# Windows: Software Licensing Management Tool (slmgr)

```
Syntax
      slmgr [MachineName [Username Password]] [Option]

Key
  machinename   The machine to administer, by default the current local
machine.

  username      An administrator equivalent user account for the remote
computer.

  password      The password for the user account on the remote computer.

   /ato   Activate Windows license and product key against Microsoft's
server.

   /atp Confirmation_ID   Activate Windows with user-provided Confirmation
ID

   /ckms  Clear the name of KMS server used to default and port to default.

   /cpky  Clear product key from the registry (prevents disclosure attacks)

   /dli   Display the current license information with activation
          status and partial product key.

   /dlv   Verbose, similar to -dli but with more information.

   /dti   Display Installation ID for offline activation

   /ipk Key  Enter a new product key supplied as xxxxx-xxxxx-xxxxx-xxxxx-
xxxxx

   /ilc License_file   Install license

   /rilc               Re-install system license files

   /rearm Reset the evaluation period/licensing status and activation state
of the machine

   /skms activationservername:port
          Set the Volume Licensing KMS server and/or the port used for KMS
activation
          (where supported by your Windows edition)

   /skhc  Enable KMS host caching (default), this blocks the use of DNS
```

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priority and
          weight after the initial discovery of a working KMS host.
          If the system can no longer contact the working KMS host,
discovery will be attempted again.

   /ckhc  Disable KMS host caching. This setting instructs the client to use
DNS auto-discovery
          each time it attempts KMS activation (recommended when using
priority and weight)

   /sai interval
          Sets the interval in minutes for unactivated clients to attempt
KMS connection.
          The activation interval must be between 15 minutes and 30 days,
although the default (2 hours)
          is recommended.
          The KMS client initially picks up this interval from the registry
but switches to the KMS
          setting after the first KMS response has been received.

   /sri interval
          Sets the renewal interval in minutes for activated clients to
attempt KMS connection.
          The renewal interval must be between 15 minutes and 30 days.
          This option is set initially on both the KMS server and client
sides.
          The default is 10080 minutes (7 days).

   /spri  Set the KMS priority to normal (default).
   /cpri  Set the KMS priority to low.
          Use this option to minimize contention from KMS in a co-hosted
environment.
          Note that this could lead to KMS starvation, depending on what
other applications
          or server roles are active. Use with care.

   /sprt port
          Sets the port on which the KMS host listens for client activation
requests. The default TCP port is 1688.

   /sdns  Enable DNS publishing by the KMS host (default).
   /cdns  Disable DNS publishing by the KMS host.

   /upk   Uninstall current installed product key and return license status
back to trial state.

   /xpr   Show the expiry date of current license (if not permanently
activated)

Token-based activation:
   /lil   List the installed token-based activation issuance licenses.
```

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   /ril ILID ILvID
         Remove an installed token-based activation issuance license.

   /stao  Set the Token-based Activation Only flag, disabling automatic KMS
activation.
   /ctao  Clear the Token-based Activation Only flag (default), enabling
automatic KMS activation.
   /ltc   List valid token-based activation certificates that can activate
installed software.
   /fta Certificate Thumbprint [PIN]
          Force token-based activation using the identified certificate.
          The optional personal identification number (PIN) is provided to
unlock the private
          key without a PIN prompt when using certificates that are
protected by hardware
          (for example, smart cards).
```

## Windows aktivieren

Man öffne eine CMD mit administrativen Privilegien und tippe:

```
slmgr.vbs -upk
```

Dies entfernt bereits hinterlegte Keys (zum Beispiel Evaluation Keys oder KMS-Client-Keys).

```
slmgr.vbs -ipk xyzyx-xyzyx-xyzyx-xyzyx-xyzyx
```

Dieser Befehl installiert den neuen Key.

```
slmgr.vbs -ato
```

Damit wird der gerade installerte Key aktiviert.

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