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Since Windows Vista was released to the public, there has been a lot of confusion and hype around some licensing decisions and restrictions with which Microsoft Corp. has saddled the operating system and its numerous versions. In addition, there is a new type of product key and a volume key management system that you may not know about. In this article I take a look at five different points about Vista Licensing and Key Management and give you the most up-to-date answers to what I've found are the most common questions on these topics. There are two types of product keys that are issued for Windows Vista You, probably familiar with the first type, which is customized, one automaton license keys that are issued with new computers, retail copies of Windows Vista and so on. (There are minor differences in these keys, such as OEM-type keys, that do not technically require user-initiated activation, but this is beyond the scope of this article). The second type of key is designed to unlock software licensed under corporate agreements. Unlike Volume Activation 1.0, which produced keys that bypassed product activation, Volume Activation 2.0 still gives keys for wholesale licensed copies, but does not disable activation. Instead, these keys have several authorized activations associated with them - hence their name, multiple activation keys or MAKs. According to Microsoft, computers can be activated on a case-by-case basis or on a central computer (see next point), which can activate multiple computers at the same time. You can control the activations and keys of the product over the network. There is software called Key Management Service (KMS), which can work on Windows Server 2003 machines with a package of services 1 or later. KMS-operated machines can process the activation of internal computers running Windows Vista Business or Windows Vista Enterprise without the need for a route request to activate each of these computers to Microsoft's public activation service. While it may seem like a big loophole to get around activation, it's not really set and forget. Copies of the operating system activated through the company's KMS will have to be activated by connecting to a kms-operated machine at least once every 180 days. In addition, you must have 25 or more Windows Vista machines in the same network for KMS to function. The machine running KMS, of course, needs to activate itself using a KMS-specific key that, after checking, allows that machine to activate its subordinates. (Please note that KMS will support the service on Windows Server 2008.) There are five license states in any Windows Vista installation They are Licensed. This state refers to an activated genuine copy of Windows Vista. Original grace, or out of the box of grace. This is the period before the initial activation of the machine and lasts 30 days at first glance, you can restart it this slmgr.vbs/reatm It resets the meter for up to 30 days, but you can only re-arm this timer three times before activation becomes mandatory. Negenuine grace. This state is used when the Windows Genuine Advantage tool is installed and works on the machine and it does not pass the test. This grace period lasts 30 days. Out of tolerance of grace. This state occurs when hardware changes exceed the activation threshold or if a KMS-controlled computer is not activated through a KMS host in more than 180 days. This grace period lasts 30 days. Unlicensed. This State of Windows Vista enters when any grace period ends. When a machine enters an unlicensed state, it works in limited functionality mode, or RFM, which limits users to one hour of sessions and disables some Vista features and functions. December 9, 2015 4 min read The Opinions Expressed by Entrepreneur Contributors are their own. Companies are expanding their brands through licensing for a variety of reasons. Licensing allows companies with brands that have high preferences to unlock the hidden value of their brands and meet pent-up demand. Through licensing, brand owners can enter new categories almost overnight, getting their immediate brand presence on store shelves and often in the media. In fact, there are a significant number of benefits that make licensing attractive to brand owners. By licensing their brands, companies can meet the needs of consumers in categories that do not go into their core business. When Apple launched the iPod a few years ago they revolutionized the way people listen to their music. The iPod was so successful that its rapid adoption created an immediate need for accessories such as bandages, adapters and automatic chargers. Apple could choose to manufacture and distribute these accessories itself. Instead, Apple decided that these accessories were not key to their business experience and therefore decided to meet the need through licensing. Related: The real reason companies are looking for your Product IdeasBy licensing iPod brand, Apple has allowed a huge number of companies to produce all kinds of awesome products to make the iPod more user-friendly and to enhance the listening experience. Examples of licensed iPod products include the Bose sound system with iPod docking station, Nike sneakers, automatic adapter kits, bandages, and many other products. All these accessories are sold by licensees. Some licensees see licensing as an opportunity to test the viability of the new category without making major investments in new manufacturing processes, equipment or In a well-running licensing