Microsoft windows server 2016 standard licensing guide

Continue

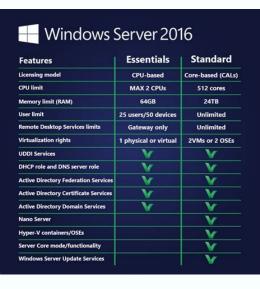| Windows Server 2016 Editions		
	Datacenter	**Standard**
Core functionality of Windows Server	•	•
OSEs / Hyper-V containers*	Unlimited	2
Windows Server containers	Unlimited	Unlimited
Nano Server	•	•
New storage features including Storage Spaces Direct and Storage Replica+	•	
New Shielded Virtual Machines and Host Guardian Service+	•	
New networking stack+	•	
Price**	$6,155	$882

OSE: Operating System Environment

*Standard Edition permits use of up to 2 OSEs or 2 Hyper-V containers.
Datacenter permits unlimited OSEs and Hyper-V containers on a server.

**Pricing for Open (NL) ERP license for 16 core licenses.
   Actual customer prices may vary.

+ Azure-inspired features for advanced software-defined scenarios.

How to install windows server 2016 standard.

HPE OEM Microsoft Windows Server Datacenter Edition Datacenter Edition includes unlimited virtual instances of the operating system environment (VMs / OSEs) and Hyper-V Containers on the licensed physical server. Licensing Requirements: All physical cores in the Server must be licensed (Hyperthreading (SMT) does not count as actual physical cores) A minimum of 8 cores must be licensed for each processor A minimum of 16 cores must be licensed for each Server License Requirements Base License Required Windows Server® Datacenter (16 core) 0 Additional Cores To Be Licensed 0 Additional Licenses Required for Compliance Windows Server® Datacenter Additional License (16 core) 0 Windows Server® Datacenter Additional License (4 core) 0 Windows Server® Datacenter Additional License (2 core) 0 Additional Notes I've uploaded the slide deck and it can be downloaded HERE. Webinar Q&A Q: For the Standard Edition Virtual Image use rights, is the host system restricted to just hosting the VMs, or can you install additional roles on the host (Active Directory for example) as well as using both VM? Any role of feature enabled in the management operating system that provides any service that can be consumed by clients other than its own virtual machines causes you to forfeit one guest operating system virtualization privilege. Backup features and applications for the virtual machines do not count, nor do clustering or local storage features. Active Directory Domain Services is one example of a role that would result in forfeiture. Additionally, that role is specifically listed as unsupported alongside Hyper-V because it is known to cause problems. Place ADDS in a guest OS. Simply put: yes. A single Windows Server Standard License is a complete package that covers one Windows Server Standard Edition as the physical operating system environment (POSE) and up to two virtual instances on licensed cores. The same is true for Windows Server Datacenter Edition, however you are able to run unlimited virtual instances on licensed cores. The licenses for Windows Server 2016 come in 2-Core Packs. You have to license a minimum of 2 physical CPUs per server (even if you don't have that many) and a minimum of 8 cores per CPU (even if you don't have that many), making a total of 8 2-Core license packs. If you only purchased a single 2-core license pack, you are likely not licensed appropriately. I suggest you contact your licensing rep for further clarification on your specific situation. The requirement is that each PHYSICAL core be licensed. Hyperthreading does not equal more physical cores, so it does not affect the number of licenses you need to purchase in any way. Remember, you are REQUIRED to license a minimum of 2 physical CPUs even if you only have 1, and you are REQUIRED to license a minimum of 8 cores per physical CPU. That makes for a minimum of 16 cores minimum that must be licensed. The licenses come in 2-core packs, so you will need to purchase 8 2-core license packs. Yes the Downgrade rights apply to the Hyper-V host as well. The important numbers there are the sockets and the cores. You are REQUIRED to license a minimum of 2 physical CPUs even if you only have 1, and you are REQUIRED to license a minimum of 8 cores per physical CPU. That makes for a minimum of 16 cores minimum that must be licensed. The licenses come in 2-core packs, so you will need to purchase 8 2-core license packs. Hyper-V only provides services to virtual machines, not users. No CALs are required for Hyper-V or its management operating system unless you have installed some other role or feature that would ordinarily require CALs (and forfeit a guest virtualization privilege). All roles, features, and applications inside your guests that would ordinarily require CALs will continue to require CALs just as they would in a physical environment. You must license every core in the physical system. The primary reason is that all licenses are applicable only to the physical hardware, not any virtual machines(s). Furthermore, Hyper-V's guests cannot be pinned to particular physical cores. As configured, your virtual machine will only be able to operate 8 threads concurrently, but it is not possible to restrict which cores will operate those threads. In practice, all 32 cores will be supporting your virtual machine's 8 virtual CPUs. In General, on two-processor 2012 R2 license with SA is equivalent to eight two-core licenses for 2016. Your specific license may be different. Your licensing portal should show you the precise number of cores covered by your license. The Service Provider Use Rights document doesn't even mention Nano, so this would be a questions that I would take back to Microsoft or an authorized license reseller. Yes, due to Nano's servicing and licensing model, you must have SA in order to use Nano Server in your environment. OEM licenses generally are non-transferable from the hardware they are attached too. Check with your licensing rep for further clarification. Yes, you can downgrade to any support version of Windows Server, but note that non-volume licenses may or may not have this option, so check with your licensing rep if you are not using volume licensing. Generally, a license can be transfer from one piece of hardware to another one time, and then not again for 90 days. Exceptions can be made for systems that have COMPLETELY failed and cannot be repaired. With Windows Server Standard Edition you are allowed 2 VMs when every core in the host is licensed. If

