**INSTALLATION OF ENCHILADA WITH FULL VERSION OF SQL SERVER:**

This worked on various systems running Windows 7, 32-bit and 64-bit, from a user account that is an Administrator.

**TO INSTALL SQL SERVER 2008 R2**

1. Launch installer and run setup.
2. Click on “Installation” from the menu on the left and choose “New installation or add features to an existing installation.”
3. Wait.
4. A new window with “Setup Support Rules” will pop up and should show that everything passed. Click OK.
5. Wait.
6. In the “Product Key” window, enter the appropriate information and click “Next.”
7. Accept the license terms and click “Next.”
8. A new window with “Setup Support Files” will pop up. Click “Install” to install the one item that is listed.
10. A new window with “Setup Support Rules” will pop up. Address any failures. Click “Next.”
11. In the “Installation Type” window, select “New installation or add shared features” and click “Next.” (Didn’t appear in Aug. 2012 install.)
12. In the “Setup Role” window, select “All Features with Defaults” and click “Next.”
13. Make sure every item is checked in the “Feature Selection” window and click “Next.”
15. The “Installation Rules” window should complete and pass. If not, fix problems. Click “Next.”
16. In the “Instance Configuration” window, select “Default instance” and click “Next.” The default instance name is “MSSQLServer.”
17. Confirm that Disk Space Requirements are met and click “Next.”
18. In the “Server Configuration” window, make sure that the “Account Name” is set to “NT Authority\Network Service” and the “Startup Type” is set to “Automatic” for all accounts which you can adjust. Click the “All Accounts” button.
19. In the “Database Engine Configuration” window, select “Mixed Mode (SQL Server authentication and Windows authentication)” and enter a password. It must include letters and special characters. We used passw0rd and it was happy. Make sure the administrative user on the PC is selected in the “Specify SQL Server administrators” box. If not, use “Add…” or “Add Current User” buttons to add it. Click “Next.”
20. In the “Analysis Services Configuration” window, in the “Account Provisioning” tab, click “Add Current User” then click “Next.”
21. In the “Reporting Services Configuration”, confirm that the “Install the native mode default configuration” button is selected and click “Next.”
22. In the “Error Reporting” window, click “Next.”
23. In the “Installation Configuration Rules” window, make sure that the operation completes. If not, fix errors. Click “Next.”
24. In the “Ready to Install” window, click “Install.” Wait.
25. Finish the installation and quit the installer.
**To Configure SQL Server Properly:**

1. Go to the Start Menu → All Programs → Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 → Configuration Tools → Configuration Manager.
2. Expand “SQL Server Network Configuration” in the left tree and double-click on “Protocols for MSSQLSERVER.”
3. In the right pane, double-click on “TCP/IP.”
4. In the “TCP/IP Properties” window, in the “Protocol” tab, ensure that “Enabled” is set to “Yes.”
5. In the “TCP/IP Properties” window, in the “IP Addresses” tab, ensure that “Active” and “Enabled” are set to “Yes” for all IP addresses.
6. Click “Apply” and OK.
7. In the left tree, select “SQL Server Services.”
8. Right-click on “SQL Server ‘MSSQLSERVER’” and select “Restart.”
9. Right-click on “SQL Server Browser” and select “Properties.”
10. Click on the “Service” tab and change “Start Mode” to “Automatic.” Click “Apply” and then OK.
11. If SQL Server Browser or SQL Server (MSSQLSERVER) doesn’t show that the state is “Running” right click on each and select “Restart.”
12. Exit the SQL Server Configuration Manager.

**To Install Enchilada:**

1. Ensure that Java 1.5 (5) or 1.6 (6), but not 7 is installed. Download from java.com/en/download/manual_v6.jsp if needed.
2. On a 64-bit Windows install, the following was also required to get the installer to run: copy the folder “Windows\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\100\Tools” to the following location: “Windows\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft SQL Server\90\Tools.”
3. Download Enchilada without Express from www.cs.carleton.edu/enchilada/
5. Select the options you wish to install and click next.
6. Keep it at the default directory (or choose another directory that all users on your computer have access to) and click install.
7. When finished installing click close.

**To Get SQL Server Configured Properly**

From Berko Sierau, 3, 3011; Written for SQL Server 2008 Enterprise x86 x64 on Windows 7 x32-bit, but worked on SQL Server 2008 R2 on Windows 7 x64-bit as well.

1. In Windows Control Panel, go to “Administrative Tools | Computer Management | System Tools | Local Users and Groups.
2. Create a new user (right click), named “sqlacct” or modify the existing account as follows.
3. Set a password for the account. We used “passw0rd” with good success if a new account is created.
4. Open the AQL Server Configuration Manager from the Start Menu.
5. Click on SQL Server Services in the left menu/list, then right-click on SQL Server (MSSQLSERVER) on the right.
6. Right mouse click and select “Properties | Log on, this account” and Change it so that “SQL server (MSSQLSERVER) logs on with .\sqlacct (if you created it) or your existing account.
7. Change the password to what you created in step 3, “passw0rd” if you created a new account or your existing password.
8. Restart SQL server services.
9. If needed, reset the password for the user account sqlacct again (in “System Tools”) to the password created in steps 3/6. Depends on whether “User must change password at next logon” was checked or not.
10. Proceed when the alert pops up.
11. Go to “Administrative Tools | Computer Management | System Tools | Local Users and Groups | Users | sqlacct”.
12. In “sqlacct properties” open “Member of” panel, which will be empty. Click “Add” and click “Advanced…” A window appears. Click “Find Now.”
13. Select all members starting with “SQL” and administrator and user which will then appear as “Member of” in the previous window. Not sure if all of these are necessary, but they work.
14. Restart Computer. Now Enchilada should work, and should enable new data to be inserted and deleted from the database.