program, the brand owner retains control over the brand's image and the way it is portrayed (through the approval process and other contract structures), positioning itself to reap the benefits of additional income (royalties) and brand impact through through channels and extra space on the shelf. For example, Rubbermaid received additional revenue and brand presence by licensing containers for kitten litter, which are sold in the mass core of the Rubbermaid channel, and in specialized pet stores core of United Pet Group, their licensee. Related: Nokia says it can re-enter the mobile phone market through the LicensingDetering brand expands and the category of products in which it can sell takes an understanding of the brand vision, architecture and positioning and value it provides. Before brands license products into new categories they need to conduct market research, including a review of secondary research, focus groups, interviews and field surveys to clearly understand what consumers believe about the brand and what their expectations are. Each category should be judged by the importance of brand associations, favorable associations, derived by the expansion and uniqueness of the association from the new category. Once the list of possible extensions has been reduced to the most qualified and most profitable, brand owners must then conduct an industry and competitive analysis of each category to determine market size, competitive set, industry growth and competitive nature. This analysis will allow the brand owner to determine whether it even makes sense to enter the category. Use methods include strengths - Weaknesses - Opportunities - Threats (SWOT) Analysis or Porter Five Force Analysis. These methods are useful in evaluating a business or project from a strategic point of view. These include defining the purpose of the enterprise and identifying external and internal factors that are favourable or unfavourable to achieve this goal and determining the attractiveness of the enterprise. Once this analysis is complete, the brand owner is entitled to a priority list of potential categories from which they will be moved. At this point, it must assess whether it is best to execute the product in-house or issue a license to the manufacturer, who can then take the product to market. We will leave how to choose the perfect licensee for a future article. Related: 4 Big changes to open innovation in the last 4 years registry key can be seen as a bit like a folder of files, but it only exists in the Windows registry. Registry keys contain registry values, just as folders contain files. Registry keys may also contain other registry keys, which are sometimes referred to as subs. Registry keys work the same in all versions of Windows. There have been some changes in the way you roll up and expand the key registry, but they were very minor and did not affect their function. The Windows registry is structured in a hierarchy, and the top registry keys are called registry hives. They have special rules attached to them, but they keys in every other sense. The term registry entry can refer to any single part of a Windows registry (such as a hive or value), but it is usually synonymous with a registry key. Items in the registry are structured this way: KEY (HIVE)-SUBK Let's look at a specific example from a registry editor to help explain how registry keys work: HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE's As you can see, the way the registry is shown above is divided into three sections, each divided by a rollback: HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft Each section is a single registry key, with the right-most nested under one and so on. Thinking about it differently: Each key is under one left, just as the path on your computer works like C: The first registry key, HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE, is at the top of the path and the registry hive. The nest under the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE is the key of the SOFTWARE registry. Microsoft Key is another registry key invested in software. Registry keys are not sensitive to the case, which means it doesn't matter if the letters are upper and lower registry; they can be written anyway without affecting how they work. Registry keys can be invested quite deeply. Here's an example of a registry of key five depth levels that you'll find in the registry of any Windows computer according to the hive HKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG: HKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG\The System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Printers You can change how your Windows system functions at some very fundamental levels by adding, changing and deleting registry keys. However, you should take great care when tinkering with the registry because you can cause serious problems in your computer that can lead to the loss of all data. It is advisable to back up the registry before making any changes to it. With a copy of the keys that you change in your hand, you can feel safe knowing that you can undo any changes that may cause problems in your system. You don't need to back up all the registry if you don't want to; You can reserve time for the only registry keys you are running. Your backup registry keys exist as a REG file. You can easily back up registry keys by opening the REG file and following hints, and this can be done no matter what version of Windows you use. 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