Configuring Smart Licensing

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Prerequisites for Configuring Smart Licensing

- Release requirements: Smart Licensing is supported from Cisco IOS XE Gibraltar 16.11.1 to Cisco IOS XE Amsterdam 17.3.1. (Starting with Cisco IOS XE Amsterdam 17.3.2a, Smart Licensing Using Policy is supported.)
- CSSM requirements:
  - Cisco Smart Account
  - One or more Virtual Account
  - User role with proper access rights
  - You should have accepted the Smart Software Licensing Agreement on CSSM to register devices.
  - Network reachability to https://tools.cisco.com.

Introduction to Smart Licensing

Cisco Smart Licensing is a flexible licensing model that provides you with an easier, faster, and more consistent way to purchase and manage software across the Cisco portfolio and across your organization. And it's secure – you control what users can access. With Smart Licensing you get:

- Easy Activation: Smart Licensing establishes a pool of software licenses that can be used across the entire organization—no more PAKs (Product Activation Keys).

- Unified Management: Cisco License Central provides a complete view into all of your Cisco products and services in an easy-to-use portal, so you always know what you have and what you are using.
- License Flexibility: Your software is not node-locked to your hardware, so you can easily use and transfer licenses as needed.

To use Smart Licensing, you must first set up a Smart Account on Cisco License Central. For a more detailed overview on Cisco Licensing, visit the Licensing Hub.

Overview of CSSM

Cisco Smart Software Manager (CSSM) enables you to manage all your Cisco smart software licenses from one centralized portal. With CSSM, you can organize and view your licenses in groups called virtual accounts (collections of licenses and product instances).

You can access the CSSM on https://software.cisco.com/#, by clicking the **Smart Software Licensing** link under the **License** tab.

Note Use a Chrome 32.0, Firefox 25.0, or Safari 6.0.5 web browser to access CSSM. Also, ensure that Javascript 1.5 or a later version is enabled in your browser.

Use the CSSM to do the following tasks:

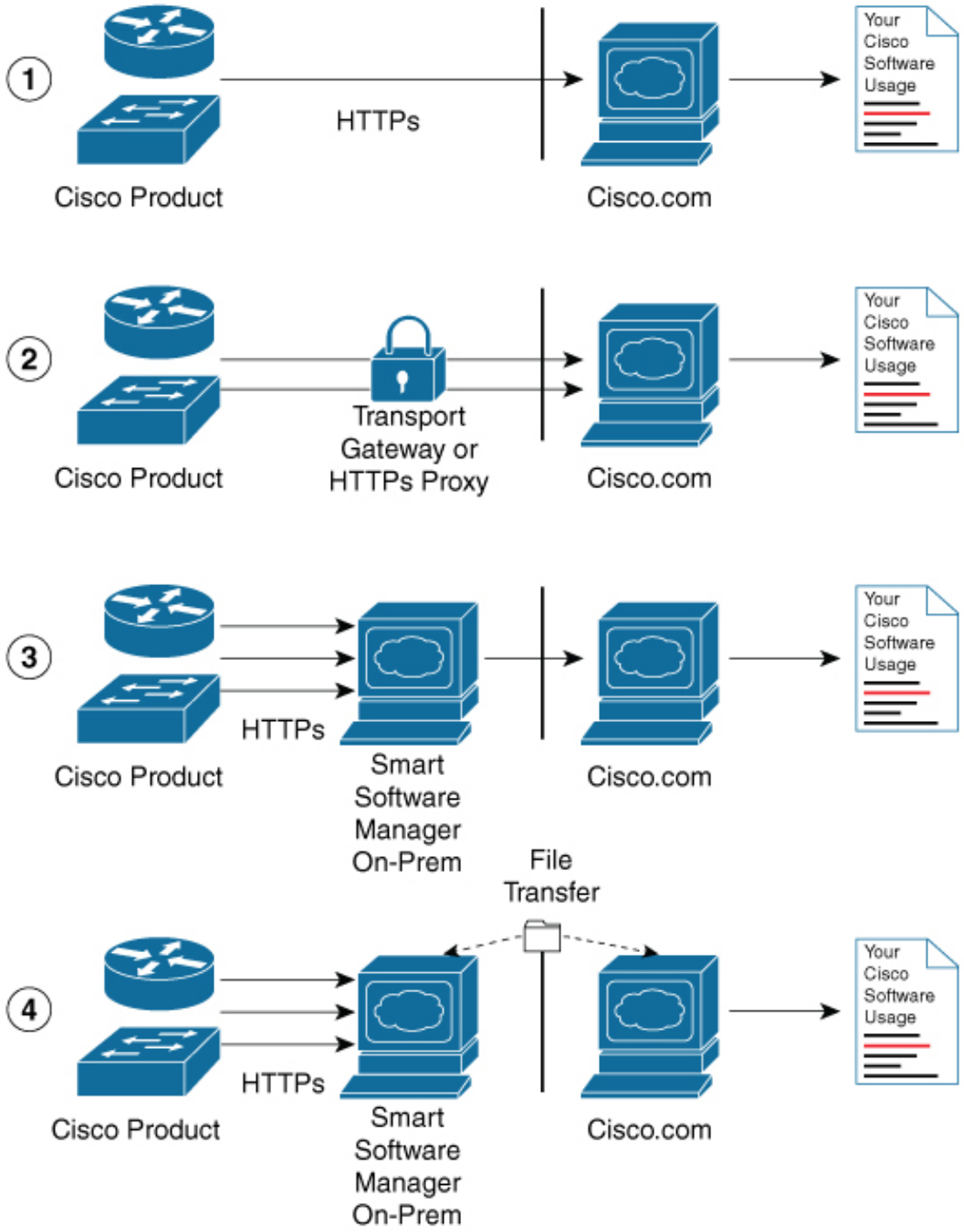
- Create, manage, or view virtual accounts.
- Create and manage Product Instance Registration Tokens.
- Transfer licenses between virtual accounts or view licenses.
- Transfer, remove, or view product instances.
- Run reports against your virtual accounts.
- Modify your email notification settings.
- View overall account information.

