

SQL Server 2014

Licensing Datasheet

Product Overview

SQL Server 2014 delivers mission critical performance across all workloads with in-memory built-in, faster insights from any data with familiar tools, and a platform for hybrid cloud enabling organizations to easily build, deploy, and manage solutions that span on-premises and cloud.

Editions Overview

The SQL Server 2014 editions align with how customers are deploying applications and solutions:

- **Enterprise Edition** for mission critical applications and large scale data warehousing
- **Business Intelligence Edition** for premium corporate and self-service BI
- **Standard Edition** for basic database, reporting and analytics capabilities

These three main editions are offered in a consistent, tiered model which creates greater consistency across edition features and licensing. Enterprise Edition includes all product features available in SQL Server 2014, and the Business Intelligence (BI) Edition includes premium BI features in addition to Standard Edition database features.

Note: SQL Server 2014 is also available in Developer and Express editions. Web Edition is offered in the Services Provider License Agreement (SPLA) program only.

SQL Server 2014 Licensing Models

SQL Server 2014 offers customers a variety of licensing options aligned with how customers typically purchase specific workloads. There are two main licensing models that apply to SQL Server:

Server + CAL: Provides the option to license users and/or devices, with low cost access to incremental SQL Server deployments.

- Each server running SQL Server software requires a server license.
- Each user and/or device accessing a licensed SQL Server requires a SQL Server CAL that is the same version or newer - for example, to access a SQL Server 2012 Standard Edition server, a user would need a SQL Server 2012 or 2014 CAL.
- Each SQL Server CAL allows access to multiple licensed SQL Servers, including Business Intelligence Edition, Standard Edition and legacy Enterprise Edition Servers.

Per Core: Gives customers a more precise measure of computing power and a more consistent licensing metric, regardless of whether solutions are deployed on physical servers on-premises, or in virtual or cloud.

- Core based licensing is appropriate when customers are unable to count users/devices, have Internet/Extranet workloads or systems that integrate with external facing workloads.
- To license a physical server, customers must license all the cores in the server. Determining the number of

licenses needed is done by multiplying the total number of physical cores by the appropriate core factor found in the core factor table. A minimum of 4 core licenses is required for each physical processor on the server.

SQL Server 2014 Editions availability by licensing model:

SQL Server 2014 Edition	Licensing Options	
	Server + CAL	Per Core
Enterprise		•
Business Intelligence	•	
Standard	•	•

Note: SQL Server 2014 Developer Edition is licensed under the Developer Tools model, which is 'Per User' based.

Special Note for Enterprise Edition Users: With the introduction of SQL Server 2012, Enterprise Edition was removed from the Server + CAL model and new server licenses are no longer available. However, customers with active Software Assurance (SA) coverage can continue to renew SA on Enterprise Edition servers and upgrade to SQL Server 2014 software. Note: for customers who upgrade to SQL Server 2014, a 20 core limit applies to the software.

Licensing for Virtualization

SQL Server 2014 offers virtualization rights, options and benefits to provide flexibility for customers deploying in virtual environments. There are two primary virtualization licensing options in SQL Server 2014: the ability to license individual virtual machines and the ability to license for maximum virtualization in highly virtualized and private cloud environments.

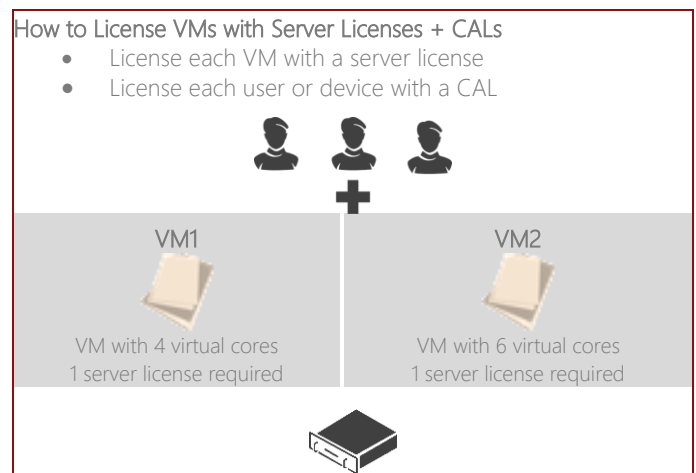
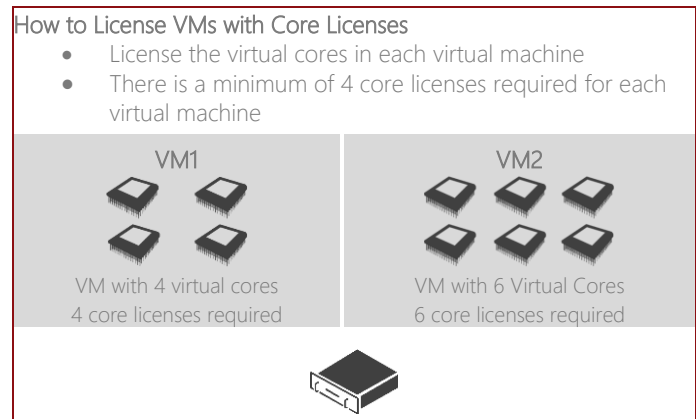
Individual Virtual Machines

As hardware capabilities grow, it continues to be more common for each database to use a fraction of its server's computing power. When deploying databases on Virtual Machines (VMs) that use just a fraction of a physical server, savings can be achieved by licensing individual VMs.

