



Imadmin Migration

Why is Flexera Software replacing Imgrd with Imadmin?

Imadmin has been written from the ground up using technologies and usage-design patterns that are consistent with the other applications a typical license administrator would encounter. The Web-based user interface makes license administration more intuitive and easier to use than Imgrd. The multi-threading feature enables better performance against a large number of simultaneous client requests. The new code base makes program upgrade and maintenance easier.

Imadmin offers the same functionality as Imgrd, plus an easy-to-use administrative interface and these new capabilities:

- Support for multiple vendor daemons with one Imadmin process.
- Ability to launch without requiring any configuration options.
- Ability to perform all server configuration and administration functions from the browser.
- Ability to import existing license files – the new Imadmin license server manager is compatible with license files and vendor daemons produced using FlexNet Publisher 9.2 and later.
- Persistent configuration options.

Is a System Administrator account required to run Imadmin?

No. In fact, Flexera Software strongly discourages running the license servers with elevated privileges. However, to install the license server as a system service, you might need elevated privileges during installation.

Is Imadmin compatible with Imgrd protocols?

Imadmin is 100% protocol compatible with Imgrd. This means the communication protocol between Imadmin and FlexEnabled client applications is exactly the same as that between Imgrd and the FlexEnabled clients. This compatibility ensures that the Imadmin process can manage the pre-existing license applications and vendor daemon processes.

Are both Certificate-based and Trusted Storage-based licensing compatible with Imadmin?

Yes, Imadmin can be deployed in both Certificate-based as well as Trusted Storage-based floating license scenarios.

What steps are required to upgrade from Imgrd?

Download the latest version of Imadmin from the Flexera Software Web site (or use the version provided by your software publisher).

- a) Install the software following the instructions.
- b) Decide whether a single instance of Imadmin will manage all the vendor daemon processes or a separate Imadmin instance will manage each vendor daemon.
- c) Import the license files into the Imadmin system by using the Imadmin command-line option `-import <licenseFileList>`. You need to perform this task only once.
- d) Install Imadmin as a system service that is started on system reboot.
- e) Continue to use the command-line utilities (*Imstat*, *Imdown* etc.) in exactly the same way that you were using them in Imgrd.

When upgrading from a prior version of Imadmin, use the `-importInstallation <oldInstallationDirectory>` option to import the server configuration file. Alternatively, use the installer that Flexera Software provides (or that your software publisher provides) to accomplish the same.

What are the system requirements for running lmadmin?

On a Windows system:

- VS2005 redistributable package.
Note: The VS 2005 redistributable package comes pre-installed on Windows 2008 and higher releases.
- Java Runtime Environment (JRE 1.5 or higher) (required for the default lmadmin installer, which is based on Flexera Software InstallAnywhere packaging).

On a Unix system:

- Java Runtime Environment (JRE 1.5 or higher) (required for the default lmadmin installer, which is based on Flexera Software InstallAnywhere packaging).

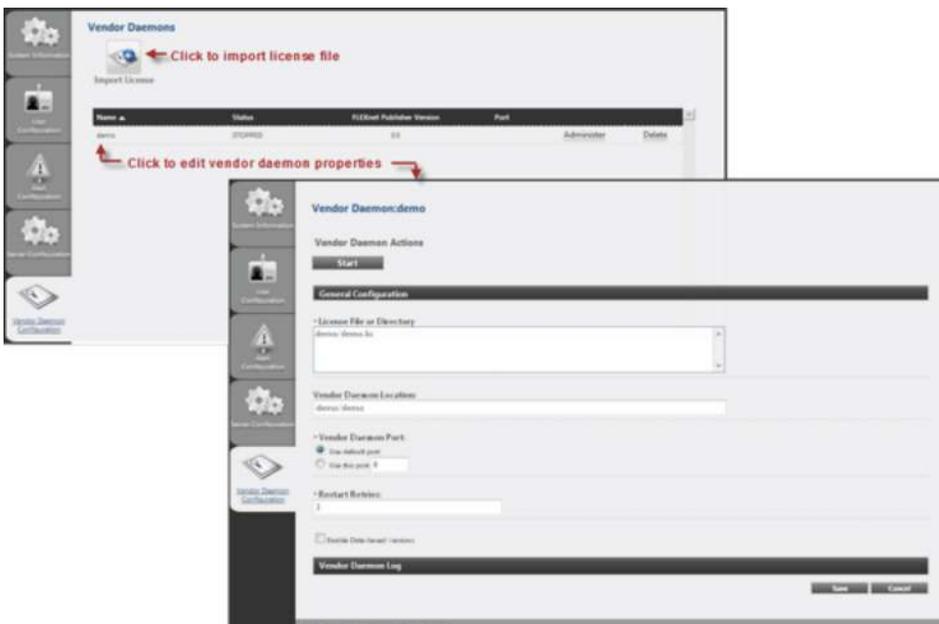
In general, refer to the FlexNet Publisher Release Notes and License Administration Guide for a current, complete list of supported lmadmin platforms and browsers versions.

Is there a way to add a license into lmadmin from the command line?

Yes. Use the `-import` command-line option to import the license information into lmadmin.

Is there a way to import or add a license from the lmadmin Web-based user?

Yes. First, log in to the lmadmin Web-based user interface using your administrator password. Go to the Administration page; and from the Vendor daemon Configuration tab, import the license file. Once the file is imported, you can administer the vendor daemon from this same tab.



How can a license administrator be assured that the vendor daemon was successfully imported to lmadmin?

