



Standard Floating License Manager

Installation and User's Guide

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How to Read this Manual

Style Conventions		
Font Style/Convention	Description	Example
•	This represents a list of items or terms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bullet A • Bullet B • Bullet C
1. 2. 3.	This represents a set of directions to perform an action.	To open a door: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unlock the door by inserting the key into keyhole. 2. Turn key counter-clockwise. 3. Pull out the key from the keyhole. 4. Grab the doorknob and turn clockwise and pull.
→	This represents a sequence of menu options and GUI buttons to perform an action.	File→Open
Courier	This represents the commands, parameters, and variables syntax.	HAPPY BIRTHDAY
Times Roman Bold	This represents the menu options and buttons in the GUI.	File
New Century Schoolbook Italics	This represents the variables of equations.	$x + y = 1$
Note:	This represents the additional important information.	Note: Make sure you save often when working on a manual.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 What is SFLM

This chapter introduces the license management software Standard Floating License Manager (SFLM). For those unfamiliar with SFLM, see [Section 1.2.1 “What’s New in SFLM8”](#). The following chapters provide a step-by-step guide through the first time installation to show the typical screens that you will face.

1.1.1 Installation Steps

Step	Overview	Details
Install Software	Section 1.3 “Installing Software”	
Register SFLM License Server	Section 1.4.1 “License Server Registration”	Chapter 2 “Registration”
Install License File	Section 1.4.2 “License Installation”	Chapter 3 “License Installation”
Set Default License Server for this Installation Directory	Run <code>sflm_access</code>	Chapter 4 “Specifying the License Server(s) Using SFLM Access”
Set up User Environment	Add <code><installdir>/bin</code> to user path (in Unix only).	Chapter 5 “Customer Environment Settings”
Test Environment	Section 5.5 “Testing User Environment”	

Note: Check [Chapter 9 “Virtual Private Networks \(VPNs\) and Firewalls”](#) for Firewall and VPN connection problems.

1.2 What's New in SFLM 8.2

Added support for new hourly (timed) tokens. These token are good for a number of hours of product uses. For example, SMARTSPICE normally needs 6 tokens to run. You can now buy something like 12 token hours. This would give you 2 hours running SMARTSPICE. This can give you flexibly for paying small amounts for small project without the need to paid for a full license. Unlike the daily token, you do not need to specify which days you will use the license. You can use 10 minutes one day, no time the next day, and maybe the remaining 1 hour 50 minute the third.

1.2.1 What's New in SFLM8

- Real-time license remix. SFLM8 is the first version that supports token licenses. Token licenses are the basis of real-time remix. License files with token licenses (format 8 license files) cannot be used with older SFLM server versions.
- Enhancement to activating postdated licenses for daily token purchases.
- You can use multiple USB HASP keys on a single server. This allows you to transfer some licenses to laptops or home computers and later combine them onto a central server. This is only supported on Linux 64 and Windows platforms. A single USB HASP key is still supported on Linux 32 bit platforms.
- License usage logging into “tab separated values” files. Summaries may be kept by product or user. Complete logs of license check-outs and check-ins may also be kept.

1.2.2 What was New in SFLM7

Improved performance and bug fixes.

1.2.3 What was New in SFLM6

- Incorporated a web based front end and can use either FireFox 3 and above or Internet Explorer 6.
- License files are linked to the host. In the case of Windows or RedHat Linux systems, the license file may also be linked to the HASP security key instead. USB HASP keys are supported on Linux. USB and Parallel HASP keys are supported on Windows.
- License files are now linked to information derived from the server machine hardware. This information is sent to the SFLM database through the process of registration and a license file is then generated.
- Supports Multiple Server Redundancy.
- Multiple license servers may now exist on one network and an application may cycle through them to obtain a license.

1.3 Installing Software

This section gives an overview of the installation process, which consists of three parts: extracting the software from a downloaded package, installing the SFLM license server as a service, and starting the server. You should install software into a single installation directory, which is called `<installdir>`. You may have downloaded the software or received it on a CDROM. You can install multiple versions of the software in the same directory.

1.3.1 Installing a Windows Full Package (*.exe).

This is an Install Shield self extracting archive. Run this program as an administrative user and follow directions. If you are installing on to a license server, select **Licensing**. Otherwise, only select the packages you wish to install.

1.3.2 Installing a Unix (Solaris or Linux) Full Package (*.tar.gz).

These files come in a tar gzip format. First, log in as root. Then, make a directory `<installdir>` such as `/opt/sedatools`. If you already have installed software, you should use the same directory as before and `cd` to that directory. Extract the files using `tar` and `unzip`. Finally, install as a service and start the server. For example:

```
su root
mkdir /opt/sedatools
cd /opt/sedatools
gunzip < '/tmp/x.tar.gz' | tar -xf -
/opt/sedatools/bin/sflm -install
```

1.3.3 Installing a Windows update (*.ssu).

Make sure the user you are logged in as has permissions to write to the existing software installation area.

1. Backup your existing installation area. Simply create a zip, rar, or similar archive of the installation folder and contents.
2. Run the SMAN (Management Console) tool from your installed tool folder.
3. Select **Tools**→**Add and Manage Updates**.
4. Click **Browse** and locate the `.ssu` file.
5. Click **Install**.
6. As an administrator on the license server, select the **Start** menu and select **Run...**
7. In the run window, type in the command to replace the existing server as a service. Depending on the install directory, it will look like `"C:\sedatools\exe\sflm -deinstall -install -start"`.

1.3.4 Installing a Unix (Solaris or Linux) update (*.ssu).

Make sure the user you are logged in as has permissions to write to the existing software installation area.

1. Backup your existing installation area. Simply tar up the entire directory containing the software.
2. Run the SMAN (Management Console) tool from your installed tool folder or run it directly like `"/opt/sedatools/bin/sman"`.
3. Select **Tools**→**Add and Manage Updates**.
4. Click **Browse** and locate the .ssu file.
5. Click **Install**.
6. As root on the license server, install the server as a service and start it. For example:
`"/opt/sedatools/bin/sflm -install"`.

1.4 License Server Configuration

1.4.1 License Server Registration

The first stage is called **Registration** (also called **Activation**). It is a means by which a unique description of the machine acting as a license server is generated and saved in the online SFLM database. [Chapter 2 “Registration”](#) describes this stage in detail.

[Figure 1-1](#) shows a flowchart of the registration process. After entering a password, the registration process begins and the software gathers information about the customer’s computer (e.g., computer name and hostid). This information together with the user’s name and contact information will be transmitted by way of either http (if online registration is chosen) or by E-mail (if offline registration is chosen) to the license database. Basically, **Registration** is a process that delivers a unique machine ID number to the SFLM database so that a license can be keyed to it.

Note: The online registration requires that the browser is able to access the internet. These are representations of web pages but not their exact content.

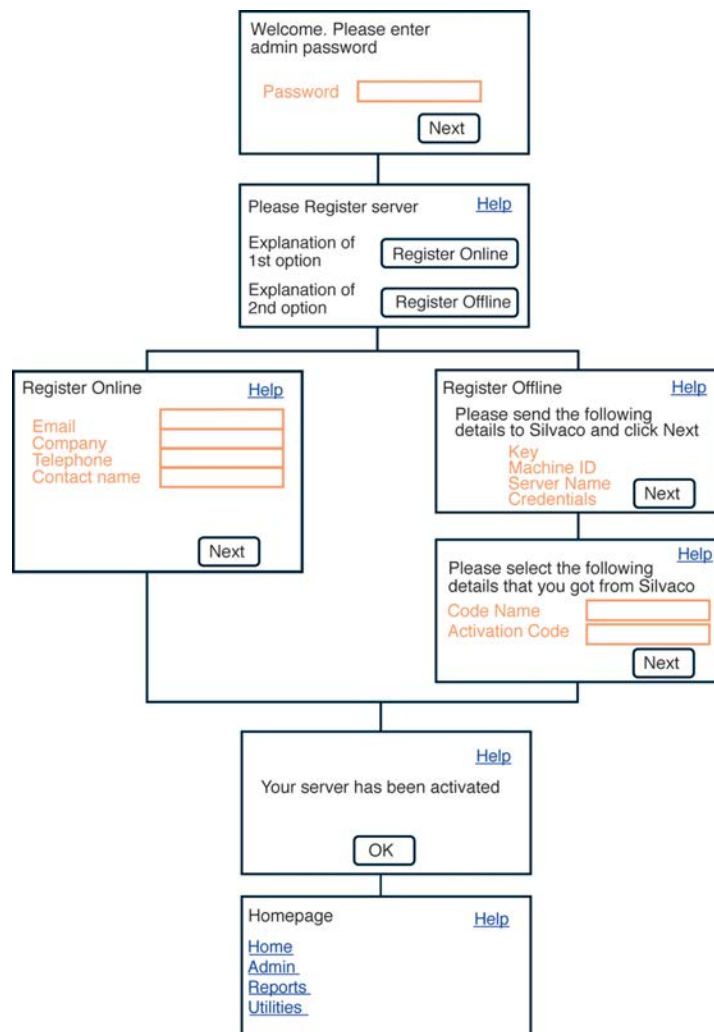


Figure 1-1 SFLM Registration Flowchart

1.4.2 License Installation

When all the registration information is received, a license file will be generated and keyed to your specific machine. You will then be informed by Simucad that the license is ready and can be obtained either automatically or by E-mail. Figure 1-2 shows a flowchart of the licensing process.

The automatic route is the most convenient as SFLM server will contact the online SFLM license database, and request a license to be transmitted through http. This license file will be saved locally on your machine and no further contact will be required.

Note: The automatic update requires that the browser is able to access the internet. These are representations of web pages but not their exact content.

The alternative offline route is to send the license file by E-mail, floppy disk or some other means. You would then use a file browser to find this file and load it with your web browser.

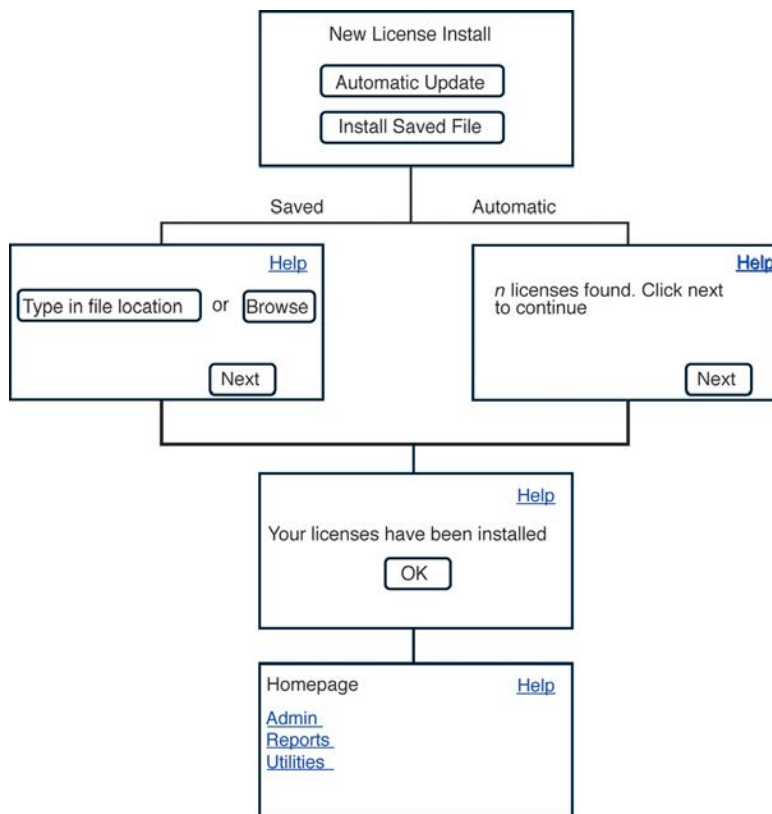


Figure 1-2 SFLM License File(s) Flowchart

The SFLM license server should now be able to issue licenses to applications.

1.4.3 Setting up License Server(s) for Users

Run `sflm_access` to specify license server(s). See Chapter 4 “Specifying the License Server(s) Using SFLM Access” for more details.

1.5 Running the Software

To run applications, you must do two things:

- Specify to the license server(s).
- Specify the application you wish to run.

1.5.1 Specifying the License Server(s)

There are two ways to specify license server(s). First, you can specify a list of license servers using `sflm_access`. That sets the default list of servers used by the applications installed in the same location as the `sflm_access` program. This is normally done by the person installing the software as other users may have write permission problems to the configuration file (see [Section 4.2 “Starting the Server List Configuration Wizard”](#) for more details). Alternatively, you can set the environmental variable `SFLM_SERVERS` (see [Section 5.2.2 “How to Set the SFLM_SERVERS Environment Variable”](#)).

1.5.2 Specifying a Path to the Applications

On Windows, you normally do not specify a path. You simply open up the shortcut screen and double click the application.

On UNIX systems (such as Solaris and Linux), each user should add `/<installdir>/bin` to their path. See [Chapter 5 “Customer Environment Settings”](#) for more details.



Chapter 2 Registration

2.1 Overview

This chapter describes how to install the SFLM software and how the process of machine registration works using a web browser. This step must be performed by all new users of SFLM server. [Figure 2-1](#) shows how the process of SFLM registration.

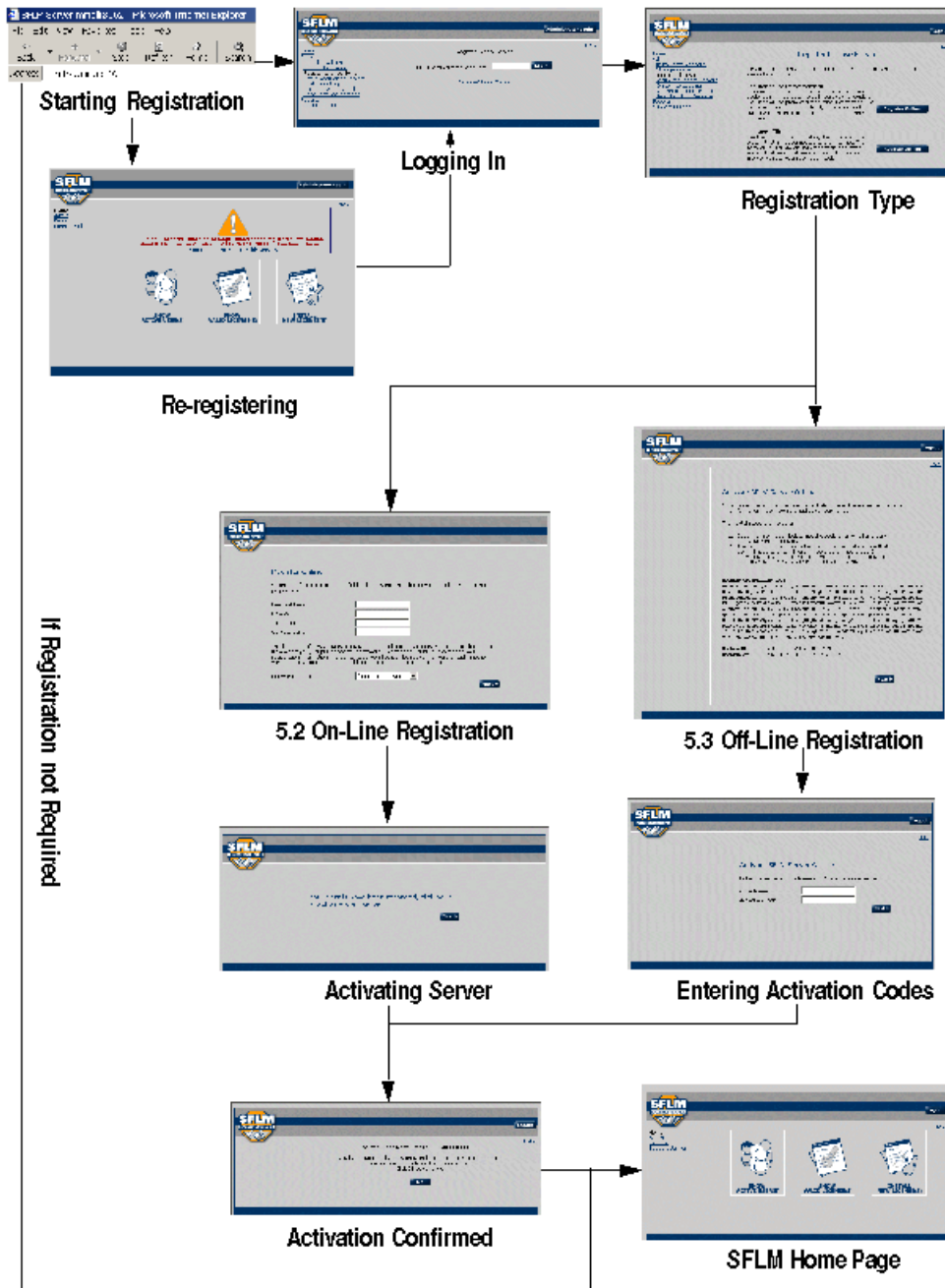


Figure 2-1 SFLM Registration Flow

The first step is to obtain the SFLM software from the software vendor, unpack it onto your machine and install it. Instructions for unpacking the software will be supplied with the software delivery. After unpacking the software, install SFLM on the machine designated as the license server. SFLM server software is included in all baseline release packages. Then, start SFLM server on the license server.

The SFLM installation is performed from a command line on Solaris and Linux RedHat operating systems. As the root user, execute the following command:

```
/<installdir>/bin/sflm -install
```

where <installdir> is the installation directory where the software was unpackaged.

If you are using a parallel HASP 4 key on a Linux platform, execute:

```
/<installdir>/bin/sflm -install -hasp
```

The -hasp option is not required for USB HASP.

On Windows platforms, InstallShield will take care of this first step but you need to have administration rights.

Note: Running the `sflm` command requires root access. Once you run the `sflm -install` command, the server will automatically start when the machine boots up. The rest of the registration may be from a regular user account.

On all platforms, you will be asked to provide a new password. Some of the web pages for SFLM affect how the license server functions. Therefore, you must use give the original password before accessing these functions. All other pages that are standard reports will be accessible to users without this password.

Note: The SFLM password is only for protecting certain SFLM pages. It is not an existing system password.

After installation, bring up a web browser (either FireFox 3 and above or Internet Explorer) and type in:

```
http://<server-name>:3162
```

in the address bar. Here, <server-name> is the hostname or machine name of the computer where `sflm -install` or InstallShield was run. If you do not know the name of your current machine, you can use the special name `127.0.0.1` instead of <server-name>. For example, `http://127.0.0.1:3162`.

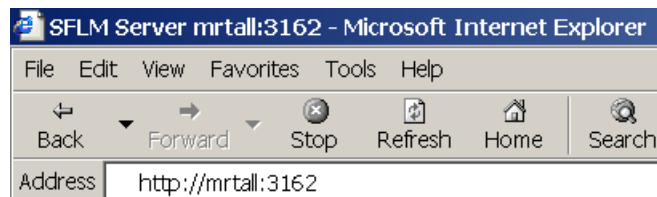


Figure 2-2 Browser showing the special name

Note: The web browser does not need to be run on the license server machine. After the `sflm -install`, you may use any machine to run the browser. The `<server-name>`, however, **MUST** be the machine where `sflm -install` was performed.

