



# Software License Surveillance

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## ABSTRACT

*The "Software License Monitoring System" is the subject of this project. This project is used to keep track of the organization's multiple software licenses' inventories. This system keeps track of information including the quantity of software licenses, kind of license, license number, licensing key, number of users, and license validity. The various hardware engineers keep track of and save these facts. When a piece of installed software has served its purpose, it can be removed from a specific system. The project will send these expiration and rollback signals to the concerned parties. Everything will assist the company in managing and controlling the software usage.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The programmers utilize the software application to set the specifications and requirements crucial to the creation of this system. Designing a Client Server Oriented project is the major goal of this project. This project's scope is very similar to the specifications for any other paper. To guarantee that end users and developers keep the same level of comprehension as well as desired, all needs are put out in the application. The project's specifications will outline how the website will be set up and the themes that are available for this project in regular times. This initiative will greatly benefit the users and increase their operational effectiveness. The problem of software licensing will be lessened by using this type of software, and it will also be able to minimize the amount of labour needed occasionally for manual processes. This method is now being presented, and it offers its consumers a wide range of benefits.

This project is for sale at a very affordable price, and installation won't take very long. Although we have a predetermined back end, if your demands are different, we may adapt our project to fit them. This will be sent on a CD by VPP post, and it will also Sending us an SMS or email with the address where you wish to pick up the delivery is required. By giving the postman the necessary sum, you may pick up the item from him. This project has been made general so that anybody who needs to use it may fulfil the purpose for which it was created

## 2. LITERATURE SURVEY

At present, companies have to survive and develop competitive advantage in a dynamic and turbulent environment of global competition and rapid business change (Sambamurthy, et al., 2003; van Oosterhout, 2010); hence augmenting the urge to proactively predict the changes before they impact business operations

(Thao, et al., 2012). Surviving in an ever changing environment has since the last decades been crucial, owing to that the lifespan of products has dramatically declined since the beginning of the 1990s (Melarkode, et al., 2004). A company's ability to deal with these kinds of issues is denoted Business Agility and have been comprehensively summarized by van Oosterhout (2010) as:

"[...] the ability of an organization to swiftly change businesses and business processes beyond the normal level of flexibility to effectively manage highly uncertain and unexpected but potentially consequential internal and external events, based on the capabilities to sense, respond and learn."

Software licensing mechanisms are controls put in software to grant or deny the use of the whole or parts of the software, even though it might be fully installed on one hardware device and already capable of bringing the whole functionality. It has played an important part in the distribution and control of software, especially commercial software. (Manoharan & Wu, 2007) The importance for commercial software to use software licensing mechanisms is because these vendors often, beside the acquisition price, use license fees to sustain and increase profits. (Mazhelis, et al., 2013; Ferrante, 2006) It is therefore important for these vendors that the licensing shall be strong enough to mitigate cracking and piracy (Manoharan & Wu, 2007). From an enterprise perspective, the biggest issue is inadvertently application of the product in a way that violates the software license agreement. Software vendors can protect their assets with the act of auditing the customer and enforcing the legal agreement by building mechanisms into the product that disable the use when the purchaser violates any terms of the agreement. (Ferrante, 2006).

In a McKinsey Quarterly article, Persson et al. (1999) claimed that for most of the industries producing software, their transition towards software licensing has not been easily grasped. An example is traditional providers of telecom equipment that have long been hardware oriented; this industry failed to seize emerging software opportunities and the new services they made possible. As hardware prices are declining, the importance of capturing value from software becomes even more important as it offers economies of scale. In traditionally hardware oriented industries, the transition

from hardware to software orientation is a potential growth area, and they should therefore develop a clear strategy for the parts of their businesses that depend on software. (Persson, et al., 1999).

This research paper is conducted on the international telecommunications company Ericsson, who had the problem described in the previous paragraph. Ericsson began to seize the emerging opportunities for software licensing during the early 1990s. (Process Architect ELIS & BNET, 2013) Since then, a lot of new software licensing revenue models has appeared on the market, which in some cases demands new technologies for software licensing practices (Robinson, 2006). Ericsson have been reluctant in this field, and are therefore curious to explore new software license management techniques that adheres to contemporary technical and customer demands (Process Architect ELIS & BNET, 2013). A well-known problem of sticking to an old computer system is posed by the IT-flexibility paradox that claims that strategic benefits of Information Technology are not sustainable over time. This is due to that technology can contribute to organizational flexibility since (new) IT is inherently more flexible than its predecessors. However, since technology ages so rapidly and becomes hard to maintain, flexibility is quickly lost, which affects the companies' ability to reactively adapt to their environment. (Lukas Jr & Olson, 1994) This causes a problem since executives often find it difficult to justify large expenditures on IT, especially if they are not tied to a specific business benefit and, thus, causes the expenditure to be seen as an unaffordable overhead or even as a dispensable IT "toy". (Duncan, 1995) Ericsson hopes that a new license management system could bring greater profits due to the new abilities (and flexibility) that it might unleash (Process Architect ELIS & BNET, 2013); hence augmenting the company's need for increased Business Agility (Ericsson's Strategic Direction, 2013; Director of Software and Product Packaging, 2013). Due to the nature of telecom networks, Grid computing is a feasible choice for the business environment. (Berde, et al., 2009; Robertazzi, 2007; Future Generation Grids, 2004) Since a Grid is a specialization of a distributed computing environment (Grid café, 2013), the following authors agree to that Grid computing is the most feasible choice for working with telecom networks. (Gregory, 2000; Sukumar, 2007; Peleg, 2000).

