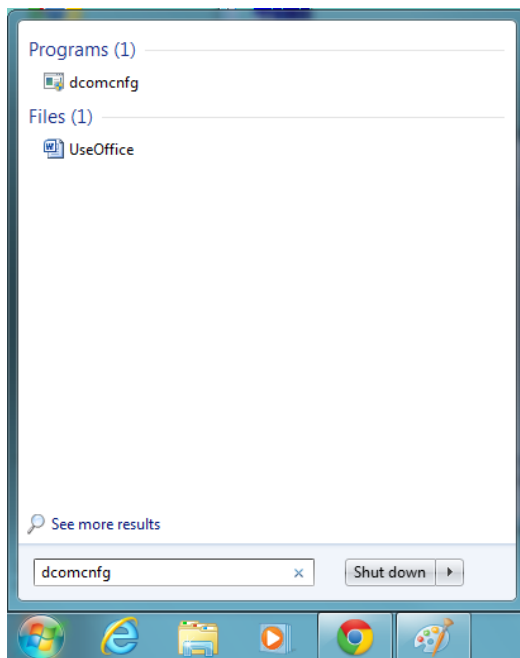


How to install UseOffice .Net at Windows 2003 or 2008 or 2012 Servers.

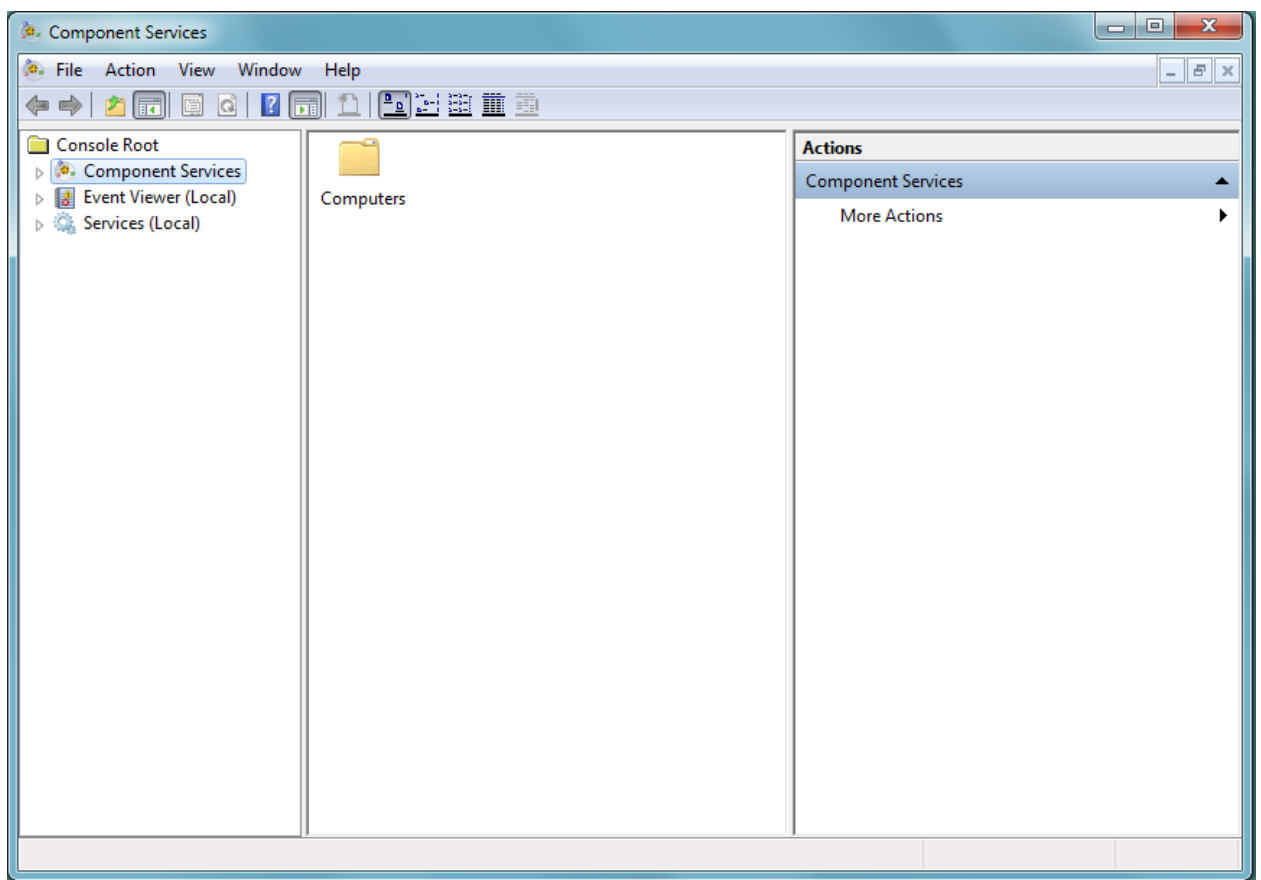
1. [How to install UseOffice .Net at Windows 2003 Server under IIS 5.0 or later](#)
2. [How to install UseOffice .Net at Windows 2008 Server under IIS 7.0 or later](#)
3. [How to install UseOffice .Net at Windows 2012 Server under IIS 8.0](#)