you want to run 3 or 4 VMs on that same system, each core in the system must be licensed TWICE. So, in the example mentioned, we have 12 total cores. In order to get 4 VMs, we need to license them twice which gives us 24 cores, which means 12 2-core license packs must be purchased. You would still need to use the applicable Core based licensing if you want to run Windows Server Operating Systems inside of the VMs. In this situation you would need to license a minimum of 2 CPUs, and a minimum of 8 cores per CPU for a total of 16 cores to be licensed. This would come out to 8 2-core license packs. Each time you fully license your cores with Windows Server Standard Edition you get the right to run 2 VMs. In this case to run 4 VMs, you would have to license all your cores twice, coming out to 12 cores in need of licensing, which is more than covered by the minimum purchase of 8 2-core license packs. Operating under the assumption that you mean your production site hardware is licensed with datacenter licensing and the DR site is not, the license transfer process that you mentioned here would work if you are recovering from backups. You would recover from backups at the DR site, run for a bit, and then transfer the licenses back. In complete hardware failure situations, exceptions can be made to the 90-day license transfer rule. One thing to note however, if you're using some sort of replication technology such as Hyper-V replica, where you essentially have a cold spare of the VM sitting at the DR site that can easily be powered on, then you must also license that DR site and the replica VMs per the normal core-based licensing model. According to Microsoft's Pricing page HERE, the $881 cost is for 16 core licenses. Irvine, California, United States Trusted Tech Team is dedicated to being a reliable resource for all software and technology support needs. Our relationship to the Microsoft Partner Network allows us to provide competitive pricing and authentic software and support, all with a much-needed human element. TTT delivers unbeatable customer service, with experts in licensing and high-level technicians always on-call to answer your tech issues in-depth. Hate waiting? So do we. Our Account Managers and Distribution Team fulfills orders quickly and efficiently, giving our customers digital downloads in record time so they can move on to their next big project. We go above and beyond the average software reseller because we built our business on trust. As active members in the IT community, we work to support our clients' businesses and provide them with peace of mind. After all, we tech things seriously. Windows Servers licensing is not an easy concept to wrap your head around. Next to SQL Servers, it is one of the most complicated licensing models Microsoft has to offer, perhaps one of the most complicated licensing models period. It might be as entertaining as watching mud dry and as complicated as today's political climate, it can be mastered with the right tools at your disposal. At MetrixData 360, we specialize in the toughest licensing that software vendors can offer, even software as complicated as Windows Server. So, we thought we would go over some of the basics you will need to know when ensuring compliance with your Windows Server licensing. Windows Server is an enterprise-class server operating system, with the purpose of sharing services with multiple users and providing administrative control over storage, applications, and corporate networks. Since its release in the early 2000s, Windows Server has served as a critical element in the software infrastructure of many organizations to this day. Among the current Windows Server editions, each has its own slightly different licensing metric. Due to the nature of these servers, it can often be quite difficult to license them and to ensure one is properly licensed. Ideal for anyone anticipating eventual mobility into the cloud, this server has built-in integration with Office 365 hosted services. Windows Server Essential follows a Speciality Server licensing model, meaning it is licensed per server. The upfront cost for Windows Server Essential, which is significantly lower than the other models, is the majority of what you will have to pay for the server. It's priced as such because Windows Server Essential is unique in that there is no need to buy additional users or