The vendor daemon Configuration tab on the Administration page displays the status of the vendor daemon. If the status RUNNING is not displayed, review the vendor daemon debug log file to determine any errors.

By default, the debug log file is written to the `<installDir>/logs` directory. You can also view the debug log file from the vendor daemon tab.

Where are all the configurations files located?

All configuration information is stored in the file `<installDir>/conf/server.xml`. The file contents are in plain text and easily readable.

Does lmadmin need to be restarted to put a configuration update into effect? Should the License Administrator stop lmadmin first before editing the configuration?

To put lmadmin-specific configuration changes into effect (for example, an edit to the HTTP port), you must restart the server. On the other hand, configuration changes related to the vendor daemon go into effect immediately and do not require an lmadmin restart. However, to ensure that the server is operating under the latest configuration, always restart lmadmin when you edit configuration properties.

What methods are available to diagnose an error when lmadmin is not functioning properly?

To diagnose errors, try these methods:

- To verify that lmadmin starts successfully, start lmadmin from the command line using the *-foreground* option.
- To ensure that all configuration properties are in effect, restart lmadmin.
- Inspect the log file for any possible issues.

Note: The default location for all the log files is the <installDir>/logs directory. You can overwrite this location during installation or later by using the command-line option -logDir.

What lmgrd command-line options have been replaced by new options in lmadmin?

lmadmin provides equivalent functionality for most of lmgrd command-line options. A detailed list of option comparisons is documented in the License Administration Guide and summarized below:

lmgrd Option	lmadmin Replacement
<i>-2-p</i>	The replacement option is <i>-adminOnly yes</i> (default).
<i>-z</i>	The replacement option is <i>-foreground</i> (Default is to run in the background.).
<i>-c license_file_list</i>	License files are now managed using either the lmadmin Web-based user interface or the new <i>-import</i> option.
<i>-v</i>	Version information is now displayed in the lmadmin Web-based user interface. The equivalent is the <i>-version</i> option.
<i>-l [+]<i>debug_log_path</i></i>	The <i>-logDir</i> option overwrites the current path for the debug log file (lmadmin.log). The default location is <i><installDir>/logs</i> .
<i>-local</i>	The replacement is to use the following default arguments settings: <i>-allowStopServer Yes.</i> <i>-allowRemoteStopServer No.</i>
<i>-x lmdown</i>	The replacement option is <i>-allowStopServer</i> . <i>Note: The logical direction of the -x lmdown option has been reversed with this new option.</i>
<i>-x lmremove</i>	The replacement option is <i>-allowLicenseReclaim</i> . (The default value is No.) <i>Note: The logical direction of -xlmremove option has been reversed with this new option.</i>

What has happened to the other tools and utilities that worked with lmgrd? Will lmadmin also interface with them?

All the command-line license administration utilities (such as lmstat, lmdown, lmread) will work the same way with lmadmin. The lmtools utility that previously shipped with only the Windows platform is being made obsolete in favor of the lmadmin Web-based user interface.

During the migration from lmgrd to lmadm, what are the common configuration errors encountered and how are they resolved?

Problem	Resolution
Utilities such as lmremove and certain licensing-model actions (such as early return of borrowed licenses) create errors.	The lmgrd setting <code>-2 -p</code> (which turns off the administrator restriction) is a default, whereas the comparable lmadm option <code>-adminOnly</code> is by default turned on. In general, ensure that lmadm settings are mapped consistently with their comparable lmgrd settings.
Certificate-based license fails during the import process with an error about the vendor daemon executable missing after the first-time license-file import.	The VENDOR line of the license file is missing the directory path of the vendor daemon. Be sure to include the directory path of the vendor daemon on the VENDOR line before importing.
The server fails to start when installing lmadm on 64-bit Linux systems.	A number of possible reasons exist for this problem: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lmadm is installed under a root account, causing issues with file and folder permissions. To fix, ensure that lmadm is installed under a non-root account. • The 64-bit installer for lmadm on Linux is a copy of the 32-bit installer. The installer contains a 32-bit version of the 'Demo' vendor daemon and therefore will not run on 64-bit systems. The recommendation is to copy the 64-bit 'Demo' vendor daemon from the 64-bit FlexNet Publisher toolkit or provide your own 64-bit vendor daemon. • The LSB modules have not been installed on the Linux system. This can be the case especially for the Ubuntu distribution. To install the LSB modules, issue the following command: 'sudo apt-get install LSB'. • The file libgcc_s.so.1 is missing from the system. To fix, copy the 32-bit version from /lib/libgcc_s.so.1 on a 32-bit system to the /lib32 folder on the 64-bit system. • The loopback address in the /etc/hosts file is not configured correctly.
lmadm fails to start on a Unix/Linux system when the system is enabled in IPv4-only mode.	If your system is not enabled for IPv6, you might encounter the following error in log file: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'EXITING DUE TO SIGNAL 37 Exit reason 5'. • Ensure that the system is enabled for both IPv4 and IPv6.
After lmadm is installed on RHEL 5, http://localhost:8080 returns a message "Unable to connect".	This message occurs when lmadm fails to start. lmadm operates under non-privileged account. To fix, ensure that lmadm is installed using a non-root account. Restart lmadm and ensure that it is running.
After lmadm is set up on Redhat Linux, the error "SIGNAL 37 Exit reason 5" occurs.	When you configure lmadm on Redhat Linux, the following errors might appear in the log file: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'EXITING DUE TO SIGNAL 37 Exit reason 5'. • 'getpwuid: couldn't determine user name from uid XXXXX, you probably need to modify the User directive'. Make sure that lmadm is installed under a non-root account.



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