CSSM Help describes the procedures for carrying out these tasks.

Connecting to CSSM

The following illustration shows the various options available to connect to CSSM:

Figure 1: Connection Options



1. Direct cloud access: In this method, Cisco products send usage information directly over the internet to Cisco.com; no additional components are needed for the connection.

2. Direct cloud access through an HTTPs proxy: In this method, Cisco products send usage information over the internet through a proxy server - either a Call Home Transport Gateway or an off-the-shelf proxy (such as Apache) to Cisco.com.
3. Mediated access through a connected on-premises collector: In this method, Cisco products send usage information to a locally-connected collector, which acts as a local license authority. Periodically, this information is exchanged to keep the databases synchronized.
4. Mediated access through a disconnected on-premises collector: In this method, Cisco products send usage information to a local disconnected collector, which acts as a local license authority. Exchange of human-readable information takes place occasionally (maybe once a month) to keep the databases synchronized.

Options 1 and 2 provide an easy connection option, and options 3 and 4 provide a secure environment connection option. Cisco Smart Software Manager On-Prem (formerly known as Cisco Smart Software Manager satellite) provides support for options 3 and 4.

Configuring a Connection to CSSM and Setting Up the License Level

The following sections provide information about how to set up a connection to CSSM and set up the license level.

Setting Up a Connection to CSSM

The following steps show how to set up a Layer 3 connection to CSSM to verify network reachability. Skip this section if you already have Layer 3 connectivity to CSSM.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Device> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Device# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	{**ip** | **ipv6**} **name-server** *server-address 1* [*server-address 2*] [*server-address 3*] [*server-address 4*] [*server-address 5*] [*server-address 6*] **Example:**	Configures Domain Name System (DNS).

	Command or Action	Purpose
	`Device(config)# ip name-server 209.165.201.1 209.165.200.225 209.165.201.14 209.165.200.230`	
Step 4	**ip name-server vrf Mgmt-vrf** *server-address 1* [*server-address 2*] [*server-address 3*] [*server-address 4*] [*server-address 5*] [*server-address 6*] **Example:** `Device(config)# ip name-server vrf Mgmt-vrf 209.165.201.1 209.165.200.225 209.165.201.14 209.165.200.230`	(Optional) Configures DNS on the VRF interface. **Note** You should configure this command as an alternative to the **ip name-server** command.
Step 5	**ip domain lookup source-interface** *interface-type interface-number* **Example:** `Device(config)# ip domain lookup source-interface Vlan100`	(Optional) Configures the source interface for the DNS domain lookup.
Step 6	**ip domain name example.com** **Example:** `Device(config)# ip domain name example.com`	Configures the domain name.
Step 7	**ip host tools.cisco.com** *ip-address* **Example:** `Device(config)# ip host tools.cisco.com 209.165.201.30`	(Optional) Configures static hostname-to-address mappings in the DNS hostname cache if automatic DNS mapping is not available.