device Client Access Licenses (CALs) after the initial purchase. Instead, the server has a cap limit on the number of users and devices that can access it. Customers can choose between using up to 25 named user accounts or installing Windows Server Essential on no more than 50 devices. For this reason, it is best suited for smaller companies that have minimal anticipated growth over the next two to five years. Windows Server Standard Edition Proving the happy medium between Essential and Datacenter, Standard Edition offers a solution that is similar in function to Datacenter but is closer to the cost of Essential, making it suitable for a medium-sized company. It offers the ability to run two virtual machines, along with fully integrated services and direct access for users. It follows a core-based licensing model and requires CALs. Due to this fact, purchasing a Standard edition is a little tricky, since you must purchase 16 cores per server and you will also require additional purchases if the number of cores per server is greater than 16. If a business requires more virtual machines than the two offered by the Standard edition, then the Datacenter edition should be considered. Windows Server Datacenter Edition The most advanced and expensive of the Windows Servers, the Datacenter Edition offers the ability to run an unlimited number of virtual machines and can effectively meet the demands of large enterprises with larger IT infrastructures. Just like the Standard Edition, the Datacenter Edition follows a core-based licensing model. The greatest drawback of the Datacenter Edition is its cost, which is roughly eight times the original price of the Standard Server. If you have Windows Server Standard or Windows Server Datacenter editions, then you will have a core-based licensing model. A core-based licensing model means that the number of licenses that you need is determined by the number of server cores inside the number of processors. This type of model was introduced in 2016 with Windows Servers, and this was done in order to provide a more consistent licensing metric across Cloud platforms and to allow for easier cloud mobility. The three basic rules that you must adhere to with the core-based licensing model are as follows: Every processor must be licensed to cover a minimum of 8 cores Every server must be licensed to cover a minimum of 16 cores All physical cores in a server must be licensed When adhering to the core-base licensing model, you will need to first have a base license that covers 16 cores. if your server has more than 16 cores, any additional cores will require additional licenses. All additional licenses come in increments of 2, 4, and 16 cores. Additional licenses are also required when using more than two virtual machines (VMs) on a Windows Server Standard edition. No additional licenses are required for VM's that are run on Windows Servers 2019 Datacenter. Should you be running an application on the Windows Server such as a SQL Server or an Exchange Server, then the general licensing rules for the server application must be applied. Related: Trying to get a handle on your SQL Server licensing as well? Check out our article: SQL Server Licensing Explained for a deep dive into Microsoft's most complicated licensed product. After you have your cores figured out, you will need additional Client Access Licenses (CALs) to cover every user or device which connects to the server. CALs are distributed based on unique persons, described as users, or devices. It should be noted that depending on whether you choose to license per user or per device can greatly influence the overall cost of your licenses. CALs can be considered keys, in that every person or device will need their own separate key to access the server, which will require its own license in the same way that a door requires a key for its lock. CALs come in packs of 1, 5, 10, or 50. Once a user or device is given a CAL, they will have access to any Windows Server of the same edition or lower, so long as the server software is running on Customer's Licensed Servers. For example, a user with a Windows Server CAL 2012 may access a Windows Server 2008 edition or a 2012 edition, however, they could not access a Windows Server 2016 edition. Mixing and matching Window Servers and CALs can become quite confusing and you should consult a licensing expert before