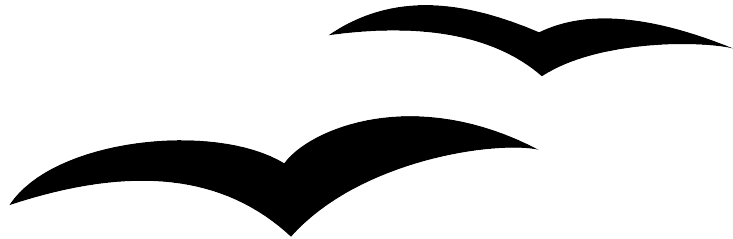


OpenOffice.org 2.x

Setup Guide



[Setup Guide 2.0]
[Rev A_10]
First edition: [2005-02-24]
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[*Note: a copy of the PDL is included in this template and is also available at:*
<http://www.openoffice.org/licenses/PDL.rtf>.]

Feedback

Please direct any comments or suggestions about this document to:
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mantas@openoffice.org for Debian install from rpm, Jaqueline for Windows®, Shaun McDonald for the Mac section, maveric@openoffice.org and too many others to mention individually.

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[0.16]	[2005-08-29]	[grs: 16 th -- added upgrade from 1.1.x warning]
[0.17]	[2005-08-31]	[grs: 17 th -- changed install script hyperlink]
[0.18]	[2005-09-05]	[grs: 18 th -- fixed typos, remove Ubuntu script note]
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[0.20]	[2005-09-20]	[grs: 20 th -- Updated to Uhv methods in RPM section]
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[Rev. A_01]	[2005-10-13]	[markomlm: – First non draft version linked pictures]
[Rev. A_02]	[2005-10-18]	[grs: – minor edits and spelling corrections]
[Rev. A_03]	[2005-10-23]	[grs: – create A4 version and spelling corrections]
[Rev. A_04]	[2005-10-26]	[grs: – installing modules added]
[Rev. A_05]	[2005-12-31]	[grs: – new customization added and pziisoon Getnoo changes integrated]
[Rev. A_06]	[2006-02-13]	[grs: – multi-instance section added]
[Rev. A_08]	[2006-06-10]	[grs: – X11 install for MacOSX]
[Rev. A_09]	[2006-06-13]	[smsm1: – MacOSX corrections]
[Rev. A_10]	[2006-06-13]	[grs: – fix formatting]

Overview

This document is designed to provide users with instructions on installing OpenOffice.org 2.x and its successors on their systems.

General Installation Information

Starting with OpenOffice.org 2.x, installation is done using the native installers available on each system. This means that installation only requires that you unpack the download image and then launch the local tool.

Using the native installers will provide better upgrades et cetera.

Language packs are mostly available from each Native Language Community and may also be available from <http://ootranslation.services.openoffice.org/pub/OpenOffice.org/> plus the appropriate release. For example,

`http://ootranslation.services.openoffice.org/pub/OpenOffice.org/2.0rc2/`

Warning: Please keep in mind that upgrading from 1.1.x to any 2.x release is NOT recommended, keep the installation of each separate.

RPM-based Installation

Installation

1. Unpack the downloaded image into a directory. For example, Currently, the following command would unpack into the current directory:

```
tar xvzf Ooo_2.0.xxx_LinuxIntel_install.tar.gz.
```
1. `su` to root, if necessary.
2. `cd` into the directory with the unpacked image. This could be `RPMS`.
3. Then execute `rpm -Uvh *rpm` for the standard installation in `/opt`. If you prefer to install in another directory, try

```
rpm -Uvh --prefix /<where_ooo_should_go>/ *.rpm
```

or something similar. When relocating, only relocate the base rpms, in other words, do not include any user interface RPMs as these must go in their default locations for proper system integration.

Note: Upgrade the core first and then upgrade the user interface. Separating steps 3 and 4 ensures a good upgrade.

4. `cd` into the `desktop-integration` directory and execute

```
rpm -Uvh
```

for the menu rpm that applies to your system. For example, on a RedHat-based system, you would use

```
rpm -Uvh openoffice.org-redhat-menus-<release>.noarch.rpm
```

or similar.
5. Download and install any language packs needed for OpenOffice.org. For example, if you relocated Openoffice.org, you need

```
rpm -Uvh --prefix //<where_ooo_should_go>/ <name_of_pack>.rpm
```

Please read the man page for the rpm that comes with your distribution and select the options that best apply to your situation. The examples above are only that, examples.

Installing individual components is the same as above but only requires the specific module be installed. For example, install all core rpms and then install those for each module you wish, such as, `openoffice.org-impress-2.0.0-1.i586.rpm` to install only Impress. Other modules may also be necessary.

Note: You may substitute `-ihv` for `-Uhv` in any of the above commands to install without upgrading.

Removal

I found the following useful:

```
rpm -qa openoffice.org\* | xargs rpm --erase --nodeps
```

Another method of removing an OpenOffice.org release is to use a file that lists the modules as follows:

```
rpm -qa | grep openoffice > rmlist
```

which records what is installed in the file `rmlist`. The `grep` string will, of course, vary according to the release. Edit `rmlist` for anything you do not want to remove. Then when it is time to remove a release one simply has to enter:

```
rpm -e `cat rmlist`
```

Warning: Using `rpm -e openoffice.org*` does not work. under FC3 or Suse 9.3 and possibly other distributions.

Remember with the development and beta releases that it may be best to remove `<installdir>/openoffice*` and any `$HOME/.openoffice*` files and directories before installing a new version.

There may be better ways to do this but I find the above effective. Please check http://installation.openoffice.org/source/browse/installation/setup_native/scripts/ for example install and uninstall scripts or use them as a model for your own.

Debian-based Installation

Installing .debs

The simplest way to install the OpenOffice.org package you've downloaded is use the command `dpkg -i` (short for `dpkg -install`).

1. First log on as root or from the GUI, open a root terminal.
2. Type:

```
dpkg -i --force-overwrite openoffice.org*.deb \
  desktop-integration/openoffice.org-debian-menus*.deb
```

and openoffice.org will be installed. If you already had an older version, dpkg will upgrade it rather than installing both versions at once.

3. Install any language packs needed for OpenOffice.org.

Removing .debs

4. If you want to remove a package, you have two options. The first is most intuitive: `dpkg -r openoffice.org` This will remove the openoffice.org package (`-r` is short for `--remove`).

Note that you give only the 'openoffice.org' for --remove, while --install requires the entire .deb filename.

Installing from Linux RPMs

1. Download `Ooo_2.0.xxx_Linux<NeededCPUArchitecture>_install.tar.gz`.
1. Unpack downloaded .tar.gz archive, for example with command `'tar xvzf'`
2. `cd` into the RPMS subfolder, which will be created after unpacking the .tar.gz
3. Run `su` (or `sudo -s`, if your system uses `sudo` and you are allowed to run a shell as root with `sudo -s`). For example, Debian-based Ubuntu Linux uses `sudo` as the default utility that permits a user to become administrator (`root`)
4. Delete any `openoffice.org*menus*.rpm` files that do not apply to your system. For example `openoffice.org-suse-menus*.rpm` and `openoffice.org-redhat-menus*.rpm` are not for Debian.
5. Install the `alien` utility for converting RPM packages to native Debian packages (.DEB) with command `'apt-get install alien'` or by manually downloading from <http://packages.debian.org/alien/>.