When the web browser pops up, it should display a page similar to the one shown in [Figure 2-3](#). This is the beginning of a wizard that will guide you through the process of registration.

At anytime, you can click on **Help** in the browser to provide more information about the current page.

Note: Existing Simucad users can unpack the new SFLM software on top of their existing SFLM4 installation.

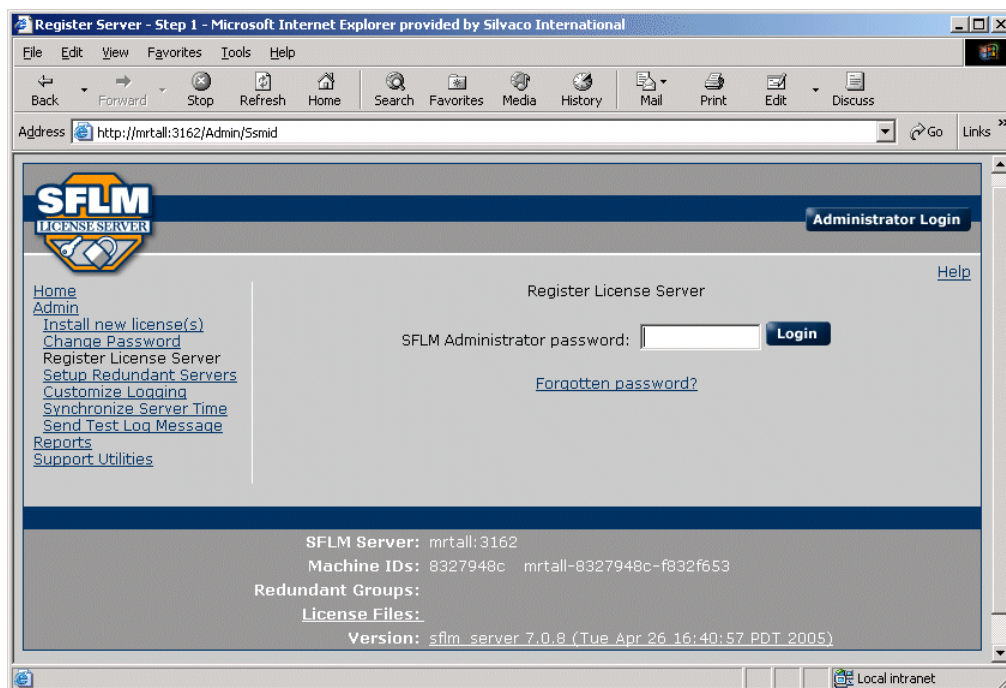


Figure 2-3 Set Password Page

The first step is to enter the SFLM administrator password that was typed in during the initial software installation. After entering the password, the wizard proceeds to the next screen (shown in [Figure 2-4](#)) where you decide if they are registering either **Online** or **Offline**. If the machine has access to the internet, we recommend that you choose **Online** registration. You should only choose **Offline** registration if the machine has no access to the internet.

Note: For online registration, it is the machine running the web browser that needs access to the internet, and not the license server where SFLM was installed.

Note: No direct access to the internet is needed. The machine running the browser can reside behind a firewall as long as the proxy configuration is set properly.

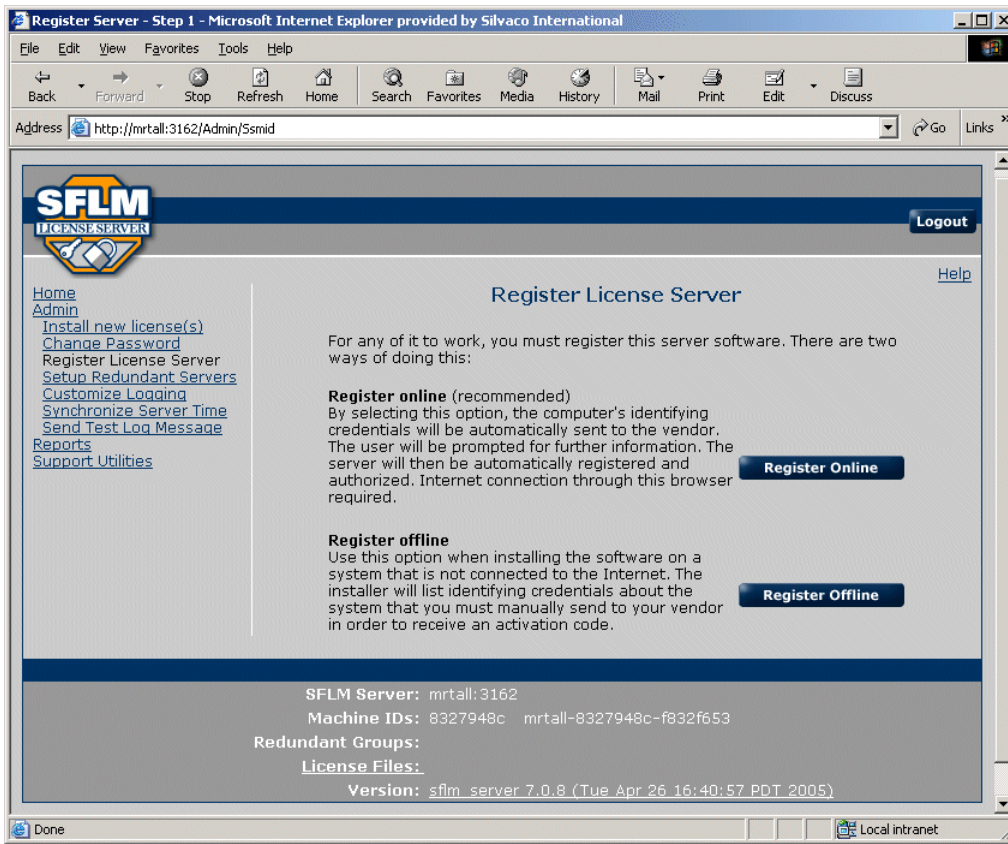


Figure 2-4 Register License Server Page

2.2 Online Registration

When you choose **Online** registration, the next web page in the installation will appear (Figure 2-5). You must fill out all 4 fields on this page. Then, select the appropriate vendor name from the software vendor list at the bottom of the web page.

At this point, the SFLM server will also have gathered together the set of machine credentials that will uniquely describe the server machine. If you click the **Next** button, all this information will be transmitted to the central SFLM database automatically by way of http. This information shall be used to generate the customer's license file and to send it to the appropriate E-mail address. All information is strictly confidential and secure.

Note: Online registration is available only if the browser can access pages on the internet.

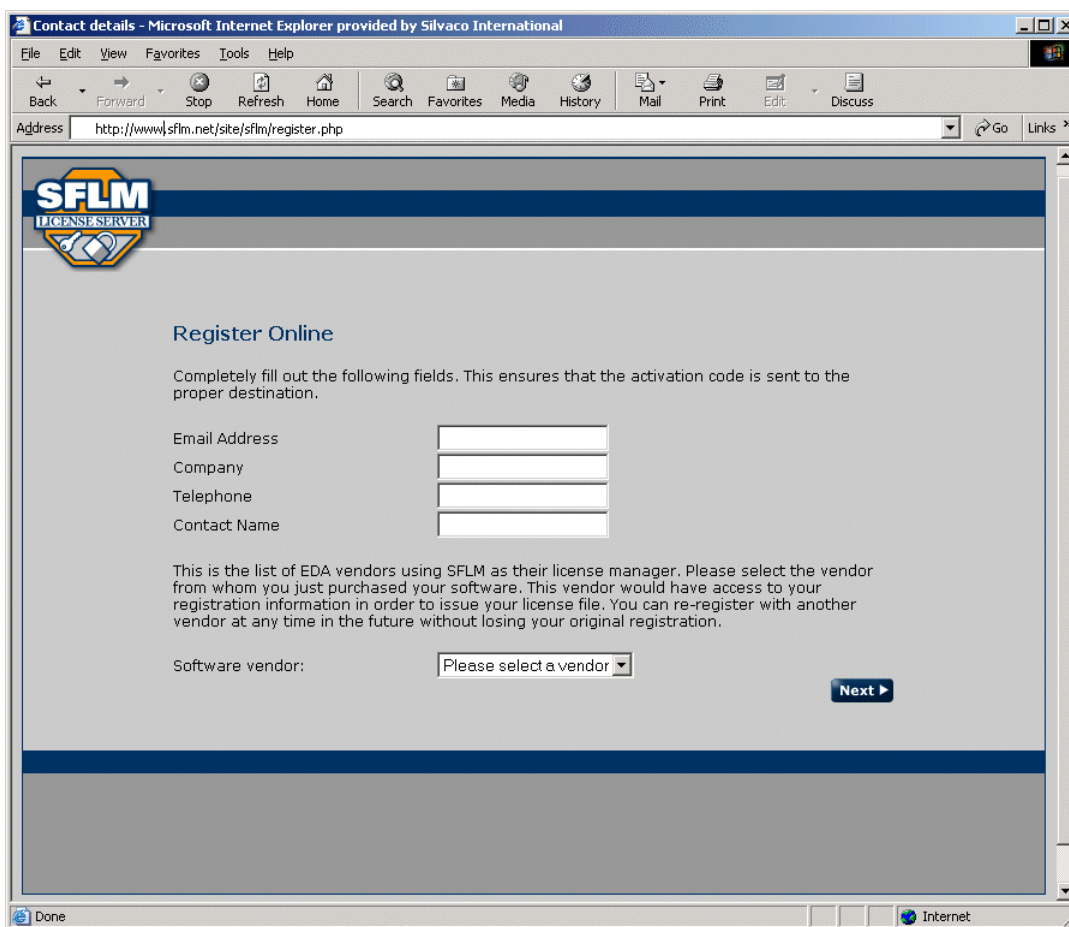


Figure 2-5 Register Online Page

If you complete this page correctly, the Activate Server Page will appear (Figure 2-6). By clicking **Next** on this page, you will complete the process of registration, and should show the Registration Complete Page (Figure 2-7). The server **Code Name** is the equivalent hostid of the server machine that will appear in your license file.

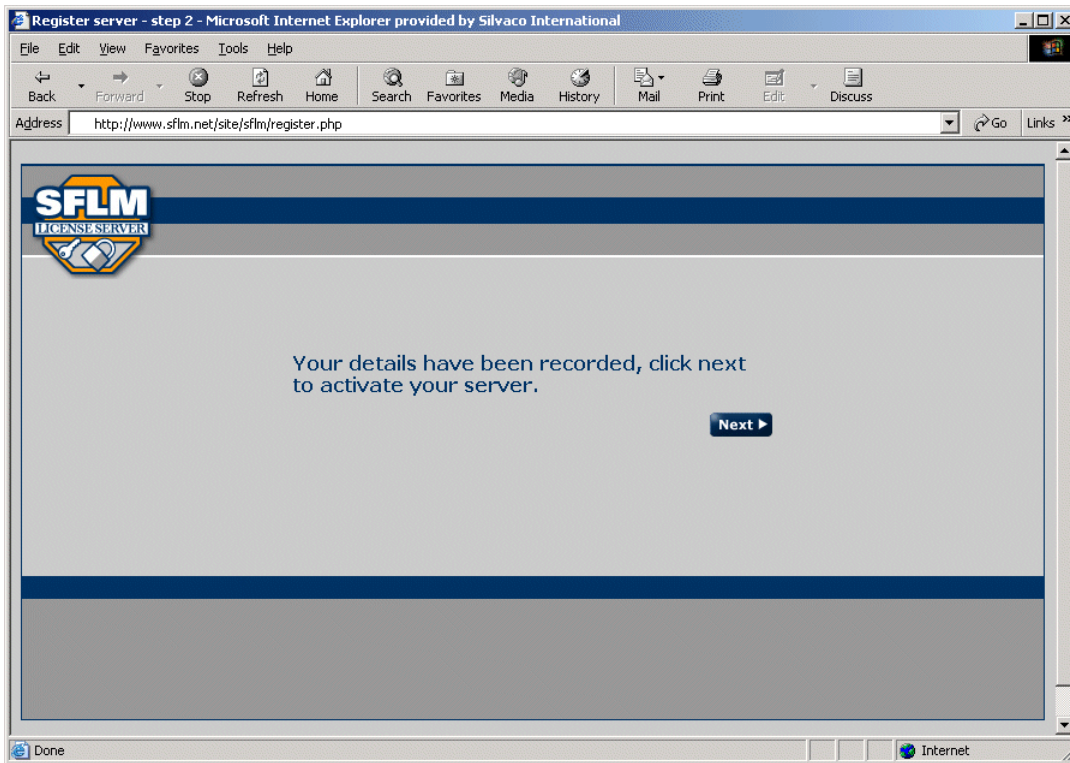


Figure 2-6 Activate Server Page

Registration is not yet complete. You must click the **Next** button to send the activation code to the server.

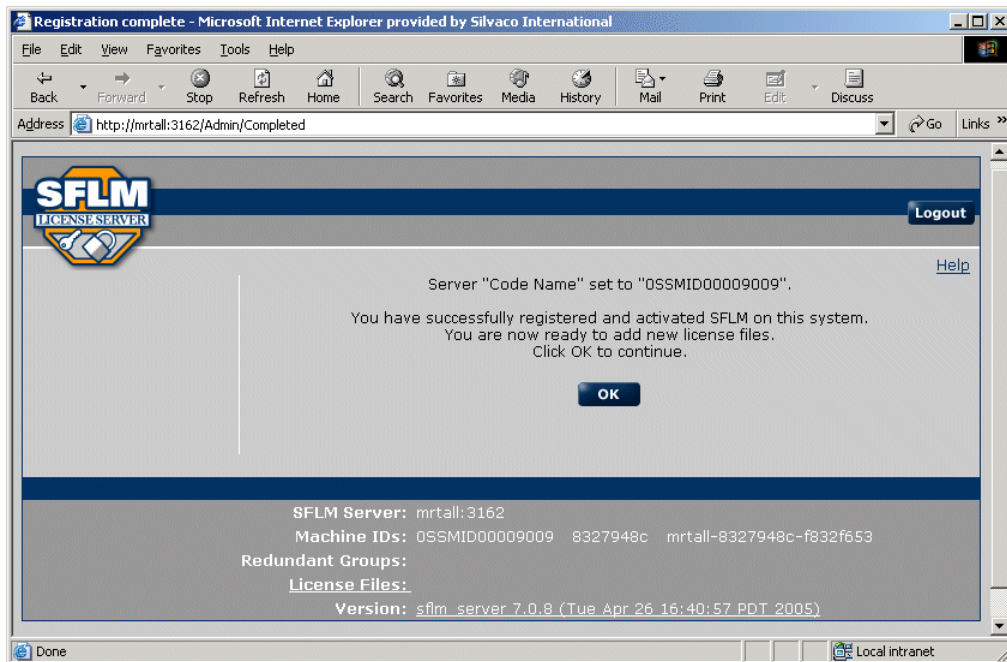


Figure 2-7 Registration Complete Page

Registration is now complete and a page similar to [Figure 2-8](#) will appear when you click on **OK**. You will now wait until the software vendor informs you that a license file(s) is ready to be retrieved.

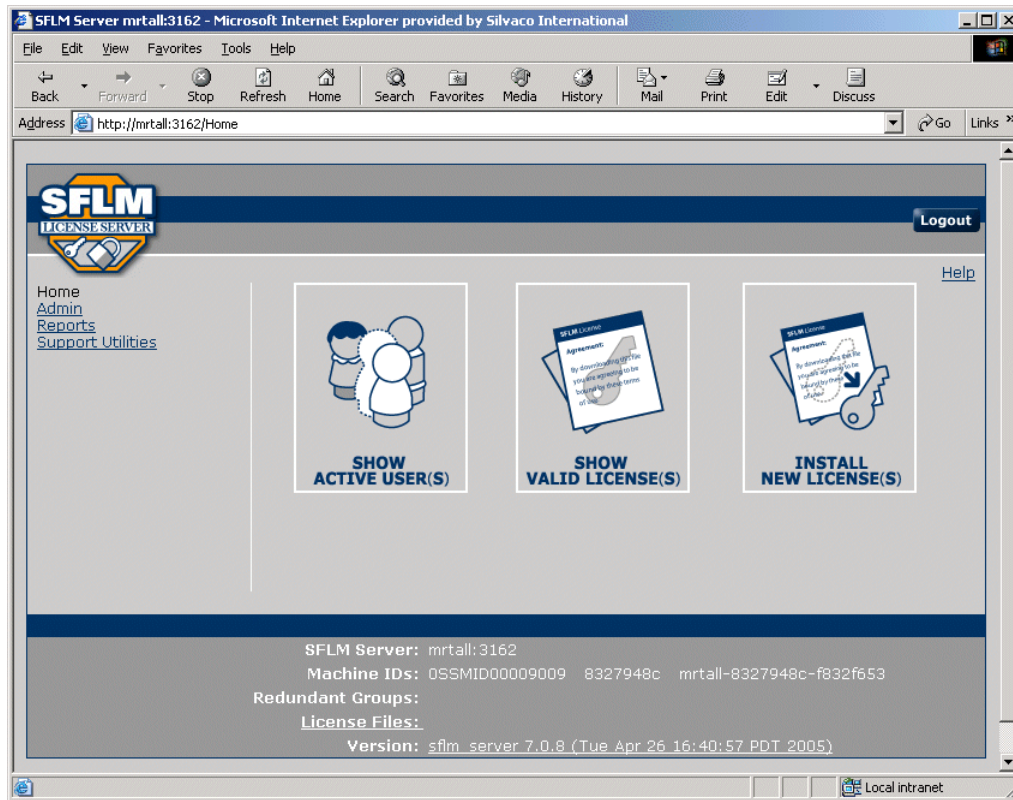


Figure 2-8 Main SFLM Home Page

2.3 Offline Registration

When you choose an **Offline** registration, we must assume that you cannot access the web from the server machine or from any other machine on the network. If you click on **Offline** registration, the Offline Registration Page will appear (Figure 2-9).