configuring your licenses in such a manner. Remote Desktop Service (RDS) CALs, previously known as Terminal Services, will also be needed for users or devices who wish to access programs or full desktops remotely. Both a CAL and an RDS will be required for remote desktops, with the only exception to this rule being if two users or devices are accessing a server software but only for administrative purposes in which case there is no need for either a CAL or RDS. An RDS will allow the remote access of applications for a wide range of devices and network connections. Microsoft's cloud platform, Azure, has adopted the ability to license Windows Servers in its own complicated manner. There are many different ways to license your Windows Servers in Azure including but not limited to: Building Windows Servers directly into Azure through the use of Azure virtual machines: this can often be an easy solution to implement, but an expensive one, as the cost of Azure virtual machines will simply be added to your overall cloud spending, which can certainly accumulate without proper regulation to limit rampant spending. Hybrid Benefits: considered the new way to license, although, you will need to use your own activation method such as a KMS Server or a MAK key. A License in Windows Server Cannot Move within a 90-day Period: it is important to note that license mobility and SA benefits do not apply to Windows Servers. Simply because a server is only virtual, it does not remove the need for a license, as virtual instances of Windows Server must be licensed under its host, and the host license must account for virtual machines. In the scenario where clusters of virtual machines are free to move between hosts, all potential hosts must be licensed as if they were the current host. There is no need to count the host operating system or provide it with a license as long as the operating system is used only as the hypervisor to run the virtual instances. The exception for this scenario, of course, is Windows Server Datacenter editions, where each host only needs to be covered with 16 licenses, this will give them the right to unlimited virtualization. Stacking licenses is the practice of using multiple Windows Server Licenses, either Standard or Enterprise, in order to properly license multiple virtual machines over multiple hosts. It can be quite difficult to figure out the correct number of licenses to fully cover a virtual server, however, when this limit is reached the licensed host is considered licensed for capacity; the same is applied to a host or cluster which is described as licensed for capacity when it has a finite number of virtual servers allotted to it. Windows Servers are critical elements to your software environment; however, their usefulness shouldn't be tempered by the difficulty surrounding their licensing. Having a strong understanding of what you need to buy and how best to buy it will give you the confidence you need when confronted by Microsoft's sales reps. At MetrixData 360, we specialize in difficult licensing structures, the likes of which would leave most people's head spinning. Our licensing experts thrive in the most challenging of scenarios, and our SAM Tool is equipped to quickly handle the most complicated of Windows Server licensing scenarios. If you would like to learn more about our services and how well we can help you license your servers in a way that can save you money while keeping you in compliance, you can check out our tool page using the link below. About Mike AustinMike Austin is the CEO and team lead here at MetrixData 360. Mike brings more than 15 years of Microsoft licensing experience to his clients' projects. He assists companies with negotiations of Microsoft Enterprise Agreements (EA), Premier Support Contracts, and Select Agreements, from Fortune 500 to organizations with as few as 500 employees. Mike's vast experience across multiple industries including financial services, high tech, manufacturing, media, health care, government, and retail give him an edge in any business environment. In addition to helping negotiate contracts, he assists clients with creating and implementing software asset management processes to prevent over-purchasing of licenses and ensures terms and conditions reflect actual usage.View all posts by Mike Austin | Website

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