### 3. PROBLEM STATEMENT

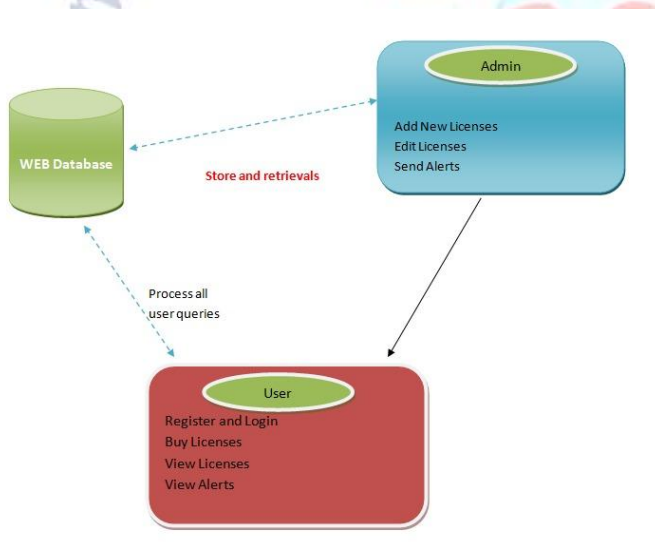
The company keeps track of each project's software requirements on an individual basis on an excel sheet. A report on the programme installation details is given to the administrator, who has all the information in an excel spreadsheet. The excel spreadsheet [3] has these updates.

Only the Rollback warning and the expiration date alert are kept up to date by the System Admin. In a manual process, control is exceedingly challenging.

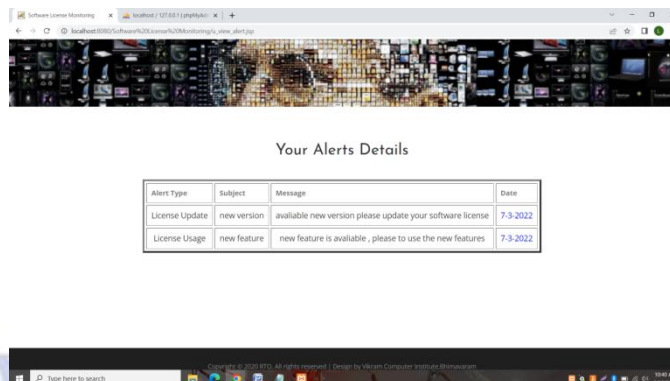
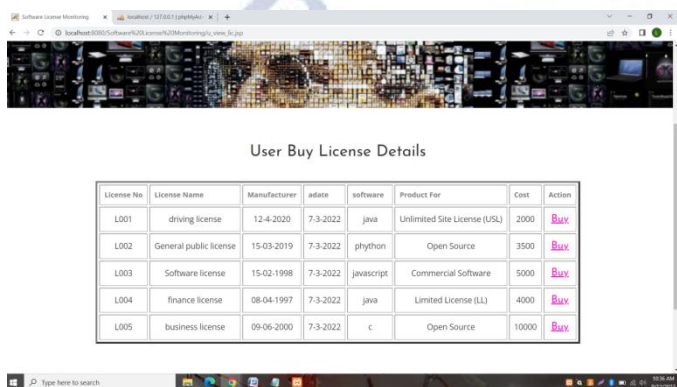
### DISADVANTAGES:

- Manual Processing system
- chances of confusion and work lag associated in a manual system
- heavy work load
- No up to date
- off line.

### 4. ARCHITECTURE:



### RESULTS



### 5. CONCLUSION

This initiative will greatly benefit the users and increase their operational effectiveness. The problem of software licensing will be lessened by using this type of software, and it will also be able to minimize the amount of labour needed occasionally for manual processes. This method is now being presented, and it offers its consumers a wide range of benefits.

### Conflict of interest statement

Authors declare that they do not have any conflict of interest.

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