How to install UseOffice .Net at Windows 2003 Server under IIS 5.0 or later

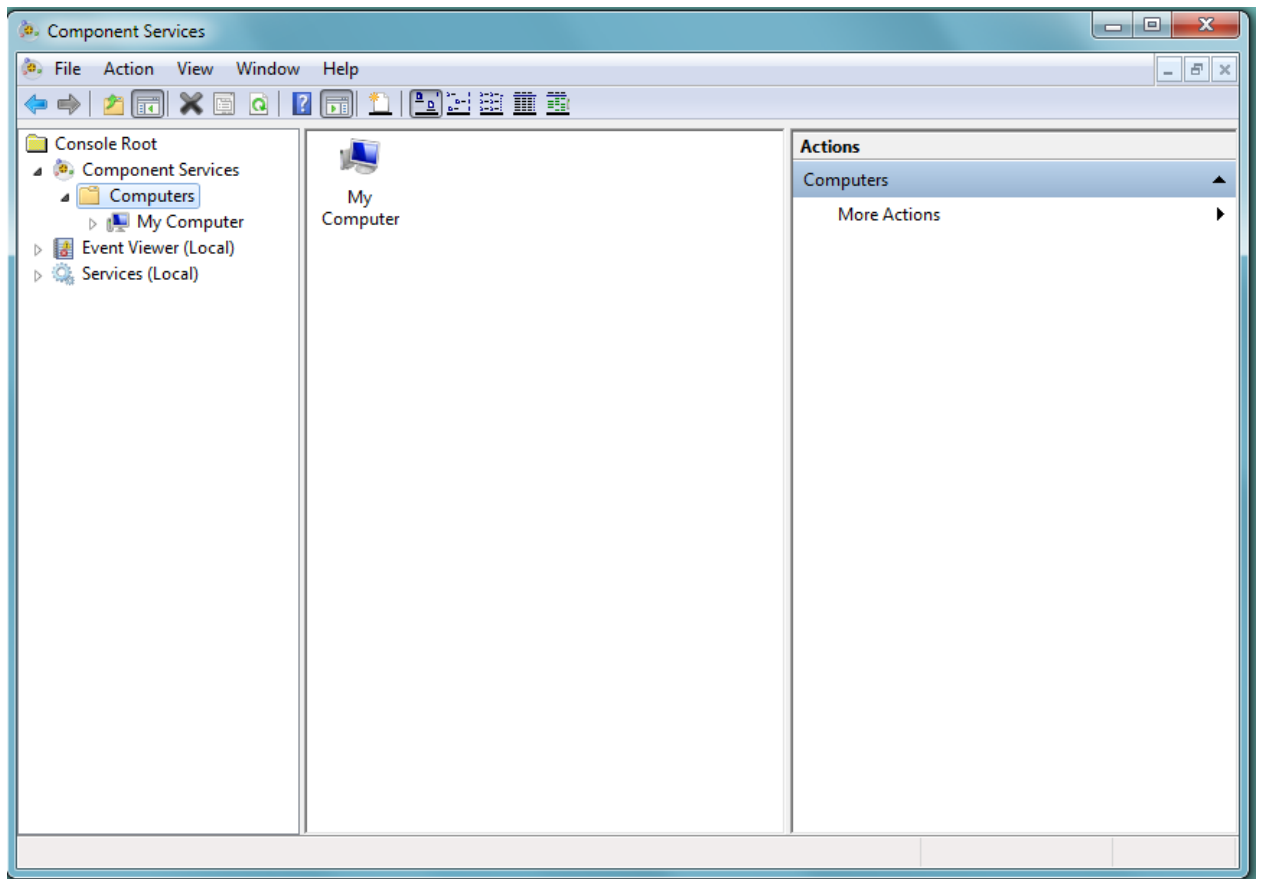
1. Start -> Run dcomcnfg.exe



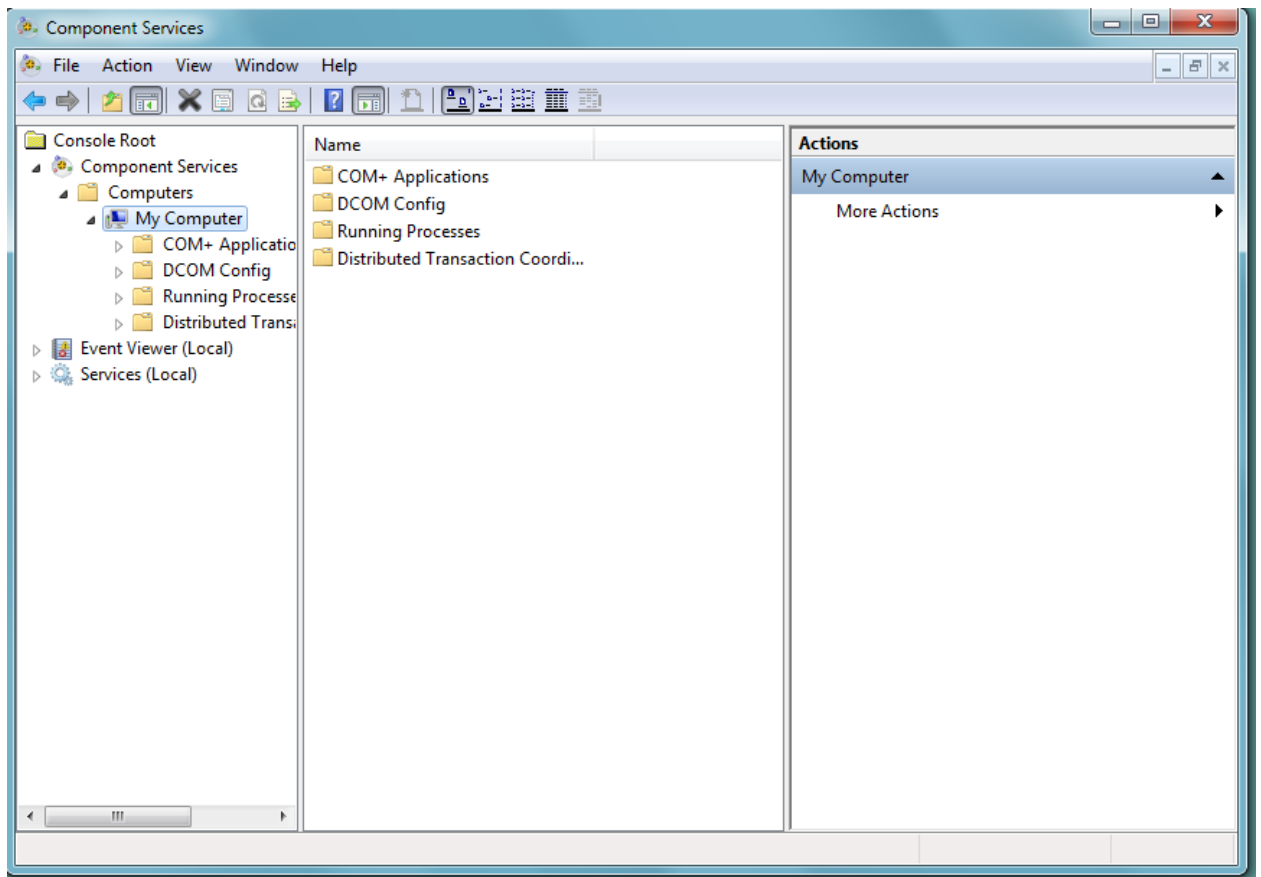
2. Expand Component Services



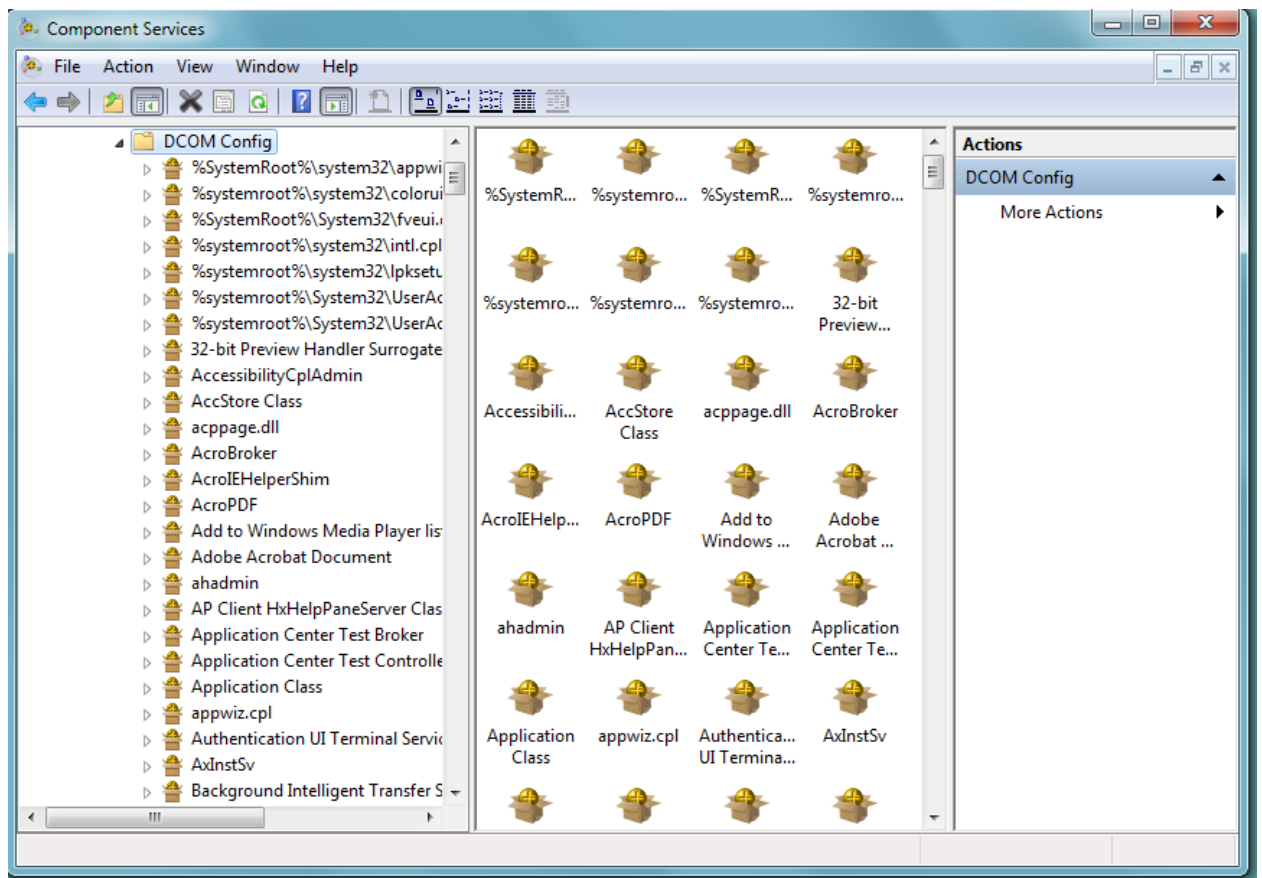
3. Expand Computers



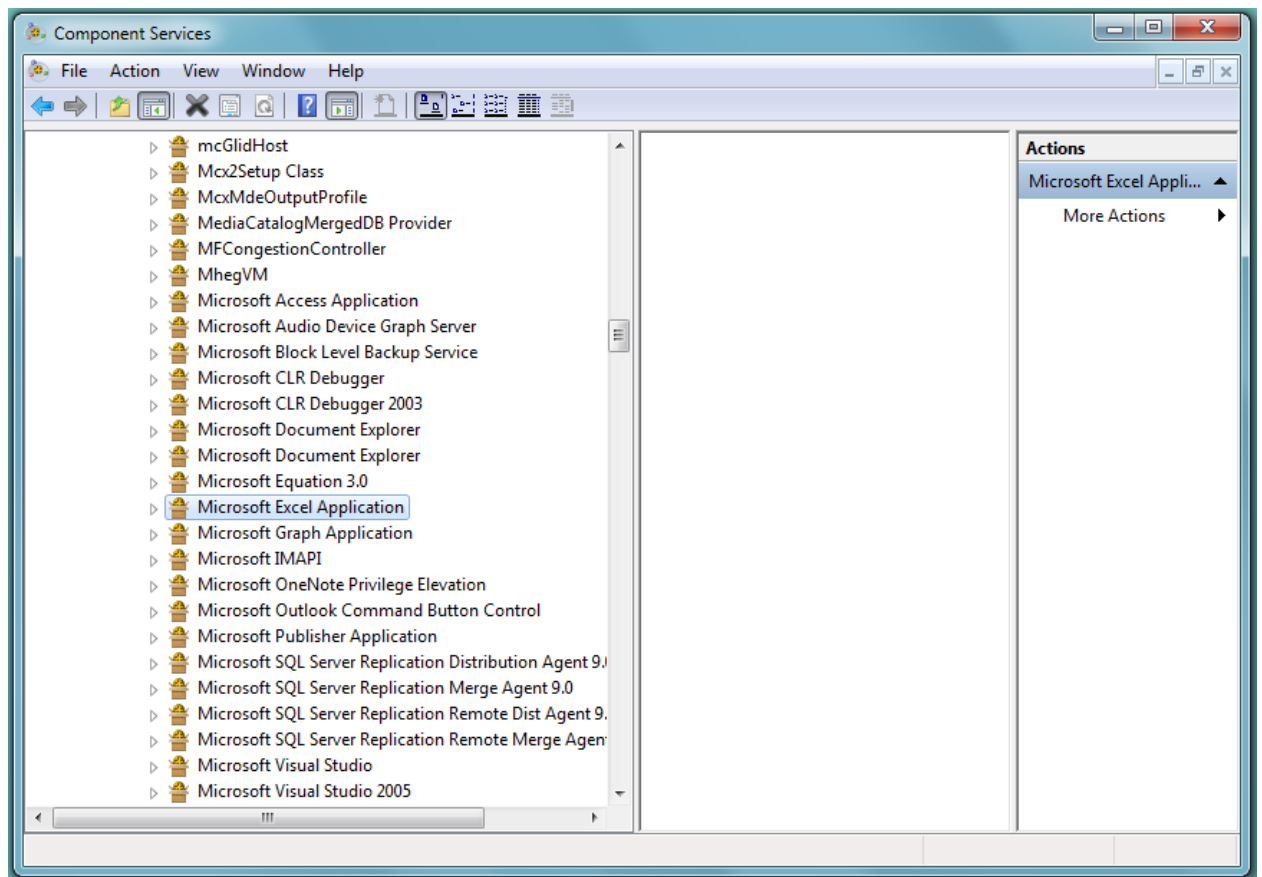
4. Expand My Computer



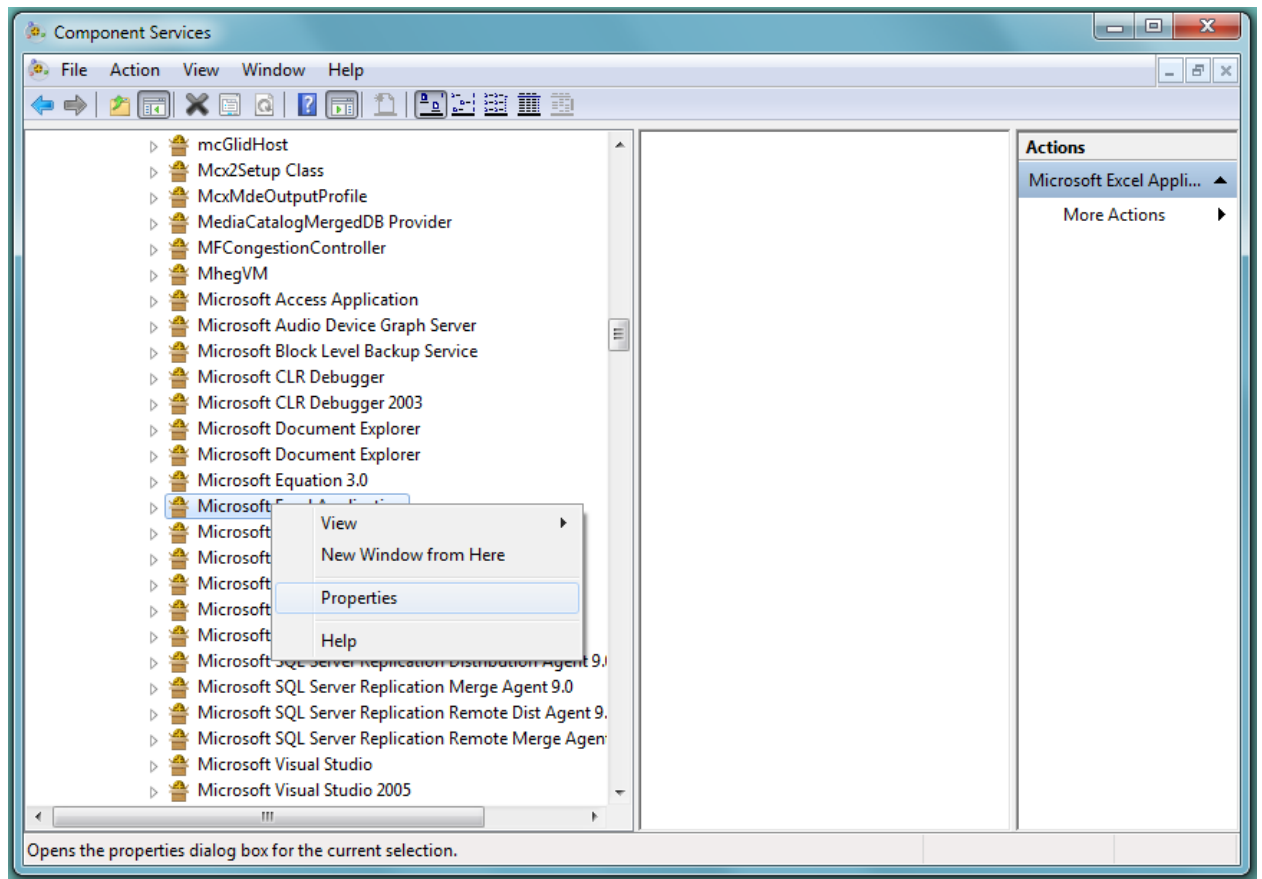
5. Expand DCOM config



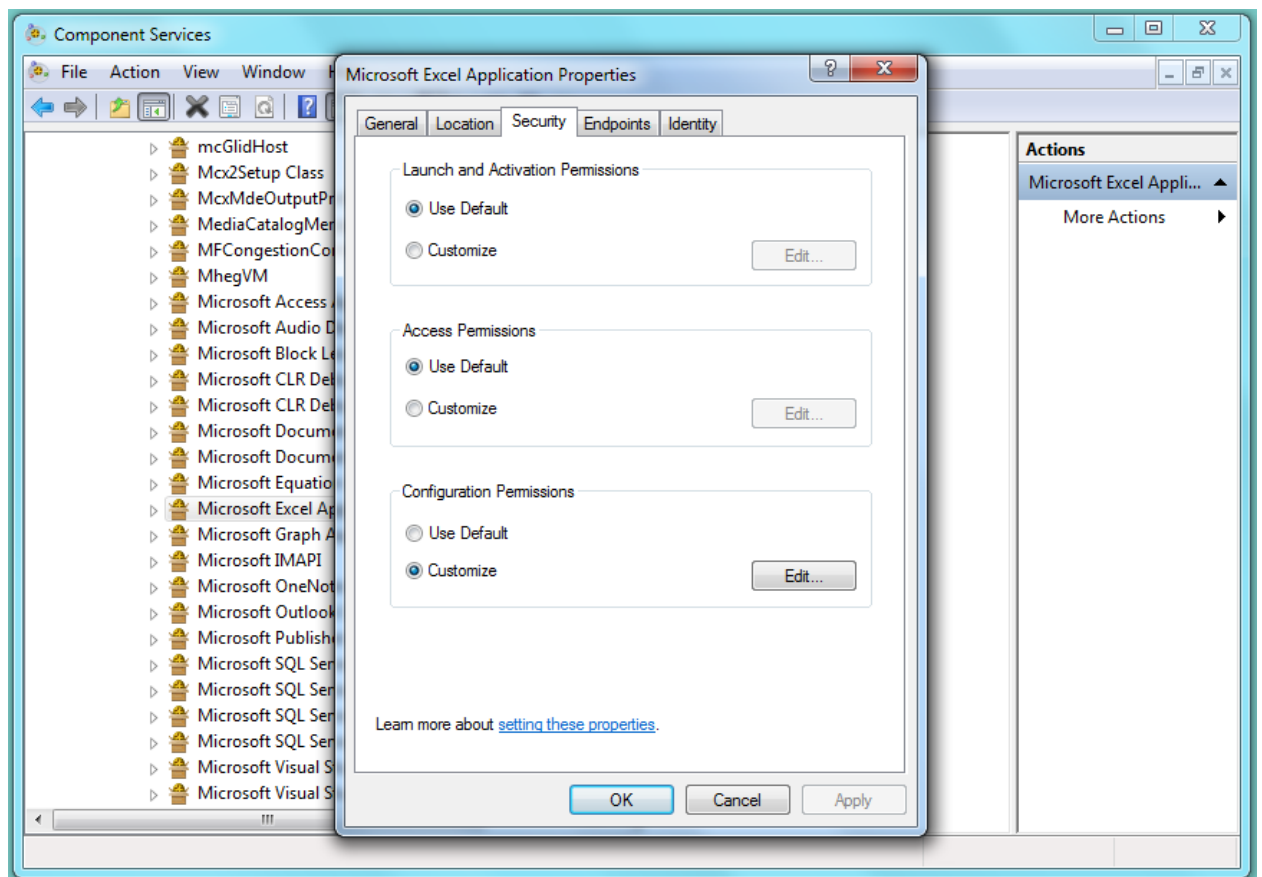
6. Select Microsoft Excel Application



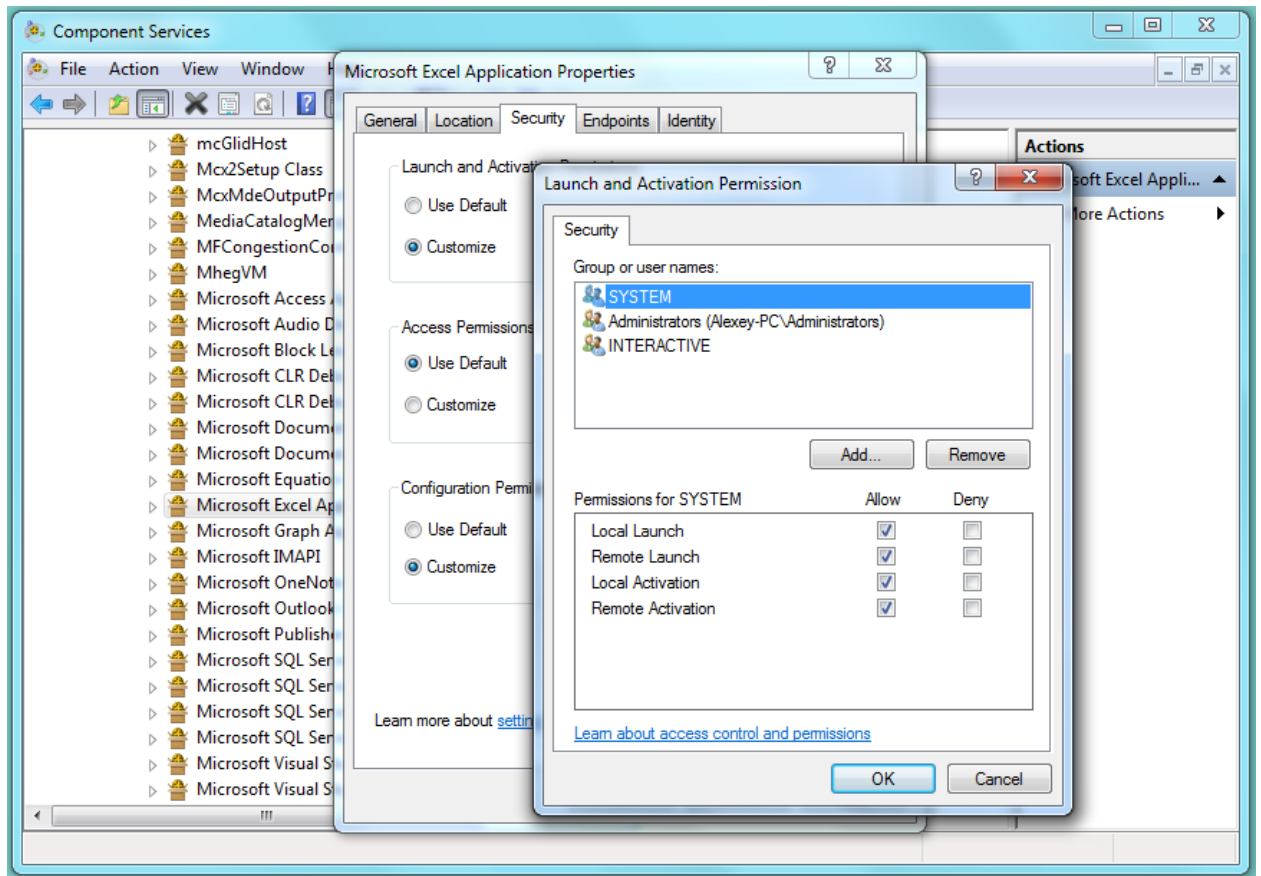
7. Right-click and select properties



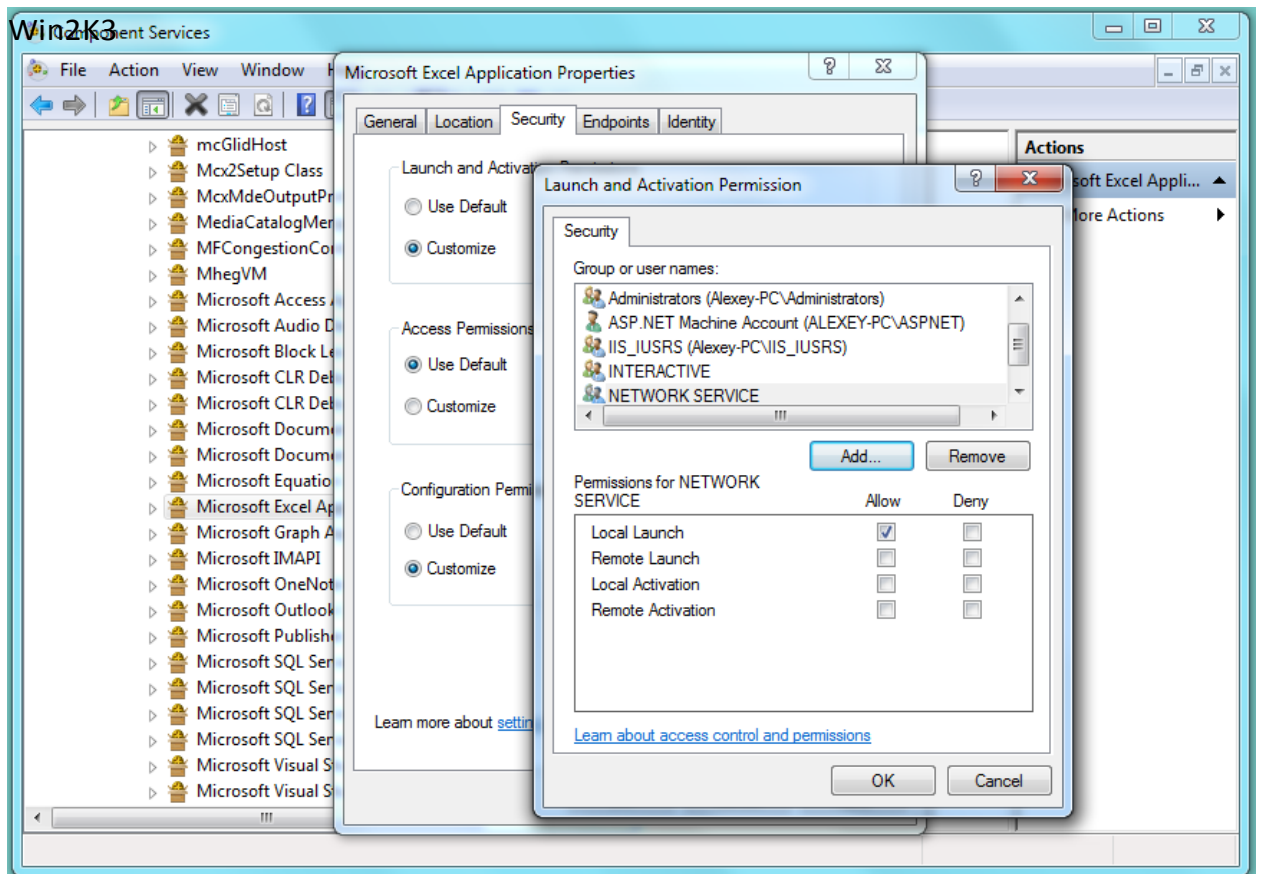
8. Click on the security tab



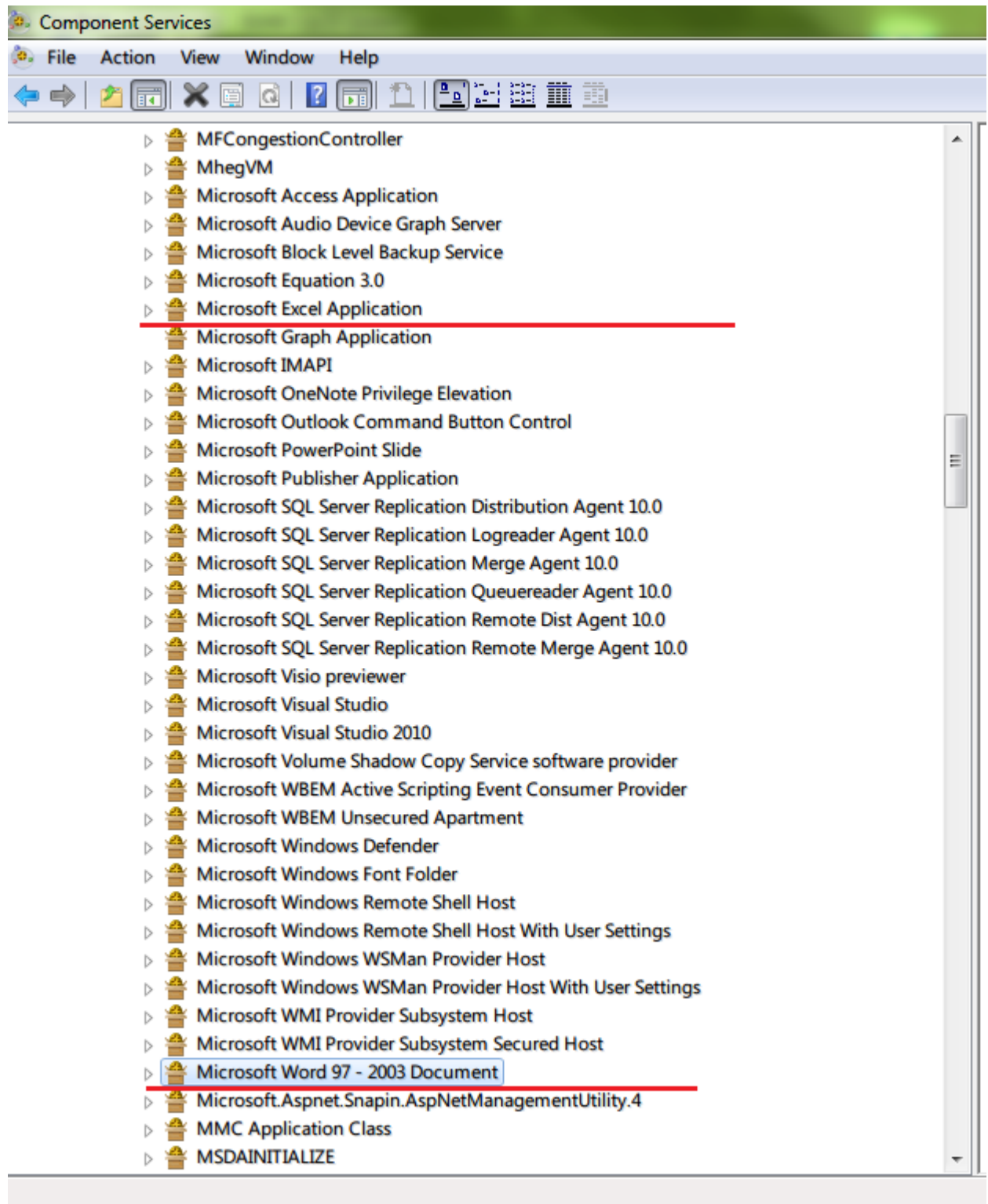
9. Under Launch and Activation permissions select Customize and click on Edit