- To license a VM with core licenses, purchase a core license for each virtual core (virtual thread) allocated to the VM (with a minimum of 4 core licenses per VM).
- To license a single VM with a server license (for Business Intelligence or Standard Edition only), purchase a server

license and matching SQL Server CALs for each user or device.

- Each licensed VM covered with SA can be moved frequently within a server farm, or to a third-party hoster or cloud services provider, without the need to purchase additional SQL Server licenses.



Note: When licensing VMs under the Server + CAL model, the number of virtual cores does not affect the number of server licenses required.

High Density Virtualization

Further savings can be achieved by operating a SQL Server private cloud. This is a great option for customers who want to take advantage of the full computing power of their physical servers and have very dynamic provisioning and de-provisioning of virtual resources.

- Customers can deploy an unlimited number of VM's on the server and utilize the full capacity of the licensed hardware, by fully licensing the server (or server farm)

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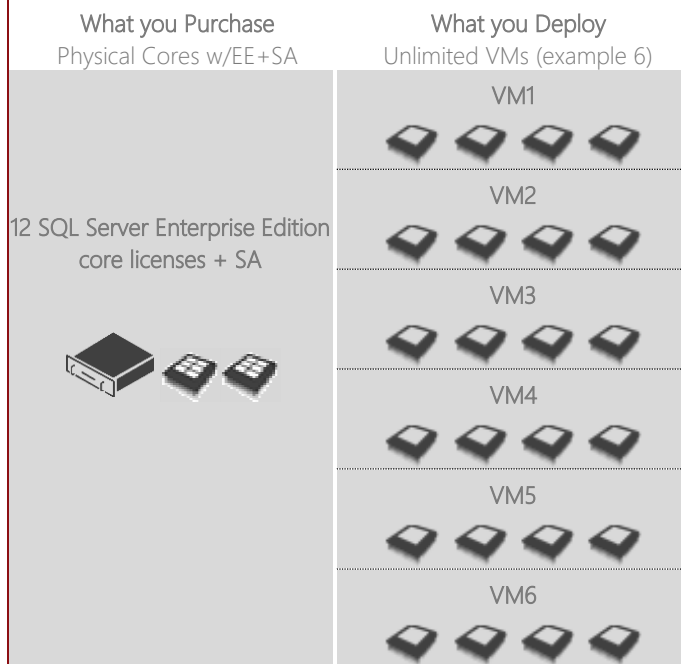
with Enterprise Edition core licenses and SA coverage based on the total number of physical cores on the servers.

- SA enables the ability to run an unlimited number of virtual machines to handle dynamic workloads and fully utilize the hardware's computing power.

Licensing SQL Server Private Clouds:

- License all the physical cores on the server with Enterprise Edition core licenses and cover with SA
- Deploy an unlimited number of VMs

For example, to license a single server with 2 physical processors and 6 cores per processor (12 cores total):

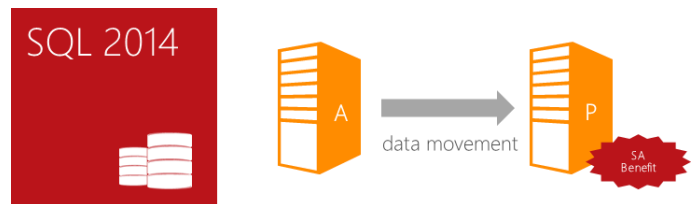


Licensing for High Availability

SQL Server software can be configured so that if one server fails, its processing will be picked up, recovered and continued by another server. Beginning with SQL Server 2014, each active server licensed with SA coverage allows the installation of a single passive server used for fail-over support.

- The passive secondary server used for failover support does not need to be separately licensed for SQL Server as long as it is truly passive. If it is serving data, such as reports to clients running active SQL Server workloads,

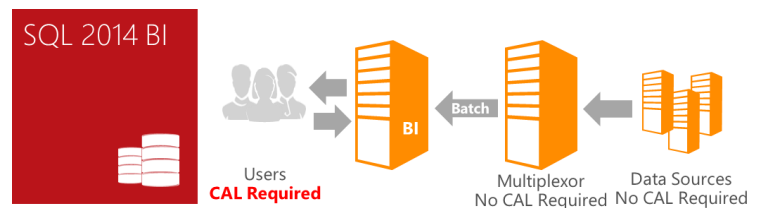
or performing any "work" such as additional backups from secondary servers, then it must be licensed for SQL Server.



- The active server license (s) must be covered with SA, and allow for one passive secondary SQL Server, with up to the same amount of compute as the licensed active server, only.

Business Intelligence Server Access

Similar to other SQL Server products offered under the Server + CAL licensing model, Business Intelligence (BI) Edition generally requires a SQL Server CAL for each user or device accessing the server software. New with SQL Server 2014, use terms for BI Edition server software now allow batch processing of data without requiring CALs for those data sources supplying the data.



- 'Batch Processing' is defined as an activity that allows a group of tasks occurring at different times to be processed together at the same time.
- Non-batch processing access to BI Edition servers still requires CALs be assigned to those users and/or devices accessing the server software.
- The general multiplexing policy still applies to SQL Server Standard and Enterprise Edition software licensed under the Server + CAL model.