Step 8	**interface** *vlan_id*
	Example:
	`Device(config)# interface Vlan100`
	`Device(config-if)# ip address 192.0.2.10 255.255.255.0`
	`Device(config-if)# exit`
		Configures a Layer 3 interface.

Step 9	**ntp server** *ip-address* [**version** *number*] [**key** *key-id*] [**prefer**] **Example:** `Device(config)# ntp server 198.51.100.100 version 2 prefer`	Forms a server association with the specified system. **Note** The **ntp server** command is mandatory to ensure that the device time is synchronized with CSSM.
Step 10	**switchport access vlan** *vlan_id* **Example:** `Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1`	(Optional) Enables the VLAN for which this access port carries traffic and sets the interface as a nontrunking nontagged single-VLAN Ethernet interface. **Note**

	Command or Action	Purpose

	`Device(config-if)# switchport access vlan 100`
	`Device(config-if)# switchport mode access`
	`Device(config-if)# exit`
	`Device(config)#`
		This step is to be configured only if the switchport access mode is required.

Step 11	**ip route** *ip-address ip-mask subnet mask* **Example:** `Device(config)# ip route 192.0.2.0 255.255.255.255 192.0.2.1`	Configures a route on the device. **Note** You can configure either a static route or a dynamic route.
Step 12	**license smart transport callhome** **Example:** `Device(config)# license smart transport callhome`	Enables the transport mode as Call Home. **Note** The **license smart transport callhome** command is mandatory.
Step 13	**ip http client source-interface** *interface-type interface-number* **Example:** `Device(config)# ip http client source-interface Vlan100`	Configures a source interface for the HTTP client. **Note** The **ip http client source-interface** *interface-type interface-number* command is mandatory.
Step 14	**exit** **Example:** `Device(config)# exit`	(Optional) Exits global configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 15	**copy running-config startup-config** **Example:** `Device# copy running-config startup-config`	(Optional) Saves your entries in the configuration file.

Configuring the Call Home Service for Direct Cloud Access

Note By default, the CiscoTAC-1 profile is already set up on the device. Use the **show call-home profile all** command to check the profile status.

The Call Home service provides email-based and web-based notification of critical system events to CSSM.

To configure and enable the Call Home service, perform this procedure:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Device> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Device# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**call-home** **Example:** `Device(config)# call-home`	Enters Call Home configuration mode.
Step 4	**no http secure server-identity-check** **Example:** `Device(config-call-home)# no http secure server-identity-check`	Disables server identity check when HTTP connection is established.
Step 5	**contact-email-address** *email-address* **Example:** `Device(config-call-home)# contact-email-addr username@example.com`	Assigns customer's email address. You can enter up to 200 characters in email address format with no spaces.
Step 6	**profile CiscoTAC-1** **Example:** `Device(config-call-home)# profile CiscoTAC-1`	By default, the CiscoTAC-1 profile is inactive. To use this profile with the Call Home service, you must enable the profile.
Step 7	**destination transport-method http** **Example:** `Device(config-call-home-profile)# destination transport-method http`	Enables the Call Home service via HTTP.
Step 8	**destination address http** *url* **Example:** `Device(config-call-home-profile)# destination address http https://tools.cisco.com/its/service/oddce/services/DDCEService`	Connects to CSSM.
Step 9	**active** **Example:** `Device(config-call-home-profile)# active`	Enables the destination profile.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 10	**no destination transport-method email** **Example:** `Device(config-call-home-profile)# no destination transport-method email`	Disables the Call Home service via email.
Step 11	**exit** **Example:** `Device(config-call-home-profile)# exit`	Exits Call Home destination profile configuration mode and returns to Call Home configuration mode.
Step 12	**exit** **Example:** `Device(config-call-home)# exit`	Exits Call Home configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.
Step 13	**service call-home** **Example:** `Device(config)# service call-home`	Enables the Call Home feature.
Step 14	**exit** **Example:** `Device(config)# exit`	Exits global configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 15	**copy running-config startup-config** **Example:** `Device# copy running-config startup-config`	(Optional) Saves your entries in the configuration file.

