

Description: Information regarding how ICONICS licensing is affected when using Microsoft Terminal Services.

OS Requirement: Windows 2000 Server or Server 2003.

General Requirement: An in-depth knowledge of ICONICS licensing products as well as Microsoft Terminal Services.

Introduction to Terminal Services

Windows Terminal Services lets you deliver Windows-based applications, or the Windows desktop itself, to virtually any computing device – even those that cannot run Windows. When a user runs an application on a Terminal Server, the application executes only on the server, transmitting only keyboard, mouse, and display information over the network. For information about using Terminal Services with GENESIS32 applications, see the applications note titled **GENESIS32 – Terminal Server Quick Start** (operating system specific).

How Microsoft Terminal Services Licensing Works

In order to understand the way that ICONICS licenses Terminal Services clients, one must understand how Microsoft licenses this product. Terminal Services can be used on both Windows 2000 and Windows Server 2003 operating systems. Windows 2003 Terminal Servers have to get licenses from a server running Windows Server 2003; it can also pass licenses to a server running Windows 2000, but not vice-versa.

How ICONICS Licensing Works

ICONICS uses a system of client units to determine how much licensing needs to be incorporated. Each ICONICS module uses a certain amount of these client units. For example, if you had a single machine running TrendWorX32 and AlarmWorX32 both logging to MS Access, you'll use a total of 30 + 40 or 70 client units. On top of that, you may have GraphWorX32 running with an alarm viewer as well as an alarm server for 125 + 25 + 20 or 170 additional client units. In this example of a single machine a total of 240 units are being used as shown in Figure 1.

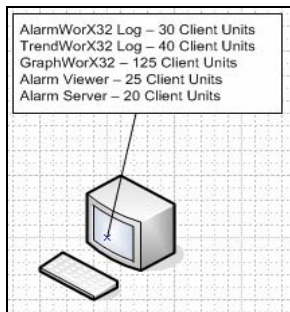


Figure 1 - Single Machine Running Some ICONICS Modules

How ICONICS Licenses Terminal Services Clients

In an environment running Terminal Services, each client is licensed as if it were a standalone machine. This is because each client can run its own instance of an ICONICS module. The only difference is that it is not installed locally. In this example, there is a single instance of TrendWorX32 and AlarmWorX32 logging to MS Access, and a single instance of an Alarm Server running on the Terminal Server.

In this case, it uses a total of 30 + 40 + 20 or 90 client units, but there are three clients attached running GraphWorX32, each with an Alarm Viewer, taking up (125 + 25) * 3 or 450 additional client units. So the total number of client units used for a single server and three clients comes to be 450 + 90 or 540 total client units shown in Figure 2.

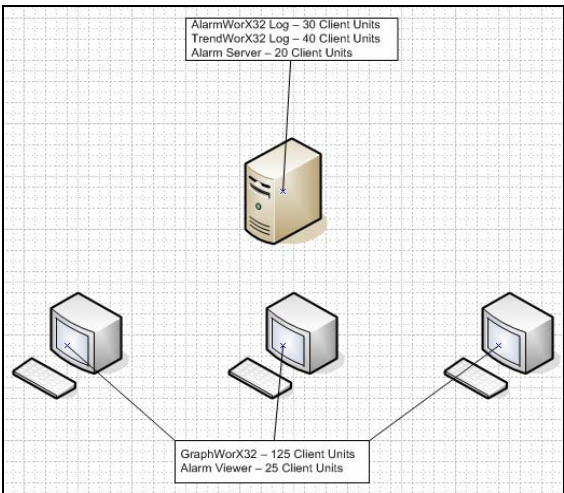


Figure 2 - Three Terminal Clients running some ICONICS modules

Conclusion

To properly license GENESIS32 on a terminal server, you must purchase enough licenses to cover each client connecting, plus one for the server itself.

All in all, using Terminal Services can free up a lot of storage space on client machines, though customers will still have to purchase enough licenses for as many instances of each product that they are using. In the properly customized setup, using Terminal Services can be beneficial, but careful planning should be practiced to set it up.