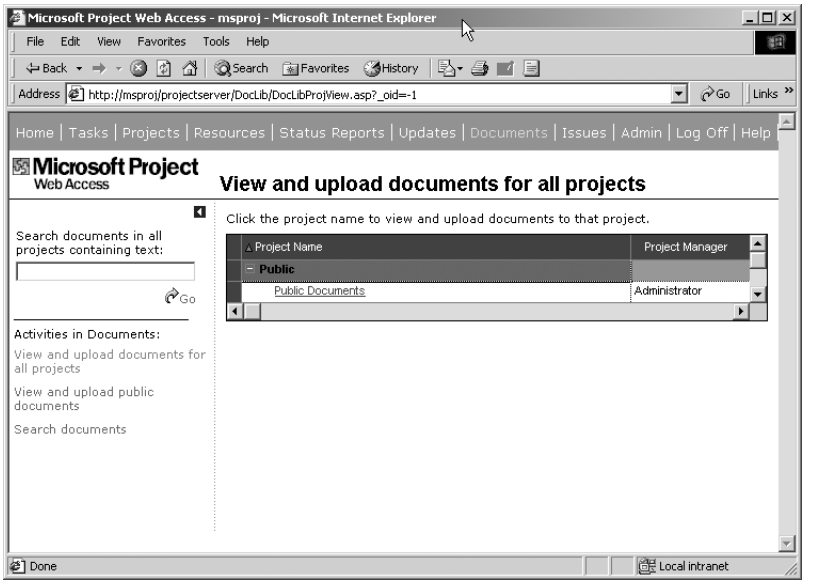

Figure 5-30. View and upload documents for all projects.

Figure 5-31. You can ignore the alert box warning at this time.

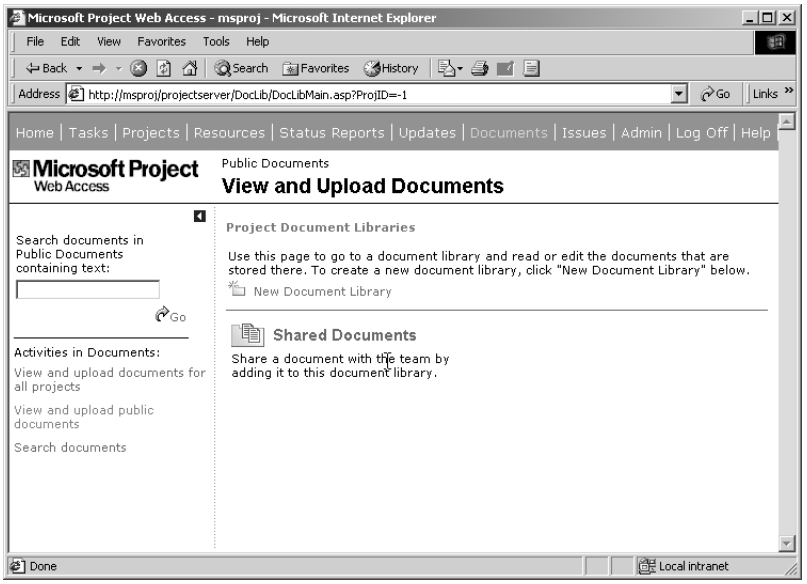

Figure 5-32. Document library selection screen

8. The Shared Documents library should now open, as shown in Figure 5-33. If you see an error message instead, refer to the next chapter for troubleshooting information. Otherwise, you're ready to move on.

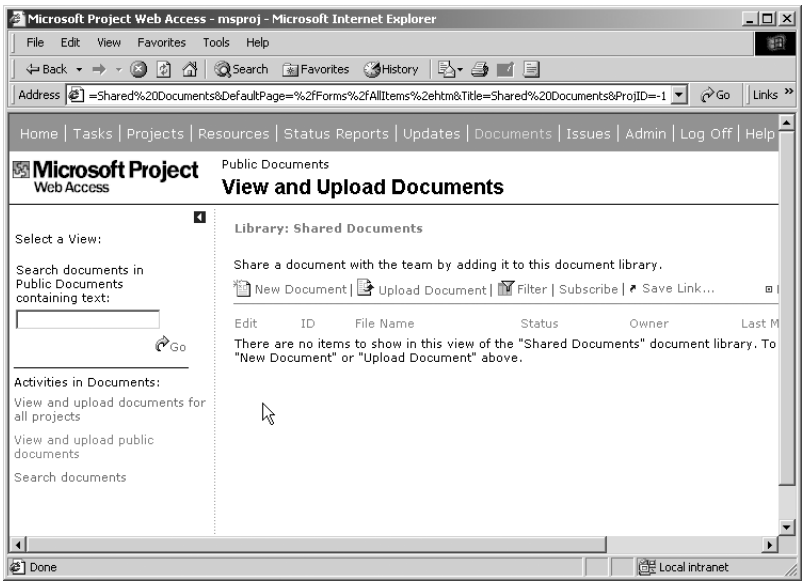

Figure 5-33. Document library page

Installing Project Professional

Installing the project client on your workstations doesn't require any special know-how. I've included it as a topic here because of a potential anomaly. Numerous users of the Microsoft Project newsgroups have reported connection failures between Project Professional 2002 and Project Server when the Project Professional client is installed before the first access to Project Web Access is made. In the name of prevention, it might be a good practice to log onto Project Web Access before installing Project Professional on your workstations.

Installing SQL Decision Support Objects

When you install Project Server on a separate machine from SQL Server, you must install the SQL DSO on the machine running Project Server. To install DSO on your Project Server machine, place your SQL CD in the server's CD-ROM drive. From the autorun splash screen, select client tools and follow the direction from there.

Summary

Installing Project Server and its supporting technologies correctly is a complex set of simple tasks. Executing the steps outlined in this chapter will almost always guarantee you success. After you install the OS and SQL Server technologies, installing Project Server and STS should take about an hour.