Configuring the Call Home Service for Direct Cloud Access through an HTTPs Proxy Server

The Call Home service can be configured through an HTTPs proxy server. This configuration requires no user authentication to connect to CSSM.

Note Authenticated HTTPs proxy configurations are not supported.

To configure and enable the Call Home service through an HTTPs proxy, perform this procedure:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:**	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	`Device> enable`	
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Device# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**call-home** **Example:** `Device(config)# call-home`	Enters Call Home configuration mode.
Step 4	**contact-email-address** *email-address* **Example:** `Device(config-call-home)# contact-email-addr sch-smart-licensing@cisco.com`	Configures the default email address as sch-smart-licensing@cisco.com.
Step 5	**http-proxy** *proxy-address* **proxy-port** *port-number* **Example:** `Device(config-call-home)# http-proxy 198.51.100.10 port 3128`	Configures the proxy server information to the Call Home service.
Step 6	**profile CiscoTAC-1** **Example:** `Device(config-call-home)# profile CiscoTAC-1`	By default, the CiscoTAC-1 profile is inactive. To use this profile with the Call Home service, you must enable the profile.
Step 7	**destination transport-method http** **Example:** `Device(config-call-home-profile)# destination transport-method http`	Enables the Call Home service via HTTP.
Step 8	**no destination transport-method email** **Example:** `Device(config-call-home-profile)# no destination transport-method email`	Disables the Call Home service via email.
Step 9	**profile** *name* **Example:** `Device(config-call-home)# profile test1`	Enters Call Home destination profile configuration mode for the specified destination profile name. If the specified destination profile does not exist, it is created.
Step 10	**reporting smart-licensing-data** **Example:** `Device(config-call-home-profile)# reporting smart-licensing-data`	Enables data sharing with the Call Home service via HTTP.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 11	**destination transport-method http** **Example:** `Device(config-call-home-profile)# destination transport-method http`	Enables the HTTP message transport method.
Step 12	**destination address http** *url* **Example:** `Device(config-call-home-profile)# destination address http https://tools.cisco.com/its/service/oddce/services/DDCEService`	Connects to CSSM.
Step 13	**active** **Example:** `Device(config-call-home-profile)# active`	Enables the destination profile.
Step 14	**exit** **Example:** `Device(config-call-home-profile)# exit`	Exits Call Home destination profile configuration mode and returns to Call Home configuration mode.
Step 15	**exit** **Example:** `Device(config-call-home)# exit`	Exits Call Home configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.
Step 16	**service call-home** **Example:** `Device(config)# service call-home`	Enables the Call Home feature.
Step 17	**ip http client proxy-server** *proxy-address* **proxy-port** *port-number* **Example:** `Device(config)# ip http client proxy-server 198.51.100.10 port 3128`	Enables the Call Home feature.
Step 18	**exit** **Example:** `Device(config)# exit`	Exits global configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 19	**copy running-config startup-config** **Example:** `Device# copy running-config startup-config`	(Optional) Saves your entries in the configuration file.

Configuring the Call Home Service for Cisco Smart Software Manager On-Prem

For information about Cisco Smart Software Manager On-Prem (formerly known as Cisco Smart Software Manager satellite), see https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/buy/smart-accounts/software-manager-satellite.html.

To configure the Call Home service for the Cisco Smart Software Manager On-Prem (formerly known as Cisco Smart Software Manager satellite), perform this procedure:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Device> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Device# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**call-home** **Example:** `Device(config)# call-home`	Enters Call Home configuration mode.
Step 4	**profile CiscoTAC-1** **Example:** `Device(config-call-home)# profile CiscoTAC-1`	By default, the CiscoTAC-1 profile is inactive. To use this profile with the Call Home service, you must enable the profile.
Step 5	**no destination address http** *url* **Example:** `Device(config-call-home-profile)# no destination address http https://tools.cisco.com/its/service/oddce/services/DDCEService`	Disable the default destination address.
Step 6	**no http secure server-identity-check** **Example:** `Device(config-call-home)# no http secure server-identity-check`	Disables server identity check when HTTP connection is established.
Step 7	**profile** *name* **Example:** `Device(config-call-home)# profile test1`	Enters Call Home destination profile configuration mode for the specified destination profile name. If the specified destination profile does not exist, it is created.
Step 8	**reporting smart-licensing-data** **Example:** `Device(config-call-home-profile)# reporting smart-licensing-data`	Enables data sharing with the Call Home service via HTTP.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 9	**destination transport-method http** **Example:** `Device(config-call-home-profile)# destination transport-method http`	Enables the HTTP message transport method.