*Note: alien versions 8.50 and earlier are known not to set the correct file permissions for some files. Please refer to issue [54163](#) **Solution:** Use alien version 8.51 or newer or workaround the problem by manually correcting the file-permissions*

6. Run command 'alien -k *.rpm' to produce .deb packages

7. Install .deb packages with command

```
dpkg -i --force-overwrite openoffice.org*.deb
```

Note: Using --force-overwrite option can prevent errors where files belong to several packages.

8. Optionally install java runtime environment (j2re) from www.blackdown.org

9. Install any language packs needed for OpenOffice.org (also converted to .deb format with alien utility)

10. Exit from administrator (root) shell with command 'exit'

11. Now you can run OpenOffice with the command

```
/opt/openoffice.org2.0/program/soffice.
```

Note: For those willing to accept development snapshots, there is another possibility, simply grab the debs from <ftp://ftp.linux.cz/pub/localization/OpenOffice.org/devel/> in the 680 directory. Pick your release and let us know which works for you.

Solaris Installation

Installation

1. Download `Ooo_2.0.xxx_SOLARIS<NeededCPUArchitecture>_install.tar.gz`.
2. Unpack the downloaded image into a directory. For example, the following command will unpack into the current directory:

```
gunzip -c Ooo_*_Solaris*_install.tar.gz | tar -xf -
```

 This creates a new subdirectory which includes the installation-files.
 Use the `ls` command to find the name of the new directory then use the `cd` command to enter it.
3. `cd` into the `packages` subfolder. In this Directory you will find the needed packages to install OpenOffice.org and a package for the desktop-integration in Gnome.
4. Run `su` to become the root user.
5. If Gnome is not installed on your system, delete the subdirectory `gnome-desktop-integration`
6. To permanently avoid recurring queries at the installation, you should produce an `admin` file with the following content:


```
action=nocheck
conflict=nocheck
idepend=nocheck.
```

 You can do this with the following commands:


```
echo action=nocheck >admin
echo conflict=nocheck >>admin
echo idepend=nocheck >>admin
```
7. Install the packages with:


```
pkgadd -a admin -d . openoffice.org*
```
8. Install any language packs needed for OpenOffice.org.

Removal

No info. Probably `pkgrm`

FreeBSD Installation

This is a quick outline of installation on a FreeBSD system. For a detailed description, please see

http://www.freebsd.org/doc/en_US.ISO8859-1/books/handbook/ports-overview.html.

Quick method

1. Download from
2. Unpack from its distribution format (typically a tarball compressed with `compress(1)`, `gzip(1)`, or `bzip2(1)`).
3. `pkg_add`
4. Install Java as needed.
5. Install any language packs needed for OpenOffice.org.

Removal

No info. Probably `pkg_rm`

Gentoo installation

OpenOffice.org 2.x is available in the Portage tree used to install applications under Gentoo Linux.

Before starting it is a good idea to update the Portage tree if you have not done so recently:

```
emerge --sync
```

Next, check to see which packages are currently available for your architecture:

```
emerge --search openoffice
```

At the time of this writing there were two OpenOffice.org 2.x packages available for x86-based systems: `app-office/openoffice`, a source-based package for compilation on your system; and `app-office/openoffice-bin`, a pre-compiled binary package. Both packages were based on version 2.0.0. By the time you read this these packages will probably be updated.

There are advantages and disadvantages to each of these options. Emerging `app-office/openoffice` will compile OpenOffice.org directly on your computer, with all of the optimizations you have designed into your system. You will also have the most control over how OpenOffice.org 2.x is installed on your system. For example, by specifying a Java USE flag Portage will insure that all Java packages needed by OpenOffice.org for full functionality will be installed.

The disadvantage is that OpenOffice 2.x is a very large package, and installation will take hours. Since the installation is automated by Portage you may choose to install this package and walk away until the installation is complete.

The `app-office/openoffice-bin` package, if available for your architecture, is already compiled into binaries. The compilation is based on a “generic” architecture and typically includes everything OpenOffice.org offers. The advantage to using this package is that, once downloaded, installation only takes a few minutes.

***Note:** Portage does not permit the installation of `-bin` and `compile-locally` packages of the same application on the same system, even with different versions. If you wish to switch from a locally compiled version to a pre-compiled binary, or vice versa, you must first remove the existing version of the application. See the removal instructions below.*

Once you have decided which package you want to install you can test the installation using the “pretend” option:

```
emerge --pretend openoffice or:
```

```
emerge --pretend openoffice-bin
```

You will be presented with a list of all of the packages needed to successfully install OpenOffice.org 2.x on your system. If you want to force installation of any Java packages that OpenOffice.org 2.x can use you can specify a USE flag on the command line:

```
USE="java" emerge --pretend openoffice or:
```

```
USE="java" emerge --pretend openoffice-bin
```

To prevent the installation of any Java dependencies, simply change the “java” flag above to “-java”.

To perform the actual install, the command (Use flag omitted – enter it if necessary) is:

```
emerge openoffice or:  
emerge openoffice-bin
```

Removal

To remove OpenOffice.org from your system the command is:

```
emerge --unmerge openoffice or:  
emerge --unmerge openoffice-bin
```

Additional Information

More information about Gentoo Linux, Portage, and the emerge command can be found at <http://www.gentoo.org>.

Slackware Installation

Installing from Linux RPMs

1. Download `Ooo_2.0.xxx_Linux<NeededCPUArchitecture>_install.tar.gz`.
2. Unpack downloaded `.tar.gz` archive, for example with command `'tar xvzf'`
3. `cd` into `RPMS` subfolder, which will be created after unpacking the `.tar.gz`
4. Run `su` (or `sudo -s`, if your system uses `sudo` and you are allowed to run a shell as root with `sudo -s`).
5. Delete any `openoffice.org*menus*.rpm` files that do not apply to your system. For example `openoffice.org-debian-menus*.rpm` is not for Slackware.
6. Install the `rpm2tgz` utility, if it is missing, for converting RPM packages to native Slackware packages (`.tgz`).
7. Running `rpm2tgz` produces a `.tgz` file which can be installed using the `installpkg` or `pkgtool` utility.
8. Install `.tgz` packages with either command `installpkg` or `pkgtool`. For example, `installpkg openoffice.org-base-2.0.0-1.i586.tgz`. Repeat as necessary to install all the packages.
9. Use `rpm2tgz` to convert the desktop integration package and install.
10. Optionally install java runtime environment (`j2re`).
11. Install any language packs needed for OpenOffice.org (also converted to `.tgz` format with `rpm2tgz` utility)
12. Exit from administrator (root) shell with command `'exit'`
13. Now you can run OpenOffice with the command `/opt/openoffice.org2.0/program/soffice`.

Note: Please check paths, permissions and users when using `rpm2tgz`.

