

# Introduction to LM-X

LM-X License Manager lets you control your license policies externally from your application, specifying your licensing options in a separate license file. Although you can use LM-X with very little or no custom configuration, you have complete flexibility to license your application in any way you choose, with the ability to alter licensing policies on a per-customer basis, letting you focus on your business and fulfilling the needs of your customers.

Some highlights of LM-X benefits include:

- The ability to license your software application on a concurrent-usage or per-computer basis. You can further restrict the use of your licensed application to a single, specified computer or a set number of users on a network.
- A range of different licensing styles to fit your needs, including common solutions such as node-locked (stand-alone), floating (network), trial, time-limited, and perpetual licenses, to more complex solutions, such as feature-based, token-based, pay per use, and more.
- Flexibility in customization of licenses, including vendor-set fields for extensions or additional restrictions.
- Options that let you control the level of security on access to your application, such as HostID locking, expiration date, system clock check, protection against use on virtual machines, [dongle support](#), and more.
- Strong license verification using known public key cryptography such as RSA and symmetric cryptography with AES.
- Transparent connection handling between protected applications and license servers. LM-X will notify the application if a license server connection becomes unavailable, so the application can either ask LM-X to attempt reconnection to the license server or fail, as appropriate.
- The ability to separately license individual components of your program, so that customers can purchase only what they need.
- For your end users, LM-X is designed to be simple and trouble free, and includes features that make your application more attractive to end users, such as license borrowing, grace licenses, redundant servers (HAL), automatic server discovery, to name only a few.

For further information on what you need to know in order to implement the most common license solutions, see [Application licensing strategies](#).