Step 10	**destination address http** *url*
	Example:
	`Device(config-call-home-profile)# destination address http https://209.165.201.15:443/Transportgateway/services/DeviceRequestHandler`
	or
	`Device(config-call-home-profile)# destination address http http://209.165.201.15:80/Transportgateway/services/DeviceRequestHandler`
		Configures the destination URL (CSSM) to which Call Home messages are sent.
		Note
		Ensure the IP address or the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) in the destination URL matches the IP address or the FQDN as configured for the **Satellite Name** on the Cisco Smart Software Manager On-Prem.

Step 11	**destination preferred-msg-format** {**long-text** | **short-text** | **xml**} **Example:** `Device(config-call-home-profile)# destination preferred-msg-format xml`	(Optional) Configures a preferred message format. The default is XML.
Step 12	**active** **Example:** `Device(config-call-home-profile)# active`	Enables the destination profile. By default, a profile is enabled when it is created.
Step 13	**exit** **Example:** `Device(config-call-home-profile)# exit`	Exits Call Home destination profile configuration mode and returns to Call Home configuration mode.
Step 14	**exit** **Example:** `Device(config-call-home)# exit`	Exits Call Home configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.
Step 15	**ip http client source-interface** *interface-type interface-number* **Example:** `Device(config)# ip http client source-interface Vlan100`	Configures a source interface for the HTTP client. **Note** The **ip http client source-interface** *interface-type interface-number* command is mandatory for a vrf interface.
Step 16	**crypto pki trustpoint** *name* **Example:** `Device(config)# crypto pki trustpoint SLA-TrustPoint`	(Optional) Declares the trustpoint and a given name and enters ca-trustpoint configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 17	**revocation-check none** **Example:** `Device(ca-trustpoint)# revocation-check none`	(Optional) Specifies that certificate checking is ignored.
Step 18	**end** **Example:** `Device(ca-trustpoint)# end`	(Optional) Exits ca-trustpoint configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 19	**copy running-config startup-config** **Example:** `Device# copy running-config startup-config`	(Optional) Saves your entries in the configuration file.

Configuring the License Level

This procedure is optional. You can use this procedure to :

- Downgrade or upgrade licenses.
- Enable or disable an evaluation or extension license
- Clear an upgrade license

The required license level(s) needs to be configured on the device before registering. The following are the license levels available for Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series Switches:

Base licenses

- Network Advantage

Add-on licenses—These can be subscribed for a fixed term of three, five, or seven years.

- DNA Advantage

To configure the license levels, follow this procedure:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Device> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Device# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	**license boot level** { **network-advantage** [**addon dna-advantage**] } **Example:** `Device(config)# license boot level network-advantage add-on dna-advantage`	Activates the configured license on the product instance. **network-advantage** [**addon dna-advantage**]: Configures the Network Advantage license. Optionally, you can also configure the Digital Networking Architecture (DNA) Advantage license. In the accompanying example, the DNA Advantage license will be activated on the product instance after reload.
Step 4	**exit** **Example:** `Device(config)# exit`	Returns to the privileged EXEC mode.
Step 5	**write memory** **Example:** `Device# write memory`	Saves the license information on the switch.

Step 6	**show version**
	Example:
	`Device# show version`
	`---------------------------------------------------------`
	`Technology-package Current Type Technology-package Next reboot`
	`---------------------------------------------------------`
	`network-advantage Smart License network-advantage None Subscription Smart License dna-advantage`
		Shows license-level information.

Step 7	**reload** **Example:** `Device# reload`	Reloads the device.

Registering a Device on CSSM

To register a device on CSSM, you must do the following tasks:

1. Generate a unique token from the CSSM.
2. Register the device with the generated token.

On successful registration, the device will receive an identity certificate. This certificate is saved on your device and automatically used for all future communications with Cisco. CSSM will attempt to renew the registration information every 30 days.