Removing

1. Use `removepkg openoffice.org` to remove the suite.

Installation on Other UNIX systems

If you have a UNIX distribution that does not have an up-to-date rpm or you are unsure that your system is current and rpm installation is failing, then try the following:

- a) Use the `--nodeps` flag to install a rpm without having dependent packages in the rpm database.
- b) Get and use `rpm2cpio` to convert the rpm files to cpio archives and then employ `cpio` to install the software. There is a perl version of `rpm2cpio` at <http://www.iagora.com/~espel/rpm2cpio> that should be portable. However, if it fails, try pre-compiled rpm-package (including `rpm2cpio`) from <ftp://ftp.rpm.org/pub/rpm/dist/rpm-4.1.x/rpm-4.1.i386.tar.gz> or get the sources from <ftp://ftp.rpm.org/pub/rpm/dist/rpm-4.1.x/rpm-4.1.tar.gz>
- c) Install any language packs needed for OpenOffice.org.

Mac OS X Installation

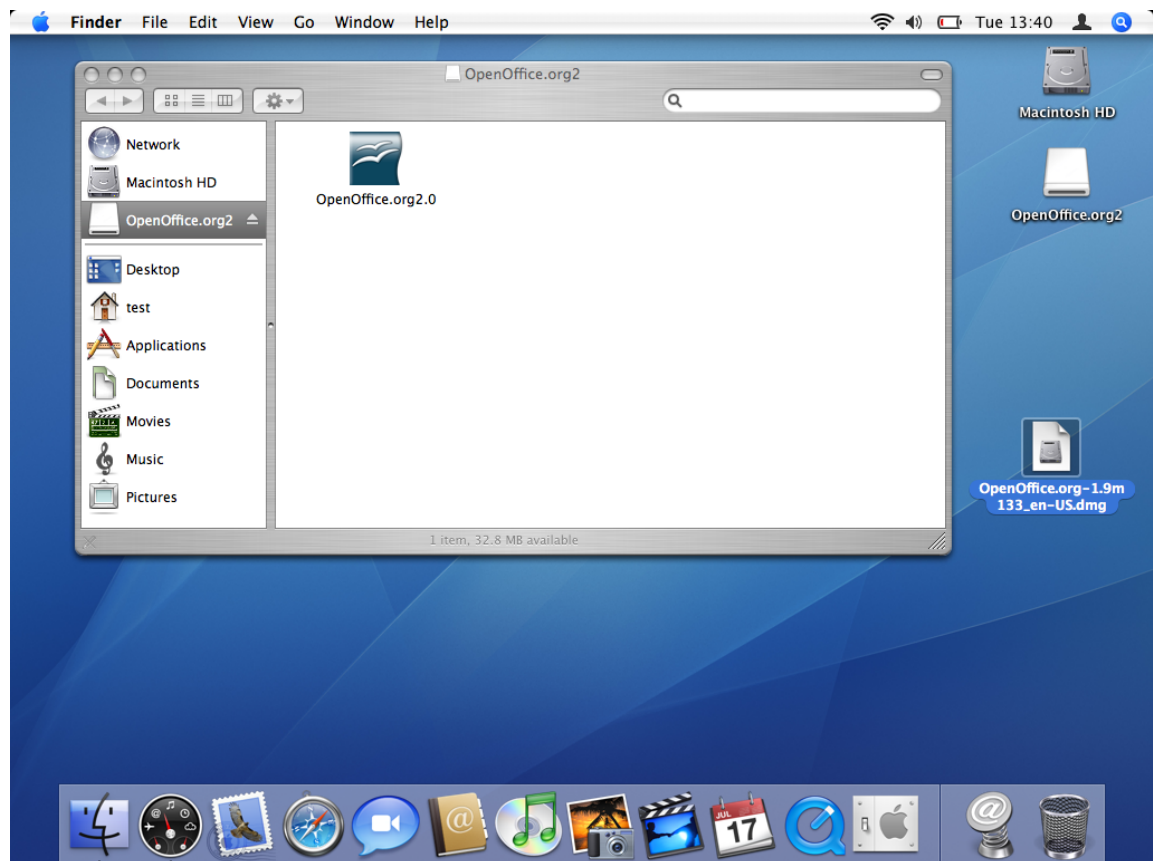
OpenOffice.org 2.x is only supported on Mac OS X 10.3 and 10.4.

Installing X11

You must have the application 'X11.app' installed in your utilities folder. To install X11 use the optional installer on your install CD or DVD and select X11 for installation. For those Macintosh users that have trouble with this process, please see [Appendix 1 — MacOS Extras](#) for a simple step-by-step procedure.

Install OpenOffice.org 2.x Instructions

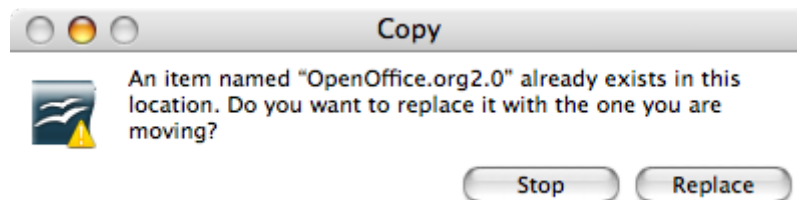
1. Download the disk image for OpenOffice.org from the OpenOffice.org web site. Locate your disk image and open it.



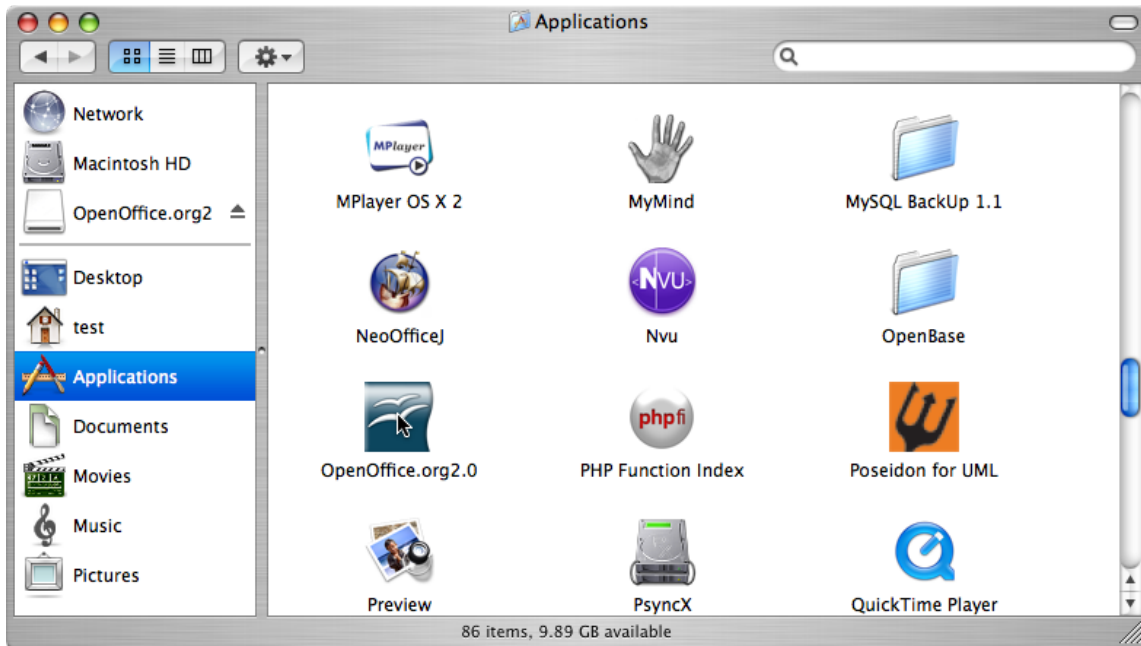
2. Drag and Drop the icon within the disk image to any place you like on your hard disk. It is recommended to place it in your Applications folder.