10. Add the following users ASPNET, IUSR_<machinename>, IWAM_<machinename> and NETWORK SERVICE if IIS running on



For Microsoft Word:



If you don't see Microsoft Excel or Microsoft Word, please [read this article](#).

Configuring Office as a Specific User

To set up an Office Automation server under a specific user account, follow these steps:

1. Log on to the computer as the Administrator and create a new user account that will automate Office. In our example, this account is named **OfficeAutomationUser**. Create a password for this user account, and select **Never expire** so that the password does not have to be changed.
2. Add the **OfficeAutomationUser** account to the **Administrators** group.
3. Log in to the computer as **OfficeAutomationUser** and install (or reinstall) Office using a complete install. For system robustness, it is recommended that you copy the contents of the Office CD-ROM to a local drive and install Office from this location.
4. Start the Office application that you intend to automate. This forces the application to register itself.
5. After the application is running, press ALT+F11 to load the Microsoft Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) editor. This forces VBA to initialize itself.
6. Close the applications, including VBA.
7. Click **Start**, click **Run**, and then type **DCOMCNFG**.

Select the application that you want to automate. The application names are listed below:

Microsoft Access 97/2002 - Microsoft Access Database Microsoft Access 2003 - Microsoft Office Access Application

Microsoft Excel 97/2000/2002/2003 - Microsoft Excel Application Microsoft Word 97 - Microsoft Word Basic

Microsoft Word 2000/2002/2003 - Microsoft Word Document

Click **Properties** to open the property dialog box for this application.

8. Click the **Security** tab. Verify that **Use Default Access Permissions** and **Use Default Launch Permissions** are selected.
9. Click the **Identity** tab. Select **This User** and type the username and password for **OfficeAutomationUser**.
10. Click **OK** to close the property dialog box and return to the main applications list dialog box.
11. In the DCOM Configuration dialog box, click the **Default Security** tab.
12. Click **Edit Defaults** for access permissions. Verify that the following users are listed in the access permissions, or add the users if they are not listed:

SYSTEM

INTERACTIVE

Everyone

Administrators

OfficeAutomationUser

<ServerName>/IIS_IUSR*

IUSR_<machinename>*

IWAM_<machinename>*

13. Make sure that each user is allowed access, and then click **OK**.

14. Click **Edit Defaults** for launch permissions. Verify that the following users are listed in the launch permissions, or add the users if they are not listed:

SYSTEM

INTERACTIVE

Everyone

Administrators

OfficeAutomationUser

<ServerName>/IIS_IUSR*

IUSR_<machinename>*

IWAM_<machinename>*

* These accounts exist only if IIS is installed on the computer.

15. Make sure that each user is allowed access, and then click **OK**. 16. Click **OK** to close DCOMCNFG.
17. Start **REGEDIT** and then verify that the following keys and string values exist for the Office application that you want to automate:

Microsoft Access 2000/2002/2003:

Key: HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\AppID\MSACCESS.EXE AppID: {73A4C9C1-D68D-11D0-98BF-00A0C90DC8D9}

Microsoft Access 97:

Key: HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\AppID\MSACCESS.EXE AppID: {8CC49940-3146-11CF-97A1-00AA00424A9F}

Microsoft Excel 97/2000/2002/2003:

Key: HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\AppID\EXCEL.EXE AppID: {00020812-0000-0000-C000-000000000046}

Microsoft Word 97/2000/2002/2003:

Key: HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\AppID\WINWORD.EXE AppID: {00020906-0000-0000-C000-000000000046}

If these keys do not exist, you can create them by running the following .reg file on your system:

```
REGEDIT4
[HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\AppID\WINWORD.EXE]
"AppID"="{00020906-0000-0000-C000-000000000046}"
[HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\AppID\EXCEL.EXE]
"AppID"="{00020812-0000-0000-C000-000000000046}"
[HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\AppID\MSACCESS.EXE]
"AppID"="{73A4C9C1-D68D-11D0-98BF-00A0C90DC8D9}"
```

Note The sample .reg file is for Access 2000, Access 2002, or Office Access 2003. If you are using Access 97, change the AppID key to:

```
"AppID"="{8CC49940-3146-11CF-97A1-00AA00424A9F}"
```

18. To avoid registry conflicts, install and run an NT service. Set the identity of the service to run as **OfficeAutomationUser**, and select **Automatic** as the startup type. For more information on creating a sample Visual C++ NT Service, see the following Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Web site:

19. Restart the system. This is required.

If you have these errors:

[COMException (0x800a03ec): Microsoft Excel cannot access the file '<filename>'. There are several possible reasons:

- The file name or path does not exist.
- The file is being used by another program.
- The workbook you are trying to save has the same name as a currently open workbook.

Solution:

This seems to be an issue with Excel/Word/etc not having access to a profile when being started via the interop route. 1. Open Windows Explorer

2. Depending on whether you installed a **32bit** or **64bit** version of office you will need to do one (or both) of the following:

a. 32bit Office installation: Navigate to C:\Windows\System32\config\systemprofile

b. 64bit Office installation: Navigate to C:\Windows\SysWOW64\config\systemprofile

3. Verify the folder "Desktop" exists (create it if it's not there)

4. Right click > Properties

5. On the security tab: Add the account under which the site is running (eg: Network Service) with default permissions (Read & execute; List folder contents; Read)

6. The end

How to install UseOffice .Net at Windows 2008 Server under IIS 7.0 or later

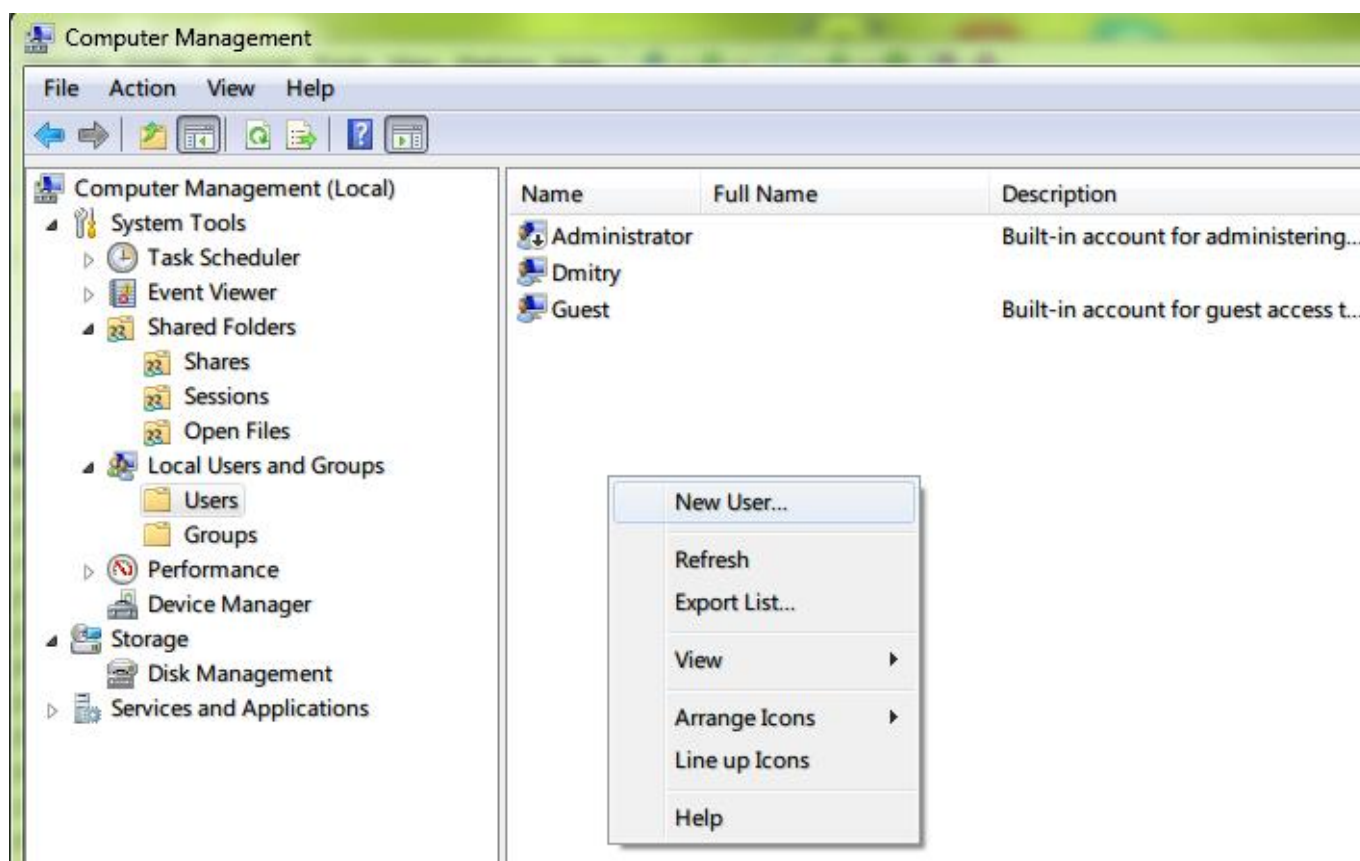
For IIS7 or later, e.g. IIS7 on Win2008 or Vista, you can just set the identity of the application pool to a user that has certain permissions (as explained below), and optionally load the user profile.

There is no need to use a COM+ solution as required for pre IIS7 machines. Using a COM+ solution will not hurt but you must ensure that the COM+ identity and the application pool identity are the same.