Additionally, license usage data is collected and a report is sent to you every month. If required, you can configure your Call Home settings to filter out sensitive information (like hostname, username and password) from the usage report.

Generating a New Token from CSSM

Tokens are generated to register new product instances to the virtual account.

Procedure

Step 1 Log in to CSSM from https://software.cisco.com/#.

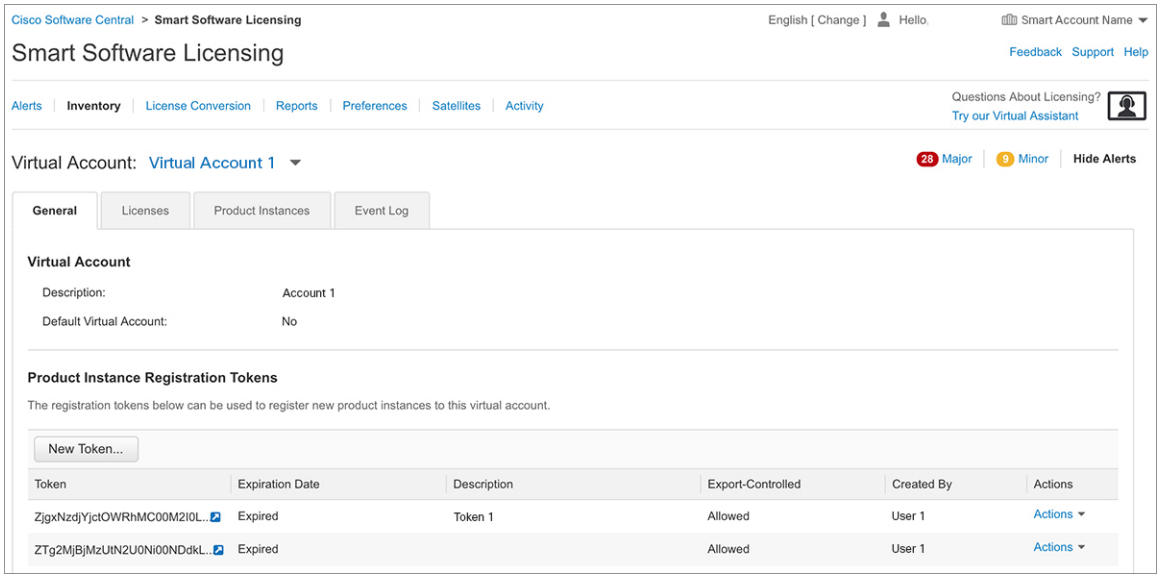
You must log in to the portal using the username and password provided by Cisco.

Step 2 Click the **Inventory** tab.

Step 3 From the **Virtual Account** drop-down list, choose the required virtual account.

Step 4 Click the **General** tab.

Step 5 Click **New Token**.

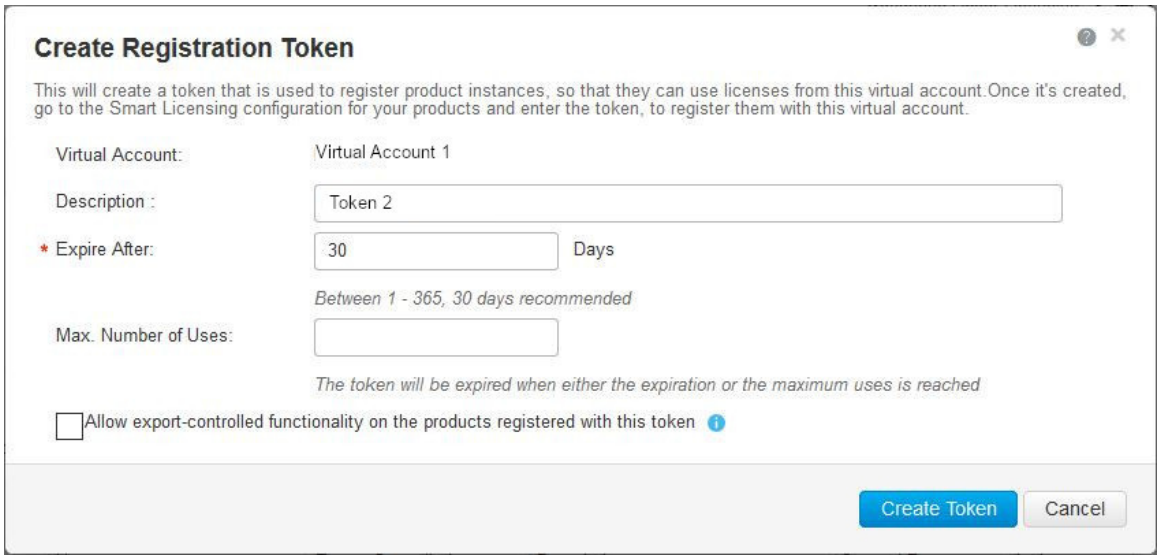


The **Create Registration Token** window is displayed.

