



VisionLabs
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VisionLabs LUNA SDK Licensing

written for LUNA SDK version 5.27.0

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1 Introduction

This document includes information about LUNA SDK licensing. This information is required for any engineer or developer who wants to utilize LUNA SDK features.

Here you can find:

- General information about LUNA SDK licensing
- The list of licensed features
- Online and offline license activation description

2 General information

FaceEngine supports per-features node-locked licensing for every supported platform. This means that a final customer version of FaceEngine might be customized by activating and deactivating the licensed features. For that reason, not all algorithms and modules described in this book might be available to you.

Each SDK instance should be activated on every device. License, which was activated for one device, could not be used on some other device.

Interface for License objects `ILicense` (see file `ILicense.h`) gives you possibility to:

- check, if license is already activated;
- save license for next usage to some file;
- load license from file;
- check if some feature of FaceEngine is available for this license.

Typical usage scenario:

- Create a `IFaceEngine` object (see file `FaceEngine.h`);
- Get license pointer through `fsdk::IFaceEngine::getLicense`;
- Make activation for that license object through `fsdk::activateLicense`. This method requires full or relative path to the “license.conf” file.

3 Licensed features

To utilize license features in the code, please refer to the `LicenseFeature` enum defined in the `ILicense.h` file. Note that certain features may not be available on all platforms.

The table below lists available features and their associated estimators:

Feature	Description	Available instances
Attributes	Enables you to estimate basic attributes.	<code>IAttributeEstimator</code>
		<code>ICredibilityCheckEstimator</code>
		<code>IEthnicityEstimator</code>
		<code>IFacialHairEstimator</code>
BestShot	Enables you to select the best shot from the provided images.	<code>IAGSEstimator</code>
		<code>IBestShotQualityEstimator</code>
		<code>IHeadPoseEstimator</code>
		<code>IQualityEstimator</code>
BodyAttributes	Enables you to perform a human body attribute estimation.	<code>IHumanAttributeEstimator</code>
DeepFakeEstimation	Enables you to perform the DeepFake estimation.	<code>IDeepFakeEstimator</code>
Depth Liveness	Enables you to perform the Depth liveness estimation.	<code>IDepthLivenessEstimator</code>
DepthRGBLiveness	Enables you to work with LivenessDepthRGBEstimator.	<code>ILivenessDepthRGBEstimator</code>
Descriptor	Enables you to work with descriptors. You can create a maximum of 100000 descriptors on server platforms.	<code>IDescriptor</code>
		<code>IDescriptorBatch</code>
		<code>IDescriptorExtractor</code>
		<code>IDescriptorMatcher</code>

Feature	Description	Available instances
DescriptorIndex	Enables you to create a descriptor index.	IDenseIndex
		IDynamicIndex
		IIndexBuilder
Detection	Enables you to find a person's face in a frame.	IDetector
		IFaceLandmarksDetector
		IOrientationEstimator
Emotions	Enables you to estimate emotions.	IEmotionsEstimator
		IMouthEstimator
Face features	Enables you to estimate face features.	IEyeEstimator
		IFaceOcclusionEstimator
		IGazeEstimator
		IGlassesEstimator
		IOverlapEstimator
FightsEstimation	Enables you to work with FightsEstimator.	IFightsEstimator
HumanDetection	Enables you to perform a human body detection.	IHumanDetector
ISOCheck	Enables you to work with ISO check estimators.	IBackgroundEstimator
		IBlackWhiteEstimator
		IDynamicRangeEstimator
		IEyeBrowEstimator
		IFishEyeEstimator
		INaturalLightEstimator
		IPortraitStyleEstimator
		IRedEyeEstimator

Feature	Description	Available instances
Liveness	Enables you to use Liveness features.	ILivenessDepthEstimator
		ILivenessFlyingFacesEstimator
		ILivenessFPREstimator
		ILivenessIREstimator
		ILivenessRGBMEstimator
LivenessEngine	Enables you to check if there is a real person or not in a video. See “LivenessEngine_Handbook.pdf for details.	ILivenessEngine
MedicalMaskDetection	Enables you to detect a medical face mask on the face in the source image.	IMedicalMaskEstimator
MobileLiveness	Enables you to predict whether a person’s face is real or fake (photo, printed image).	ILivenessOneShotRGBEstimator
NIRLiveness	Enables you to perform the NIR Liveness estimation.	INIRLivenessEstimator
PPEDetection	Enables you to predicts wether a person is wearing one or multiple types of protection equipment.	IHeadWearEstimator
		IPPEEstimator
ReIDDescriptor	Enables you to work with human descriptors (ReID).	ICrowdEstimator
		IDescriptor (with ReID versions)
		IDescriptorBatch (with ReID versions)
		IDescriptorExtractor (with ReID versions)
		IDescriptorMatcher (with ReID versions)

Feature	Description	Available instances
		IHeadDetector
		IHumanFaceDetector
TrackEngine	Enables you to track a person in a video. See “TrackEngine_Handbook.pdf” for details.	ITrackEngine

See [FeatureMap.htm](#) for additional information about these features.