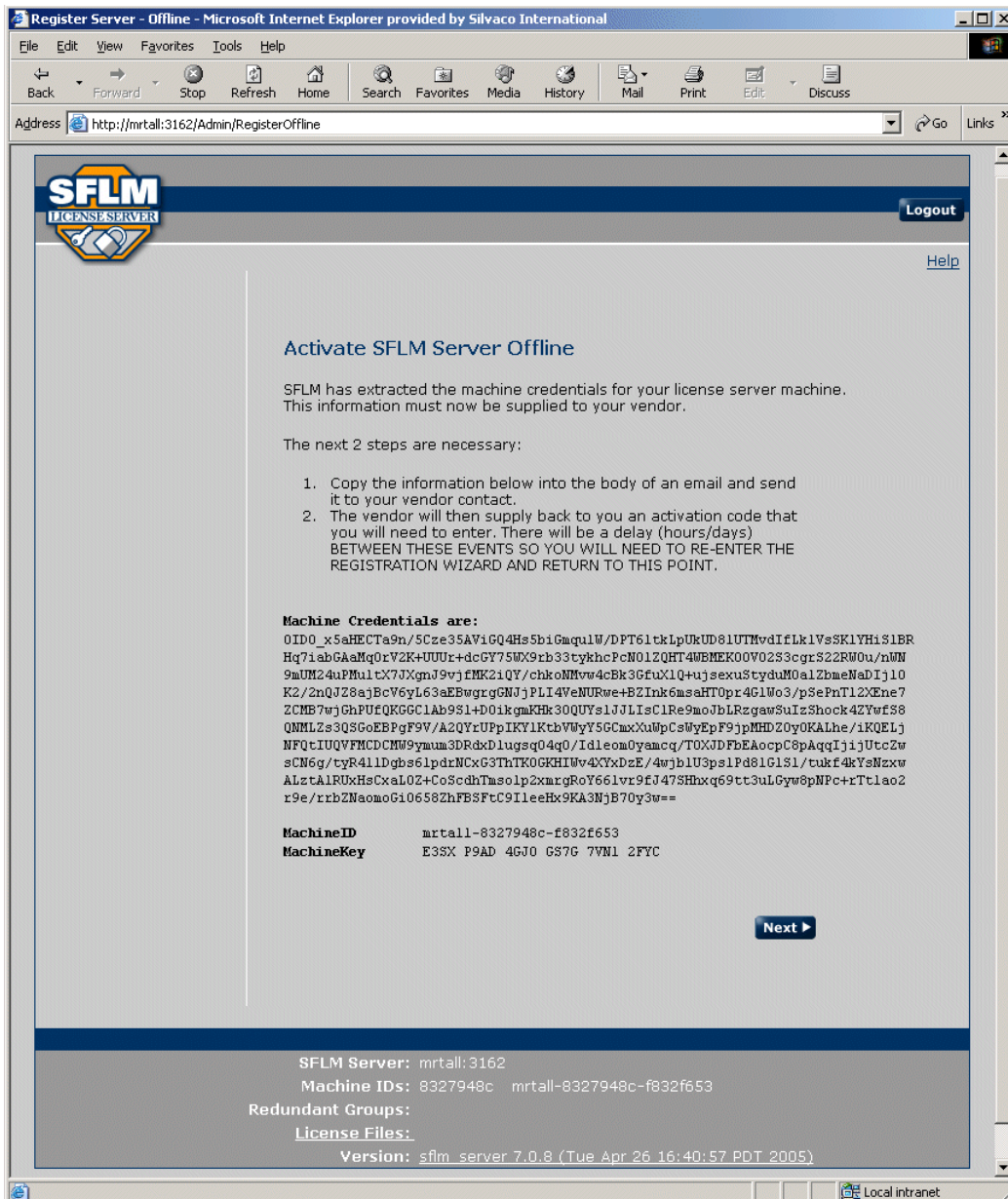


Figure 2-9 Offline Registration Page

You must take the Machine Credentials, MachineID and MachineKey information and send it to your software vendor. You can send them by E-mail (if by E-mail, send it to the vendor account manager), floppy disk, and so forth.

For example, the key parts of the page shown in Figure 2-9 that must be sent are the following.

```

Machine Credentials are:
0ID0_x5aHECTa9n/5Cze35AViGQ4Hs5biGmqulW/DPT61tkLpUkUD81UTMvdIfLk1VsSK1YHiS1BR
Hq7iabGAaMq0rV2K+UUUr+dcGY75WX9rb33tykhcPcNO1ZQHT4WBMEKO0VO2S3cgrS22RW0u/nWN
9mUM24uPMultX7JXgnJ9vjfMK2iQY/chkoNMvw4cBk3GfuXlQ+ujsexuStyduM0alZbmeNaDIj10
K2/2nQJZ8ajBcV6yL63aEBwgrgGNJjPLI4VeNURwe+BZInk6msaHTOpr4G1Wo3/pSePnTl2XEne7
ZCMB7wjGhPUfQKGGC1Ab9S1+DOikgmKKh3OQUYs1JULIsC1Re9moJbLRzgawSuIzShock4ZYwfS8
QNMLZs3QSGoEBPgF9V/A2QYrUPpIKY1KtbVWyY5GcmxXuWpCsWyEpF9jpmHDZOy0KALhe/iKQELj
NFQtIUQVFMCDMW9ymum3DRdxDlugsq04qO/IdleomOyamcq/T0XJDFbEAocpC8pAqqIjiJUtcZw
sCN6g/tyR411Dgbs61pdrNCxG3ThTKOGKHIWv4XYxDzE/4wjb1U3ps1Pd81G1S1/tukf4kYsNzxx
ALztAIRUXHSCxaLOZ+CoScdhTmsolp2xmrgroY66lvr9fJ47SHhxq69tt3uLGyw8pNPC+rTt1ao2

```

At this point, if you click on **Next**, the Code Name and Activation Code Page ([Figure 2-10](#)) will appear but cannot be completed. The **Code Name** and **Activation Code** will be issued on receipt of the registration data above. When you receive this information, return to the Offline Registration Page and enter the **Code Name** and **Activation Code**.

You can return to this page any time by opening the main SFLM home page (<http://<server-name>:3162>), clicking on **Admin, Re-register License Server, Register Offline**, and finally **Next**.

When you enter the **Code Name** and **Activation Code**, you will see the Registration Complete Page ([Figure 2-7](#)) that lets you know the activation was successful. Click **OK** on this screen to complete the SFLM activation. The SFLM system is now ready to accept license files.

In response to your E-mail, you will receive a message like the following.

CodeName	0SSMID00009009
ActivationCode	1234 ABCD 5678 EFGH
MachineID	mrtall-8327948c-f832f653

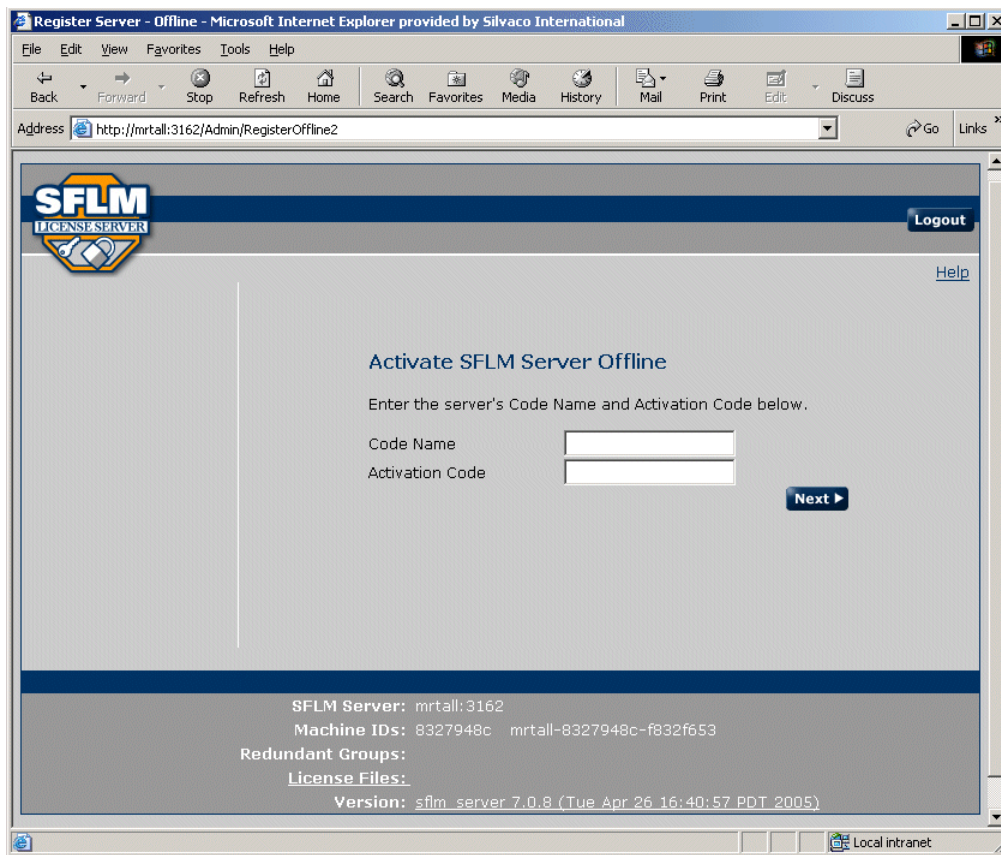


Figure 2-10 Code Name and Activation Code Page

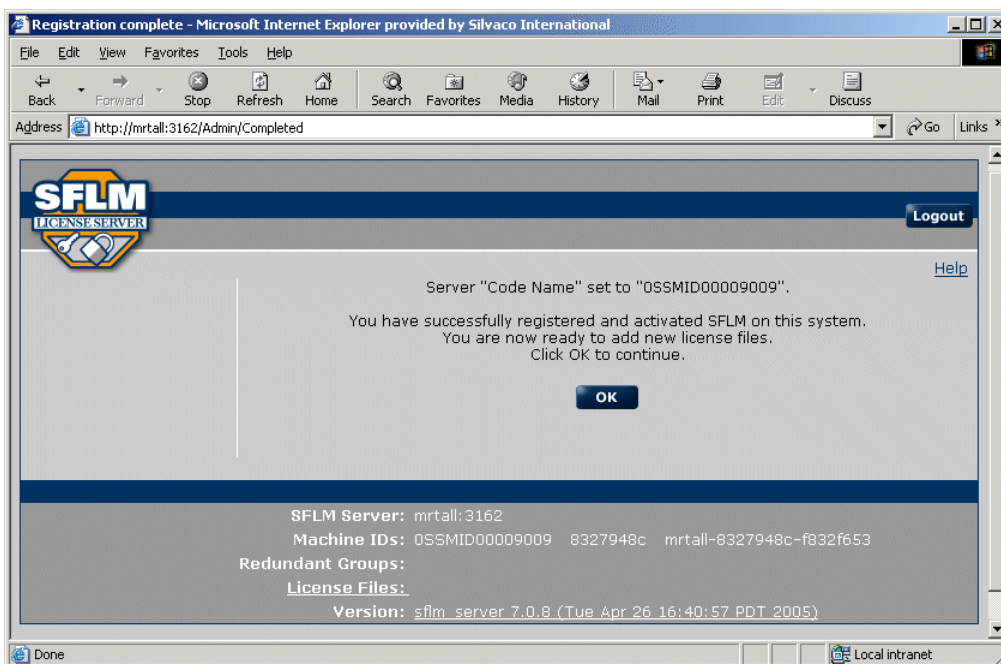


Figure 2-11 Registration Complete Page

Registration is now complete and a page similar to [Figure 2-12](#) will appear when you click on **OK**.

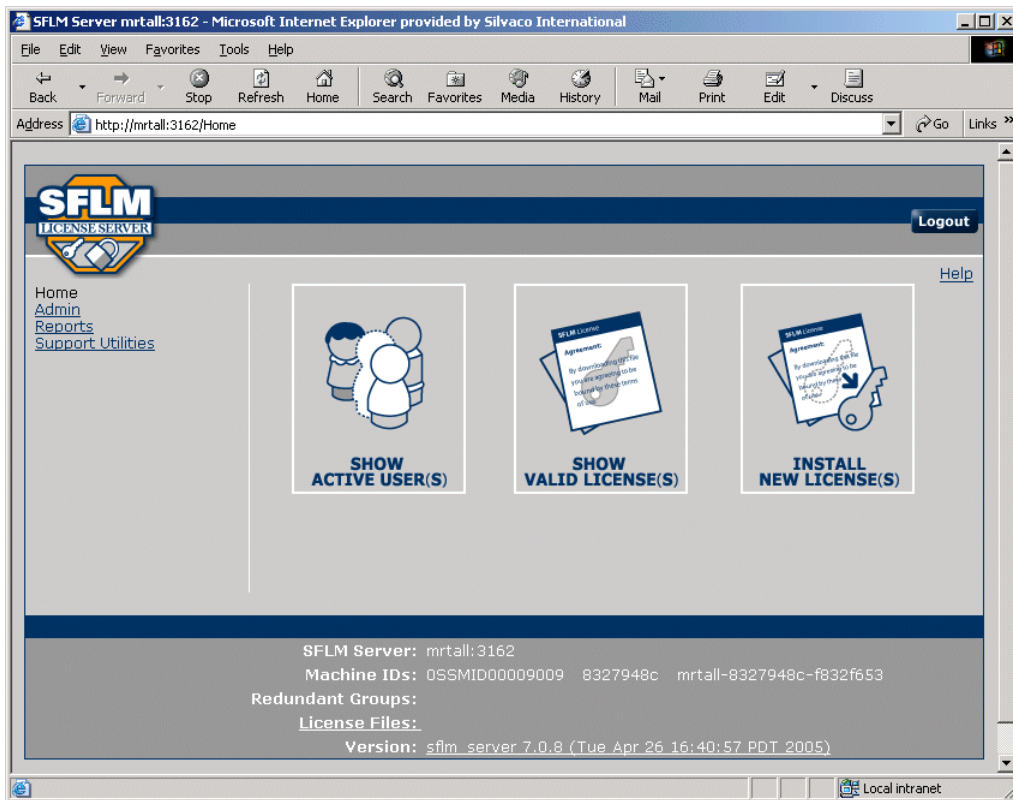


Figure 2-12 Main SFLM Home Page



Chapter 3

License Installation

3.1 Overview

After completing registration successfully, the software vendor will inform you that a license file is ready. [Figure 3-1](#) shows the process of installing the SFLM License.

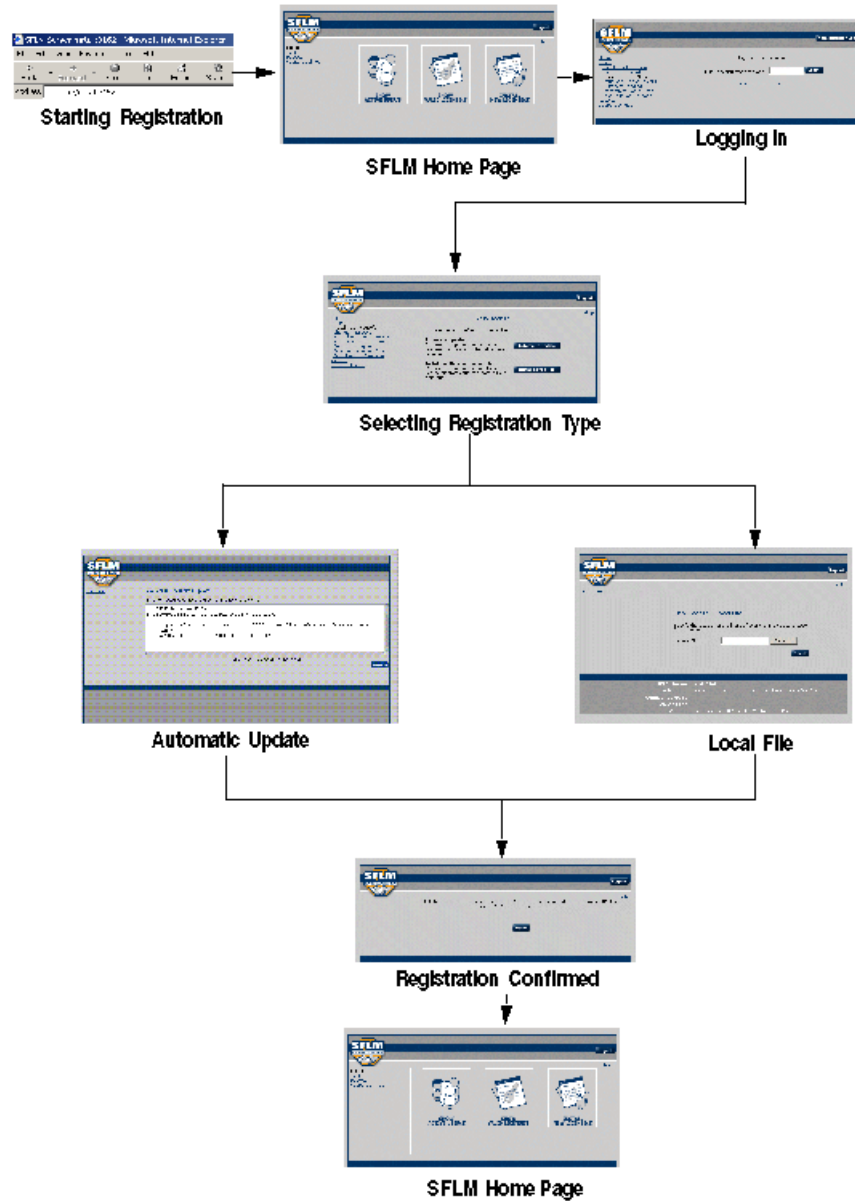


Figure 3-1 SFLM License Installation Flow

You can obtain the license file from our **Automatic update** feature or receive the license as an E-mail attachment. In either case, you should then return to their web browser and open:

`http://<server-name>:3162`

Click on the **Install New License(s)** option (shown in [Figure 5-8](#)) to display [Figure 3-2](#). In this screen, you can choose the **Automatic Update** or an **Install Saved File** options.



Figure 3-2 Install New License Page

3.2 Automatic Update

This option will download your license file directly from the web. When you click on this button the Automatic Update Page (Figure 3-3) will appear. If you accept this, then the Automatic Update Accepted Page (Figure 3-4) will appear. Once this is complete, the server will be able to distribute licenses. By returning to the Home page (shown in Figure 2-8) and clicking on **Show Valid License(s)**, a list of all available licenses will be displayed.

Note: The Automatic upload is available only if the browser can access pages on the internet.