Step 6 In the **Description** field, enter the token description.

Step 7 In the **Expire After** field, enter the number of days the token must be active.

Step 8 (Optional) In the **Max. Number of Uses** field, enter the maximum number of uses allowed after which the token expires.

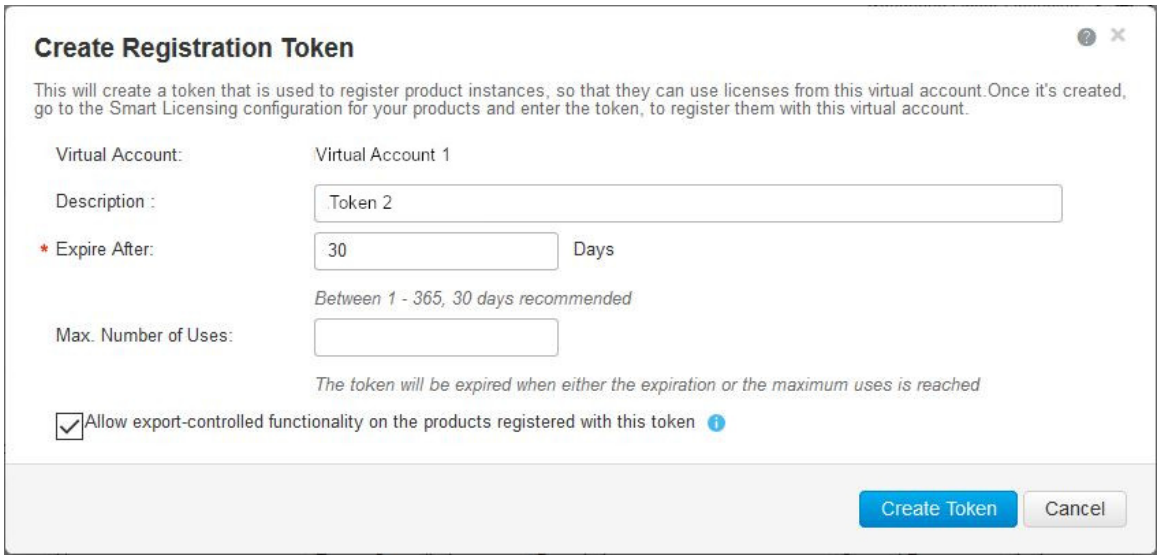


Step 9 Check the **Allow export-controlled functionality on the products registered with this token** checkbox.

Enabling this checkbox ensures Cisco compliance with US and country-specific export policies and guidelines. For more information, see https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/legal/global-export-trade.html.

Step 10 Click **Create Token** to create a token.

Step 11 After the token is created, click **Copy** to copy the newly created token.



Registering a Device with the New Token

To register a device with the new token, perform this procedure:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Device> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	**license smart register idtoken** *token_ID* **Example:** `Device# license smart register idtoken` <redacted>	Registers the device with the back-end server using the token generated from CSSM.
Step 3	**write memory** **Example:** `Device# write memory`	Saves the license information on the device.

Verifying the License Status After Registration

To verify the status of a license after registration, use the **show license all** command.

Canceling a Device's Registration in CSSM

When your device is taken off the inventory, shipped elsewhere for redeployment, or returned to Cisco for replacement using the return merchandise authorization (RMA) process, you can use the **deregister** command to cancel the registration of your device.

To cancel device registration, follow this procedure:

Before you begin

Layer 3 connection to CSSM must be available to successfully deregister the device.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Device> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	**license smart deregister** **Example:** `Device# license smart deregister`	Cancels the device's registration, and sends the device into evaluation mode. All smart licensing entitlements and certificates on the corresponding platform are removed. The device product instance stored on CSSM is also removed.