3. You may get a message similar to the one below if you have OpenOffice installed already.



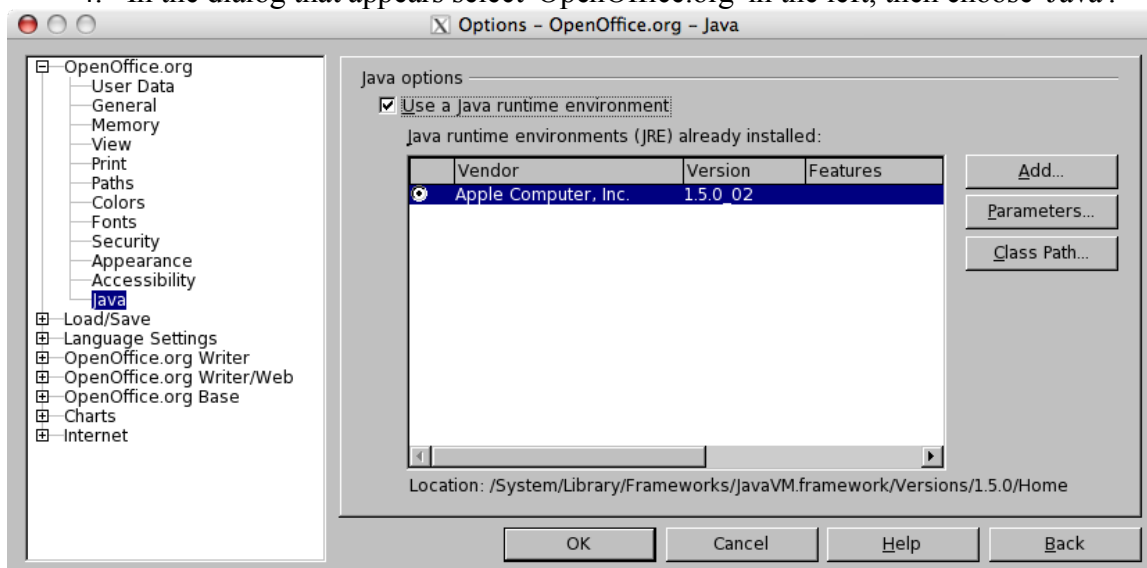
4. Go to the place that you placed the application in the previous step. You should see the application icon showing. To start OpenOffice double click the icon.



Using Java 1.5

There are some modules available for OpenOffice that require Java 1.5 to work. On a Mac you also require Mac OS X 10.4 (aka Tiger).

1. Make sure that you have Java 1.5 installed on your system. If you don't have it download it from apple's support site <http://www.apple.com/support/downloads/>
2. Start OpenOffice.org 2.x.
3. Choose 'Tools' > 'Options...'
4. In the dialog that appears select 'OpenOffice.org' in the left, then choose 'Java'.



5. By default you will be using Java 1.4.2. Java 1.5 will not appear in the list, don't worry. That is why I have put this section in here. It took me a while to figure it out.
6. Deselect 'Use a Java runtime environment' and click 'OK', you will be presented with a warning, don't worry just click 'OK'.
7. Restart OpenOffice.org and repeat step 4.
8. Enable 'Use a Java runtime environment'. After a few moments the list will be populated. Select the appropriate version.
9. Click 'OK'. After restarting OpenOffice.org the newly selected JRE will be used.
10. Install any language packs needed for OpenOffice.org.

Removal

To remove the Application

The normal Apple removal process is to drag the icon for the application to the trash.

To remove a User installation

Before OOo 2.0.2

1. Open a terminal : X11 menu ->Terminal
2. In the terminal window enter the following two commands:
 - a) `cd ~username<enter>` where username is the login name of the user. e.g. joed
 - b) `rm -rf .openoffice.org2<enter>`

After OOo 2.0.2

In OOo 2.0.2, the preferences and settings for OOo on the mac moved from `~/openoffice.org2` to `~/Library/Application Support/OpenOffice.org 2.0`.

1. In the Finder go to your home folder.
2. Enter the “Library” folder, then the “Application Support” folder.
3. In there you should find the folder named “OpenOffice.org 2.0” Move that to the trash and then empty the trash.

Windows® 98/ME/NT/2000/XP Installation

This section assumes some basic knowledge of Windows® and is not intended to be a lesson in Windows® administration as there are too many variations. The following step-by-step instructions will allow you to install OpenOffice.org version 2.x and later releases on a Windows®-based system from a downloaded image. If you are installing from a CD, you will not have to unpack the image but, depending upon your Windows® release, you may have to copy the installation files from the CD to disk.

The first thing you'll want to do is read through these instructions completely, and use the [OpenOffice.org site](#) to answer any questions you might have. The site contains documentation for users of all levels, beginner to advanced and is definitely the best place to get information. All new Windows® users of OpenOffice.org and even more experienced users should start by e browsing the [FAQs](#).

Note: *If you will be installing OpenOffice.org on a Windows® PC running NT/2000/XP that will be used by more than one user, and all users are to be able to use OpenOffice.org (each user logs in separately), please see Multiple User Environment under Windows® NT/2000/XP.*

Note: *Should you receive the error code "Internal error 2755. 110" while installing OOo 2.x on XP Pro, you may use these steps to resolve:*

1. Right-click the folder "OpenOfficeorg 2.x Installation Files," Click "Properties,"
2. Click "Advanced," Uncheck the box beside "Encrypt contents to secure data,"
3. Click "Ok." This should clear up the problem.

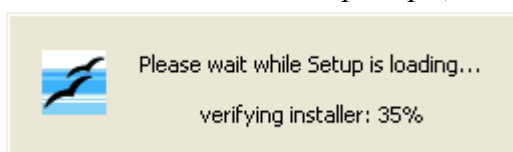
Checklist for all installations.