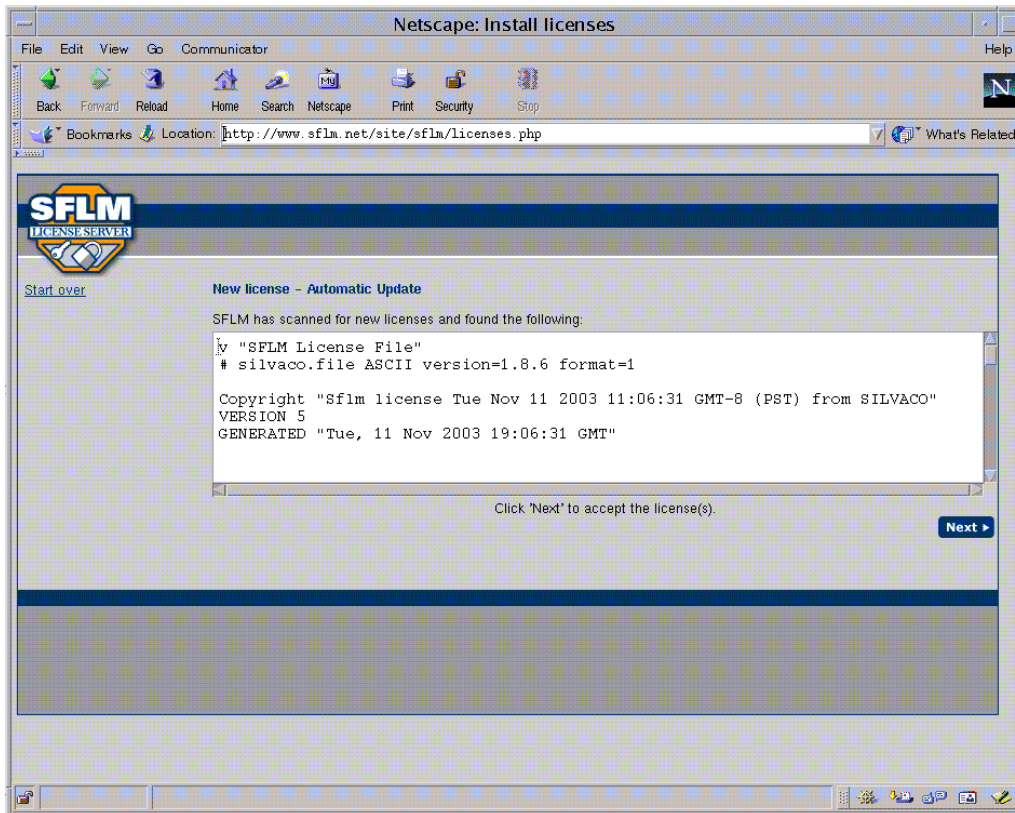
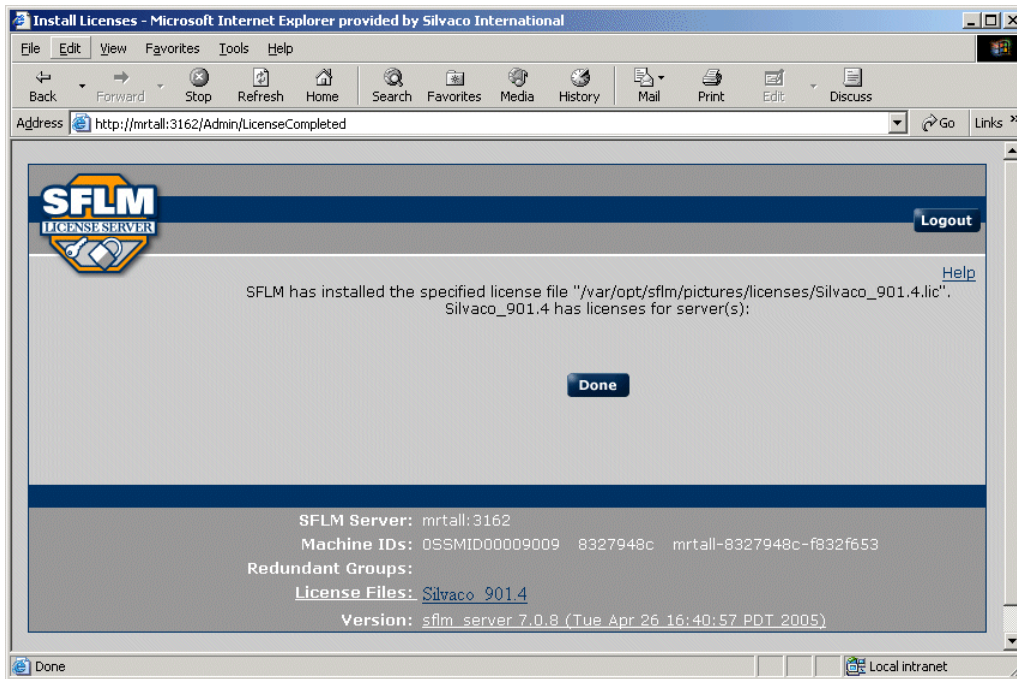


Figure 3-3 Automatic Update Page



3.3 Install Locally Saved License File

This option is designed if you had to register your machine offline. Typically, you would be sent a license by E-mail or floppy disk, which should be saved to your hard disk. Clicking on this option will open the Install Locally Saved License File Page (Figure 3-5) where you will be asked to browse to the saved file and load it.

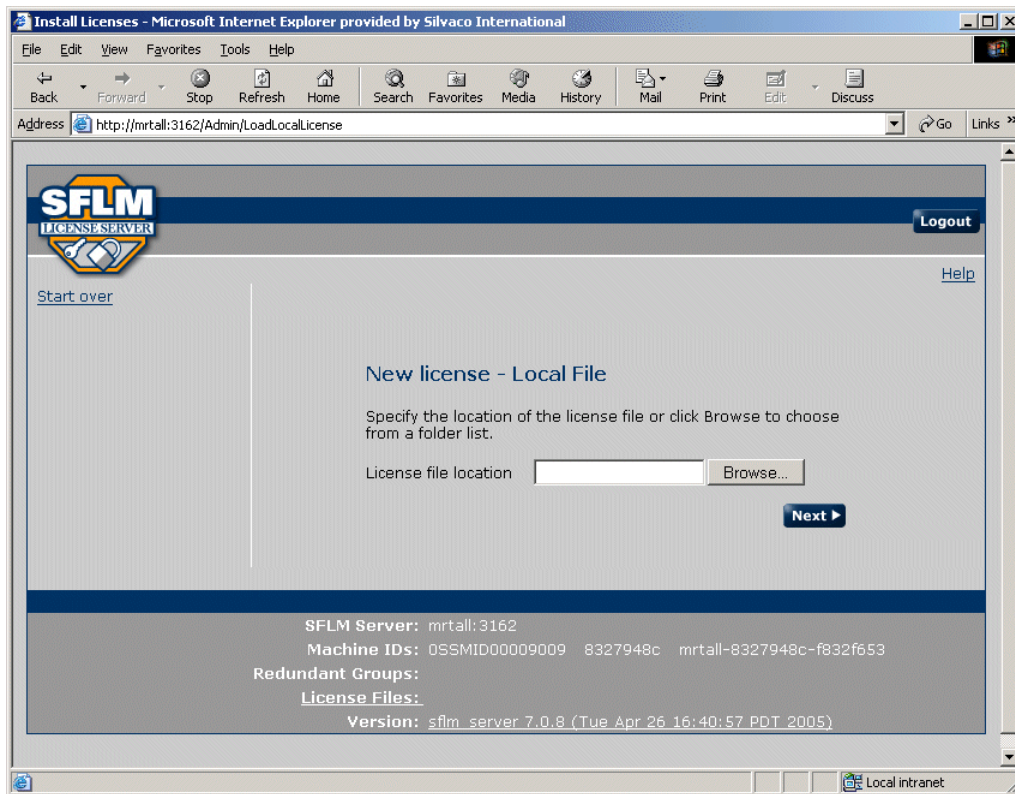


Figure 3-5 Install Locally Saved License File Page

Once you find the license file, click **Next** to load it. If the license file is valid, the following confirmation page will appear (Figure 3-6). Otherwise, an error message will appear.

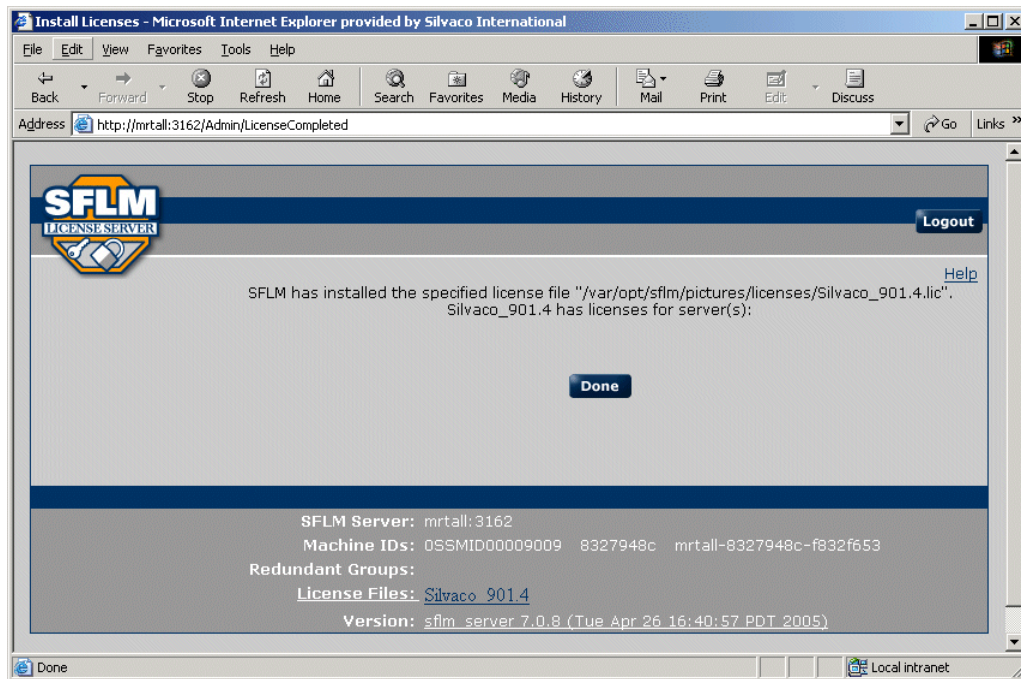


Figure 3-6 License Update Accepted Page

Once this is complete, the server will be able to distribute licenses. By returning to the Home page (shown in Figure 5-8) and clicking on **Show Valid License(s)**, a list of all available licenses will be displayed.



Chapter 4

Specifying the License Server(s) Using SFLM Access

4.1 Overview

There are two ways to specify which license server(s) to use. First, you can specify a list of license servers using `sflm_access`, which sets the default list of servers used by the applications installed in the same location as the `sflm_access` program. This is normally done by the person installing the software as other users may have write permission problems to the configuration file.

Alternatively, you can set the environmental variable `SFLM_SERVERS`, which is described in [Section 5.2.2 “How to Set the SFLM_SERVERS Environment Variable”](#).

4.1.1 Starting SFLM Access

On Windows, open the **Shortcuts** window and double-click on the **SFLM Access** icon.

On UNIX systems, like Solaris and Linux, run the command:

```
/<installdir>/bin/sflm_access
```

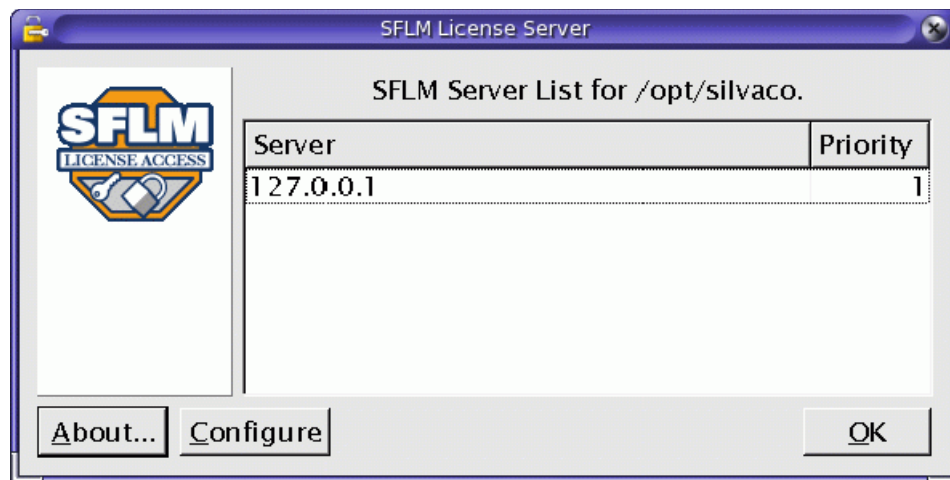


Figure 4-1 Current List of Servers

This shows the current list of license servers to use.

4.2 Starting the Server List Configuration Wizard

Click on the **Configure** button. If this button is not highlighted and the current list is not right, you may need to change to the administrative user (root on UNIX) or to a user that has write permission to `<installdir>/bin/sflm_access.cf`. Do not edit this file manually, always use `sflm_access`.

When you press **Configure**, the following window appears.

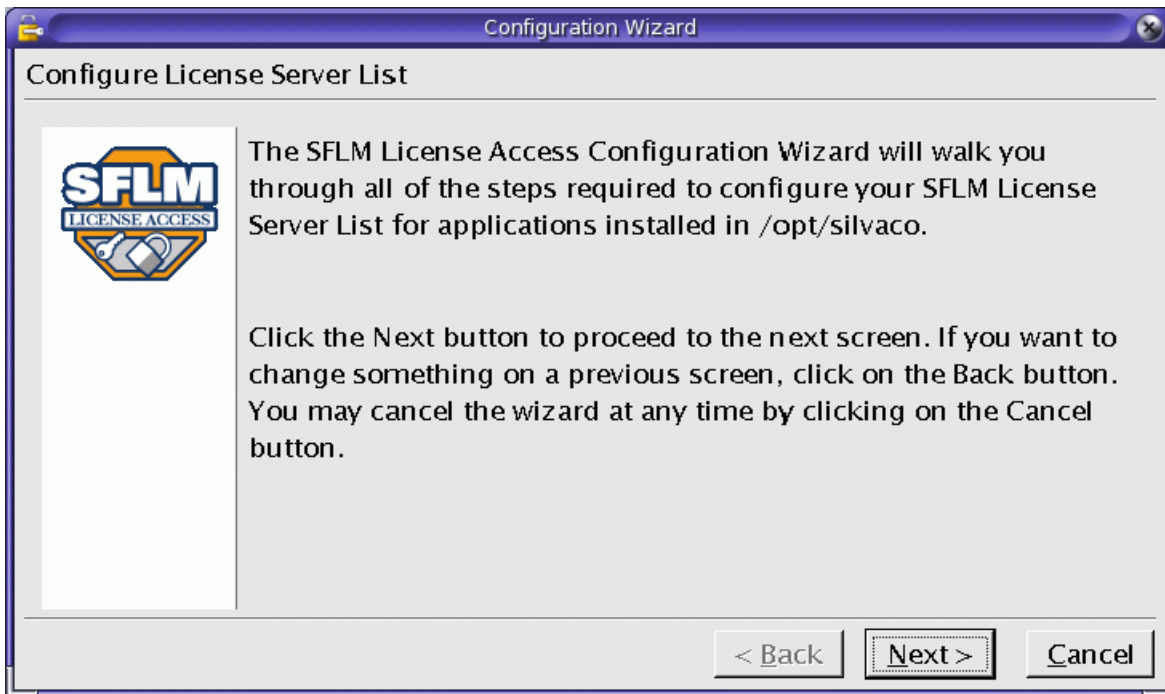


Figure 4-2 Configure License Server List

Press **Next** to go to the next step.

4.3 Choosing Configuration Action

This screen allows four different actions. Each action must be finished or cancelled before proceeding to a different action.

1. **Add a new server** (to the list of servers to check for licenses). See 4.4.1 “Adding a Normal Server” on page 39 for more details.
2. **Define the order of the existing servers.** This changes the order in which the servers try to obtain a license. The first server grants the license. At that time, all servers will then be searched in order for a license.
3. **Modify an existing server.** This allows you to change the name, or other information, of an existing server. It also allows you to change the order of a redundant server cluster.
4. **Remove an existing server** (from the list of license servers used to obtain a license).

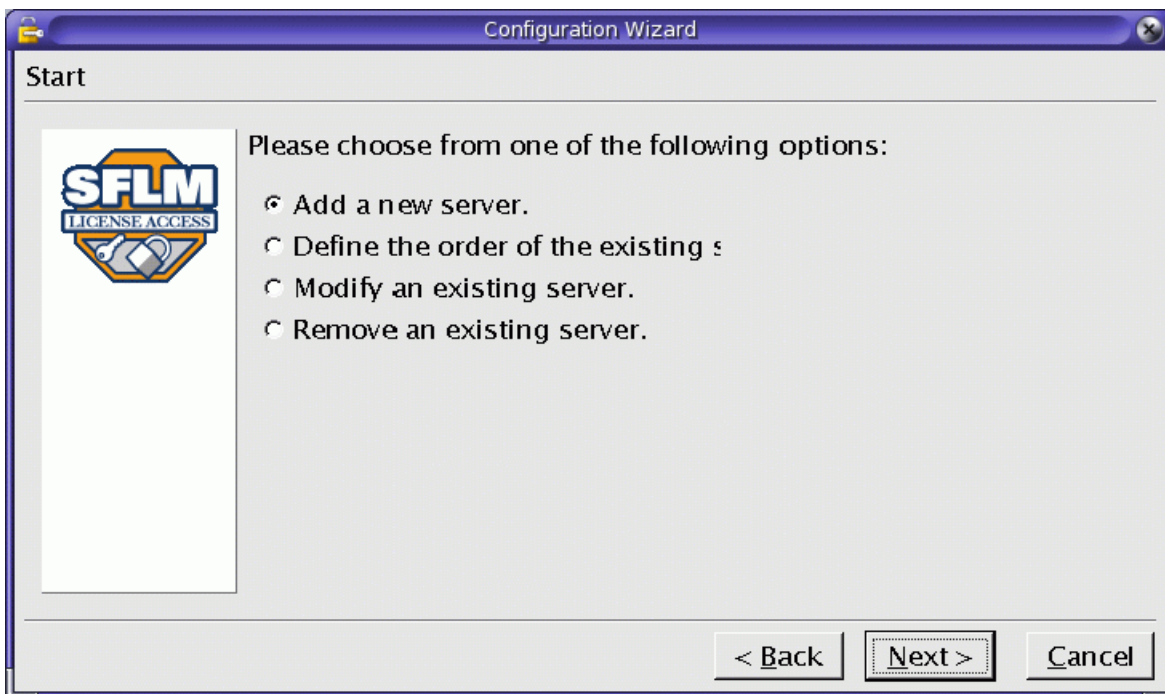


Figure 4-3 Adding a New Server

4.4 Adding a Server

Choose a server type:

- **Normal** (see 4.4.1 “Adding a Normal Server” on page 39)
- **Redundant** (see 4.4.2 “Adding a Redundant Server Set” on page 40)

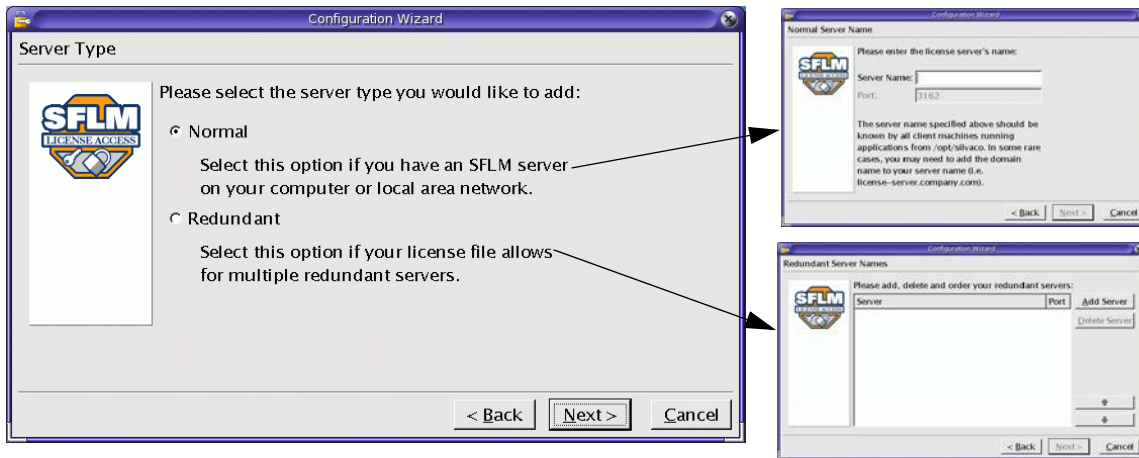


Figure 4-4 Server Types

4.4.1 Adding a Normal Server

This is the normal case of a standard server. Simply specify the name of the server (such as mrtall), press **Next**, rearrange the server order (if needed) and click **Finished**. See [Figures 4-5](#) and [4-6](#).

