ICONICS
ICONICS Applications and SQL Server CALs

APPLICATION NOTE

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Description: Guide to how ICONICS applications interact with SQL Server CALs.

Introduction

Some SQL Server licenses require the purchasing of CALs.

Some of the Microsoft SQL Server Licensing Models (depending on the version) does not require CALs, but some do require CALs. This document will describe which ICONICS applications may require a CAL from SQL Server, if you are using one of the licensing models that require CALs.

In the remaining part of this Application note we assume that you're using SQL Server licensing model requiring CALs.

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 (and other SQL Server licensing-related topics) in the Microsoft documents:

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

SQL Server 2012
http://download.microsoft.com/download/6%2F4/A/64A1EC8F-F575-41E1-9D34-821FA9F98F8E/SQL_Server_2012_Licensing_Reference_Guide.pdf

SQL Server 2014
http://download.microsoft.com/download/5/6/E/56E49A78-442B-4945-8CF6-D0352F84C62A/SQL_Server_2014_Licensing_Guide.pdf

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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