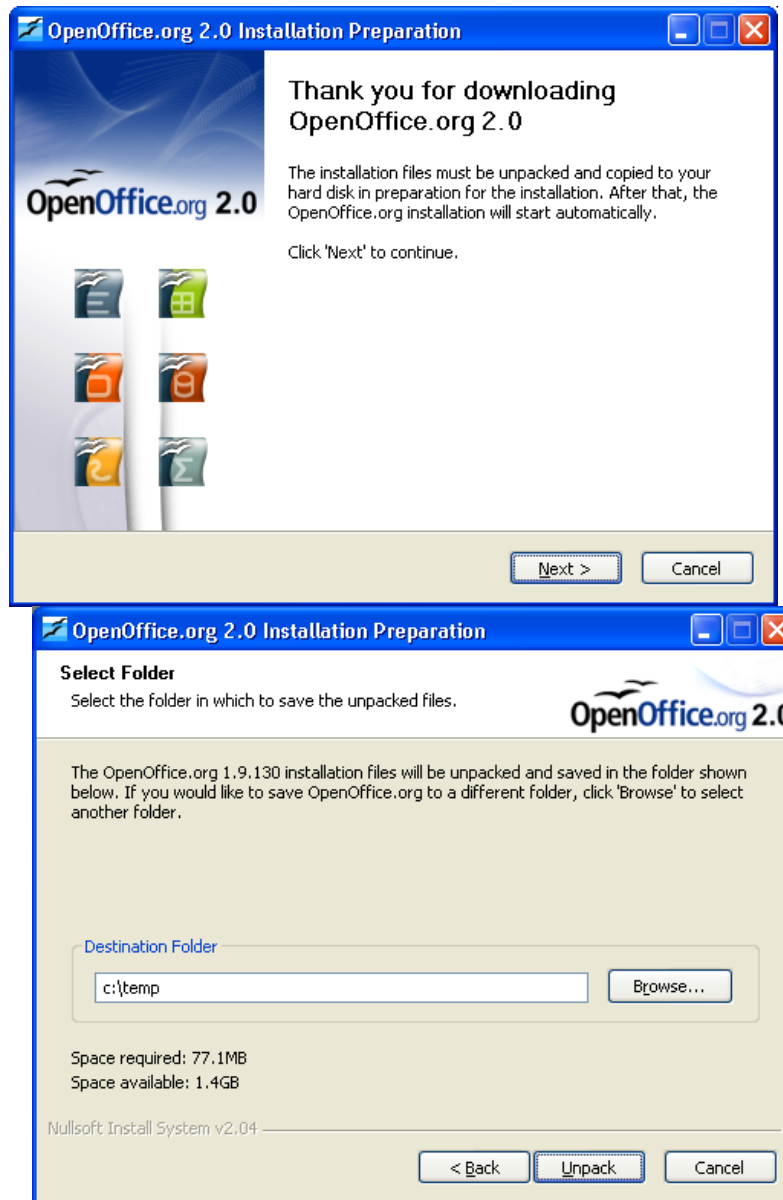
1. Read through these instructions and print them, if desired.
2. Decide whether to install for single users or multiple users.
3. Review the [System Requirements](#) for OpenOffice.org use.
4. Unpack the Downloaded OpenOffice.org 2.x file.
5. Turn off all virus protection and perhaps even disconnect from the Internet.
6. Install [Java JRE](#) if you need the features that are Java dependent, such as Base.
7. Execute the Installation Program.
8. Run OpenOffice.org 2.x.

Single-User Installation

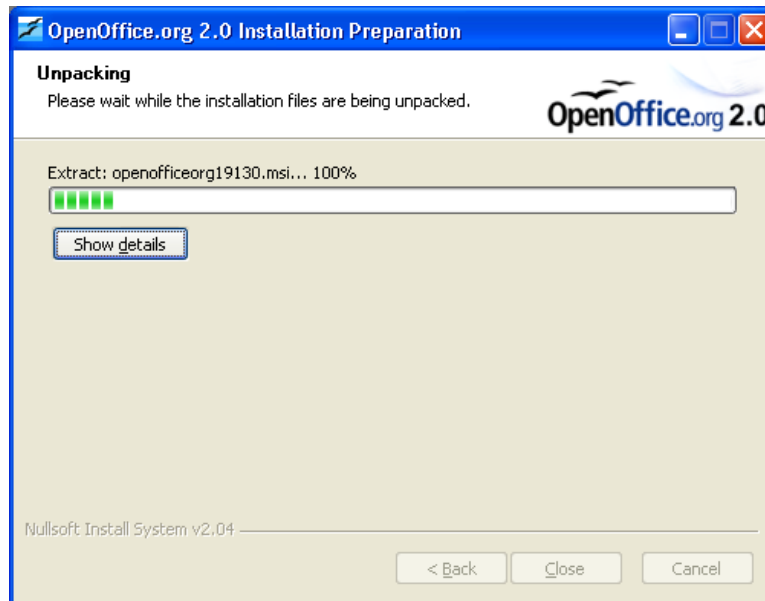
Execute the NSIS-Installer for the downloaded OpenOffice.org 2.x files

Either using Windows® Explorer or Mozilla/Netscape's Download Manager, navigate to the OpenOffice.org file you downloaded. It should be an executable file like `Ooo_2.0_Win32Intel_install_en.exe` and double-click to launch the NSIS-Installer. Follow the prompts, and the preparation process will be started.





Choose a folder where the installation files will be unpacked and saved and click 'Unpack'.

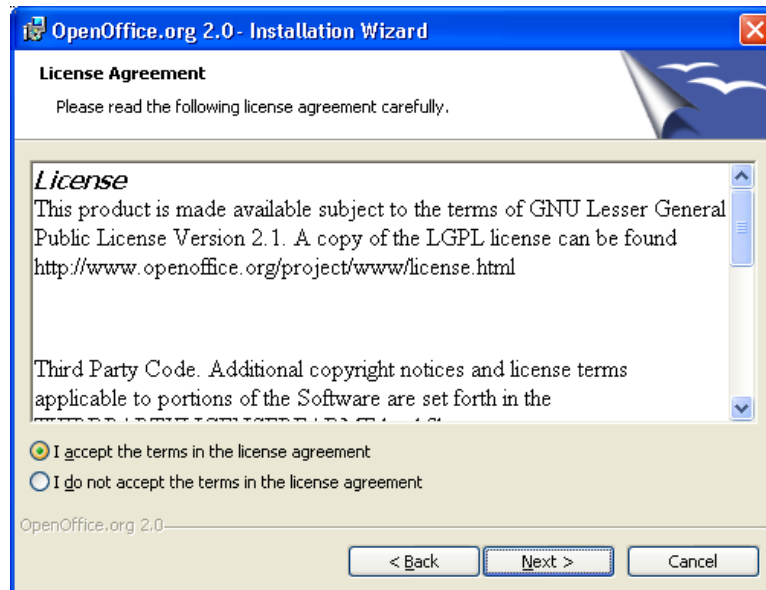


Execute the installation program

Once the files are unpacked, the OpenOffice.org installation program will launch automatically. Follow the prompts, and OpenOffice.org will be installed on your system, ready for use.



Note: Depending on your install set you may be asked if you want OpenOffice.org to be your default Office suite. If you answer "yes" and then change your mind, returning to the prior state is tedious. You need to re-associate all Office files login as administrator and run the installation program.

