

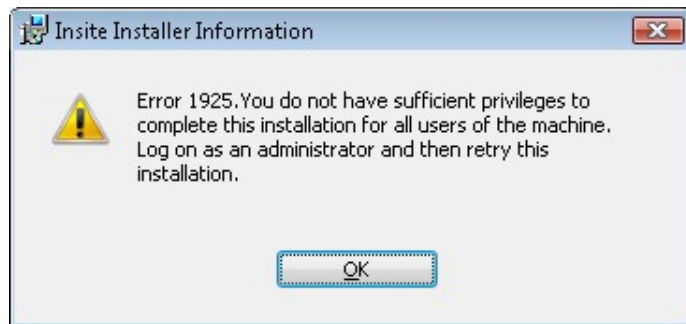
What is required to run MultiLogger on Windows Vista? Frequently Asked Question #27

Overview

With the release of Windows Vista Microsoft introduced a number of new features designed to improve the security of the machine. This FAQ will detail the issues related to running MultiLogger.

Installing MultiLogger

You must have Administrator rights to run the MultiLogger installers. The error shown at right will display when attempting to install any of the MultiLogger Suite applications and you aren't an Administrator. You must re-login as a user with Administrator privileges, or use the right-click option on the setup.exe file or single-file installer, **Run as Administrator**. You will need the Administrator password.



Running MultiLogger

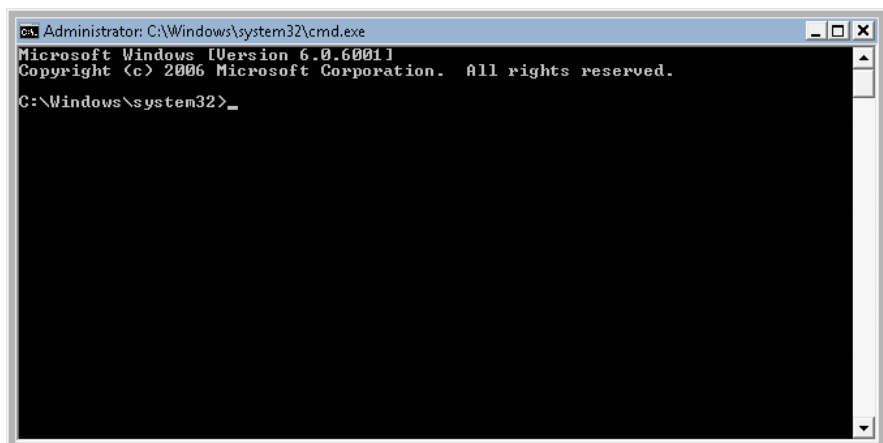
User Access Control is one of the key security improvements in Vista. One manifestation of this – the many annoying requests to confirm various system operations. Another involves control of the \Program Files path. Vista allows for programs to be installed into \Program Files as in previous versions of Windows, however writing files to the \Program Files folder is restricted. MultiLogger writes a number of different files to its installation path and by default this is the \Program Files\MultiLogger folder, for example the network configuration .xml file and various log files.

There are 3 ways of working around these restrictions of Vista, in recommended order:

1. During the installation process select another folder to install MultiLogger instead of \Program Files\MultiLogger. Use the folder **\MultiLogger** for example. This is the simplest and most straight-forward way around this issue.
2. Assign yourself full access to the \Program Files\MultiLogger folder. Follow these steps to assign yourself this access. First open a privileged command line prompt.