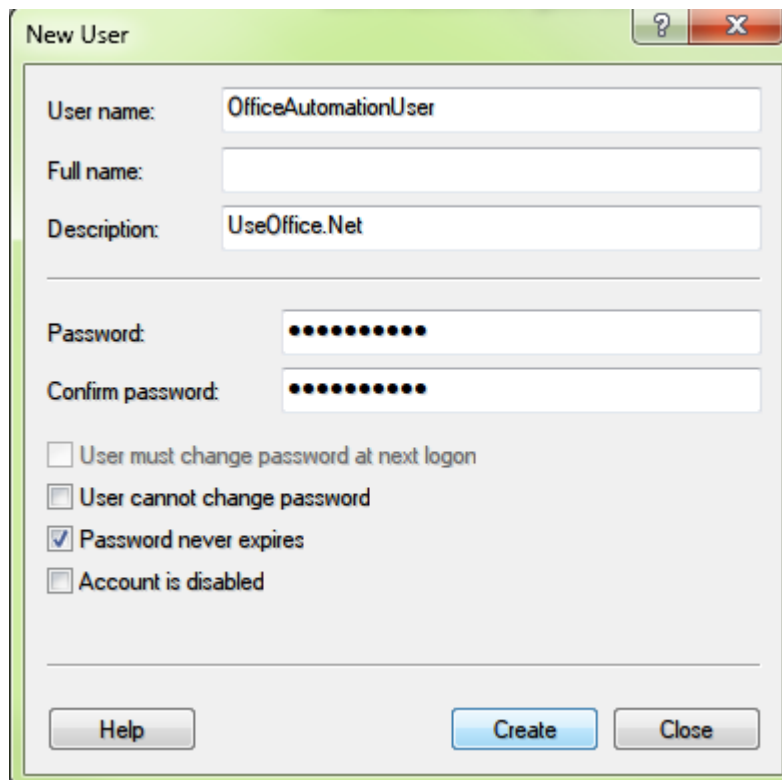
Further, please note that in Windows 2008 and later the user profile is no longer loaded for COM+ applications. This means that even if you do use COM+, you will still need to set the application identity in the application pool and load the user profile. Otherwise strange things might happen when the user is not logged on, depending on whether there is a service running as the same user or not. Services do have the user profile loaded.

Follow these steps to validate Office Automation on your machine:

Launch: "Control Panel"->"Administrative Tools"->"Computer Management".



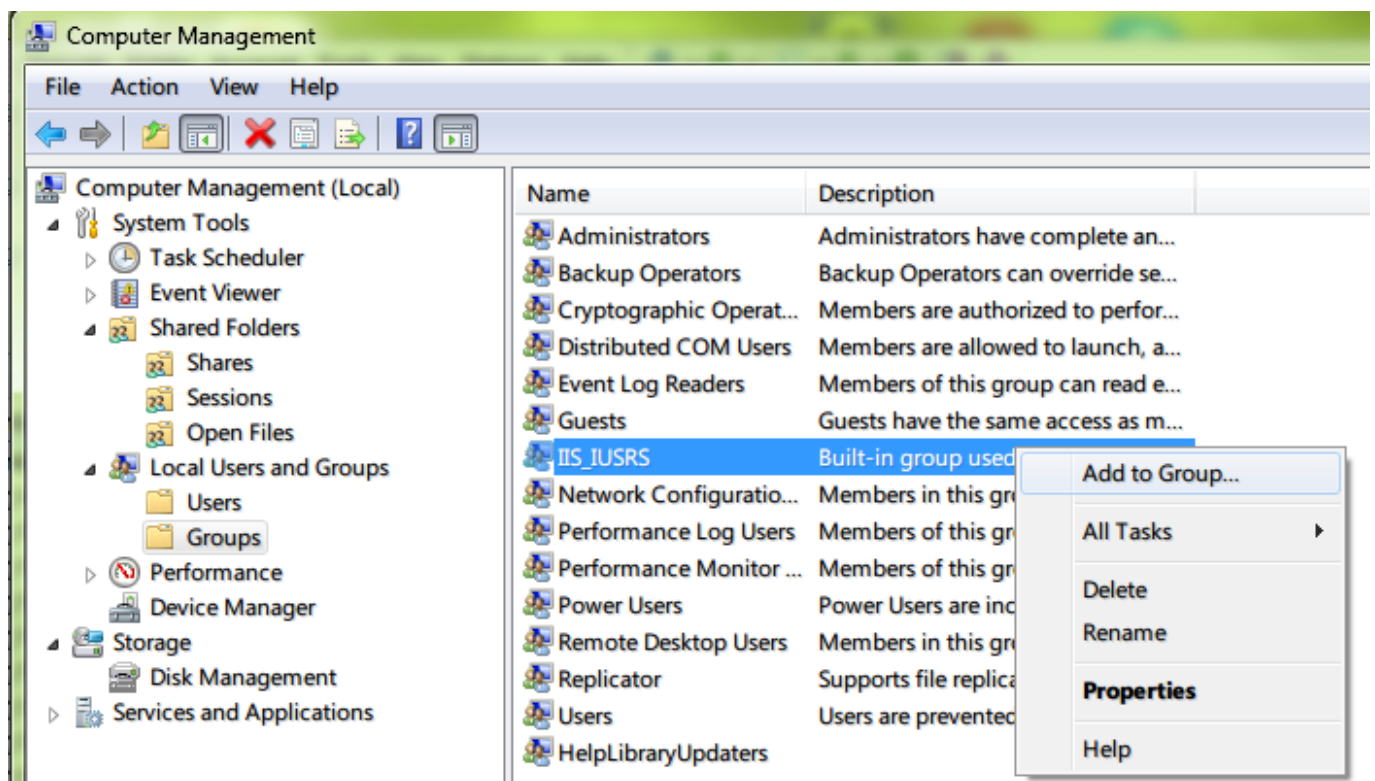
1. Create a dedicated account for running Office Automation, for example call it OfficeAutomationUser. Assign it a password that never expires.



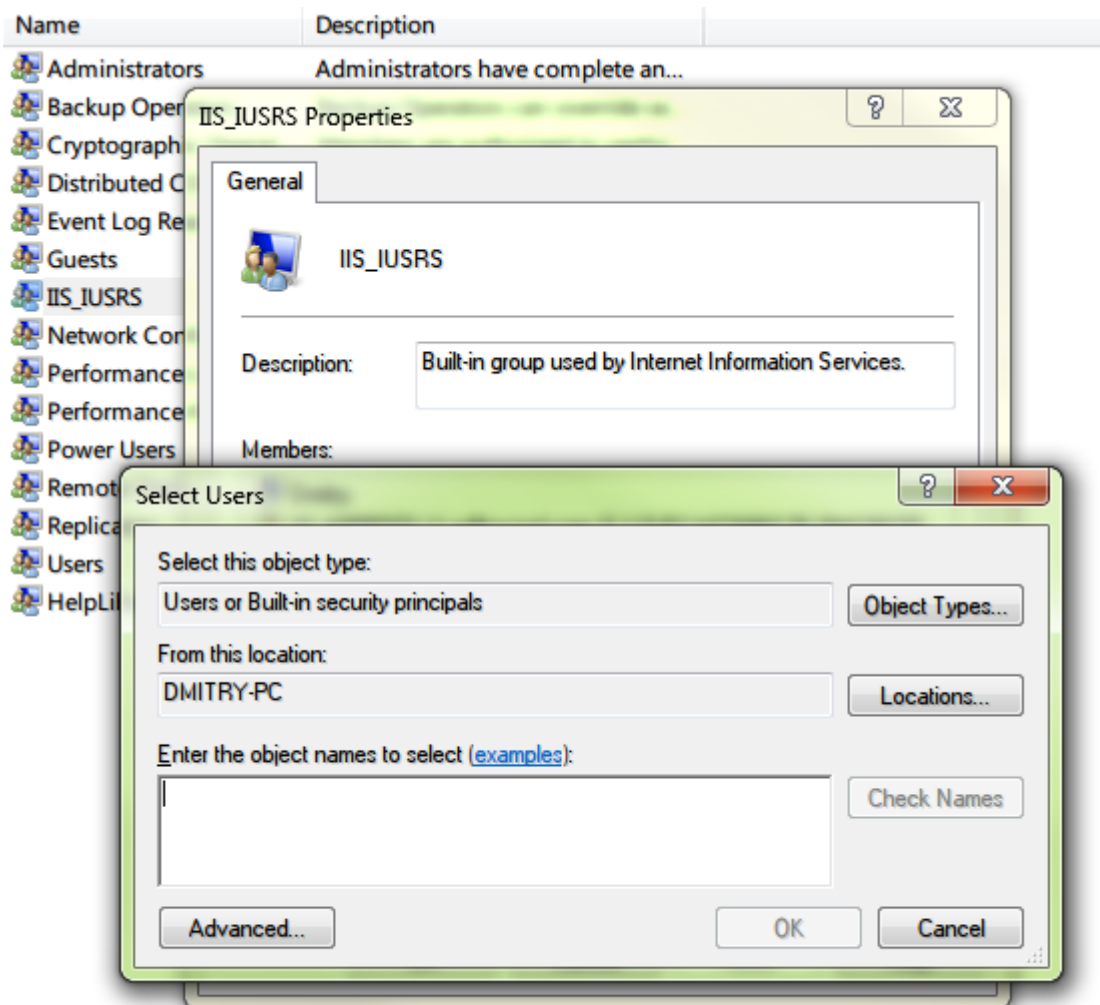
The 'New User' dialog box is shown with the following fields and options:

- User name: OfficeAutomationUser
- Full name: (empty)
- Description: UseOffice.Net
- Password: (masked with dots)
- Confirm password: (masked with dots)
- ☐ User must change password at next logon
- ☐ User cannot change password
- ☒ Password never expires
- ☐ Account is disabled
- Buttons: Help, Create, Close

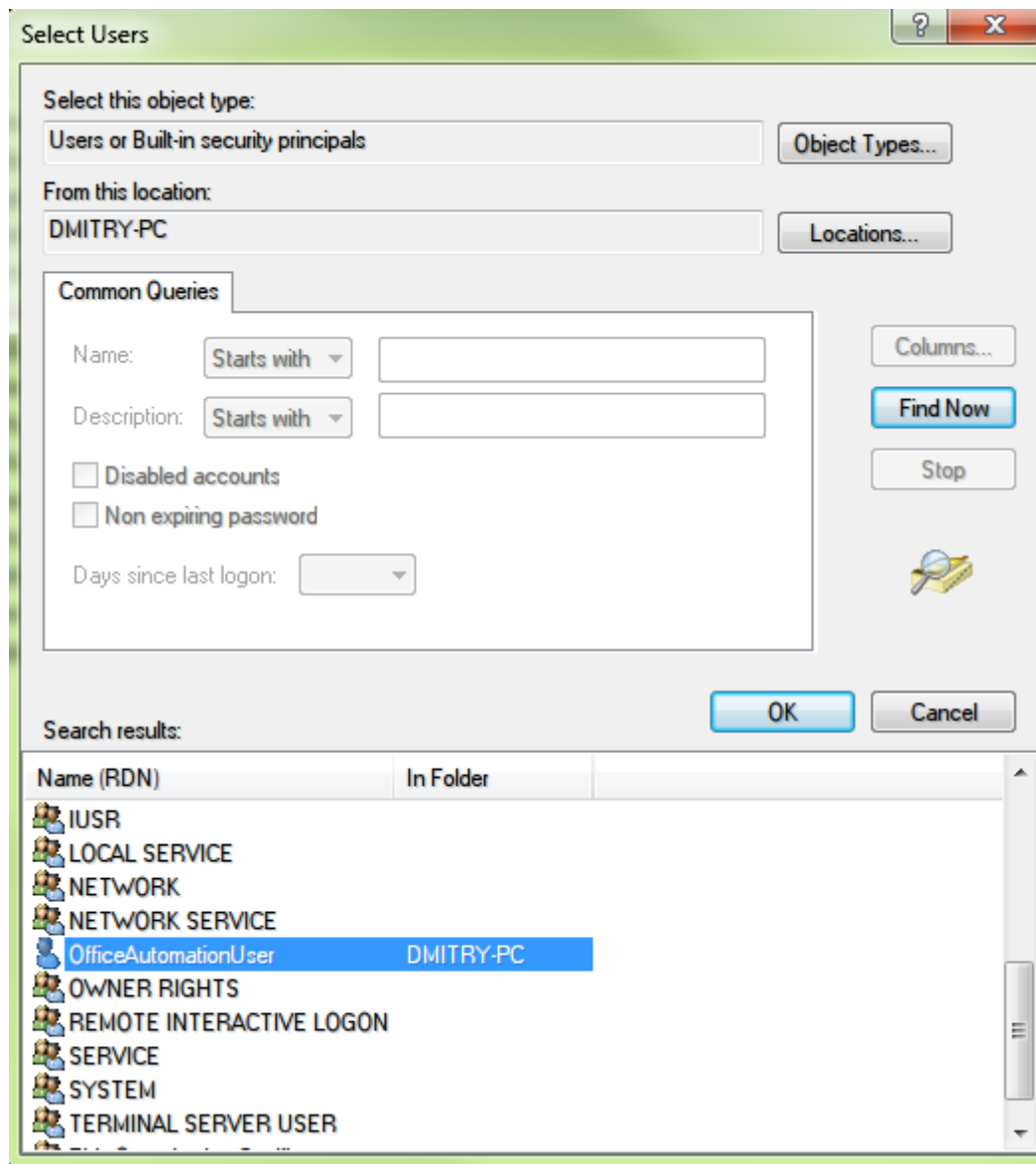
2. Add this account to the IIS groups: IIS_IUSRS or IIS_WPG if they exists (basically the IIS group where you find Network Service, which is the default application pool identity).