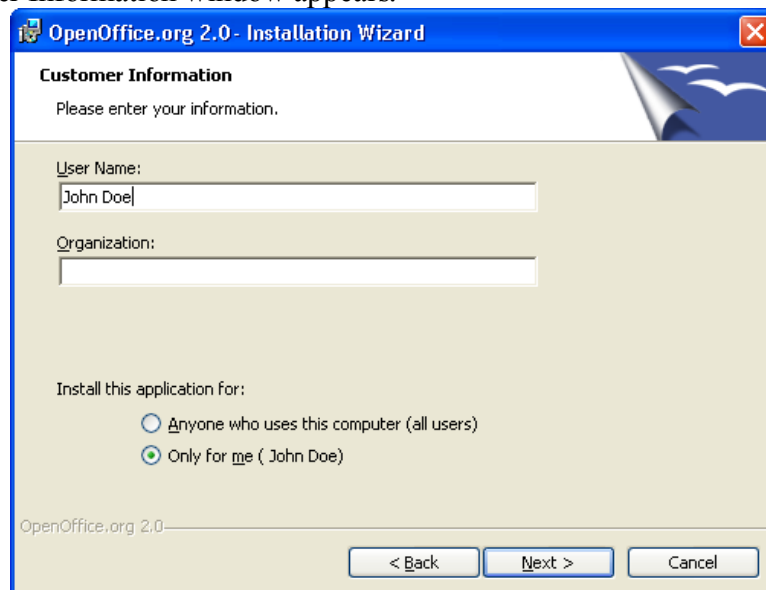


Note: You will need to use the scroll bar to view all of the license text

If you do not wish to accept the license, you will be prompted to confirm this before the installation program closes.

Read the license, select “I accept the terms in the license agreement”, and click Next.

The Customer Information window appears.



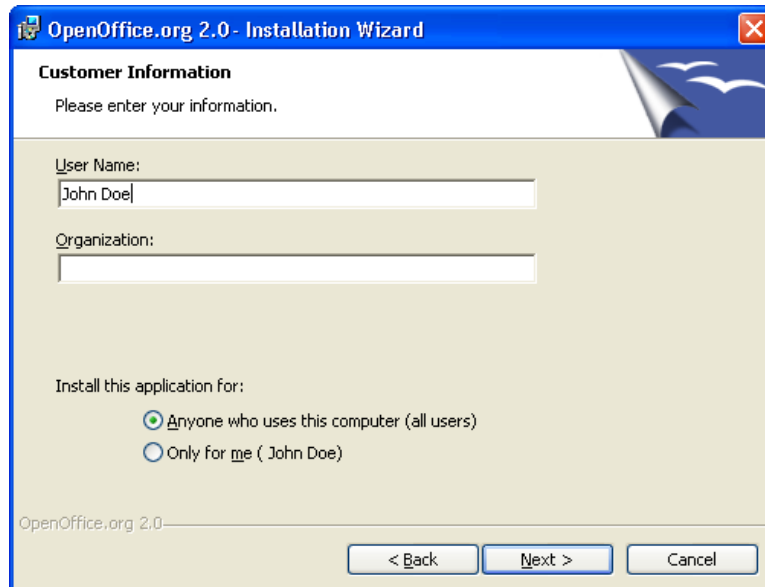
Install [Java JRE](#) if you need the features that are Java dependent.

Unpack the downloaded OpenOffice.org 2.x file.

Multiple User Environment under Windows® NT/2000/XP

Login as Administrator.

1. The first steps are the same like the single user installation. If the dialog 'Customer information' appears, choose the option 'Anyone who uses this computer...'



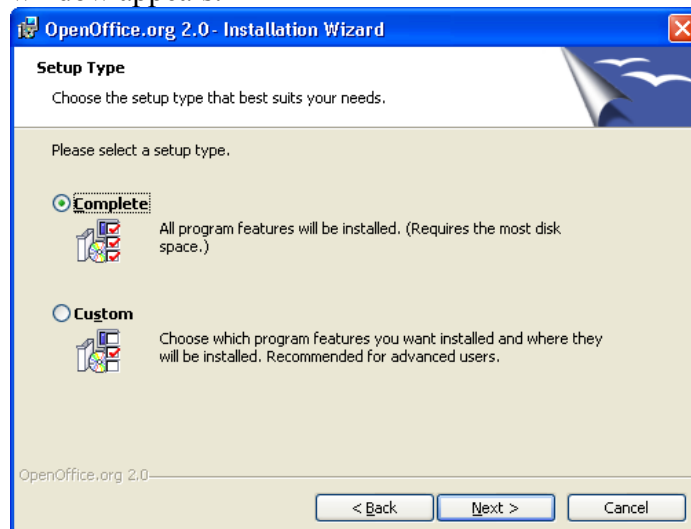
This action will install OpenOffice.org in multi-user configuration. Each user can then invoke OpenOffice.org from the program menu which will allow the user to configure OpenOffice.org as a workstation copy with no further effort on the part of the user.

You may leave this form blank, or enter your User Name and if applicable, Organization.

If you logged in as administrator you will be prompted to install for all users.

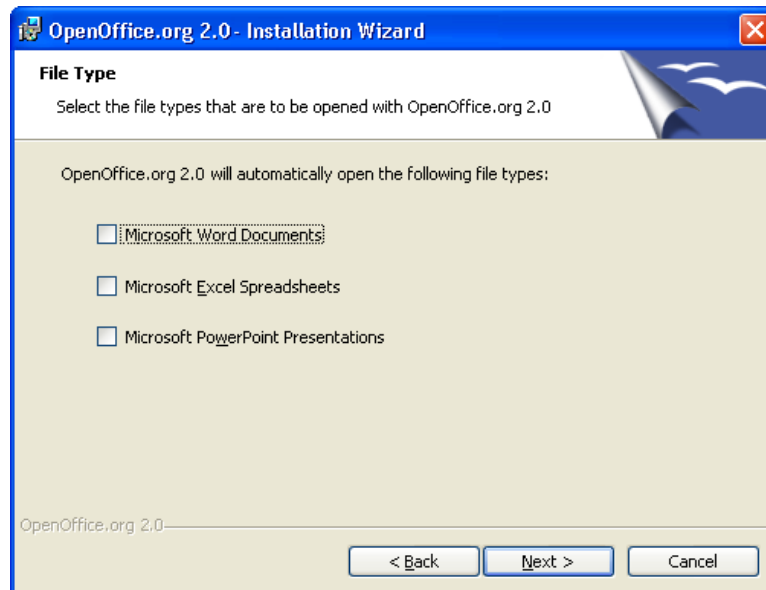
Complete Customer Information form and click Next.

The Setup Type window appears.



1. Select a setup type (we recommend Complete) and click Next.

The File Type window is displayed.



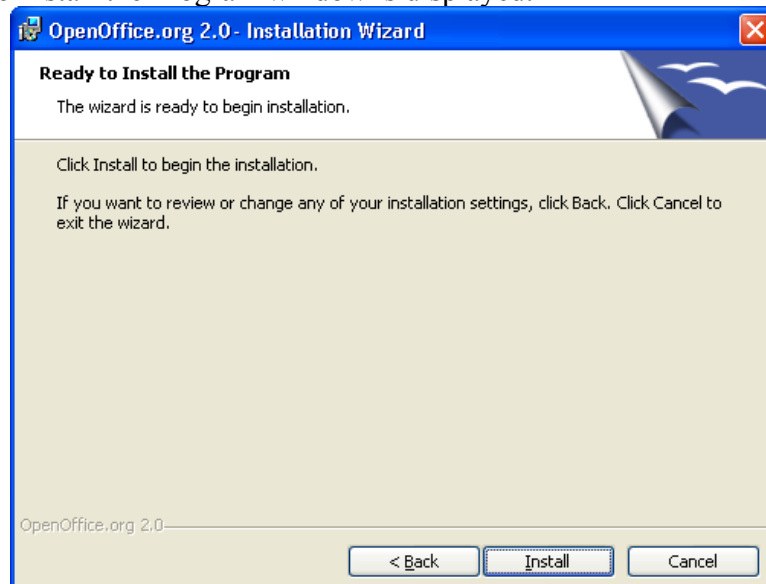
Select the file types that you wish to open with the OpenOffice.org program and click Next...