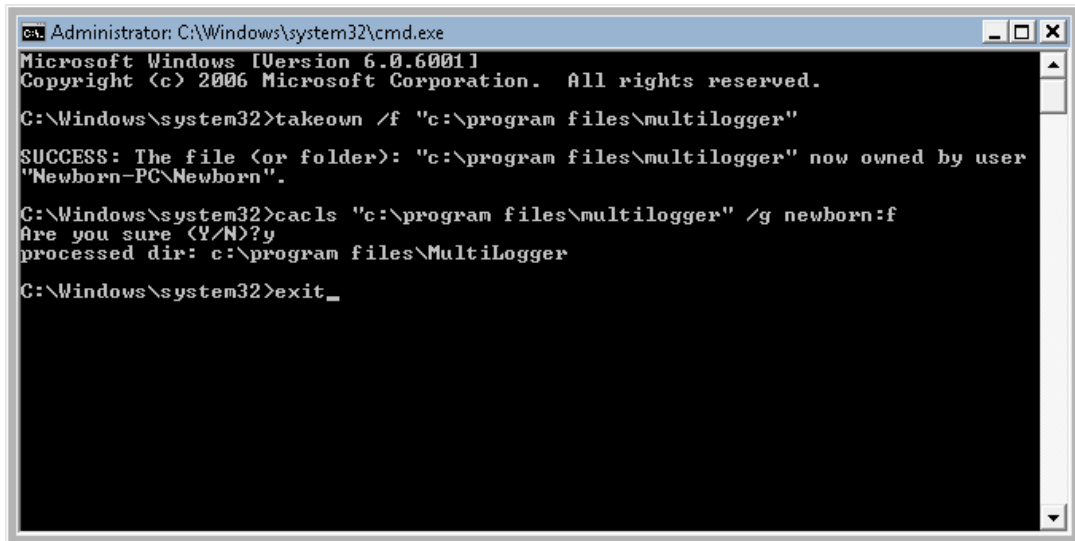
Type **cmd** in the Start Search edit (not the Run edit)

hit <ENTER> while holding <CTRL> and <SHIFT>. You will need to press **Continue** at the User Account Control confirmation dialog. An Administrator command prompt window will open as shown above.



Next, use the **takeown** command which enables an administrator to recover access to the folder that previously was denied, by making the administrator the owner of the folder.

Last, use the **cacls** command to set the Discretionary Access Control Lists (DACLS) for the MultiLogger folder. Be sure to specify the username in the command to set the DACL, example below. The user **newborn** was used in the example.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.0.6001]
Copyright (c) 2006 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>takeown /f "c:\program files\multilogger"

SUCCESS: The file (or folder): "c:\program files\multilogger" now owned by user
"Newborn-PC\Newborn".

C:\Windows\system32>cacls "c:\program files\multilogger" /g newborn:f
Are you sure (Y/N)?y
processed dir: c:\program files\MultiLogger