If the license for the selected feature is invalid, the factory instantiation method will return a result with an error code and an empty object. For example, method `IFaceEngine::createAGSEstimator` will return `ResultValue` with `FSDKError::LicenseError` empty `IAGSEstimatorPtr` object in case if `LicenseFeature::BestShot` is not available.

4 License activation

This section describes license activation.

License activation should be performed after the distribution package is unarchived.

The generated license can only be used on the device where it was activated as the fingerprint of the device is used for its creation.

NOTE! Always remember that incorrect config may huck the things up very badly. Pay attention to what you configure and how. Always double-check what you deploy.

4.1 Online activation

Online activation is performed when you have an Internet connection on the device where the LUNA SDK license is activated.

Licensing configuration options are specified via the “[license.conf](#)” file which is an XML document with special tag formatting.

You can find the “license.conf” file in the “data” directory in the distribution package.

This file is mandatory for license activation. You must fill it with the correct values before launching LUNA SDK.

Fill in this file carefully. Incorrectly entered data may cause problems with activation on the device.

4.1.1 Online activation process

The activation process is as follows:

- Request the **Server**, **EID**, and **ProductID** from VisionLabs
- Go to the “data” directory
- Open the “license.conf” file
- Enter the received parameters
- Save changes in the “license.conf” file

The license key will be generated and saved to the “data” directory.

Now you can use LUNA SDK.

4.2 Offline activation

Offline activation is performed when you do not have an Internet connection on the device where the LUNA SDK license is activated.

In this case, you should create a fingerprint of your device and use it to receive a license key on any other device with the Internet.

4.2.1 Offline activation process

The activation process is as follows:

- Request the website address for license key activation and EID from VisionLabs

Perform the following steps on the device where the license should be activated:

- Go to the “data” directory
- Open the “[license.conf](#)” file
- Enter the received EID
- Save changes in the “[license.conf](#)” file
- Go to the “./bin”
- Run the “FingerprintViewer” utility to create a fingerprint of your device:
 - For Windows: launch the “FingerprintViewer.exe”
 - For Linux:
 - * Give execution permissions to the “FingerprintViewer” utility

```
chmod +x FingerprintViewer
```

- * Run the utility

```
./FingerprintViewer
```

- The fingerprint will be printed in the console. Copy and save it.

Important: The FingerprintViewer application has compatibility issues on Astra Linux because some LUNA SDK shared libraries have the executable stack flag. For information how to troubleshoot the issue, see [Astra Linux known issues](#).

Perform the following steps on the device with the Internet:

- Go to the website to receive license (the website address was received on the first step of this instruction)
- Enter your EID to enter the website, and using your device fingerprint activate a license.
- Download license certificate. Please pay attention, by default filename is “licenseFile.v2c”. Below are the steps (please choose one of them), how to configure. Move the “licenseFile.v2c” file to your device “data” directory of LUNA SDK.
 - Modify param “Filename” in file “license.conf” as in example below:

```
<param name="Filename" type="Value::String" text="licenseFile.v2c"/>
```

- Rename “licenseFile.v2c” to “license.dat”. Param "Filename" in file “license.conf” **need no modifications**, by default as below:

```
<param name="Filename" type="Value::String" text="license.dat"/>
```

Perform the following step on the device where the license should be activated:

- Copy the received license key “license.dat” to the “data” directory of LUNA SDK.

4.3 License file parameters description

License activation and next processing requires parameters listed below.

Parameter	Description	Type	Default value
Server	Activation server URL	“Value::String”	(empty)
EID	Entitlement ID	“Value::String”	(empty)
ProductID	Product ID	“Value::String”	(empty)
Filename	Default license filename	“Value::String”	license.dat
Test	If run in a test environment	“Value::Int1”	0
ActivationMode	Activation mode	“Value::String”	Hardware
FingerprintSource	Generation option	“Value::Int1”	0
ContainerMode	If run in container	“Value::Int1”	0
ConnectionTimeout	Request timeout (in seconds)	“Value::Int1”	15
ServerRetriesCount	Retry attempts count	“Value::Int1”	3
licenseModel	License type	“Value::Int1”	1

For more information on the parameters, see [Parameter details](#).

By default, the file is created in the “data” directory. The file has a binary format. On subsequent launches of the product on the same device, the license will be automatically read from this file.