Note: *If you change your mind, returning to the prior state is tedious. You will need to re-associate all Office files with the appropriate file type..*

For example, in the above window, none of the file types are selected. This means that an existing application or program will start when these file types are opened. To use OpenOffice.org to view, edit and print these file types you will need to start the OpenOffice.org program then open the file by choosing Open from the File menu.

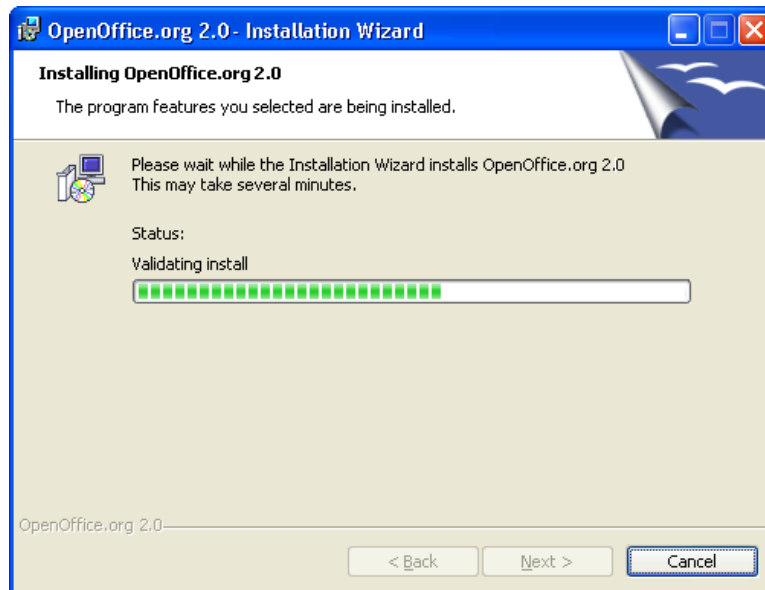
To read more about file associations, please see the FAQ on the OpenOffice.org web site.

The Ready to Install the Program window is displayed.



Click the Back button to return to previous Windows® to change your installation options.

1. Click Install to begin the installation process.



1. Click the Finish button when the Installation Wizard Finished window is displayed.
2. If you logged in as administrator, logout.

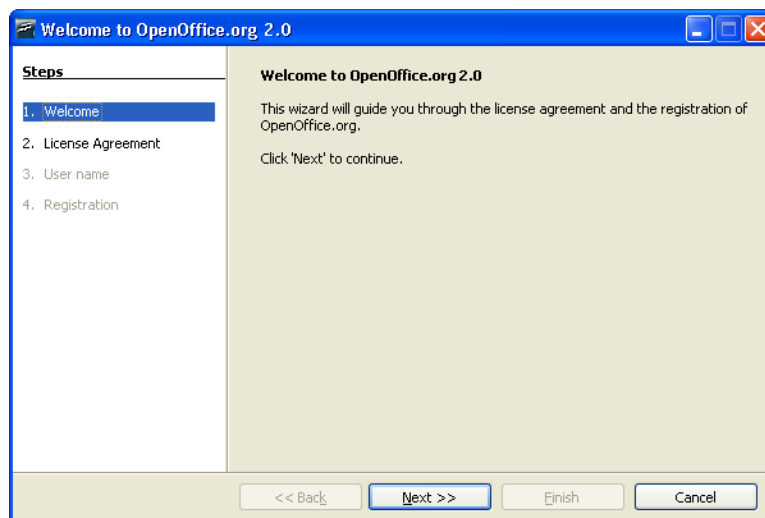
User Configuration from a Multi-user install

Each user should then invoke OpenOffice.org from the program menu which will allow the user to configure OpenOffice.org as a workstation copy with no further effort on the part of the user.

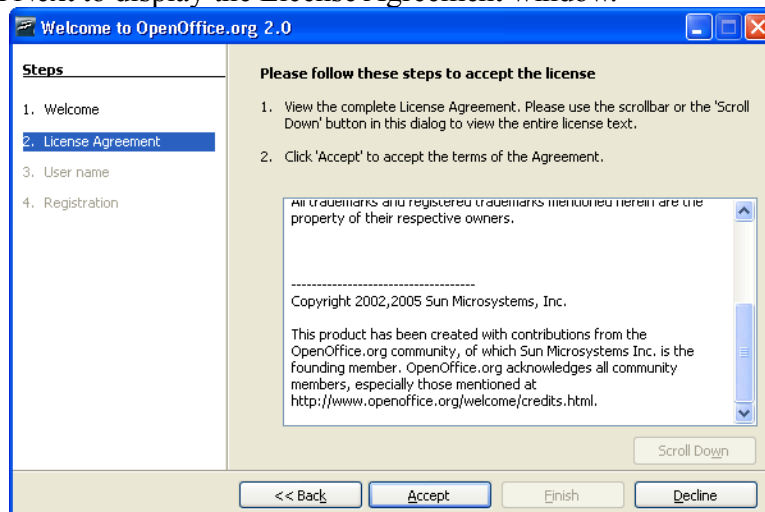
Run OpenOffice.org to ensure that the installation was successful

When you first run OpenOffice.org after a successfully installing the program, you will be prompted to accept the license, enter your user name and register your copy.

1. Login using your user account, and if you installed OpenOffice.org successfully it will appear on the Programs sub-menu of the Start menu.
2. Click on one of the OpenOffice.org components (we recommend Writer). The Welcome window is displayed.



Click Next to display the License Agreement window.



3. Scroll to read the license and click Accept to continue.
4. The user information window is displayed.

You are prompted to enter your name. This is used in the document properties, templates and when you record changes made to documents. This is useful if you are working on a document with others, but you don't need to complete this information in order to proceed. This information can also be entered later when using the program.

5. Complete the form and click Next to display the Registration window.

You will need to be connected to the Internet if you select “I want to register now” and click Finish. Your browser will display a welcome message on the OpenOffice.org web site and then redirect you to a user survey page.

If you are not connected to the Internet, you can choose to register later.

Registration of OpenOffice.org and completion of the user survey is optional and is not required for you to ensure full use of OpenOffice.org.

Note: Registration of the OpenOffice.org program is completely separate from subscribing to various OpenOffice.org mailing lists and registering yourself with the www.openoffice.org site to submit bugs, enhancement requests and contribute to projects.

You have successfully installed and run OpenOffice.org. You should now refer to the on-

line help (**Help->OpenOffice.org Help**) or connect to the Internet to obtain support from the www.openoffice.org web site by clicking the Support tab available from any web page.

Customizing an Installation.

Auto installation

Windows

With OpenOffice.org 1.1.x, Response Files could be used to customize an installation. Now with 2.x using native installers, this option is no longer available for most operating systems.