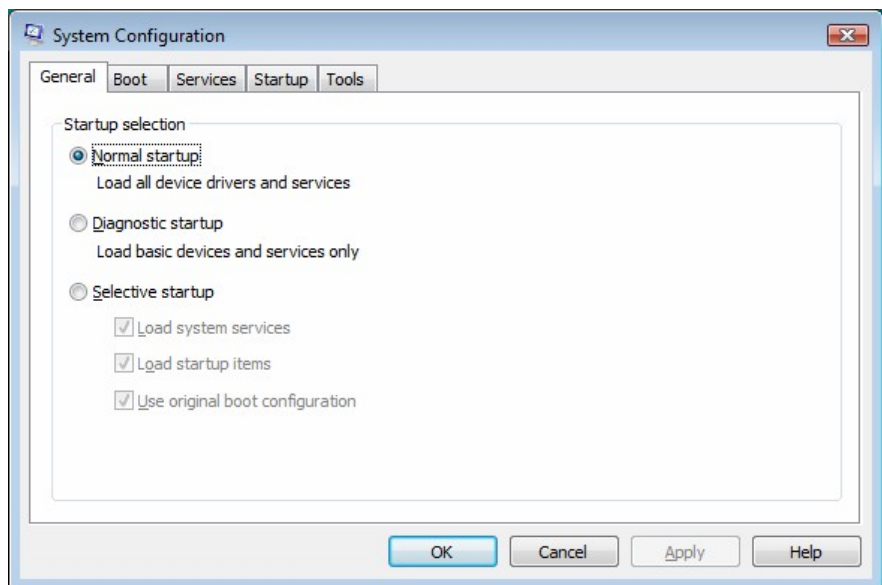
C:\Windows\system32>exit_
```

Once complete, type **exit** <ENTER> or click the **x** in the upper right corner to close the command window.

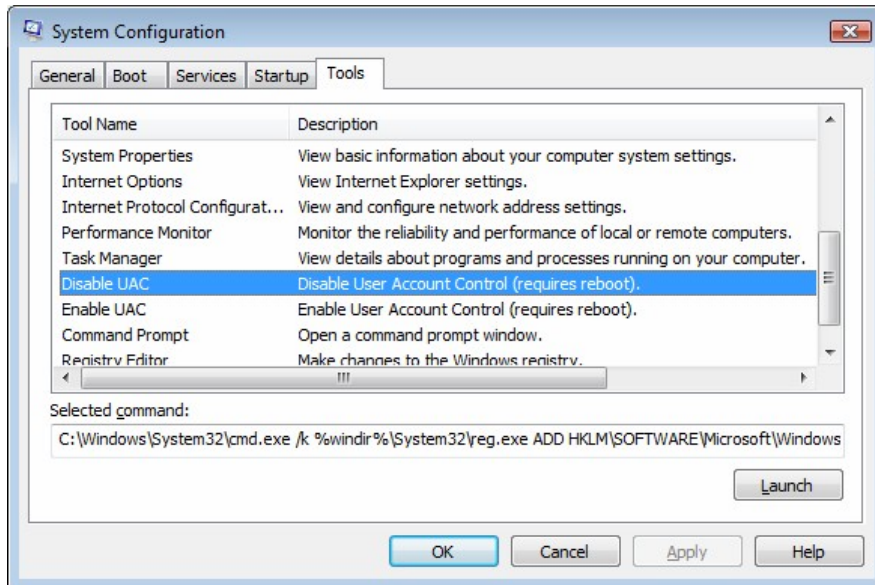
For a complete list of commands: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772390.aspx>

3. Disable User Access Control. This option is not recommended except for advanced users, especially when the Vista installation has been in use for some time. One feature of User Access Control is “file virtualization”, where Vista maintains “virtual” files for files that would normally be written into the \Program Files folder. If the machine has been in use for some time then turning off User Access Control would possibly break other applications because the application data won’t be found in the \Program Files path and with virtualization now turned off the applications won’t be able to find the files in the user folder.

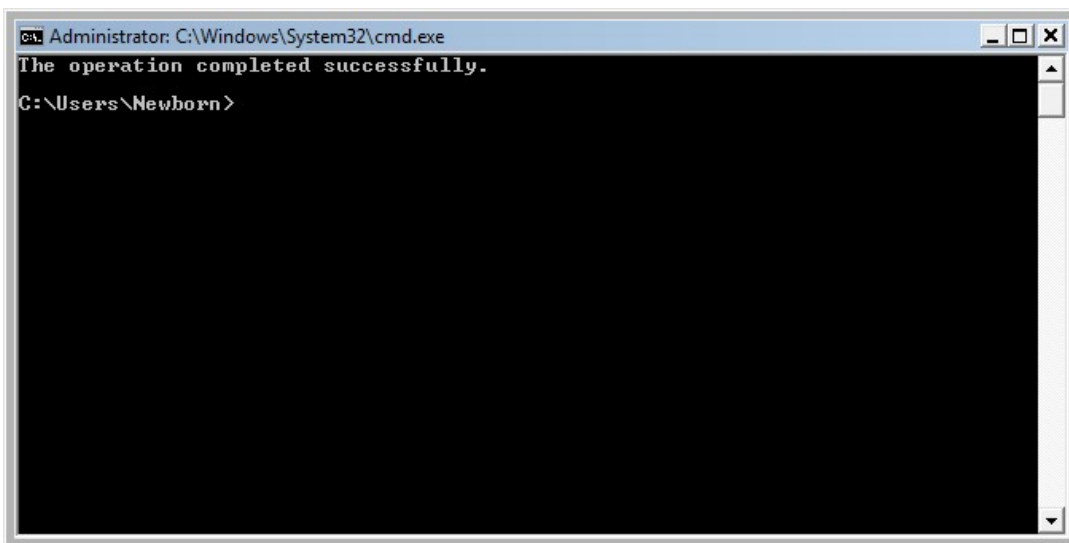
Use the **Start | Run** option to display a command prompt, enter **msconfig** <ENTER> to display the System Configuration form. User Access Control is enabled by default so you will be asked to confirm running msconfig. Press **Continue** to advance to the System Configuration form.



Select the **Tools** tab, then scroll down to the **Disable UAC** option. Click **Launch** to execute the system command to disable UAC.



You will see a command window open and display the result of the system command. Close the command window by clicking the **x** in the upper right, then click **OK** to close the System Configuration form.



You must now reboot your computer.