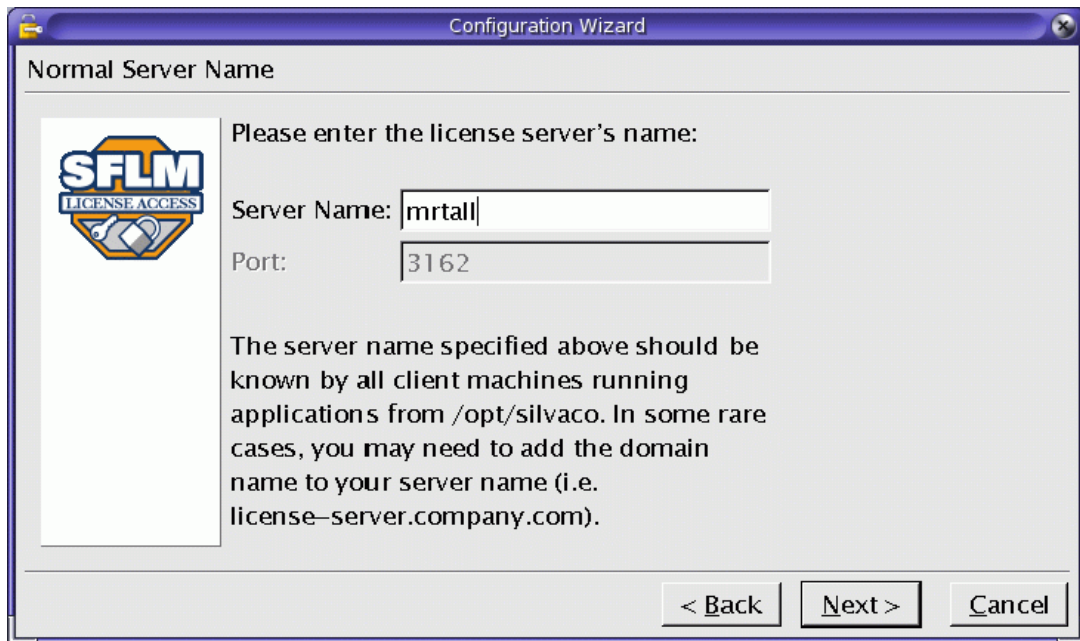


Figure 4-5 Adding a Normal Server

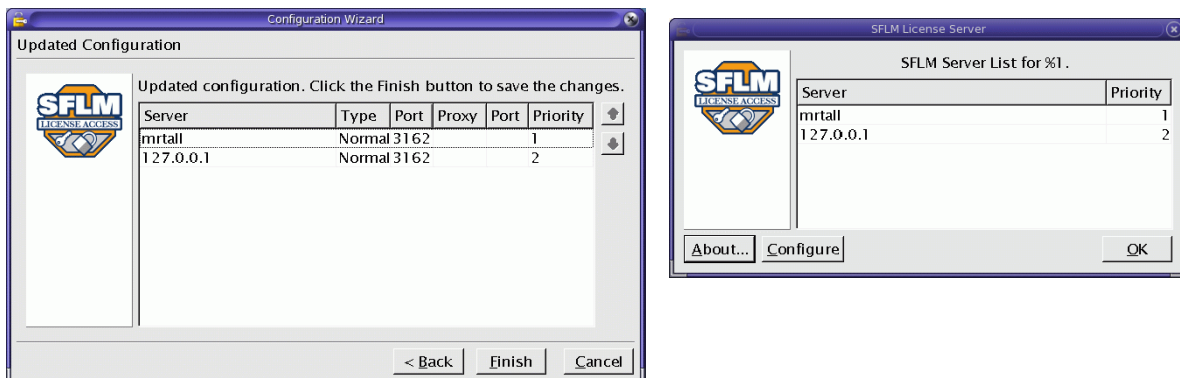


Figure 4-6 Server List

4.4.2 Adding a Redundant Server Set

Add the three servers to the list which you registered as redundant servers (see [Figures 4-7 and 4-8](#)). See “[Setting Up Redundant Servers](#)” on [page 3](#) for more details.

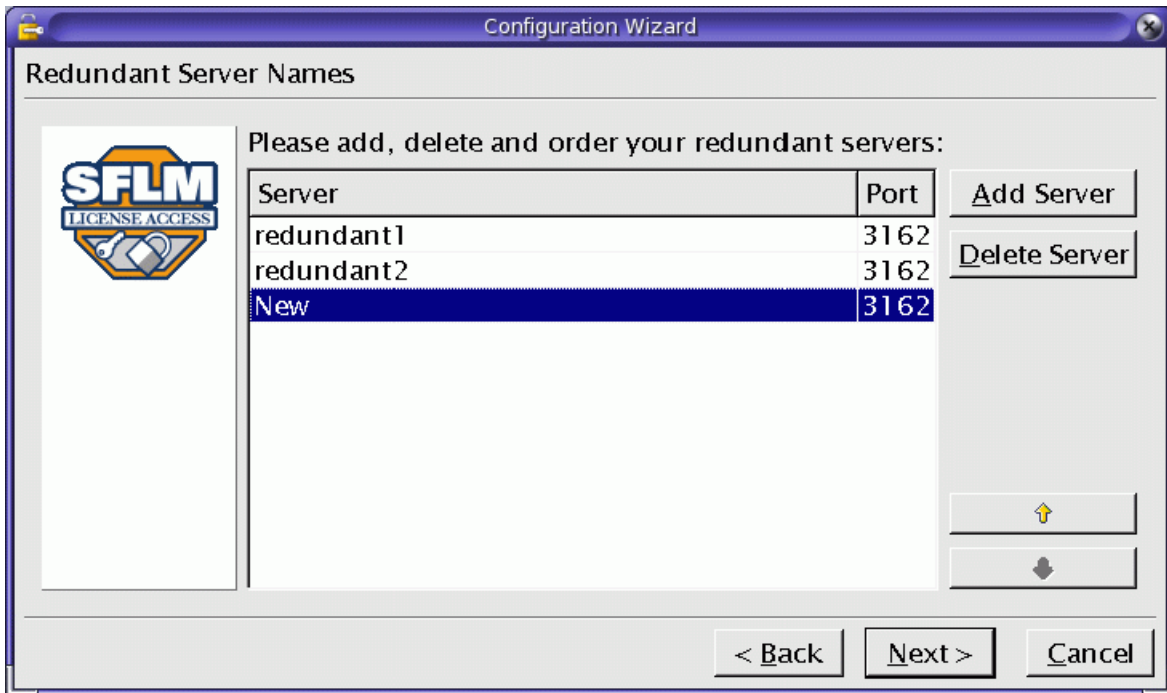


Figure 4-7 Adding a Redundant Server

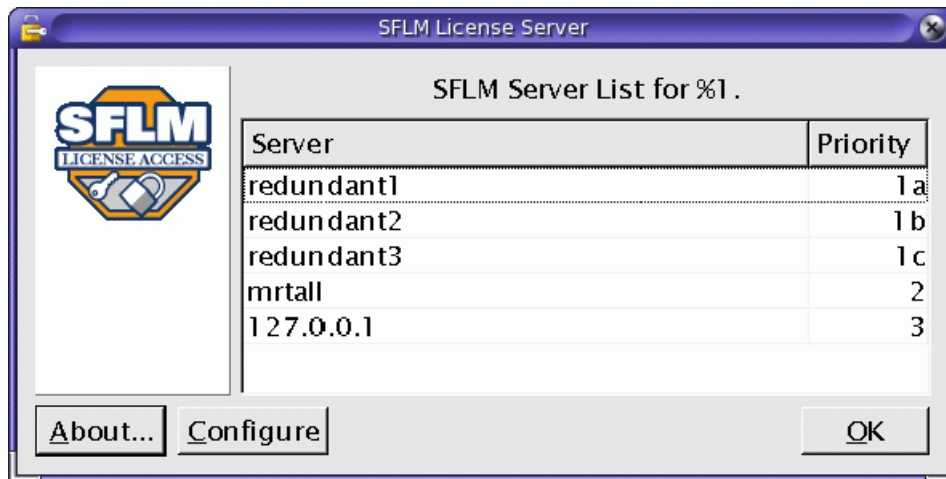


Figure 4-8 Server List



Chapter 5

Customer Environment Settings

5.1 Setting The Path To The Software

On Windows, this is not an issue as the shortcut to start the SFLM server contains the path.

On Unix and Linux machines, you must set an environment variable in the terminal. The two most common Unix terminal shells are the C-shell and the Bourne-Again (Bash) shell. In these cases, you need the following changes.

C-Shell and test users should add the following to their `.cshrc` file:

```
set path = ( $path:q /<installdir>/bin )
```

Bash, sh (Bourne shell) and ksh users should add the following to their `.profile` file:

```
PATH="$PATH":"/<installdir>/bin"
```

```
export PATH
```

Note: `/<installdir>` is the path to the top directory of the vendor's installed software.

5.2 Choosing A Single License Server for a Specific User

There are two ways that an application will know the name of the license server. One way is by using a global setting in the installation (see [Chapter 4 “Specifying the License Server\(s\) Using SFLM Access”](#)). Another way is from a local users environment settings.

5.2.1 Local Settings for Individual Users

Individual users may choose a particular license server by creating the environment variable `SFLM_SERVERS` in their user environment and giving it the name of their chosen server. This setting will override the global setting that was created.

5.2.2 How to Set the `SFLM_SERVERS` Environment Variable

C-shell Unix and Linux users should add the following to their `.cshrc` file:

```
setenv SFLM_SERVERS "sflmserver"
```

Bash shell Unix and Linux users should add the following to their `.profile` file:

```
SFLM_SERVERS="sflmserver"
```

```
export SFLM_SERVERS
```

Windows users should right click on **My Computer** and select **Properties**→**Advanced**→**Environment Variables**. A screen will appear that will allow the setting of environment variables.

Note: The name `sflmserver` is the machine name of the new license server.

Note: `SFLM_SERVERS` has replaced the environmental variable `SFLM_SERVER`. If both variables are set, `SFLM_SERVERS` will be used for new applications (SFLM 5 and above). `SFLM_SERVER` will be used for old applications (SFLM4 and below).

5.3 Choosing Multiple License Servers for a Specific User

If the network contains multiple license servers, you can change the `SFLM_SERVERS` environment variable to access all of them. For instance on Unix C-shell:

```
setenv SFLM_SERVERS "MachineA MachineB MachineC"
```

The application in this case will first attempt to get a license from `machineA`. If it fails, it will try `machineB` and finally try `machineC`.

-
- Note:**
1. It is important that spaces exist only between machine names. No spaces are allowed within one machine name.
 2. Each machine has a full SFLM installation, which is stand alone. This is not a redundant server setup.
 3. All the servers need to undergo the Registration process.
-

5.4 Choosing a Redundant Server Cluster for a Specific User

If the license server is set up for redundant servers, first set up the single server setup (see [Section 5.2 “Choosing A Single License Server for a Specific User”](#)). Then, make one more change.

The `SFLM_SERVERS` environment variable should be changed to the three machines set up for redundancy each separated by the `|` sign. For example, for Unix C-shell:

```
setenv SFLM_SERVERS "MachineA|MachineB|MachineC"
```

Note: All the redundant servers need to undergo the Registration process and the license file is specifically generated by the vendor to allow redundant servers.

Note: No spaces should be next to the `|` character in the `SFLM_SERVERS` variable.

5.5 Testing User Environment

To test the user environment, run:

```
sflm_monitord -env
```

It should return something like:

```
SFLM_SERVER=mrtall  
SFLM_SERVERS="mrtall:3162/ 127.0.0.1:3162/"  
SIPC_SERVER=mrtall
```

or with a more complex setup:

```
SFLM_SERVER=redundant1  
SFLM_SERVERS="redundant1:3162/|redundant2:3162/|127.0.0.1:3162"  
SIPC_SERVER=redundant1
```

If it returns:

```
sflm_monitord not found
```

use:

```
/<installdir>/bin/sflm_monitord -env
```

or add it to you use path using the description in [Section 5.1 “Setting The Path To The Software”](#).



Chapter 6

Administration Page

6.1 Administration Features

To access the Administration page, click the **Admin** link on the SFLM home page (Figure 6-1).



Figure 6-1 Main SFLM Home Page

Before you can access these pages, you need to enter password. This is entered as described at the beginning of [Chapter 2 “Registration”](#). There are seven **Admin** features that will be described in the following sections.

6.1.1 Install New License(s)

You can access this feature if a new license file is ready to be installed. As an example, if you purchase additional licenses of a product, the vendor will create a new license file. You can then use this feature to install the new license file. See [Chapter 3 “License Installation”](#) for more details.

6.1.2 Change Password

When SFLM was first installed on the license server machine, as described at the start of [Chapter 2 “Registration”](#), you were prompted to enter a password. This page allows you to change this password. First, enter the original or current password. Then, enter your new chosen password and re-enter this password to confirm it.

If you forget your password for the SFLM server, reset it outside the web front end. You will need to be the root or administrator user, on the machine where SFLM was originally installed, within a Unix shell.

```
/<installdir>/bin/sflm -stop
/<installdir>/bin/sflm -set-password
/<installdir>/bin/sflm -start
```

You will need to set a password during the `-set-password` step. In a DOS window, use the following.

DOS Commands	Example
<install_drive>:	C:
cd <installdir>\bin	cd \simucad\bin
sflm -stop	sflm -stop
sflm -set-password	sflm -set-password
sflm -start	sflm -start

6.1.3 Re-Register License Server

If the hardware within the license server machine changes, then the machine credentials that identify that machine as the license server may also change. This may affect the operation of the license server. If this occurs, access this option to re-register the machine credentials and reactivate the license server.

Note: You may need a new license file generated by the vendor if the re-registration process assigns a different **Code Name** to your server. Your **Code Name** is shown in the machine IDs list at the bottom of the SFLM web page <http://<server-name>:3162>. For example, in [Figure 6-1](#) it is OSSMID10001820. This will depend on the extent of the changes on your machine.

6.1.4 Setup Redundant Servers

This feature is available to prevent engineering downtime if for any reason the SFLM server, or its machine, crashes. If this occurs, applications will hang, all current jobs will be paused, and no licenses can be issued until the server is restarted or the machine is repaired. Although all jobs shall continue once the license server is restarted, this can be a significant management issue. The SFLM redundant server system is one method to ensure that this problem does not result in any engineering downtime.

The system requires that 3 machines be designated and installed as redundant license servers. The same license file is installed on each machine. Each machine is then set up to identify the primary, secondary or tertiary server. When an application requests a license, it will attempt to contact the primary license server in normal system operation.

If it cannot contact the primary server (the machine may have failed), it will then attempt to contact the secondary server. You will experience a short pause until the secondary server takes over.

The redundant system requires that at least 2 machines are alive and communicating at any given time. The SFLM servers communicate to each other on license usage. When the primary machine returns to the system, it will then take over the license control.

Note: This system is only available to software vendor applications that are SFLM6 (or above) compliant. SFLM4 applications should point to the primary server and will only run as long as that server is up and running.

Setting Up Redundant Servers

This feature is on a “per request” basis, so you will first need to contact your software vendor account manager and request this licensing option.

There are 4 steps to set up redundancy. Each step must be performed separately on all three redundant server machines. When connecting to a server using a web browser, you can run the web browser on any machine that is networked to the server.

1. Run `sflm -install` as described before on all three machines.
2. Bring up a web browser on each machine, type in the URL `http://<server-name>:3162/` (where machine is the hostname of the machine), and then go through the registration procedure that will be initiated (as described in [Chapter 2 “Registration”](#)). Then, wait to be contacted by your vendor.
3. Your vendor will inform you when your license file is ready to be downloaded. When you receive this message, open your web browser at `http://<server-name>:3162/` and click on **Install new License(s)** (as described in [Chapter 3 “License Installation”](#)). Download the license file from your vendor and install it with the web browser.
4. When steps 1-3 are complete, open your web browser at `http://<server-name>:3162/`, click on **Admin** and then **Setup Redundant Servers**. The Set Up Redundant Servers Page will appear ([Figure 6-2](#)). To add a server, type in the SFLM server name of each machine chosen to be a redundant server and click **Add**. The SFLM server name will appear at the bottom of the web browser.

The order that servers are shown in the Server list will decide which is primary, which is secondary and so on. You can change the order any time by selecting a server from the list and using the control buttons on the right hand side (**Move to Top**, **Move Up**, **Move Down**, **Move to Bottom**, and **Delete**). If communication is broken with a server, a line will be drawn through the name of that server in the **Redundant Groups** line.

Note: All 4 steps must be performed on all 3 of the redundant servers. The servers will then be able to communicate with each other. This will be displayed at the bottom of the web browser SFLM page on the **Redundant Groups** line. The environment for each user then needs to be changed to specify the redundant server names.