Push: "Add" -> "Advanced"



Push: "Find Now" and select "OfficeAutomationUser"



- Log in using this account and open at least one Office document of the type that you intend to convert. Make sure that when opening such a document there are no pop-ups. This means making sure that Office has been activated and all the initial questions Office asks have been answered, e.g. if you are running it with a trial key, etc. Come back in your account (Account of Administrator).
- Give this account (or better the IIS group that it belongs to) access permissions to the following folders, as indicated on the right.

For 64-bit machines:

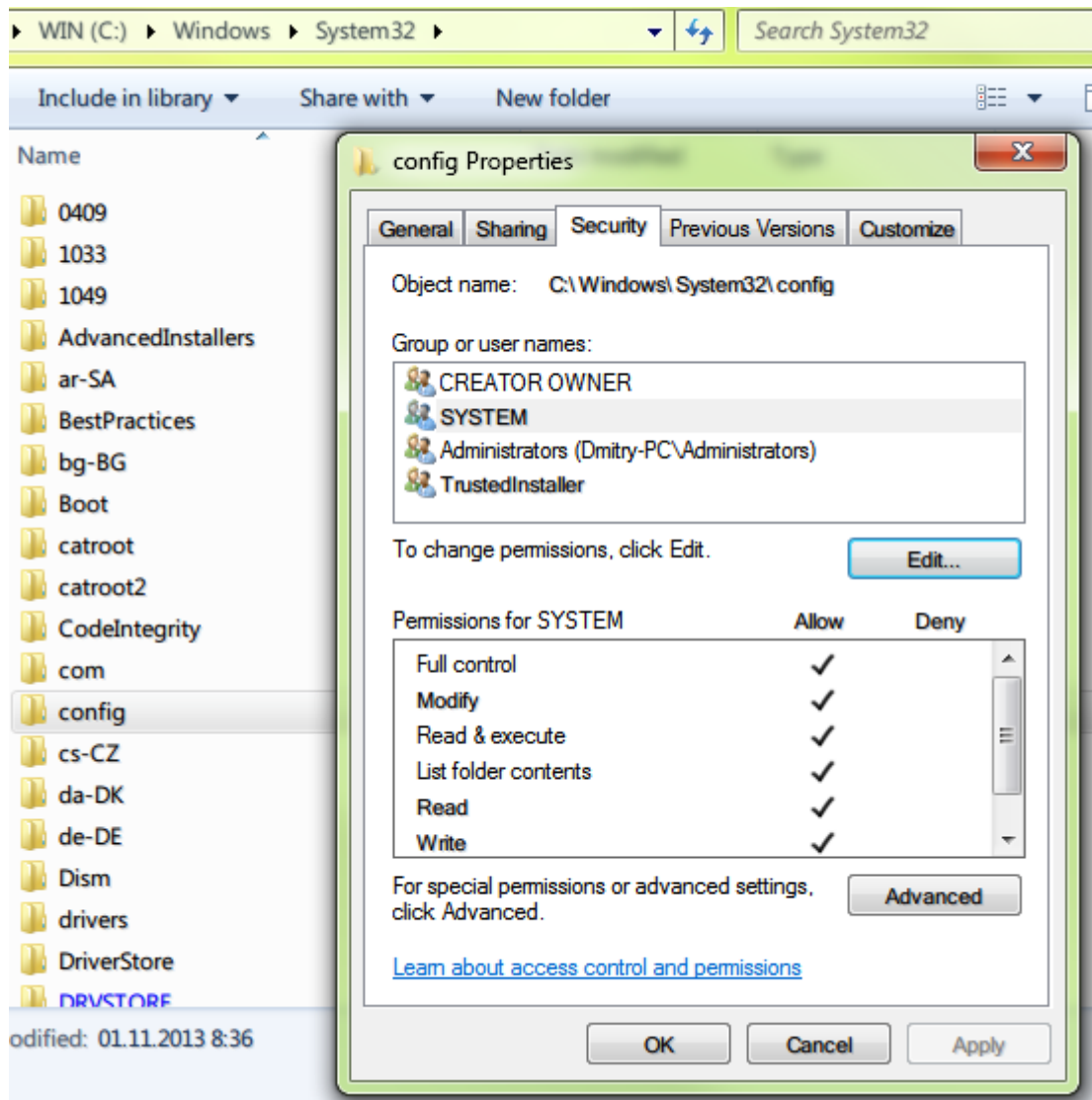
C:\Windows\Temp - Modify

C:\Windows\syswow64\config - Read

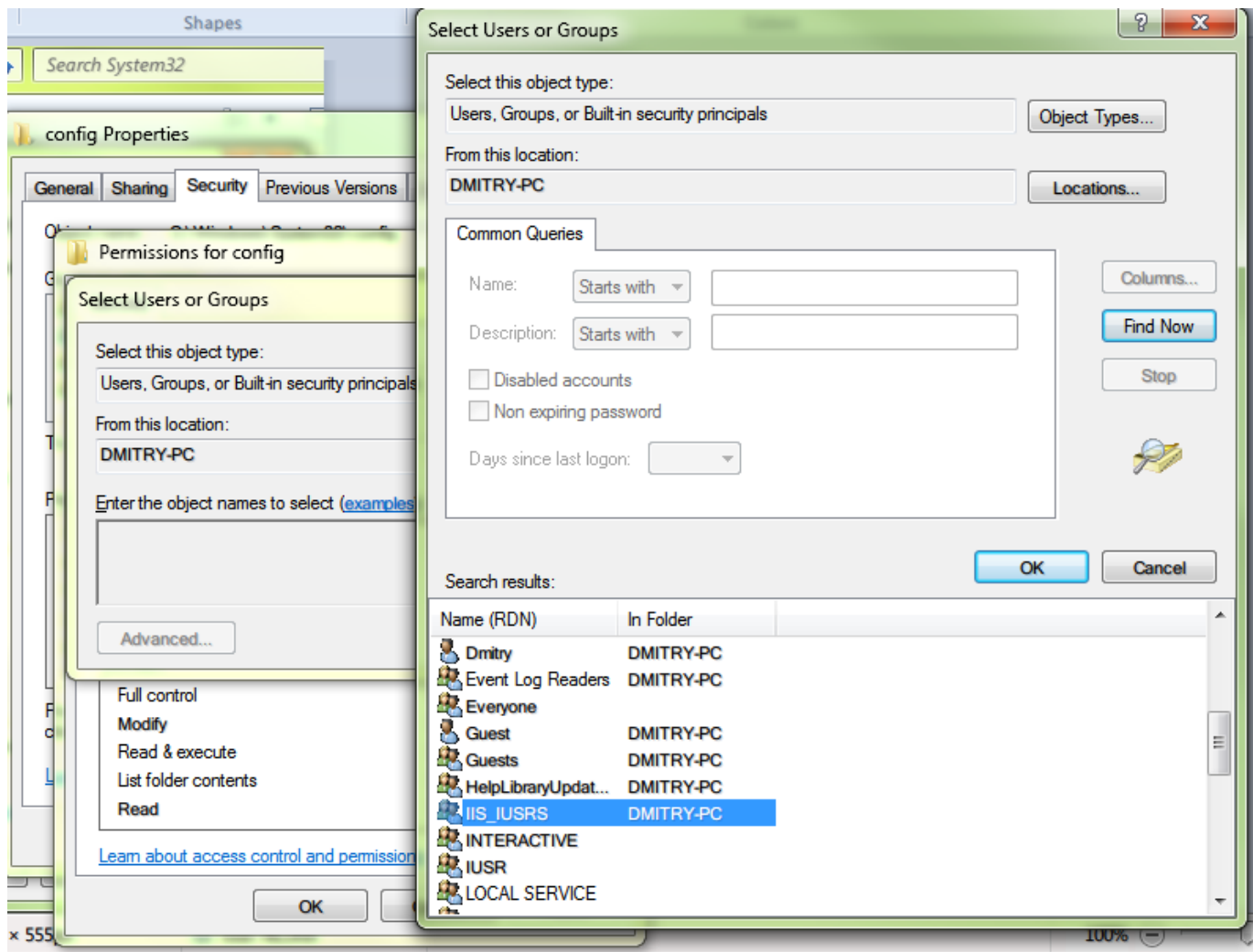
C:\Windows\syswow64\config\systemprofile - Read

C:\Windows\syswow64\config\systemprofile\AppData - Modify

C:\Windows\syswow64\config\systemprofile\Desktop - Modify (Create it if it does not exist)



If you don't see "IIS group" please add this group using "Security" -> "Edit"



For 32-bit machines:

C:\Windows\Temp - Modify

C:\Windows\system32\config - Read

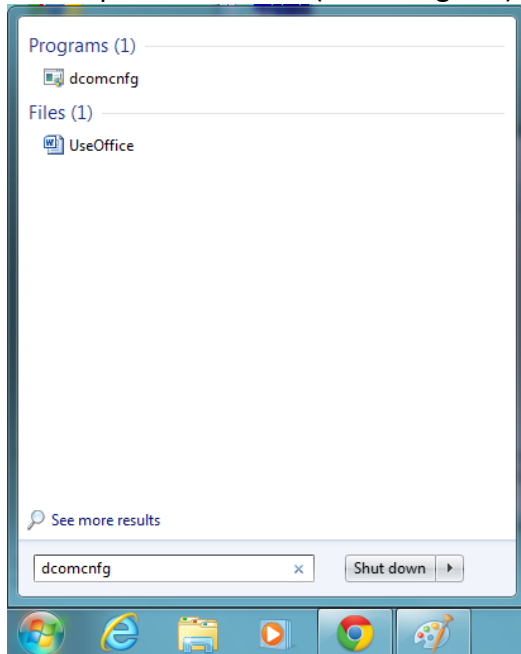
C:\Windows\system32\config\systemprofile - Read

C:\Windows\system32\config\systemprofile\AppData - Modify

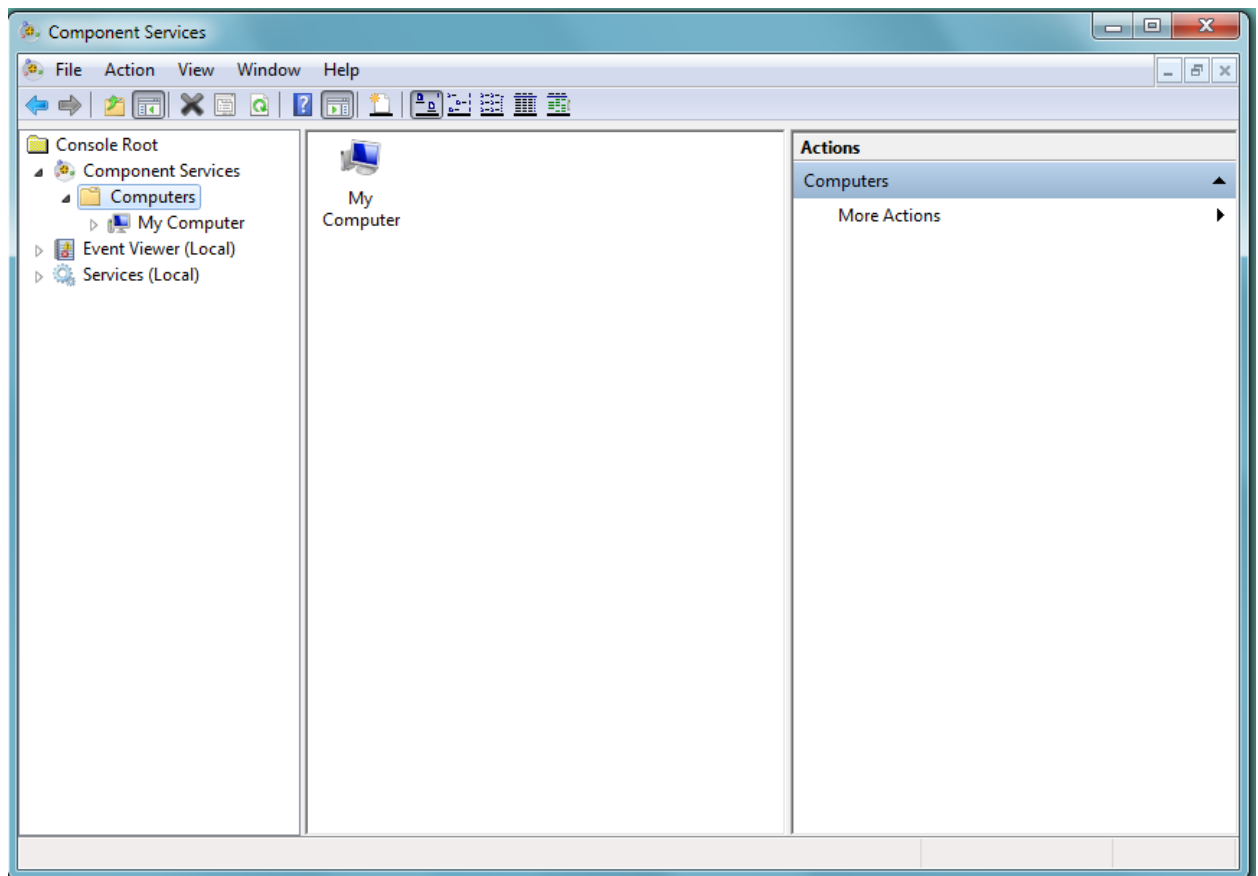
*C:\Windows\system32\config\systemprofile\Desktop - Modify **(Create it if it does not exist)***

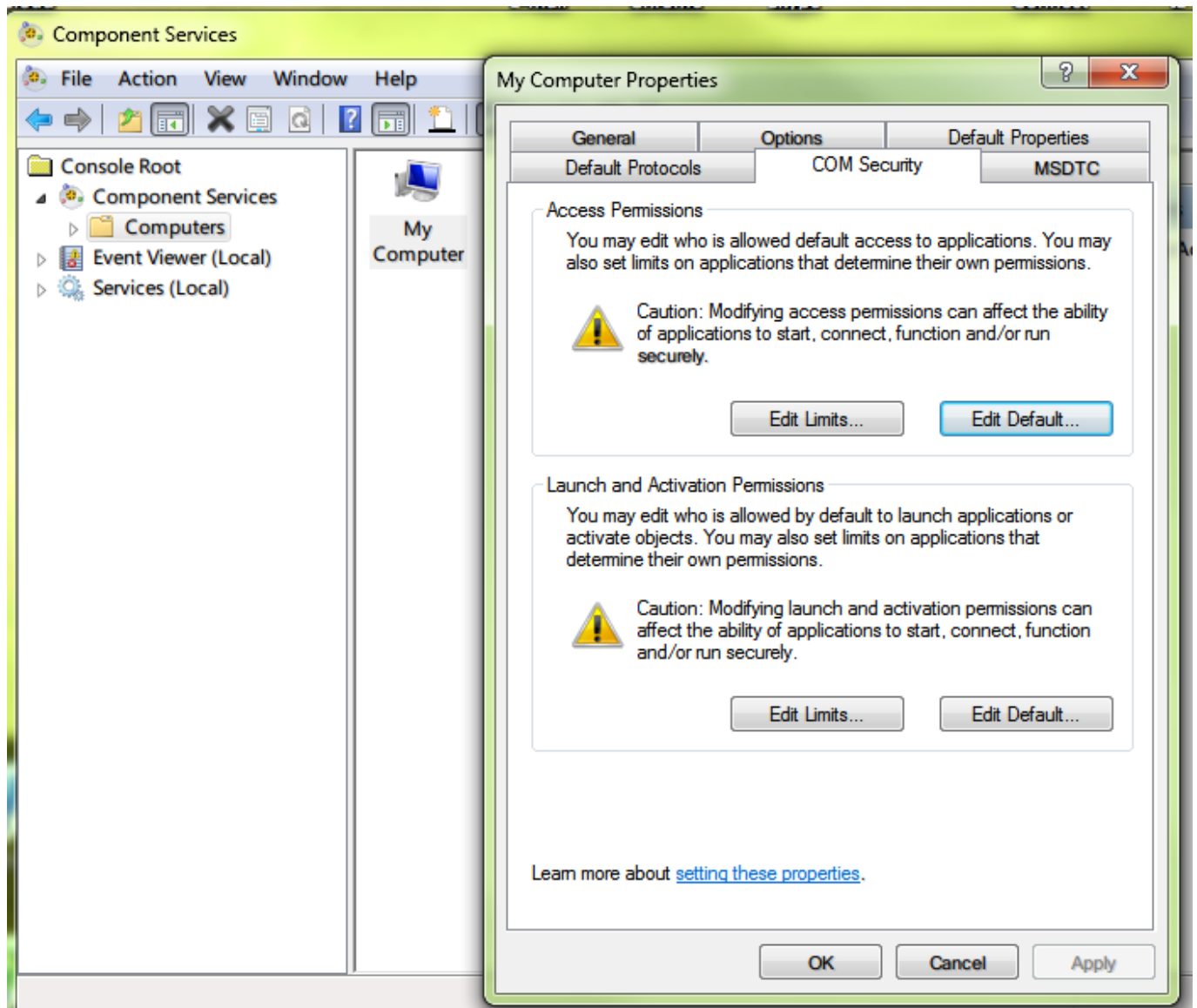
You can assign folder permissions by browsing to such folders in Windows Explorer and adding the user in the Security tab of the folder Properties dialog.

5. Give this account (or better the IIS group it belongs to) COM launch and activation permissions. In Component Services (dcomcnfg.exe) go to computers and right click on MyComputer.



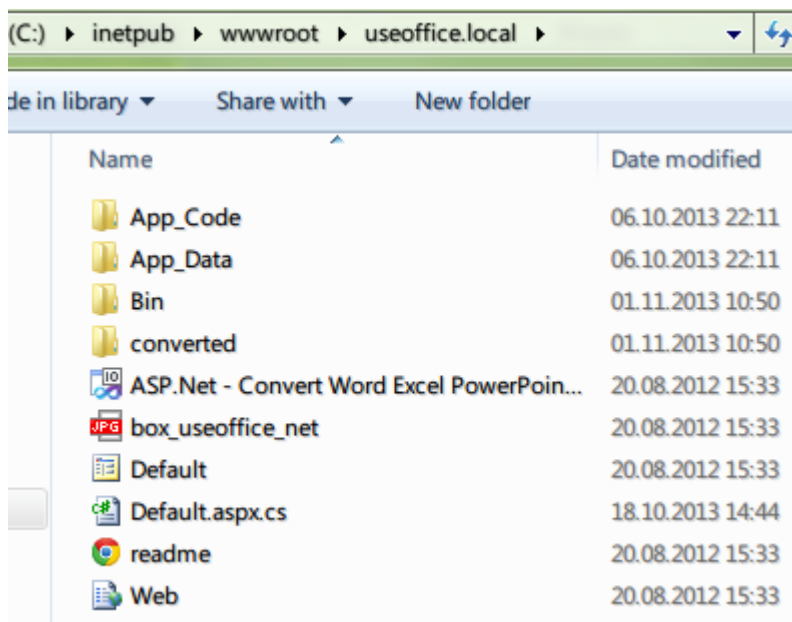
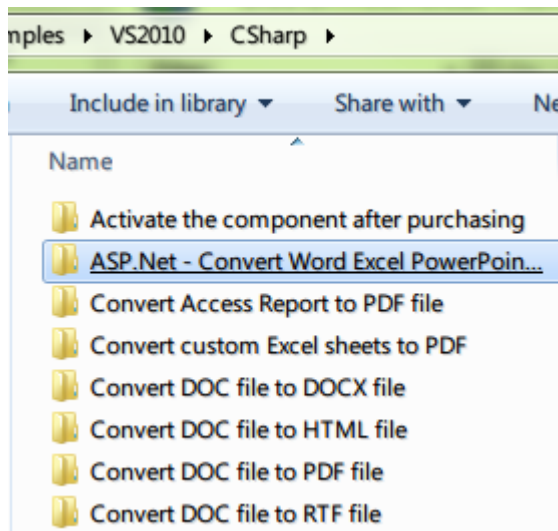
Launch the properties dialog and go to the COM Security tab. Click on "Edit Default" under "Access Permissions". Add your user and give it full access. Repeat for "Launch and Activation Permissions".



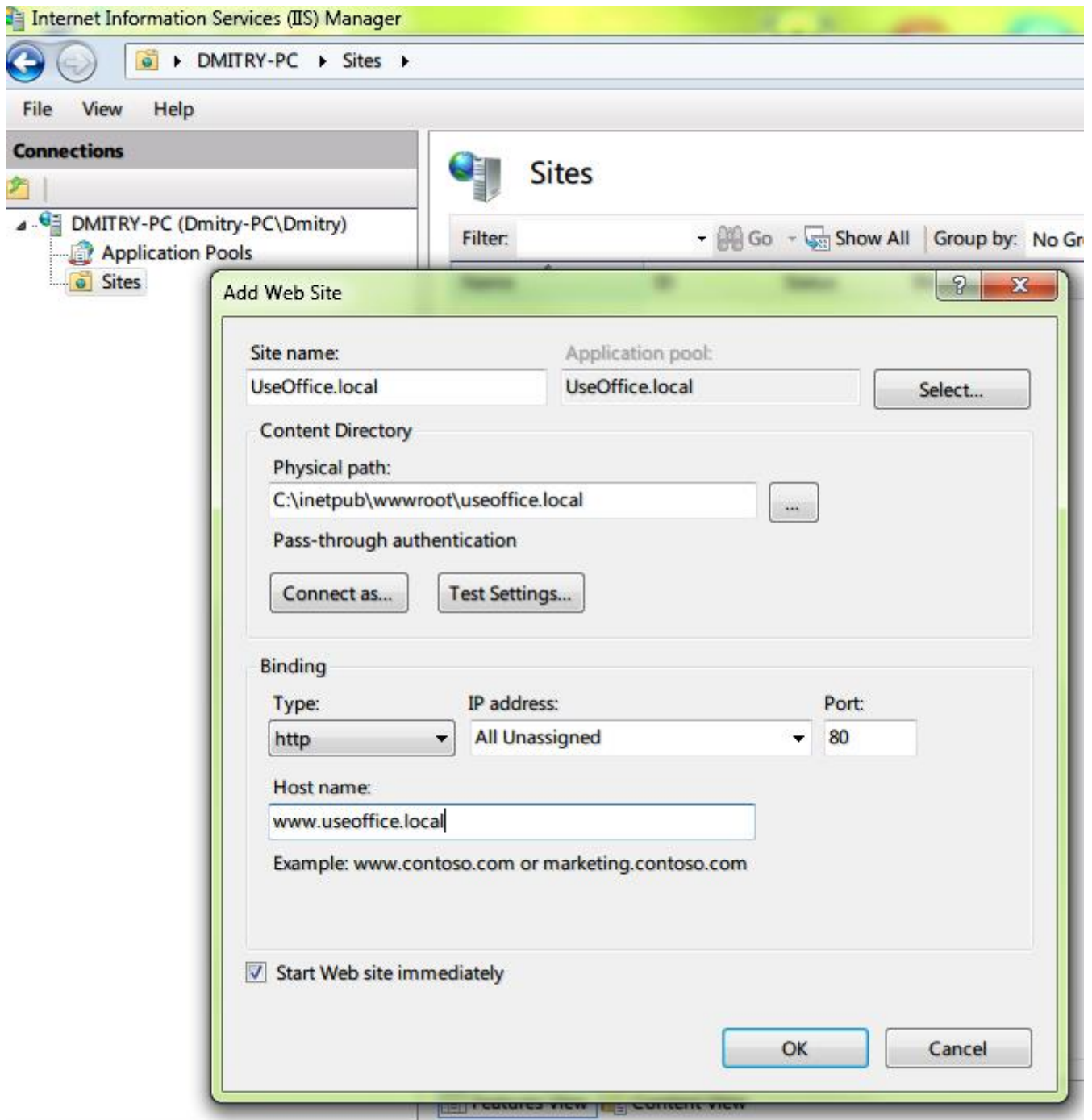


IIS: You need to create a testing WebSite. For Example: UseOffice.local.

