ICONICS – ICONICS Applications and SQL Server CALs

APPLICATION NOTE

September 2013

Description: Guide to how ICONICS applications interact with SQL Server CALs
OS Requirement: Vista x64/ Windows 7 x64/ Windows 8 x64/ Windows Server 2008 x64/ Windows Server 2008 R2 x64/ Windows Server 2012.
General Requirement: GENESIS64, installation of SQL Server.

Introduction

Some SQL Server licenses require the purchasing of CALs. The Processor Licensing Model does not require CALs, but the Server Plus Device CALs and Server Plus User CALs Licensing Models do require CALs. This document will describe which ICONICS applications may require a CAL from SQL Server, if you are using one of the two licensing models that require CALs.

Since the Processor Licensing Model does not require CALs, therefore the rest of this document will assume that you are using either the Server Plus Device CALs or Server Plus User CALs Licensing Models.

What are CALs?

CALs, or **Client Access Licenses,** are SQL Server's way of tracking how many users or devices can access a single SQL Server. Any remote machine that accesses SQL Server will consume a CAL. For example, if you use SQL Server Management Studio to connect to a SQL Server instance installed on a remote machine, then the SQL Server Management Studio will consume a CAL.

This goes for any application, even non-Microsoft applications that directly access SQL Server on a remote machine.
For example, if your AlarmWorX32 Server configuration database is on a remote SQL Server, then this will also consume a CAL.

You can read more about how SQL Server CALs work on the Microsoft website.

http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=91230.

Multiplexing and CALs

Multiplexing is when hardware or software is used to reduce the number of devices or users that directly access SQL Server. This does NOT reduce the number of CALs required. This means that even applications that indirectly access SQL Server will require CALs.
For example, if you have a Data Mining ActiveX on a WebHMI client that is talking to the Data Mining OPC Server, which is reading data from the SQL Server, then that WebHMI client will require a CAL, even though the Data Mining ActiveX is not directly accessing SQL Server.

Read more about Multiplexing on the Microsoft document at this link:

http://download.microsoft.com/download/1/e/6/1e68f92c-f334-4517-b610-e4dee946ef91/2008%20SQL%20Licensing%20overview%20final.docx

ICONICS Applications that Require CALs

This is a list of ICONICS applications that may require CALs if they are accessing SQL Server data (directly or indirectly). This is not an all-inclusive list. Any application that accesses SQL Server may require a CAL.

GENESIS64	GENESIS32 and BizViz
• AlarmWorX64 Logger • AlarmWorX64 Multimedia • AlarmWorX64 Server • AlarmWorX64 Viewer • BACnet • EarthWorX Viewer • FrameWorX • Global Aliasing • GridWorX64 • Language Aliasing • MergeWorX • Hyper Historian • Security • SNMP • ScheduleWorX64 • TrendWorX64 HDA Server • TrendWorX64 Logger • TrendWorX64 Viewer • Unified Data Manager • Workbench	• AlarmWorX32 Logger • AlarmWorX32 Multimedia • AlarmWorX32 Server • AlarmWorX32 Report ActiveX • AlarmWorX32 Viewer ActiveX • BACnet • BridgeWorX • Data Manipulator ActiveX • Data Mining Grid ActiveX • Data Mining OPC Server • DataWorX32 • Global Aliasing Server • Language Aliasing Server • Productivity Analytics • ReportWorX • ScheduleWorX32 • ScriptWorX2010 • SNMP • TrendWorX32 HDA Server • TrendWorX32 Logger • TrendWorX32 Viewer • Unified Data Manager • Unified Web Interface

NOTE: Applications that have separate engine and configuration pieces (e.g. AlarmWorX32 Server) may consume multiple User CALs if they each connect to the SQL Server as a different user.

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