An example of the “license.conf” file:

```
?xml version="1.0"?>
```

```

<settings>
  <section name="Licensing::Settings">
    <param name="Server" type="Value::String" text=""/>
    <param name="EID" type="Value::String" text=""/>
    <param name="ProductID" type="Value::String" text=""/>
    <param name="Filename" type="Value::String" text="license.
      dat"/>
    <param name="Test" type="Value::Int1" x="1" />
    <param name="ActivationMode" type="Value::String" text="
      Hardware"/>
    <param name="FingerprintSource" type="Value::Int1" x="1"/>
    <param name="ContainerMode" type="Value::Int1" x="1"/>
    <param name="ConnectionTimeout" type="Value::Int1" x="15"/>
    <!-- Currently, the available values are: 1 and 2. Default
      is 1 -->
    <param name="licenseModel" type="Value::Int1" x="2" />
  </section>
</settings>

```

4.4 Parameter details

4.4.1 Server, EID, and ProductID

These parameters are mandatory for license activation. Obtain them from VisionLabs.

The EID parameter is required for both online and offline activation.

The Server and ProductID are only required for online activation.

4.4.2 Filename

The `Filename` parameter specifies the name of the file where the license will be saved after activation.

The maximum length is 64 characters.

Important: Do not change the default name, as this may lead to unexpected behavior during activation or runtime.

4.4.3 Test

Applies to FIT license only.

The `Test` parameter determines whether the system operates with a test entitlement in terms of FIT. It specifies whether the license being used is a test license or a production license. Possible values:

- 0 - The system operates with a production license.

- 1 - The system operates with a test license.

4.4.4 ActivationMode

The `ActivationMode` parameter specifies which path to choose when retrieving device UID during license activation stage. Possible values:

- Hardware
- JNI

4.4.5 ContainerMode

The `ContainerMode` parameter has the following possible values:

- 0 - Ignore any virtual network interfaces in the formation of the fingerprint.
- 1 - Take into account all virtual interfaces in the formation of a fingerprint.

The 1 value is used while running in docker container due to physical network interface is not available by default. Although, you can make physical interface available with `--net=host` and set `ContainerMode` to 0. In this case you can be sure fingerprint will not be changed among containers. For details, see “Licensing in docker container”.

4.4.6 FingerprintSource

The `FingerprintSource` parameter has the following possible values:

- 0 - Default. First fingerprint generation option.
- 1 - Second fingerprint generation option.

4.4.7 ConnectionTimeout

The `ConnectionTimeout` specifies the maximum time, in seconds, allowed for the transfer operation during license activation.

Behavior:

- A value of 0 disables the timeout, allowing the operation to proceed indefinitely.
- Negative values or values exceeding the maximum limit (300 seconds) are invalid.

While longer timeouts reduce the risk of aborting valid operations, they may increase activation delays. Balance this parameter based on your network conditions.

4.4.8 ServerRetriesCount

The `ServerRetriesCount` parameter defines the number of retry attempts for connecting to the activation server. It helps handle transient failures, improving application stability.

The parameter must be a non-negative integer, with a maximum value of 100 attempts.

4.4.9 licenseModel

The `licenseModel` defines the license to be used. Possible values:

- 1 - The system uses FIT license.
- 2 - The system uses Zeus license.

4.5 Licensing in docker container

Linux: Licensing of sdk in docker container is a bit peculiar.

When you start sdk in container first time it will try to activate license. During activation sdk will generate fingerprint of device for bounding device to current container. One of hardware parameter used during this process is mac address of network interface. The difference between host license activation and container activation - mac address of network interface generated randomly each time container run.

So, in following scenario, if user delete container and `docker run` a new one, he could not use sdk with already activated license because it bounded to fingerprint of container he just deleted. Two workarounds suggested in this case:

1. User can use host physical interface by running `docker run --network host ...` and set `ContainerMode == 0` in `data/license.conf`. In this case host physical interface will be available in container and fingerprint will be generated based on mac address of physical interface .If you run another one instance with the same option, fingerprint of this instance will be the same. Valid use cases: `--network host` and `ContainerMode==0` or without `--network host` and `ContainerMode==1`
2. It's not always convenient to share host and container network namespace. So another option is hardcode mac address for container beforehand with, for example, `docker run --mac-address 00:00:00:00:00:11`, and set `ContainerMode==1` in `data/license.conf`. Then, if you need delete container and run with same license again, use the same mac address for sequential container runs specifying it with `--mac-address` option.

The downside of this approach - you can support only one running container at the time due to possible frame collisions in case two or more containers with the same mac running on the same docker engine or L2 domain. [More reading](#).

Note, mac address does not change if you just restart container.

Windows: For Docker desktop on Windows you can use option 2 from Linux instructions above