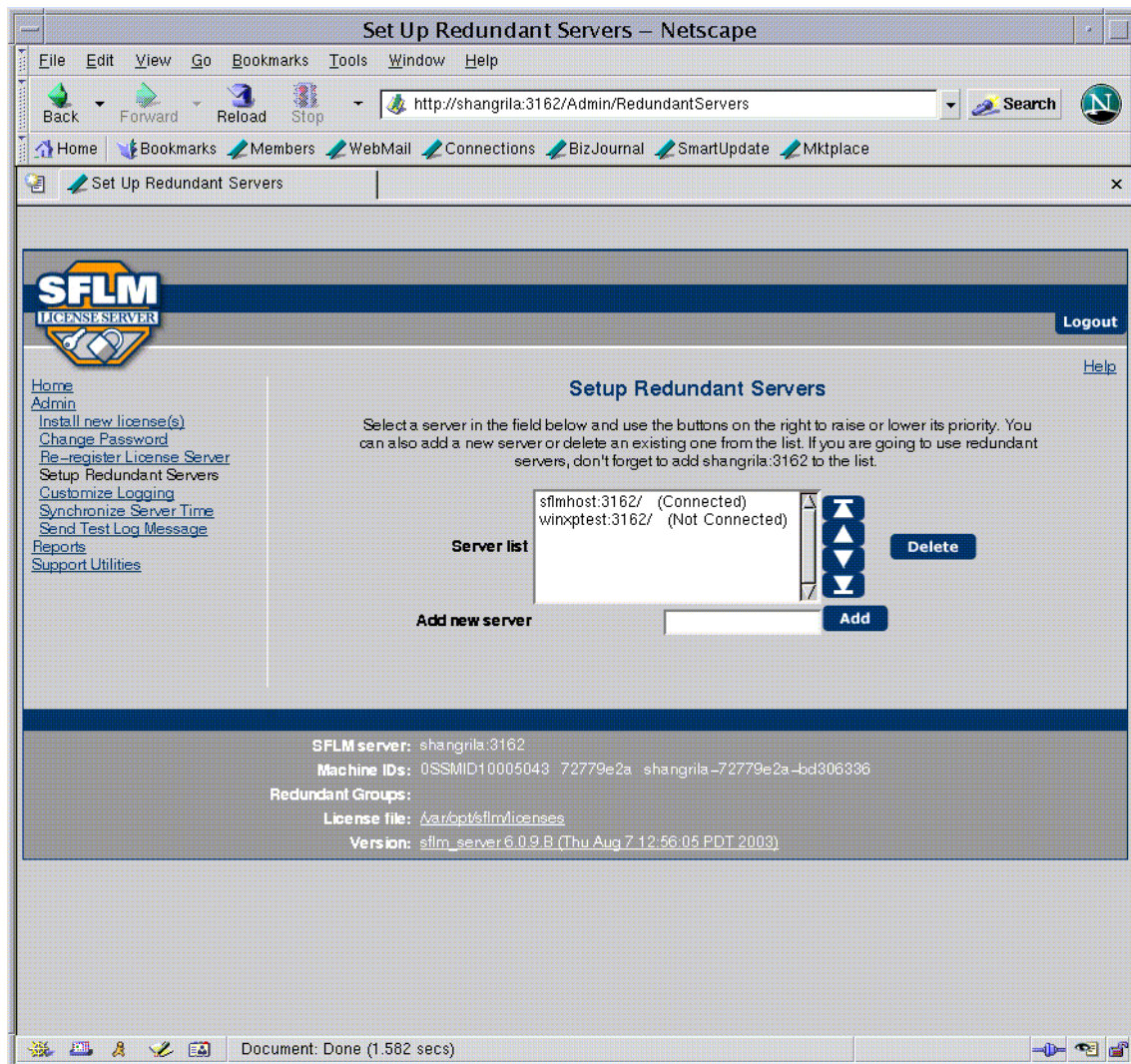


Figure 6-2 Set Up Redundant Servers Page

6.1.5 Customize Logging

You can keep statistics about license usage in a special directory. This keeps summaries or complete logs of license usage in tab separated text files (*.txt) file. These files can be loaded into as spreadsheet program (like EXCEL) to make charts and graphs. See “[License Usage Logging](#)” to activate this option.

All actions that SFLM server performs, such as a license check out or check in, error condition, and warning states can be logged to the system log or a file for later reference or both.

To access this feature, click on **Admin** and click on **Customize Logging**. The Custom Logging Page will then appear ([Figure 6-3](#)). This page controls two log locations: one in the system log (e.g., /etc/syslog.conf on Solaris machines) and the other in a user-defined file.

The default system log level is **Notice**. No file logging is done by default. A description of available logging levels is given at the end of this section.

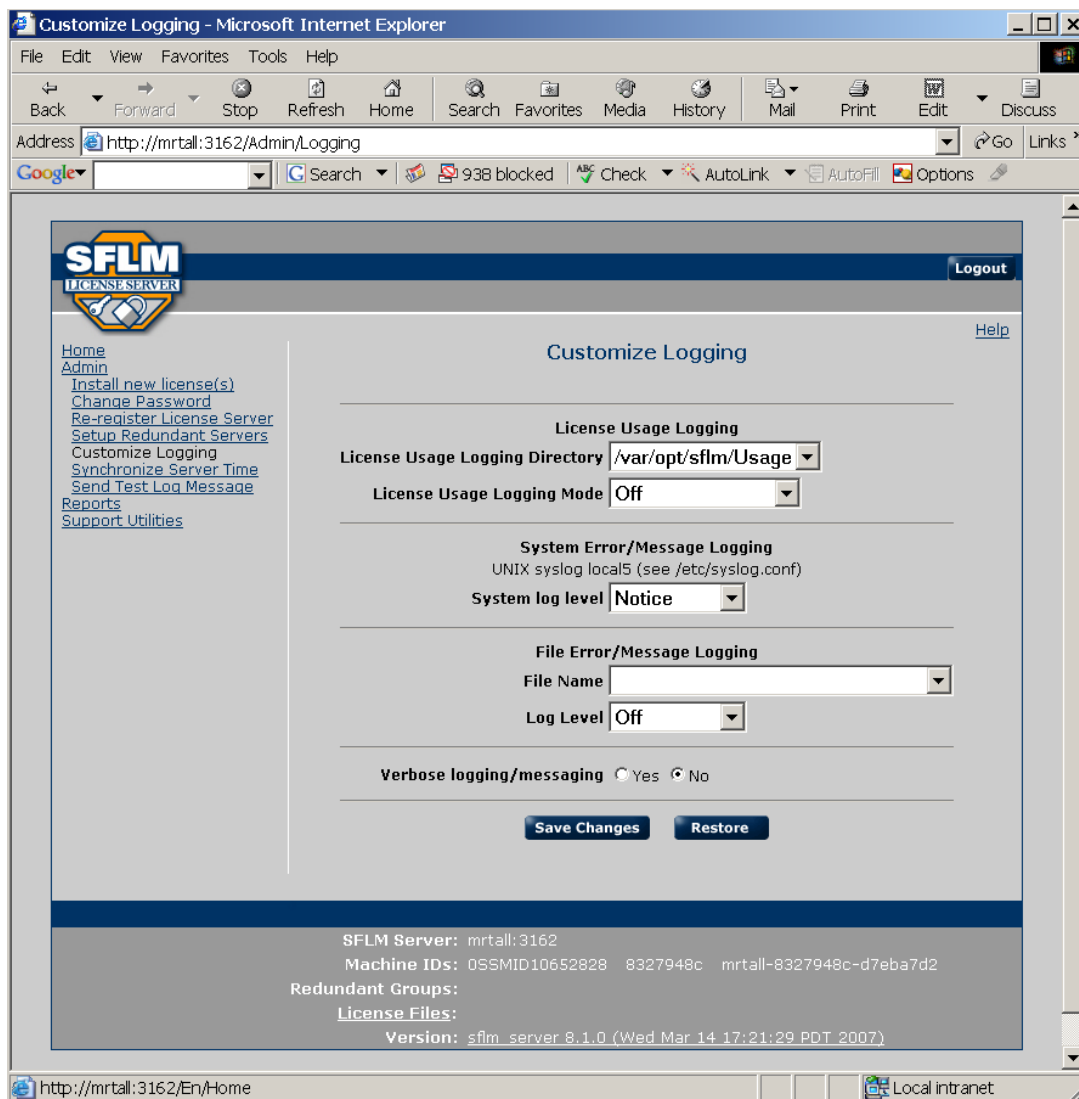


Figure 6-3 Customize Logging Page

License Usage Logging

License Usage Logging Directory

The directory where license usage summaries and logs are kept. You can change the list of possible locations by setting the environmental variable `SFLM_USAGE_DIRECTORIES` before starting the server. Under this directory, there are `Summary.txt` files and `Log.txt` files. These files are stored for each day that logging is turned on in subdirectories. For example, July 1, 2007's directory would be "2007/07/01". Summaries are also kept in Monthly, Yearly and Weekly directories: "2007/01", "2007" and "WeeklySummaries/SummaryW104695" respectively. The format of these files is documented on the web pages under **Help:Help Topics→Advanced Topics→License Usage Statistics**. These files can be loaded into your web browser using

URL: `http://<server-name>:3162/usage/2007/07/01/Summary.txt`.

For more information about license usage, see [Appendix D “License Usage Statistics”](#).

License Usage Logging Mode

This controls how much information is kept in the usage log directory.

Table 6-1 License Usage Logging Mode Options	
Option	Description
Off	No logging.
ProductSummary	Generates a summary of each product (license ID) usage.
UserSummary	Generates a summary of each product (license ID) used by each user as well as the combined product usage for all users.
ProductLog	All license check-outs and check-ins are logged. The ProductSummary is also generated.
AllLogging	All license check-outs and check-ins are logged. The UserSummary is also generated, which includes the ProductSummary .

Note: Logging check-outs and check-ins may require significant amounts of disk space.

System Error/Message Logging

This controls the log messages passed to the system logger. On UNIX, this is passed as `local5` and is controlled by `/etc/syslog.conf`. On Windows, they go into the Application Log that can be viewed using the Event Viewer.

System Log Level

This pull down menu controls the individual logging level for the system logging. See [“Log Levels”](#). The default level is **Notice**.

File Error/Message Logging

Instead of using the system's logging capabilities, the SFLM server can simply write messages to a file. This is easier to set up but has dangers since nothing is monitoring the log sizes.

Table 6-2 File Error/Message Logging	
Option	Description
File Name	This specifies the file to append the log message onto.
Log Level	This pull down menu controls the individual logging level for the user defined log file. See “ Log Levels ”. The default level is Off .

Verbose logging/messaging

This is **Off** by default. Switching to **Yes** will result in more details in some web pages and some log messages.

You can reload all the current server settings from the server by clicking on **Restore**. To save any changes you made, click on **Save Changes**.

Log Levels

These log levels control the seriousness of the messages being logged. When set to a level, messages from that level and above are logged. For example, if the log level is **Error**, then **Error**, **Critical**, **Alert**, and **Emergency** messages are also logged. These levels coincide with the standard UNIX log message levels.

Severity Levels

Table 6-3 Logging Levels in SFLM Server	
Severity Level	Description
Off	No logging is performed
Emergency	A panic condition.
Alert	<p>A condition that should be corrected immediately. Examples of this include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Errors contained in the license file(s) will be reported. This could occur if the file has been corrupted or if it has been edited (which is not allowed). • SFLM is installed on a system not specified in the license file. • System clock has been changed. • License(s) close to expiration will be reported. • License(s) that will only be active at a time in the future. • SFLM server exits. • Server is low on memory.

Critical	Critical conditions. Examples of this include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hardware failure such as a hard disk error. • Memory corruption.
Error	Errors. Examples of these include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot get MAC address. • Unable to register program. • SFLM installation failure.
Warning	Warning messages. Typically non-fatal. Examples of these include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Un-terminated string received by server. • Obsolete license(s).
Notice	Conditions that are not error conditions, but that may require special handling. Examples of these include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failed attempts to check out a license. • Notice that verbose mode is turned on. • Attempt(s) to connect to a port. • The machine identification has changed perhaps due to new hardware. • Server status is in the process of being cleared. • Reading of a particular license file.
Information	Informational messages. Examples of these include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • License check out and in. This information contains the username, machine name, product name and process ID. • Other requests that can be safely ignored.
Debug	Messages that contain information normally of use only when debugging a program.

6.1.6 Synchronize Server Time

A logical clock is kept by the SFLM server software, which can sometimes stray from the local system clock. This option will synchronize the logical time with a clock at your vendor. Only access this feature if the times are 1 hour or more apart.

6.1.7 Send Test Log Message

The SFLM server logs license requests and license release information as described in [Section 6.1.5 “Customize Logging”](#). You can send a test message with this particular option to establish that the logging customizing was successful.



Chapter 7

Reports Page

7.1 Types of Reports

To access the Reports page, click the **Reports** link on the home page (see [Figure 7-1](#)). This gives you access to three different reports that provide detailed information the license administrator may require.

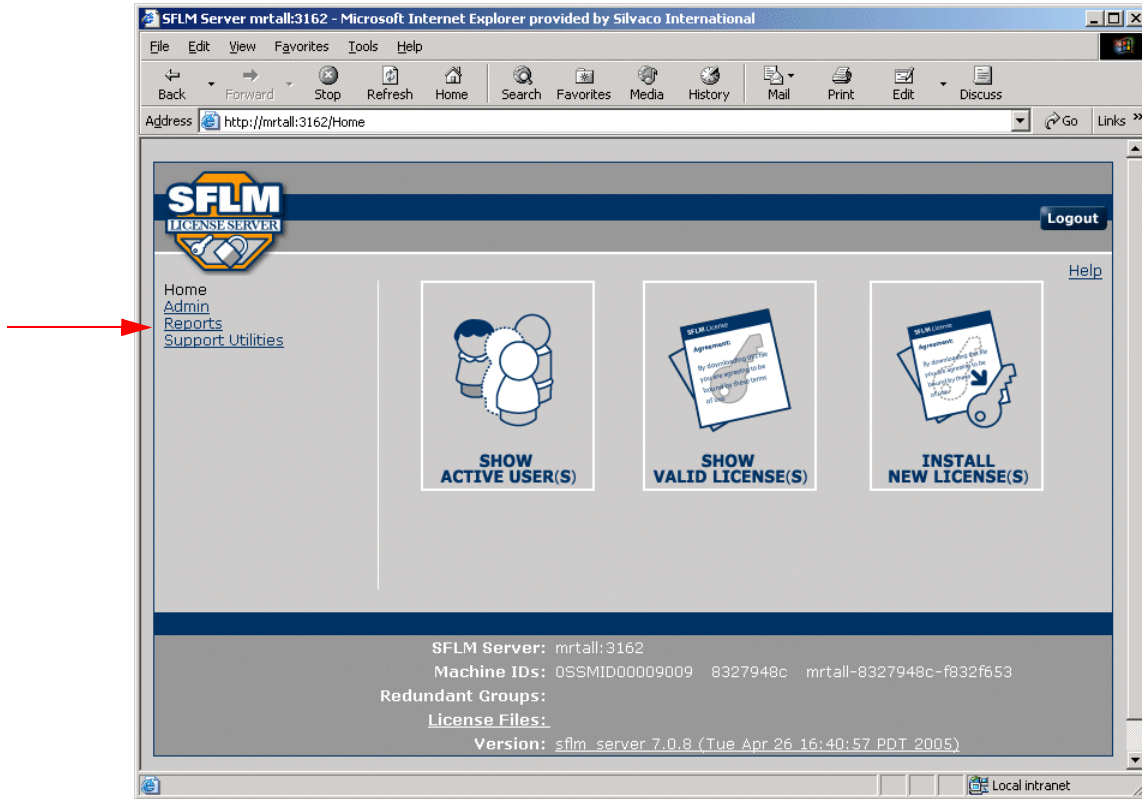


Figure 7-1 Main SFLM Home Page

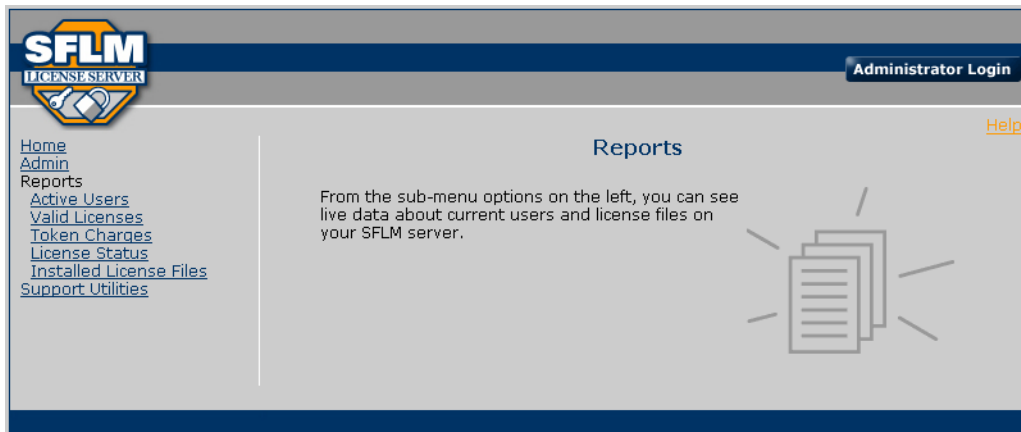


Figure 7-2 Reports Page

7.1.1 Active Users

This option will generate information on licenses that are currently checked out from the SFLM server by Job. A job is an application that requests a license. A table of jobs and a total count of jobs are reported.

SFLM License Server Logout

Home
Admin
Reports
Active Users
Valid Licenses
Token Charges
License Status
Installed License Files
Support Utilities

SFLM Server mrtall:3162 Active Users Help

5 jobs.

User and Program	Job	Host	Licenses
davej smartspice 3.14.7.R	18407	mrtall	1 - SmartSpice 100% by using 1 Normal License
davej smartspice 3.14.7.R	18616	mrtall	1 - SmartSpice 100% by using 6 Universal Tokens
brianb smartspice 3.14.7.R	26358	mrhappy	1 - SmartSpice 67% by using 4 Universal Tokens 33% by using 2 Hourly Tokens
brianb smartspice 3.14.7.R	26544	mrhappy	1 - SmartSpice 100% by using 6 Hourly Tokens
davej sflm_server 8.1.3	27947	mrtall	1 - CPL 100% by using 1 Normal License

¹Failed The request for this license failed.

SFLM Server: mrtall:3162
Machine IDs: 0SSMID11154782 1HASPcae946cd 840ff513 mrtall-840ff513-7f829a56
Redundant Groups:
License Files: [Silvaco_800.1](#)
Version: sflm_server 8.1.3 (Mon Mar 15 03:32:49 PDT 2010)

Figure 7-3 Active Users Page

Table 7-1 Active Users Glossary	
Column	Description
User and Program	User name of the person running the application and the program name and version that checked out the license(s) from the SFLM server.
Job	The job number (aka Process ID) of the application on a particular machine. Each time an application is run the operating system assigns a unique ID to that job, which is commonly known as the PID.
Host	Host name or machine name on which an application is running.
License	Information on which licenses the job is using. If a license request failed it shows the licenses that failed to be granted.

In this example, the license contains:

- 1 normal SMARTSPICE license
- 10 Universal Tokens
- 10 Universal Utility Tokens
- 95 hours 52 minutes and 46 seconds of time remaining of 100 hours purchased.

Therefore, the first SMARTSPICE user used the normal SMARTSPICE license, because SMARTSPICE needs 6 Universal tokens to run. The second user used 6 Universal Tokens. Since there were only 4 Universal tokens left, the third user used 4 Universal Tokens and 2 Hourly Tokens to make up the 6 Tokens needed. Therefore, the fourth user used 6 more Hourly Tokens.

7.1.2 Valid Licenses

This option will generate a table that contains a complete list of active licenses. This list is derived from all the license files that have been installed on the server and are valid for that server.

The screenshot displays the SFLM Server interface for 'Valid Licenses'. The page title is 'SFLM Server mrtall:3162 Valid Licenses'. A navigation menu on the left includes links for Home, Admin, Reports, Active Users, Valid Licenses, Token Charges, License Status, Installed License Files, and Support Utilities. The main content area features a table with the following data:

ID	Name	Valid	Free	Maintenance Date
Silvaco(0.1.1)	CPL	1	0	January 1, 2100
Silvaco(2.2.0)	SmartSpice	1	0	March 1, 2011
Silvaco(5.7.0)	Universal Token	10	0	March 1, 2011
Silvaco(5.7.1)	Universal Util Token	10	10	March 1, 2011
Silvaco(5.7.10)	Hourly Token	95:52:46	95:02:46	March 1, 2011
Silvaco(5.7.11)	One Second Token	345165runs	342165runs	March 1, 2011

Below the table, the summary information is as follows:

- SFLM Server: mrtall:3162
- Machine IDs: 0SSMID11154782 1HASPcae946cd 840ff513 mrtall-840ff513-7f829a56
- Redundant Groups:
- License Files: [Silvaco_800.1](#)
- Version: sflm_server 8.1.3 (Fri Mar 12 19:38:46 PST 2010)

Figure 7-4 Valid Licenses Page

Table 7-2 Valid Licenses Glossary	
Column	Description
ID	The ID of the license (aka product). Clicking on this link will provide a detailed list of all licenses related to this license ID in all license files installed.
Name	The name of the license (aka product). Clicking on this link will provide a detailed list of all licenses related to this license ID in all license files installed.

Table 7-2 Valid Licenses Glossary

Valid	The number of valid (purchased) licenses active for this server.
Free	The number of valid licenses that are currently free.
Maintenance Date	This is the date license maintenance expires for this license. There may be multiple dates if licenses expire at different times. Applications that are newer than the maintenance date cannot use that license. <hr/> Note: Licenses that have completely expired will not show up in this list at all. <hr/>

This report shows the

- 1 SMARTSPICE license purchased.
- 10 Universal Tokens purchased.
- 95:52:46 Hours:minutes:seconds left of the 100 hours purchased.

Also, shown are the

- CPL license - A license used for SFLM internal use.
- 10 Universal Utility Tokens - given for the Universal Tokens purchase. These are for Utility programs to help make the main applications more useful.
- 345165 runs of utility programs. If no Utility Token is available, 1 second is charge against the Hourly Token when a utility is started. No more time will be used no matter how long the application runs. 345165 equals (95 hours times 60 times 60) plus (52 minutes times 60) plus 45 seconds.

Note: There is almost but not quite 95:52:46 left in this example. This shows how "Hourly Tokens" and "One Second Tokens" are just different representations of the same value.

7.1.3 Token Charges

This option will generate a table containing the number of active tokens and another table which shows the number of tokens required to use as a specific license.

The screenshot shows the SFLM License Server Administrator interface. The main heading is "SFLM Server mrtall:3162 Token Charges". Below this, there are two tables:

Token Licenses

ID	Name	Active	Free	Maintenance Date
Silvaco(5,7,0)	Universal Token	10	0+95:02:46	March 1, 2011
Silvaco(5,7,1)	Universal Util Token	10	10+342165runs	March 1, 2011
Silvaco(5,7,10)	Hourly Token	95:52:46	95:02:46	March 1, 2011
Silvaco(5,7,11)	One Second Token	345165runs	342165runs	March 1, 2011

Token Charge Matrix

ID	Name	Cost	Maintenance Date
Silvaco(1,1,1)	DeckBuild	1 - Universal Util Token	March 1, 2011
Silvaco(1,1,2)	TonyPlot	1 - Universal Util Token	March 1, 2011
Silvaco(1,1,3)	MaskViews	1 - Universal Util Token	March 1, 2011
Silvaco(1,1,4)	DevEdit	1 - Universal Util Token	March 1, 2011
Silvaco(2,2,0)	SmartSpice	6 - Universal Tokens	March 1, 2011
Silvaco(2,2,3)	SmartSpice Subset	Free if you have any Universal Tokens	March 1, 2011
Silvaco(5,7,0)	Universal Token	1 - Hourly Token	March 1, 2011
Silvaco(5,7,1)	Universal Util Token	1 - One Second Token	March 1, 2011

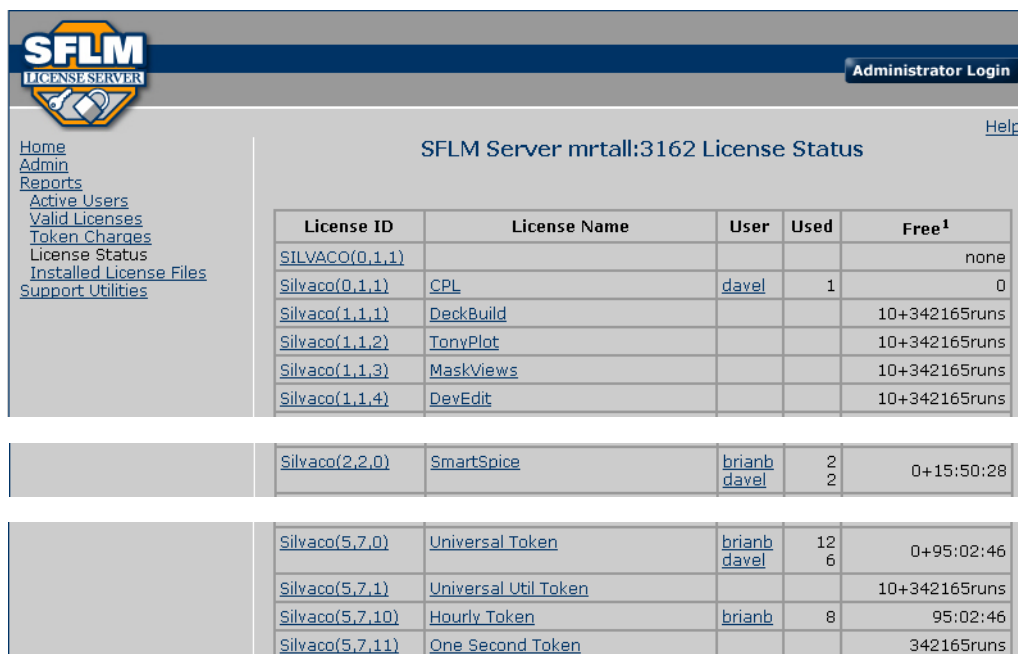
Figure 7-5 Token Charges Page

Table 7-3 Token Charges Glossary	
Column	Description
ID	The ID of the license (aka product). Clicking on this link will provide a detailed list of all licenses related to this license ID in all license files installed.
Name	The name of the license (aka product). Clicking on this link will provide a detailed list of all licenses related to this license ID in all license files installed.
Cost	The number and type of tokens required to grant this type of license, when tokens are used.
Active	The number of valid (purchased) token licenses active for this server.
Free	The number of valid licenses that are currently free for use.
Maintenance Date	This is the date license maintenance expires for this license. There may be multiple dates if licenses expire at different times. Applications that are newer than the maintenance date cannot use that license. Note: Licenses that have completely expired will not show up in this list at all.

This screen again shows the Tokens purchased and the remaining time on the Hourly Tokens in the **Active** column. In the **Free** column, it shows combined free licenses and remaining time. The **Token Charge Matrix** shows that utility programs take 1 Universal Utility Token and later that a One Second Token can be used instead of a Universal Utility Token when needed. It also shows that SMARTSPICE takes 6 Universal Tokens and that an Hourly Token can be used to replace a Universal Token when needed.

7.1.4 License Status

This option will generate a table which contains a complete list of specific licenses. This list is derived from all the license files that have been installed on the server and are valid for that server. It includes the licenses that can be granted using token licenses. The table also includes who is using licenses and how many are free.



The screenshot shows the SFLM License Status page. The page title is "SFLM Server mrtall:3162 License Status". The table displays the following data:

License ID	License Name	User	Used	Free ¹
SILVACO(0,1,1)				none
Silvaco(0,1,1)	CPL	davej	1	0
Silvaco(1,1,1)	DeckBuild			10+342165runs
Silvaco(1,1,2)	TonyPlot			10+342165runs
Silvaco(1,1,3)	MaskViews			10+342165runs
Silvaco(1,1,4)	DevEdit			10+342165runs
Silvaco(2,2,0)	SmartSpice	brianb davej	2 2	0+15:50:28
Silvaco(5,7,0)	Universal Token	brianb davej	12 6	0+95:02:46
Silvaco(5,7,1)	Universal Util Token			10+342165runs
Silvaco(5,7,10)	Hourly Token	brianb	8	95:02:46
Silvaco(5,7,11)	One Second Token			342165runs

Figure 7-6 License Status Page

Table 7-4 License Status Glossary

Column	Description
License ID	The ID of the license (aka product). Clicking on this link will provide a detailed list of all licenses related to this license ID in all license files installed.
License Name	The name of the license (aka product). Clicking on this link will provide a detailed list of all licenses related to this license ID in all license files installed.

Table 7-4 License Status Glossary

Users	A list of users who have checked out licenses for this particular product. Users are identified by their login name, when it is known or their user ID. Clicking on a user name will show all jobs owned by that user.
Used	The number of licenses used by each user.
Free	This type of license can be checked out if all free traditional licenses and all free tokens are used. This does not include OMNI licenses. N/A indicates an unlimited number of these licenses may be checked out.

This page shows the combined status of licenses that can be checked out, as opposed the licenses actually purchased. For example, this shows that DECKBUILD has 10 licenses available for its use (the 10 Universal Utility Tokens). If all those are in use, there are 342165 runs available using One Second Tokens.

For SMARTSPICE, the situation is more complicated. This shows that the user brianb has 2 SmartSpice licenses checked out and davel also has 2 licenses checked out. It also shows that 0 normal and Universal Token are free and that if 1 SMARTSPICE was running only using Hourly Tokens there would be 15:50:28 (hours:minutes:seconds) left to be used. Further down, it shows brainb is effectively using 12 Universal Tokens and davel is only using 6 (he is using 1 normal license). Even further down it shows that brain is using 8 Hourly Tokens, meaning 8 seconds of Hourly Token time is being used for each second that elapses.

In reality, an application is give approximately 5 minutes of run time and the balance is returns when the applications finishes or is killed. The application request to extent this time about 2 minute before it expires.

To see a clock of the hourly token status, run `sflm -clock`. See [Appendix Appendix C, "Hourly Charge Clock,"](#) for more information.

7.1.5 Installed License Files

SFLM allows multiple license files to be loaded concurrently. This report shows a table where each row gives a report on an individual license. The columns report the license filename, the license ID number and the current status of the license. If you log in as administrator before going to that page, it also allows you to remove license files.

The screenshot shows the SFLM License Server web interface. The page title is "SFLM Server mrtall:3162 Installed License Files". The page includes a navigation menu on the left with links for Home, Admin, Reports, Active Users, Valid Licenses, Token Charges, License Status, Installed License Files, and Support Utilities. The main content area displays the following information:

License Collection [Silvaco_800.1](#)
690354 licenses 690354 active

License File	License ID	Status
/var/opt/sflm/licenses/Silvaco_800.1.lic	Silvaco_800.1	Active Machine ID : 1HASPcae946cd

At the bottom of the page, the following system information is displayed:

SFLM Server: mrtall:3162
Machine IDs: 0SSMID11154782 1HASPcae946cd 840ff513 mrtall-840ff513-7f829a56
Redundant Groups:
License Files: [Silvaco_800.1](#)
Version: sflm_server 8.1.3 (Fri Mar 12 19:38:46 PST 2010)

Figure 7-7 Installed License Files Page

Table 7-5 Installed License Files Glossary

Column	Description
License Filename	The current location of the license file on the license server machine.
License ID	A unique identifier for the license that your Vendor has provided. If you contact your Vendor regarding licensing or general support then you should know this license ID number before you contact them.
Status	Active and expired machine IDs that are found in that license file. These IDs identify the machine(s) where the license may be installed.



Chapter 8

Support Utilities

8.1 Overview

The support utilities are intended to be used whenever the license server has a problem and will not issue a license to a user request. It is not a part of the general operation of the SFLM license server. To access the support utilities, click on the **Support Utilities** link on the main SFLM home page (Figure 8-1).

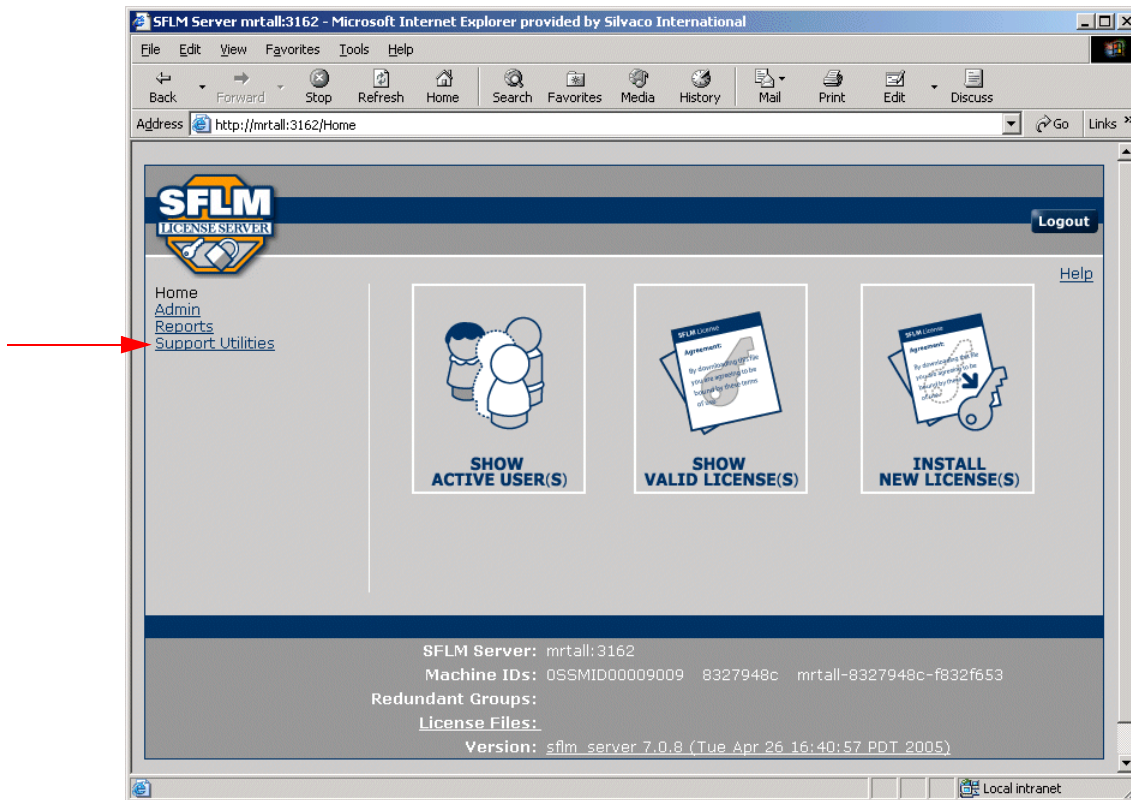


Figure 8-1 Main SFLM Home Page

Four utilities are available that report information and can be used to identify the problem, list environment variable, redundant server status, server resource usage and server status & version. The information from these four options should be supplied to your vendor if (or when) it is requested. They are accessible through the web interface to your license server.



Chapter 9

Virtual Private Networks (VPNs) and Firewalls

9.1 Virtual Private Networks (VPNs)

VPNs are becoming increasingly popular as they allow workers to remain at home while still connected to the office network through their own internet connection.

To enable SFLM with a VPN setup, the ports 3162 and 111 must be open for incoming connections to the server. These ports are registered to the SFLM software and are used by it only. Port 111 is only used for older applications (using SFLM4).

Remote users connected to the internet will be able to access office SFLM servers if these two ports remain open.

9.2 Firewalls

Currently, many machines have firewalls or port blocking software especially Windows XP machines.

XP Service Pack 2 enables a firewall that prevent local web servers from being accessed from other machines. Because SFLM is a Web server, it cannot be accessed by other machines once Service Pack 2 has been installed. To overcome this problem, issue the following four commands.

```
netsh firewall set portopening proto=tcp port=3162 "SFLM-Standard Floating License Manager"
```

```
netsh firewall set portopening proto=udp port=3162 "SFLM-Standard Floating License Manager (UDP)"
```

```
netsh firewall set portopening proto=tcp port=111 "ONC/RPC portmap"
```

```
netsh firewall set portopening proto=udp port=111 "ONC/RPC portmap (UDP)"
```

SIPC may also have problems so include the command that opens its port.

```
netsh firewall set portopening proto=tcp port=2809 "SIPC-Corba Name Service"
```

If you wish to be more secure, you can enable certain programs to receive messages through the firewall. Since these programs are versioned, you will have to perform these procedures again when a version is installed. For example:

```
C:\Simucad\bin\rpc.sflmserverd -WV
```

returns something such as 6.4.2.R. Substitute the number returned for 6.4.2.R below.

```
netsh firewall set allowedprogram "C:\Simucad\lib\rpc.sflmserverd\6.4.2.R\x86-nt\rpc.sflmserverd.exe" "SFLM-Standard Floating License Manager"
```

```
netsh firewall set allowedprogram "C:\Windows\system32\portmap.exe" "ONC/RPC portmap"
```

Also, for example:

```
C:\Simucad\bin\sipc -WV
```

returns something such as 1.0.9.R. Substitute the number returned for 1.0.9.R below.

```
netsh firewall set allowedprogram C:\Simucad\lib\sipc\1.0.9.R\x86nt\sipc.exe SIPC-Corba Name Service"
```



Chapter 10

SFLM Compatibility

10.1 Older Applications

A common occurrence will be the existence of networks that have a mixture of applications from different releases. An SFLM4 application is a product that was released with an SFLM4 license server. An SFLM6 application is a product that was released with an SFLM6 license server and so on.

If an SFLM4 license server is running on the system, it will only be able to serve SFLM 1.4-4 applications. It will **NOT** be able to serve licenses to SFLM6-8 applications.

If an SFLM6-8 server is running, it can give licenses to SFLM4-8 application.

Only an SFLM8 server can use token licenses. SFLM4-8 applications, however, can use these licenses from the SFLM8 server.

10.2 License Server ID

SFLM4 used either the hostid (from Solaris operating systems) or a HASP key (dongle) to tie (or key) the license to a particular server. SFLM now uses an online registration process to provide a virtual hostid for all platforms or an optional HASP key for Windows and LINUX.

10.3 Upgrading an SFLM4 Installation

SFLM4 servers are no longer supported.



Appendix A

Frequently Asked Questions

A.1 How do I bring up the web front end to SFLM?

Before you can bring up the web front end, you must first install the SFLM application software. On Unix, do this by running the command:

```
sflm -install
```

as root on the license server machine. Then, you can open a web browser (e.g., FireFox 3 and above or Internet Explorer) and for the URL, type:

```
http://<server-name>:3162/
```

and replace the name <server-name> with the hostname of the machine where `sflm -install` was executed. The web front end will then appear.

A.2 I have installed a new version but still seem to be running the old one?

To run a new version, you need to restart it and possibly reinstall as a service.

On UNIX (Solaris or Linux)

```
su root
```

```
<install_dir>/bin/sflm -install
```

If <install_dir> is /opt/sedatools, it would be "/opt/sedatools/bin/sflm -install".

On Windows

Select **Start** and select **Run...**

In the Run window, enter `C:\sedatools\exe\sflm -deinstall -install -start`.

See Section 1.3 "Installing Software" and Appendix Appendix B, "Command Line Options for SFLM," for more information.

A.3 What version of SFLM do I have?

To find the version of SFLM on your machine, run the command:

```
sflm -WVs
```

If the version reported back for the `rpc.sflmserverd` is less than 6.0.0.R, you need to upgrade.

A.4 What is registration?

Instead of being tied to a host ID, SFLM will give your machine a unique "virtual dongle" identification. To ensure that this number is unique, it must be compared with the database of all virtual dongle IDs kept by your vendor. You can do this automatically if you are online. Otherwise, you need to send this information by E-mailing to your vendor. This is called the Registration process.

A.5 What is activation?

A registration process will start when you start the server. The process is complete when you enter a Code Name and Activation Code. This means the server will now accept license files. When this is done online, the Code Name and Activation Code will be set automatically. If the registration was offline, you must enter the Code Name and Activation Code sent back by your vendor.

A.6 What should I choose - online or offline registration?

Choose online registration if the web browser is able to access the internet. If do not have access to the internet then register offline.

A.7 I have forgotten my password, what should I do?

You can reset your password outside the web front end. You will need to be the root on the machine where SFLM was originally installed and then run the command:

```
sflm -stop  
sflm -set-password  
sflm -start
```

A.8 When I run an application I cannot get a license, what should I do?

Make sure the license server is still alive. The SFLM software is designed to automatically start itself if, for any reason, it should be forced to close by any other program. You can check if the SFLM is running with the web front end. Click on **Reports** and then on **List Installed License Files**. The table that is displayed will tell you if the server is running.

If SFLM is not running, you will need to restart it from the command prompt. As root (or administrator), run the command:

```
sflm -start
```

A.9 How do I find out who has checked out a particular product license?

Open the web front end and click on **Reports** and click on **Show Active Users**.

A.10 What are redundant servers?

Eventually, either a machine or a network may become unreliable, and when you try to open an application, the application will be unable to contact the license server to get a license. The SFLM redundant server system is one method to get around this problem. The system requires that a minimum of 3 machines to be designated and installed as redundant license servers. The same license file is installed on each machine. Each machine is then set up as primary, secondary or tertiary servers. When an application requests a license, it will attempt to contact the primary license server. If it cannot contact the primary server, it will then attempt to contact the secondary server and so on. The redundant system requires that at least 2 machines are alive and communicating at any given time. The SFLM servers communicate to each other on license usage and when the primary machine returns to the system, it will then take over the license control. When installed, the system will be opaque.

A.11 How do I set up redundant servers?

See Section 6.1.4 “Setup Redundant Servers” for more information.

A.12 What can cause me to need to re-register?

The unique description of your machine is linked to many things, such as the machine name, disk number, and mac address. Typically, changing one piece of hardware (e.g., the hard disk) will not require re-registration. A number of hardware changes are necessary before re-registration will be required.

A.13 How can I reset the SFLM?

Some situations may occur infrequently where the active users report shows a license checked out for an application that you know has been terminated. To free this license, you can either wait one hour for SFLM to automatically remove this phantom license check out, or perform a manual reset of the server.

To manually reset SFLM, you need to login as root (on Unix/Linux) or Administrator (Windows), open a command terminal and run:

```
/<installdir>/bin/sflm -stop  
/<installdir>/bin/sflm -start
```

In a DOS window, use the following.

DOS Commands	Example
<install_drive>:	C:
cd <installdir>\exe	cd \sedatools\exe
sflm -start	sflm -start
sflm -stop	sflm -stop

A.14 How can I get a status similar to flexLM's "lmstat -a"?

Use the command:

```
/<install_dir>/bin/sflm -report lmstat-a
```

Other similar reports can be obtained using:

```
/<install_dir>/bin/sflm -report lmstat
```

```
/<install_dir>/bin/sflm -report lmstat-tokens
```

```
/<install_dir>/bin/sflm -report lmstat-ax
```

```
/<install_dir>/bin/sflm -report lmstat-tokens-x
```

```
/<install_dir>/bin/sflm -report lmstat-tokens-ax
```

A.15 How do I get a quick status from the license server from the command line?

Use the command:

```
/<install_dir>/bin/sflm -report current
```



Appendix B

Command Line Options for SFLM

B.1 Command Line Options

You can run command line options to control the setup of the SFLM server.

On UNIX, the command would look something like:

```
<install_dir>/bin/sflm -start
```

For example, if <install_dir> is /opt/sedatools, it will look like:

```
/opt/sedatools/bin/sflm -start
```

In a DOS command window, the command is similar but slightly different:

```
<install_dir>\exe\sflm -start
```

For example, if <install_dir> is C:\sedatools, it will look like:

```
C:\sedatools\exe\sflm -start
```

For the rest of this appendix, the short form of the command will be used to avoid having every command twice. You can use the short form if you are in the correct directory if you set the PATH environment variable.

Note: Because DOS needs the server to be installed as a service before it can run, some commands do slightly different things.

Table B-1 SFLM Command Line Options

Command Option	UNIX	DOS
-install	Installs SFLM as a service and runs the SFLM service.	Installs SFLM as a service but does not start it.
-start	Stops the SFLM service if running and starts the SFLM but does not install it.	Stops the SFLM service if running and starts the SFLM service and installs it if needed.
-stop	Stops the SFLM service.	
-deinstall	Stops the SFLM service and removes it as a service. (This does not remove in files.)	
-set-password	Sets the administrative password. The service should be stopped when this is done.	

The above commands should be done as Administrator (a.k.a. root).

The following report option can be done as a user. Normally, the web interface will be used to see reports. You can obtain the flexLM command line status report using a command, such as:

```
sflm -report [-server <server-name>] <report-name>
```

For example:

```
sflm -report lmstat-a
```

This will give a report similar to "lmstat -a" on a flexLM server.

If you have multiple servers or have not set your default servers, you can add an extra option to specify the server's name. For example:

```
sflm -report -server sflm-server lmstat-a
```

Table B-2 Currently Supported Reports	
Report Name	Description
lmstat	Similar to the command "lmstat".
lmstat-a	Similar to the command "lmstat -a".
lmstat-tokens	Similar to lmstat-a but licenses received from tokens are not shown. Only real licenses and tokens are listed.
lmstat-ax	Similar to lmstat-a except each license has "<n> x" showing how many licenses of this type a single application is using. Normally, the license is repeatedly listed if it is used multiple times by an application. This can really cut down the output when tokens are used because an application may use many tokens.
lmstat-tokens-x	Similar to lmstat-ax but licenses received from token are not shown (like lmstat-tokens).
lmstat-tokens-ax	Similar to lmstat-ax but licenses received from token are shown with a "0 x" instead of the normal "1 x".

These reports can also be viewed in a web browser using a URL like:

`http://<server-name>:3162/Site/<report-name>`

For example:

`http://sflmhost:3162/Site/lmstat-a`

or if web browser is running on the server machine:

`http://127.0.0.1:3162/Site/lmstat-a`

Example

```
prompt> sflm -report lmstat-a

License server status: licutils:3162
  License file(s) on oakland:3162:
    /var/opt/sflm/licenses/Silvaco_906.4.lic

oakland:3162: license server UP (MASTER) v8.0.6.B
: license server UP (MASTER) v8.0.6.B

Vendor daemon status (on licutils:3162):

  none: UP v8.0.6.B

Feature usage info:

Users of Silvaco(0,1,1): (Total of 1 licenses issued; Total of 1 licenses in use)

  "CPL" v8.0.6.B, vendor: none
  floating license

  root oakland (v_sflm_server_8.0.6.B) (oakland/3162 29978), start Fri 04/25 15:46

Users of Silvaco(5,0,1): (Total of 5 licenses issued; Total of 0 licenses in use)

Users of Silvaco(5,1,1): (Total of 5 licenses issued; Total of 2 licenses in use)

  "TCAD Omni Util (Generic Util Lic)" v8.0.6.B, vendor: none
  floating license

  davel mrtall /dev/pts/47 (v_devedit_2.8.7.R) (licutils/3162 9548), start Fri 04/25
15:49
  davel mrtall /dev/pts/47 (v_devedit_2.8.7.R) (licutils/3162 9419), start Fri 04/25
15:49

Users of Silvaco(5,1,2): (Total of 5 licenses issued; Total of 0 licenses in use)
```




Appendix C

Hourly Charge Clock

C.1 SFLM Hourly Charges

The following section describes the SFLM Hourly Charges clock, which is embedded in SMAN. This clock gives you the ability to see how much time you have to run the various Silvaco products.

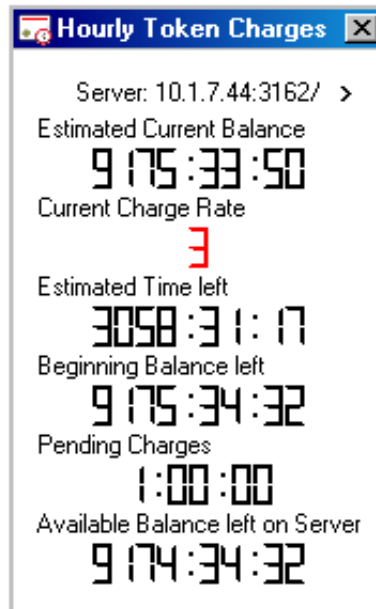


Figure C-1 SFLM Hourly Charges

The clock shows various fields that depict such things as the Balance on the Server, any Pending Charges, and estimates of how much time is left given the current charge rate.

The clock by default polls the SFLM server every 15 seconds to check if any of the numbers have changed. This can be modified in the preferences for the clock, which are accessed through the context menu.

The preferences also allow you to set different thresholds for each number and will change the color of the number to denote when the threshold has been hit.

To access the clock, use `sflm -clock`. Another way to access the clock is to either use the menu option in SMAN (**Tools**→**SFLM Hourly Charges**) or run SMAN from the command line with the switch `-clock` (e.g., `/opt/seda/bin/sman -clock`).



Appendix D

License Usage Statistics

To track license usage and create statistical usage tables, you can turn on license usage logging using **Admin**→**Customize Logging** (see “[License Usage Logging](#)” on page 53). When license usage logging is turned on, a directory structure will be created in the specified directory. In that directory, subdirectories and files are created for each day the usage is logged. For example, if all logging was turned on for July 1, 2007, the following files would be created.

- **2007/07/01/Summary.txt** : A summary of license usage by product on July 1, 2007. A line will exist for each product used during that day. If **UserLogging** is turned on, another line will be added for each user and product combination. The line for the product (without a user) will still exist as a summary of all users.
- **2007/07/01/Log.txt** : Log of license check-out and check-in times on July 1, 2007.

Note: All licenses checked out at the end of the day are considered to be checked-in and immediately checked-out for the next day.

- **2007/07/01/LogCache.txt** : A temporary file used for currently running jobs on July 1, 2007.
- **2007/07/Summary.txt** : A summary of license usage for July 2007. A line will exist for each product used during that month. If **UserLogging** is turned on, another line will be added for each user and product combination. The line for the product (without a user) will still exist as a summary of all users.
- **2007/Summary.txt** : A summary of license usage for 2007. A line will exist for each product used during that year. If **UserLogging** is turned on, another line will be added for each user and product combination. The line for the product (without a user) will still exist as a summary of all users.
- **WeeklySummaries/SummaryW104695.txt/Summary.txt** : A summary of license usage for July 1-7, 2007. A line will exist for each product used during that week. All weeks start on Sunday and end on Saturday (UTC) and are numbered from the start of the Common Era (CE aka AD). If **UserLogging** is turned on, another line will be added for each user and product combination. The line for the product (without a user) will still exist as a summary of all users.

All logging is done in UTC (Universal Coordinated Time) also commonly referred to as GMT. This allows usage from different time zones to be logged consistently. Therefore days may seem to start and end at different times:

City	Start of July 1	End of July 1
San Francisco	June 30, 5pm PDT	July 1, 5pm PDT
New York	June 30, 8pm EDT	July 1, 8pm EDT
GMT	July 1, 12am GMT	July 2, 12am GMT
London	July 1, 1am BST	July 2, 1am BST
Tokyo	July 1, 9am JST	July 2, 9am JST

Summary.txt

The summary files contain product (and maybe user) information about the total period logging was turned on for the related period. It also contains summaries by time of day and day of week to better grasp how licenses are being used. The columns of the summary files are documented in this table.

Note: Single day entries do not have day of week summaries for obvious reasons.

Summary Column Title	Description
UserName	The login name of the user. If this is empty or (null), this refers to a summary of all users.
ProductId	The unique ID that identifies a product or program feature.
ProductName	The name given for the ProductId above.
NrHours	Number of hours that logging was turned on for this summary mode.
AverageDesired	The average number of licenses desired for the product (and user). This is a weighted average that tries to calculate the average over the 8 busiest hours during the day and the 5 busiest days of the week. It slightly underestimates this value so it can be calculated on an ongoing basis instead of just at the end of the week.
AverageUsed	The average number of licenses granted for the product (and user). This is a weighted average that tries to calculate the average over the 8 busiest hours during the day and the 5 busiest days of the week. It slightly underestimates this value so it can be calculated on an ongoing basis instead of just at the end of the week.
MaxDesired	This is the peak number of licenses desired over the period logged.
MaxUsed	This is the peak number of licenses granted over the period logged.
TotalDesired	This is the number of licenses desired times the length of time they were desired. Therefore, the unit is in "license hours".
TotalUsed	This is the number of licenses granted times the length of time they were granted. Therefore, the unit is in "license hours".
Hours00	Number of hours that logging was turned on for this summary mode between 12am and 1am GMT.
AverageDesired00	The average number of licenses desired for the product (and user) between 12am and 1am GMT. This is a weighted average that tries to calculate the average over the 5 busiest days of the week. It slightly underestimates this value so it can be calculated on an ongoing basis instead of just at the end of the week.

AverageUsed00	The average number of licenses granted for the product (and user) between 12am and 1am GMT. This is a weighted average that tries to calculate the average over the 5 busiest days of the week. It slightly underestimates this value so it can be calculated on an ongoing basis instead of at the end of the week.
MaxDesired00	This is the peak number of licenses desired over the period logged between 12am and 1am GMT.
MaxUsed00	This is the peak number of licenses granted over the period logged between 12am and 1am GMT.
TotalDesired00	This is the number of licenses desired times the length of time they were desired between 12am and 1am GMT. Therefore, the unit is in “license hours”.
TotalUsed00	This is the number of licenses granted times the length of time they were granted between 12am and 1am GMT. Therefore, the unit is in “license hours”.
Hours01 - Hours23	This is the same as Hours00 except 01 refers to between 1am and 2am GMT– 23 refers to between 11pm and 12am GMT.
AverageDesired01 - AverageDesired23	This is the same as AverageDesired00 except 01 refers to between 1am and 2am GMT– 23 refers to between 11pm and 12am GMT.
AverageUsed01 - AverageUsed23	This is the same as AverageUsed00 except 01 refers to between 1am and 2am GMT– 23 refers to between 11pm and 12am GMT.
MaxDesired01 - MaxDesired23	This is the same as MaxDesired00 except 01 refers to between 1am and 2am GMT– 23 refers to between 11pm and 12am GMT.
MaxUsed01 - MaxUsed23	This is the same as MaxUsed00 except 01 refers to between 1am and 2am GMT– 23 refers to between 11pm and 12am GMT.
TotalDesired01 - TotalDesired23	This is the same as TotalDesired00 except 01 refers to between 1am and 2am GMT– 23 refers to between 11pm and 12am GMT.
TotalUsed01 - TotalUsed23	This is the same as TotalUsed00 except 01 refers to between 1am and 2am GMT– 23 refers to between 11pm and 12am GMT.
HoursSunday	Number of hours that logging was turned on for this summary mode on Sunday.
AverageDesiredSunday	The average number of licenses desired for the product (and user) on Sunday. This is a weighted average that tries to calculate the average over the 8 busiest hours of the day. It slightly underestimates this value so it can be calculated on an ongoing basis instead of just at the end of the week.

AverageUsedSunday	The average number of licenses granted for the product (and user) on Sunday. This is a weighted average that tries to calculate the average over the 8 busiest hours of the day. It slightly underestimates this value so it can be calculated on an ongoing basis instead of just at the end of the week.
MaxDesiredSunday	This is the peak number of licenses desired over the period logged on Sunday.
MaxUsedSunday	This is the peak number of licenses granted over the period logged on Sunday.
TotalDesiredSunday	This is the number of licenses desired times the length of time they were desired on Sunday. Therefore, the unit is in “license hours”.
TotalUsedSunday	This is the number of licenses granted times the length of time they were granted on Sunday. Therefore, the unit is in “license hours”.
HoursMonday - HoursSaturday	This is the same as HoursSunday except it refers to Monday–Saturday.
AverageDesiredMonday - AverageDesiredSaturday	This is the same as AverageDesiredSunday except it refers to Monday–Saturday.
AverageUsedMonday - AverageUsedSaturday	This is the same as AverageUsedSunday except it refers to Monday–Saturday.
MaxDesiredMonday - MaxDesiredSaturday	This is the same as MaxDesiredSunday except it refers to Monday–Saturday.
MaxUsedMonday - MaxUsedSaturday	This is the same as MaxUsedSunday except it refers to Monday–Saturday.
TotalDesiredMonday - TotalDesiredSaturday	This is the same as TotalDesiredSunday except it refers to Monday–Saturday.
TotalUsedMonday - TotalUsedSaturday	This is the same as TotalUsedSunday except it refers to Monday–Saturday.

Log.txt

Each log file contains all the check-outs and check-ins for a day while logging was turned on. The columns of the log files are documented in this table.

Log Column Title	Description
UserName	The login name of the user running the process that checked-out the license.
HostName	Name of the host (machine) the process was running on.
ProcessId	The process ID number (a.k.a. PID).
ProductId	The specific product this check-out refers to.
ProductName	The specific product name this check-out refers to.
StartTime(InSeconds)	When the number of granted licenses were checked-out in number of seconds since the start of the the Common Era (CE a.k.a. AD). An absolute time is used here so license logs can be combined without lossing any date.
EndTime(inSeconds)	When the number of granted licenses were checked-in in number of seconds since the start of the the Common Era (CE a.k.a. AD). If you substract the StartTime , you know how long the license was checked out for.
NumberDesired	The number of licenses of this product the process wished to check-out.
NumberGranted	The number of licenses of this product the process checked-out.
Date	The date in human readable form (YYYY/MM/DD). This should be the same for every line in a file but may be useful when files are combined. <hr/> Note: Date is in GMT. <hr/>
StartTime	The time a license was checked out on this date in human readable form (HH:MM:SS). If a license checkout spans from one date in another, an EndTime for the end of day will be specified and a new entry for the next day will be added with StartTime for the beginning of the new day. <hr/> Note: StartTime is in GMT. <hr/>
EndTime	The time a license was checked in on this date in human readable form (HH:MM:SS). See StartTime for more details. <hr/> Note: StartTime is in GMT. <hr/>

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