- Download component (UseOffice.Net)
- Unpack and copy a code sample: "ASP.Net – Convert Doc to PDF" in "C:\inetpub\wwwroot\useoffice.local"



6. Launch "IIS Manager" from "Control Panel"->"Administrative Tools"->"IIS Manager".



7. Set the identity of the application pool to **OfficeAutomationUser**. Also load the user profile by setting LoadUserProfile to true. You can do so in the application pool advanced settings:

Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager

DMITRY-PC Application Pools

File View Help

Connections

- DMITRY-PC (Dmitry-PC\Dmitry)
 - Application Pools
 - Sites

Application Pools

This page lets you view and manage the list of application pools on the server. Application pools contain one or more applications, and provide isolation among different applications.

Filter: Go Group by: .NET Framework

Name	Status	.NET Framework
v4.0		
	Started	v4.0
	Started	v4.0
	Started	v4.0
	Started	v2.0
	Started	v2.0
	Started	v2.0
	Started	v2.0

- Add Application Pool...
- Set Application Pool Defaults...
- Start
- Stop
- Recycle...
- Basic Settings...
- Recycling...
- Advanced Settings...
- Rename
- Remove
- View Applications
- Help
- Online Help

8.

Advanced Settings [?] [X]

(General)	
.NET Framework Version	v2.0
Managed Pipeline Mode	Integrated
Name	ImportDoc
Queue Length	1000
Start Automatically	False
CPU	
Limit	0
Limit Action	NoAction
Limit Interval (minutes)	5
Processor Affinity Enabled	False
Processor Affinity Mask	4294967295
Process Model	
Identity	OfficeAutomation
Idle Time-out (minutes)	20
Load User Profile	False
Maximum Worker Processes	1
Ping Enabled	True
Ping Maximum Response Time (seconds)	90
Ping Period (seconds)	30
Shutdown Time Limit (seconds)	90
Startup Time Limit (seconds)	90
Process Orphaning	
Enabled	False
Executable	
Executable Parameters	
Rapid-Fail Protection	
"Service Unavailable" Response Type	HttpLevel
Enabled	True
Failure Interval (minutes)	5
Maximum Failures	5
Shutdown Executable	
Shutdown Executable Parameters	
Recycling	
Disable Overlapped Recycle	False
Disable Recycling for Configuration Changes	False
Generate Recycle Event Log Entry	
Private Memory Limit (KB)	0
Regular Time Interval (minutes)	1740
Request Limit	0
Specific Times	TimeSpan[] Array
Virtual Memory Limit (KB)	0
Name [name] The application pool name is the unique identifier for the application pool.	

OK Cancel

9. You should be done. Check that it works.

UseOffice .Net - ASP.Net sample (Requires MS Office installed, any version: 2000, XP, 2003, 2007 or 2010)



UseOffice .Net is a component to convert between XLS, DOC, RTF, CSV, PPT, XLSX, DOCX, PPTX, Text, HTML and PDF formats.

Before starting this sample, please take a look at [readme.htm](#) file!

Can be used in: .Net 2.0, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0 and 4.5

[Purchase UseOffice .Net online!](#)

Please select a document for converting (DOC, DOCX, RTF, HTML, XLS, XLSX, Text, CSV, PPT, PPTX):

Файл не выбран

Specify converting direction:

Output file:

[How to install UseOffice .Net at Windows 2003 or 2008 or 2012 Servers.pdf](#)

Converting successfully!

[Copyright SautinSoft 2002 - 2014](#)

10. You can also try to set LoadUserProfile to false, but if you do so then you should do the following: <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/184291/EN-US/>. This explains how to add the XPS print driver to the default user.
11. You may also want to use Network Service instead of a dedicated user. This might also work provided it has the required permissions (points 7 and 8) and provided you load the user profile (if you have not added the XPS print driver to the default user as explained above).

Please ensure your server software is up-to-date and a recent version of the .NET Framework installed. We normally test with .NET 4.0.

Make sure you are using a recent version of Microsoft Office. We test UseOffice.NET with Microsoft Office 2007/2010, the current version. This is our preferred version as we find it easiest to support. Versions prior to Office 2003 may work but are unsupported.

Make sure your MS Office installation is fully complete and activated. Attempting to automate MS Office with a partial installation may cause the MS Office setup executable to launch and block the automation. Open some documents manually to check that Office is working correctly.

You may wish to disable any Microsoft Office start up utilities to ensure that Office processes are shut down after use rather than kept alive in the background. This may be important if you're going to be changing the user at a later stage.

Additional Information on Configuring Office

This is not normally necessary unless the default settings have been changed.

We want the Office Application to launch as the "Launching User" when it is activated via DCOM.

1. Launch **DCOMCNFG**.

Note that there are both x86 and x64 versions of DCOMCNFG. By default on x64 versions of Windows the x64 version is launched. To launch the x86 version you will need to perform the following command line operation:

```
C:\WINDOWS\SysWOW64> mmc comexp.msc /32
```

2. Go to Computers > MyComputer > DCOM Config.

3. Right-click the application that you want to automate. The application names are listed below:

Application

MS Access 97
MS Access 2000/2002/2003
MS Office Access 2007
MS Excel 97/2000/2002/2003
MS Office Excel 2007
MS Office Excel 2010
MS Word 97
MS Word 2000/2002/2003
MS Office Word 2007
MS Office Word 2010

DCOM Name

Microsoft Access Database
Microsoft Access Application
Microsoft Office Access Application
Microsoft Excel Application
Microsoft Excel Application
Microsoft Excel Application
Microsoft Word Basic
Microsoft Word Document
Microsoft Office Word 97 - 2003 Document
Microsoft Word 97 - 2003 Document

On some systems Microsoft Word is not displayed and you will have to use {00020906-0000-0000-C000-000000000046} instead.

Click **Properties** to open the property dialog box for this application.

4. Click the **Identity** tab. Verify that **The Launching User** is selected.

How to install UseOffice .Net at Windows 2012 Server under IIS 8.0

For IIS8 on Win2012, you can just set the identity of the application pool to a user that has certain permissions (as explained below), and optionally load the user profile.

There is no need to use a COM+ solution as required for pre IIS8 machines. Using a COM+ solution will not hurt but you must ensure that the COM+ identity and the application pool identity are the same.

Further, please note that in Windows 2012 and later the user profile is no longer loaded for COM+ applications. This means that even if you do use COM+, you will still need to set the application identity in the application pool and load the user profile. Otherwise strange things might happen when the user is not logged on, depending on whether there is a service running as the same user or not. Services do have the user profile loaded.

Follow these steps to validate Office Automation on your machine:

1. Create a dedicated account for running Office Automation, for example call it OfficeAutomationUser. Assign it a password that never expires.
2. Add this account to the IIS groups: IIS_IUSRS or IIS_WPG if they exists (basically the IIS group where you find Network Service, which is the default application pool identity).
3. Log in using this account and open at least one Office document of the type that you intend to convert. Make sure that when opening such a document there are no pop-ups. This means making sure that Office has been activated and all the initial questions Office asks have been answered, e.g. if you are running it with a trial key, etc.
4. Logging in using this account is also necessary to initialize the XPS print driver, otherwise you might get INVALID_PRINTER_NAME (1801) errors.
5. Give this account (or better the IIS group that it belongs to) access permissions to the following folders, as indicated on the right. For 64-bit machines:

C:\Windows\Temp - Modify

C:\Windows\syswow64\config - Read

C:\Windows\syswow64\config\systemprofile - Read

C:\Windows\syswow64\config\systemprofile\AppData - Modify

*C:\Windows\syswow64\config\systemprofile\Desktop - Modify **(Create it if it does not exist)***

For 32-bit machines:

C:\Windows\Temp - Modify

C:\Windows\system32\config - Read

C:\Windows\system32\config\systemprofile - Read

C:\Windows\system32\config\systemprofile\AppData - Modify

*C:\Windows\system32\config\systemprofile\Desktop - Modify **(Create it if it does not exist)***

You can assign folder permissions by browsing to such folders in Windows Explorer and adding the user in the Security tab of the folder Properties dialog.

6. Give this account (or better the IIS group it belongs to) COM launch and activation permissions. In Component Services (dcomcnfg.exe) go to computers and right click on MyComputer. Launch the properties dialog and go to the COM Security tab. Click on "Edit Default" under "Access

Permissions". Add your user and give it full access. Repeat for "Launch and Activation Permissions".

7. Set the identity of the application pool to **OfficeAutomationUser**
8. You should be done. Check that it works.
9. You can also try to set LoadUserProfile to false, but if you do so then you should do the following:<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/184291/EN-US/>. This explains how to add the XPS print driver to the default user.
10. You may also want to use Network Service instead of a dedicated user. This might also work provided it has the required permissions (points 7 and 8) and provided you load the user profile (if you have not added the XPS print driver to the default user as explained above).

Additional Information on Configuring Office

This is not normally necessary unless the default settings have been changed.

We want the Office Application to launch as the "Launching User" when it is activated via DCOM.

1. Launch **DCOMCNFG**.

Note that there are both x86 and x64 versions of DCOMCNFG. By default on x64 versions of Windows the x64 version is launched. To launch the x86 version you will need to perform the following command line operation:

```
C:\WINDOWS\SysWOW64> mmc comexp.msc /32
```

2. Go to Computers > MyComputer > DCOM Config.
3. Right-click the application that you want to automate. The application names are listed below:

Application

MS Access 97
MS Access 2000/2002/2003
MS Office Access 2007
MS Excel 97/2000/2002/2003
MS Office Excel 2007
MS Office Excel 2010
MS Word 97
MS Word 2000/2002/2003
MS Office Word 2007
MS Office Word 2010

DCOM Name

Microsoft Access Database
Microsoft Access Application
Microsoft Office Access Application
Microsoft Excel Application
Microsoft Excel Application
Microsoft Excel Application

Microsoft Word Basic
Microsoft Word Document
Microsoft Office Word 97 - 2003 Document
Microsoft Word 97 - 2003 Document

On some systems Microsoft Word is not displayed and you will have to use {00020906-0000-0000-C000-000000000046} instead.

Click **Properties** to open the property dialog box for this application.

4. Click the **Identity** tab. Verify that **The Launching User** is selected.

Lowering Admin Rights

We ask that the COM+ account has Administrator rights because it requires permissions that the standard Users group does not normally have. However you can remove your Office Automation user from the Administrators group as long as you give it the following permissions:

- It must have access to the following system folders, as indicated on the right. For 64-bit machines:

C:\Windows\Temp - Modify

C:\Windows\syswow64\config - Read

C:\Windows\syswow64\config\systemprofile - Read

C:\Windows\syswow64\config\systemprofile\AppData - Modify

*C:\Windows\syswow64\config\systemprofile\Desktop - Modify (**Create it if it does not exist**)*

For 32-bit machines:

C:\Windows\Temp - Modify

C:\Windows\system32\config - Read

C:\Windows\system32\config\systemprofile - Read

C:\Windows\system32\config\systemprofile\AppData - Modify

*C:\Windows\system32\config\systemprofile\Desktop - Modify (**Create it if it does not exist**)*

You can assign folder permissions by browsing to such folders in Windows explorer and adding the user in the Security tab of the folder Properties dialog.

- It must have COM launch and activation permissions. In Component Services (dcomcnfg.exe) go to computers and right click on MyComputer. Launch the properties dialog and go to the COM Security tab. Click on "Edit Default" under "Access Permissions". Add your user and give it full access. Repeat for "Launch and Activation Permissions".

Please let us know if you will have any questions.

E-mail: support@sautinsoft.com

Phone: +7 (34145) 52493

Skype: sautinsoft.dmitry