Nonetheless, Windows® installer does offer an alternative for customizing as follows:

1. If you only want to make a silent installation, you can use the /qn parameter from msiexec.exe (the Windows® Installer service).
2. If you want to change some other default values in the installation wizard, you can use the freely available [Orca Tool](#) to edit the Windows® Installer database and to create a transformation. Then you can start the installation with a command line like:

```
msiexec.exe /i openoffice.msi /qn TRANSFORMS=myTransform.mst
```

Of course the creation of the transformation requires some knowledge of the Windows® Installer database. But for many problems this is not so difficult.

UNIX® based Systems

At the time of preparing this document, all *NIX system installations are, what were called network installs in 1.1.x, and so there is no specific auto-installation procedure beyond the default.

Installing individual modules from RPMs

There are occasions where a user will only want to install one or two modules. Doing this is as easy as a full install from the RPMs; however, doing so requires some knowledge of what to install. This section addresses this need.

1. Install all core modules as in

```
rpm -Uhv *core*.rpm
```
2. Install desired module. For example,

```
rpm -Uhv openoffice.org-writer-<release>-* .rpm
```

However one also needs to know which of the others to install as well to ensure that the module needed is fully functional. The following list should provide sufficient information to allow a good decision in this situation:

Module	Functionality
openoffice.org-gnome-integration-*.rpm	Needed to get OOo to behave as a nice desktop citizen on gnome (respect some system preferences, etc). So installing this is still recommended unless you never want to run gnome.
openoffice.org-graphicfilter-*.rpm	Some filters for additional graphics file formats (e.g. flash & svg export) - optional (and probably only relevant for draw or impress).
openoffice.org-javafilter-*.rpm	Writer, Calc, Math, Impress, Draw: Some import/export filters for file formats - optional. Required for Base .
openoffice.org-pyuno-*.rpm	Support for add-ons and scripts written in python - optional.
openoffice.org-spellcheck-*.rpm	Without this, your writer won't do spell-checking. Recommended
openoffice.org-testtool-*.rpm	Needed only if you want to do quality analysis (qa) - optional
openoffice.org-xsltfilter-*.rpm	More filters for xml file formats (xhtml, docbook), that showcase the xslt capabilities - optional

Installing multiple instances of OpenOffice.org with the same version number

There are occasions when having multiple copies of OpenOffice.org available is important; for example, when one works in more than one language and using a language pack is insufficient. The following procedure shows a way to successfully accomplish this task.

Windows

1. Open Windows START MENU > RUN . . .
2. Enter the path and file to `setup.exe` OR browse to the location where this file exists.
3. Add, at the end of the line (i.e. after `setup.exe`), a space and the characters forward slash and a as follows: " /a"
4. Click **OK**
5. Start setup
6. Select the location in which to install OpenOffice.org

Note: When you install the OpenOffice.org with the option /a then you have **NO** system integration. In other words, no start menu entries and no file associations are set.

7. After installation has completed, change to the new directory and do the following:

Open the file `bootstrap.ini` in a editor such as Notepad and change the line

```
UserInstallation=$SYSUSERCONFIG/Openoffice.org2
```

to

```
UserInstallation=$SYSUSERCONFIG/Openoffice.org2_dutch
```

or any other directory you want.

8. Start this new installation of OpenOffice.org from the directory where it was installed.

Linux

1. Open a new shell or terminal.
2. Change to the directory where all the rpm packages are. (e.g..
`/tmp/openoffice/rpm`)
3. Choose the location where to install the extra version of Openoffice.org. For example into the directory `/home/user1/office`
4. Install the new version in a manner similar to the following:
5. `rpm -ivh --install --dbpath /home/user1/office/.rpm --nodeps --prefix /home/user1/office/ openoffice*.rpm`

Note: When you install the office in this way you have no system integration (no start menu entries and no file association)

6. After installation has completed, change to the new directory and do the following:

Open the file `bootstrap.ini` in a editor such as `vi` and change the line

```
UserInstallation=$SYSUSERCONFIG/.openoffice.org2
```

to

```
UserInstallation=$SYSUSERCONFIG/.openoffice.org2_dutch
```

or any other directory you want.

7. Once installation is complete, Start this new installation of OpenOffice.org from the directory where it was installed. e.g.
`/home/user1/office/program/soffice`

Appendix 1 — MacOSX Extras

Installing X11

Installing X11 is necessary for using OpenOffice.org 2.0.x under Mac OS X.

Where to find X11 ?

Apple provides a packaged version of X11(supporting 2D and 3D material acceleration). This version is available either from:

1. On the Mac OS X 10.4 installation set.

or

2. By downloading from <http://www.apple.com/support/downloads/x11formacosx.html>

Note: administrator rights are needed to perform the X11 installation. Also be aware that X11 is not installed by default when you update from Panther (Mac OS X 10.3) to Tiger (MacOS X 10.4), the previous version must be updated otherwise it doesn't work. What follows is also applicable to the X11 Panther version included in the installation set.

How to install X11 with Mac OS X 10.3 or 10.4 ?

Installing X11 on Panther(10.3)

Use either the version provided on the 3rd Panther CD (in the 'packages' file), or, the preferred choice, download from <http://www.apple.com/support/downloads/x11formacosx.html>.

Once the version of X11 is selected and on the machine, double-click on X11User.pkg which starts the X11 installation process. During installation, simply follow the instructions on screen to completion.

Installing X11 on Tiger(10.4)

1. Insert the Tiger Installation DVD
2. Select X11User.pkg from System->Installation->Packages but not X11SDK.pkg which is only for development.
3. Double-click on X11User.pkg launches the X11 installing process as above.

Launching X11

Open Applications -> Utilities

Double-click on the X11 icon. The following should appear in the resulting terminal window depending on which OS release:

Panther: XFree Version 4.3.0 / X window System.

or :

Tiger: XFree Version 4.4.0 / X window System

Possible Problems

X11 claims to be already installed

To force the X11 re-installation, you need administrator's rights before you can do this:

1. Open the `/Library/Receipts` directory :
2. Drag the `X11User.pkg` file to Trash
3. Empty the trash.
4. Install X11 using the correct version.

Check and Select X11 settings :

When installed, X11 may be found in `Applications/Utilities`. Click to launch X11.

Now open the X11 preferences dialogue which may be found in the “Incoming” tab and perform the following actions:

- a) Enable the system's keyboard disposal (allows to change the keyboard for Greek, Russian, Arabic, ...et cetera, but not for Japanese
- b) Add `kinput2` to the list.

Next, deactivate the X11 keyboard shortcuts via the “outgoing” tab.

- a) Set the display to millions of colors.

Note: This step is necessary for proper operation.

- b) Disable the “activate full-screen mode” menu.

Note: This may be unnecessary when users know what they are doing)

How to get rid of the Xterm that starts without asking ?

1. In the starting Xterm, type the following command line :

```
sudo nano /etc/X11/xinit/xinitrc
```
2. Locate the line that reads “`xterm &`”, and comment it out by inserting a “`#`” at the beginning.
3. Restart OpenOffice.org so that the Xterm does not reappear.

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