

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

OS Requirement: Windows XP Pro, Server 2003, Vista, Server 2008, Windows 7

General Requirement: Installation of SQL Server 2005 or 2008

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 websites.

SQL Server 2005 Licensing FAQ:
<http://www.microsoft.com/sqlserver/2005/en/us/pricing-licensing-faq.aspx>

SQL Server 2008 Licensing FAQ:
<http://www.microsoft.com/sqlserver/2008/en/us/licensing-faq.aspx>

What is Multiplexing?

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.

You can read more about Multiplexing on the Microsoft website at this link:
<http://www.microsoft.com/Sqlserver/2005/en/us/special-considerations.aspx#multiplexing>

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	AlarmWorX32 Logger
AlarmWorX64 Multimedia	AlarmWorX32 Multimedia
AlarmWorX64 Server	AlarmWorX32 Server
AlarmWorX64 Viewer	AlarmWorX32 Report ActiveX
BACnet	AlarmWorX32 Viewer ActiveX
EarthWorX Viewer	BACnet
FrameWorX	BridgeWorX
Global Aliasing	Data Manipulator ActiveX
Hyper Historian	Data Mining Grid ActiveX
Security	Data Mining OPC Server
SNMP	DataWorX32
TrendWorX64 HDA Server	Global Aliasing Server
TrendWorX64 Logger	Language Aliasing Server
TrendWorX64 Viewer	Productivity Analytics
Unified Data Manager	ReportWorX
Workbench	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.