Monitoring Smart Licensing Configuration

Use the following commands in privileged EXEC mode to monitor smart licensing configuration.

Table 1: Commands to Monitor Smart Licensing Configuration

Command	Purpose
show license status	Displays the compliance status of smart licensing. The following is the list of possible statuses: • Enabled: Indicates that smart licensing is enabled. • Waiting: Indicates the initial state after your device has made a license entitlement request. The device establishes communication with Cisco and successfully registers itself with the CSSM. • Registered: Indicates that your device is able to communicate with the CSSM, and is authorized to initiate requests for license entitlements. • Authorized: Indicates that your device is in Compliance status and is authorized to use the requested type and count of licenses. The Authorization status has a lifetime of 90 days. At the end of 30 days, the device will send a new entitlement authorization request to the CSSM to renew the authorization. • Out Of Compliance: Indicates that one or more of your licenses are out of compliance. You must buy additional licenses. • Eval Mode: You must register the device with the CSSM within 90 days (of device usage). Otherwise, your device's evaluation period will expire. • Evaluation Period Expired: At the end of 90 days, if your device has not registered, the device enters Evaluation Expired mode.
show license all	Displays all the entitlements in use. Additionally, it shows the associated licensing certificates, compliance status, UDI, and other details.
show tech-support license	Displays the detailed debug output.
show license usage	Displays the license usage information.

Command	Purpose
show license summary	Displays the summary of all the active licenses.

Configuration Examples for Smart Licensing

The following sections provide various Smart Licensing configuration examples.

Example: Viewing the Call Home Profile

Example

To display the Call Home profile, use the **show call-home profile all** command:

```
Device> enable
Device# show call-home profile all
Profile Name: CiscoTAC-1
    Profile status: ACTIVE
    Profile mode: Full Reporting
    Reporting Data: Smart Call Home, Smart Licensing
    Preferred Message Format: xml
    Message Size Limit: 3145728 Bytes
    Transport Method: http
    HTTP  address(es): https://tools.cisco.com/its/service/oddce/services/DDCEService
    Other address(es): default

    Periodic configuration info message is scheduled every 1 day of the month at 09:15

    Periodic inventory info message is scheduled every 1 day of the month at 09:00

    Alert-group               Severity
    ------------------------  ------------
    crash                     debug
    diagnostic                minor
    environment               warning
    inventory                 normal

    Syslog-Pattern            Severity
    ------------------------  ------------
    APF-.-WLC_.*              warning
    .*                        major
```

Example: Registering a Device

Example

To register a device, use the **license smart register idtoken** command:

```
Device> enable
Device# license smart register idtoken
```

```
Tl4UytrNXBzbEs1ck8veUtWaG5abnZJOFdDa1FwbVRa%0AblRMbz0%3D%0A
Device# write memory
```

Additional References

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco Smart Software Manager Help	Smart Software Manager Help
Cisco Smart Software Manager On-Prem	Cisco Smart Software Manager On-Prem

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Support website provides extensive online resources, including documentation and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. To receive security and technical information about your products, you can subscribe to various services, such as the Product Alert Tool (accessed from Field Notices), the Cisco Technical Services Newsletter, and Really Simple Syndication (RSS) Feeds. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.	http://www.cisco.com/support

Feature History for Smart Licensing

This table provides release and related information for features explained in this module.

These features are available on all releases subsequent to the one they were introduced in, unless noted otherwise.

Release	Feature	Feature Information
Cisco IOS XE Gibraltar 16.11.1	Smart Licensing	A cloud-based, software license management solution that allows you to manage and track the status of your license, hardware, and software usage trends. Smart Licensing is the default and the only available method to manage licenses.

Release	Feature	Feature Information
Cisco IOS XE Amsterdam 17.3.2a	Smart Licensing Using Policy	An enhanced version of Smart Licensing, with the overarching objective of providing a licensing solution that does not interrupt the operations of your network, rather, one that enables a compliance relationship to account for the hardware and software licenses you purchase and use. Starting with this release, Smart Licensing Using Policy is automatically enabled on the device. This is also the case when you upgrade to this release. By default, your Smart Account and Virtual Account in CSSM is enabled for Smart Licensing Using Policy For more information, see the *Smart Licensing Using Policy* chapter in this guide.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform and software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn