

Microsoft Product Licensing – SQL Server

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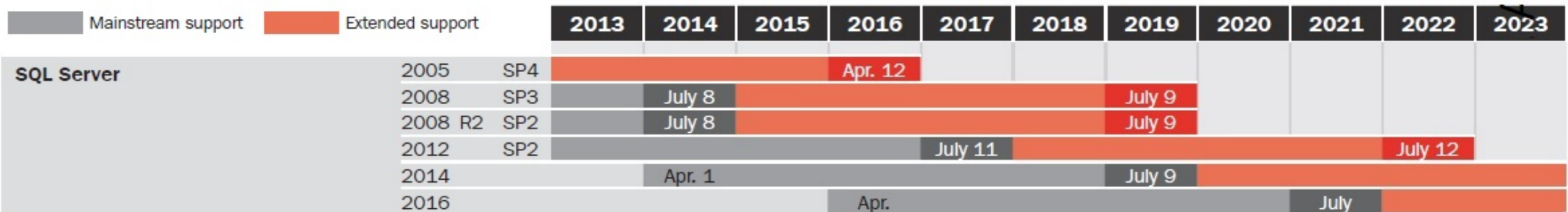
Agenda

1  Evolution of SQL Server Licensing

2  Transition from processor based to core licensing

3  Hybride Scenarios

SQL Server Support LifeCycle



SQL Meilensteine

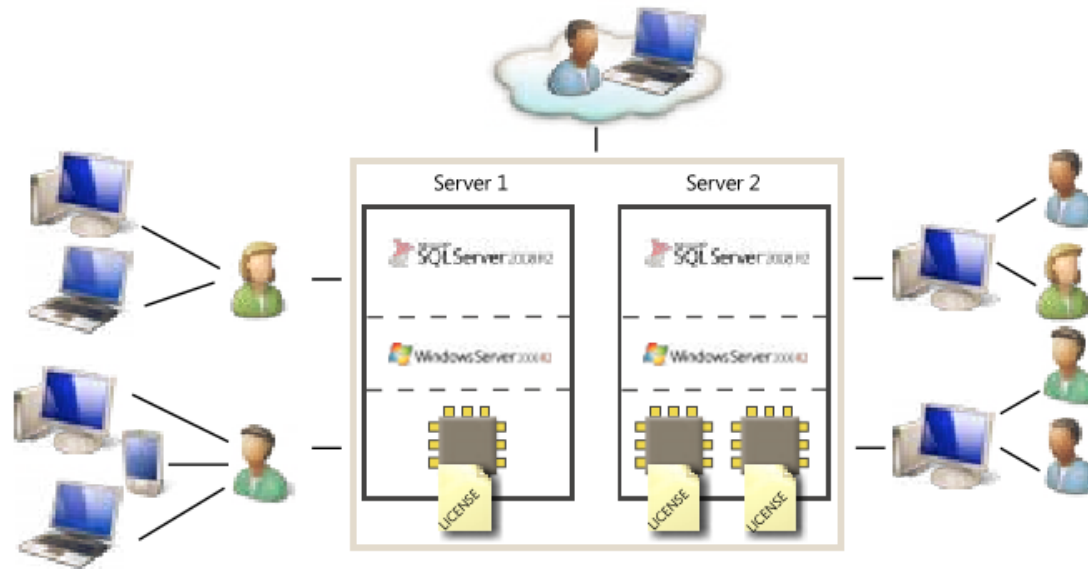
- 1988 Microsoft erwirbt die Lizenz von Sybase – Unix basierend
- 1994 SQL Server 4.2 - Windows NT 3.1
- 1996 SQL Server 6.5 – Windows NT → Full, VUP, PUP, Upg
- 1998 SQL Server 7.0 Replication – Windows NT → Full, VUP, PUP, Upg
- 2000 SQL Server 2000 Log Shipping – Windows Server 2000/NT → L, UA, L/SA, SA
- 2005 SQL Server 2005 Mirroring – Windows Server 2003R2 → L, L/SA, SA
- 2008 SQL Server 2008 – Windows Server 2008 → L, L/SA, SA
- 2010 SQL Server 2008R2 – Windows Server 2008R2 → L, L/SA, SA
- 2012 SQL Server 2012 – Windows Server 2012 → L, L/SA, SA
- 2014 SQL Server 2014 – Windows Server 2012R2 → L, L/SA, SA

SQL Server 2008 R2 Editions

Edition	Channel								Independent Hardware Vendor (IHV) Partners
	Enterprise Agreement (EA)	Enrollment for Application Platform (EAP)	Select License/ Select Plus	Open Programs	Retail Full Packaged Product (FPP)	OEM	Services Provider License Agreement (SPLA)	ISV Royalty (ISVR)	
SQL Server Parallel Data Warehouse <small>(New premium edition for appliances only)</small>	•	•	•						*
SQL Server 2008 R2 Datacenter <small>(Premium edition)</small>	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	
SQL Server 2008 R2 Enterprise <small>(Now available for appliances)</small>	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	*
SQL Server 2008 R2 Standard	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
SQL Server 2008 R2 Workgroup	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	
SQL Server 2008 R2 Web	•		•	•			•		
SQL Server 2008 R2 Developer			•	•	•				
SQL Server Parallel Data Warehouse for Developers			•						*

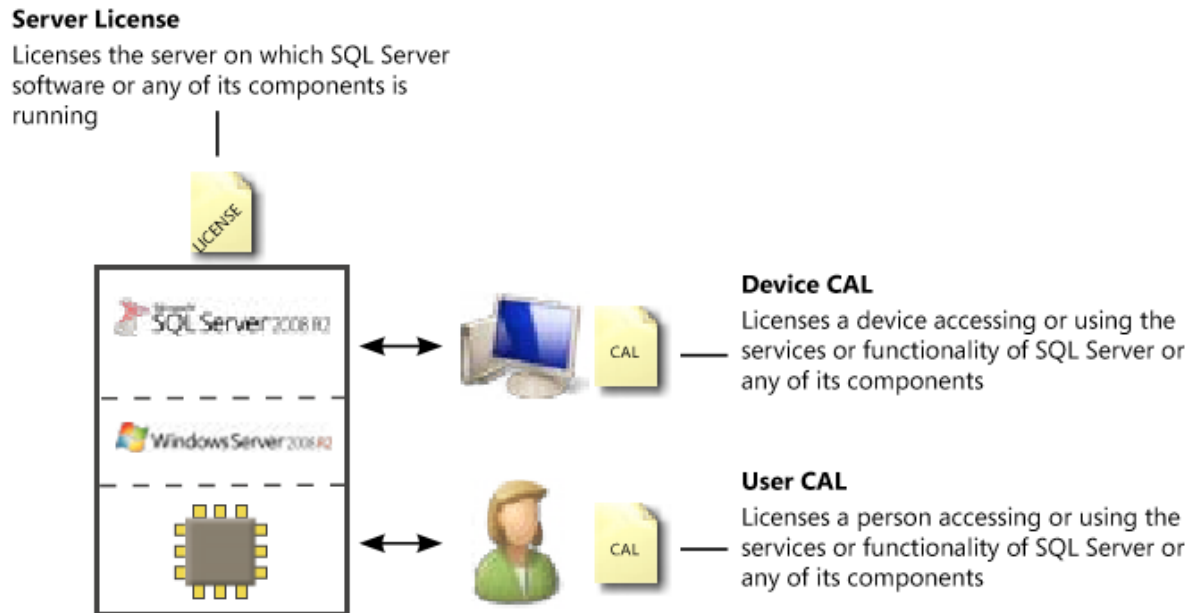
SQL Server 2008 R2 License Model

Per Processor Licensing Microsoft offers a Per Processor licensing model to help alleviate complexity. When licensing SQL Server software under the Per Processor model, you do not need to purchase additional CALs; it includes access for an unlimited number of users or devices to connect from either inside or outside the firewall. Per Processor Licenses for SQL Server 2008 R2 are available for Datacenter, Enterprise, Standard, Workgroup, Web, and Parallel Data Warehouse editions.



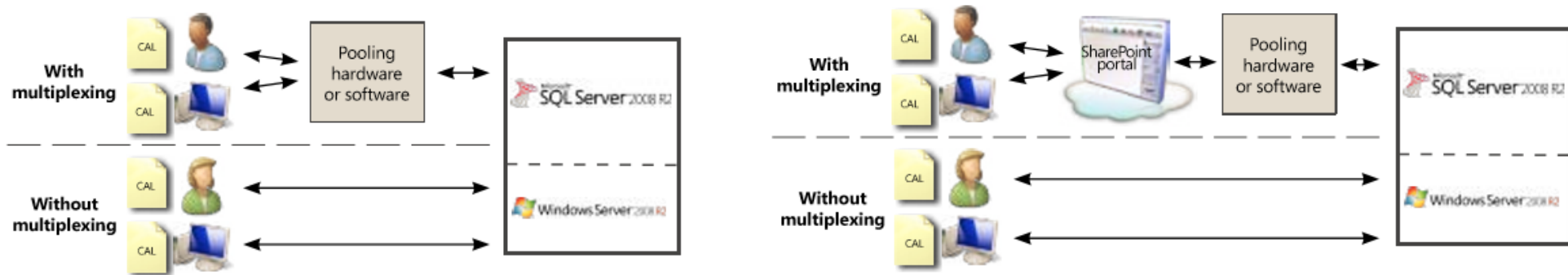
SQL Server 2008 R2 License Model

Server/CAL Licensing When licensing SQL Server software under the Server/CAL model, you purchase a Server License for the server and a Client Access License (CAL) for each device (Device CAL) and/or user (User CAL) accessing or using the services or functionality of SQL Server or any of its components (e.g. Reporting Services). A CAL is not software; it is a legal document granting access.

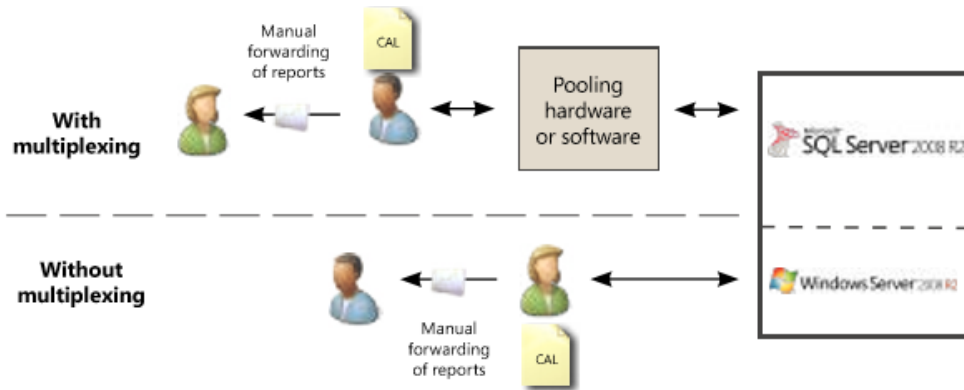


SQL Server 2008 R2 Multiplexing

A SQL Server CAL and Windows Server CAL are required for each distinct device or user that is connected to the multiplexing or pooling software or hardware front end:



Manual transfer of data from employee to employee does not require a CAL for the receiving employee.



SQL Server 2008 R2 Virt. Scenarios

Licensing for Virtualization Under the **Per Processor Model** The number of operating system environments (OSEs) in which you may run instances of SQL Server 2008 R2 under the Per Processor model depends upon the edition you license and whether or not you license all of the physical processors with a Per Processor License

Licensing All Physical Processors

If you license all of the physical processors on the server (one license per physical processor), you may run unlimited instances of the SQL Server software in the following number of OSEs (either physical or virtual):

Edition	# of OSEs in Which You May Run SQL Server
SQL Server 2008 R2 Datacenter	Unlimited
SQL Server 2008 R2 Enterprise	Up to 4 per license

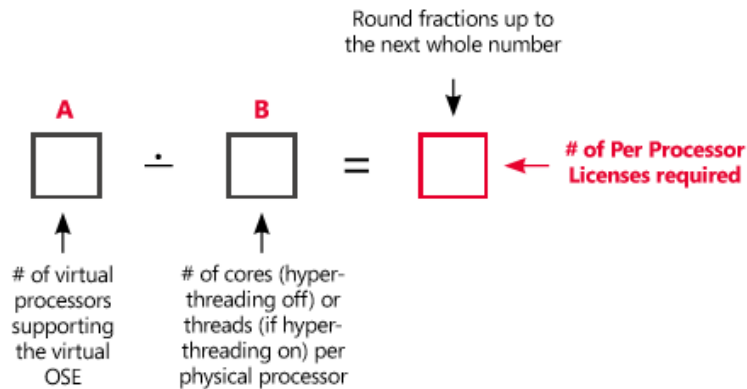
SQL Server 2008 R2 Virt. Scenarios

Licensing a Portion of the Physical Processors

If you license all of the physical processors on the server (one license per physical processor), you may run unlimited instances of the SQL Server software in the following number of OSEs (either physical or virtual):

In order to run the software in virtual OSEs, you will need to license each virtual processor individually as desc. below.

Note: For any virtual OSE, you can calculate the number of Per Processor Licenses required for the SQL Server edition that you are licensing by dividing data point A (number of virtual processors supporting the virtual OSE) by data point B (# of cores [if hyperthreading is turned off] or threads [if hyperthreading is turned on] per physical processor). If the result is not a whole number, round up to the next whole number.

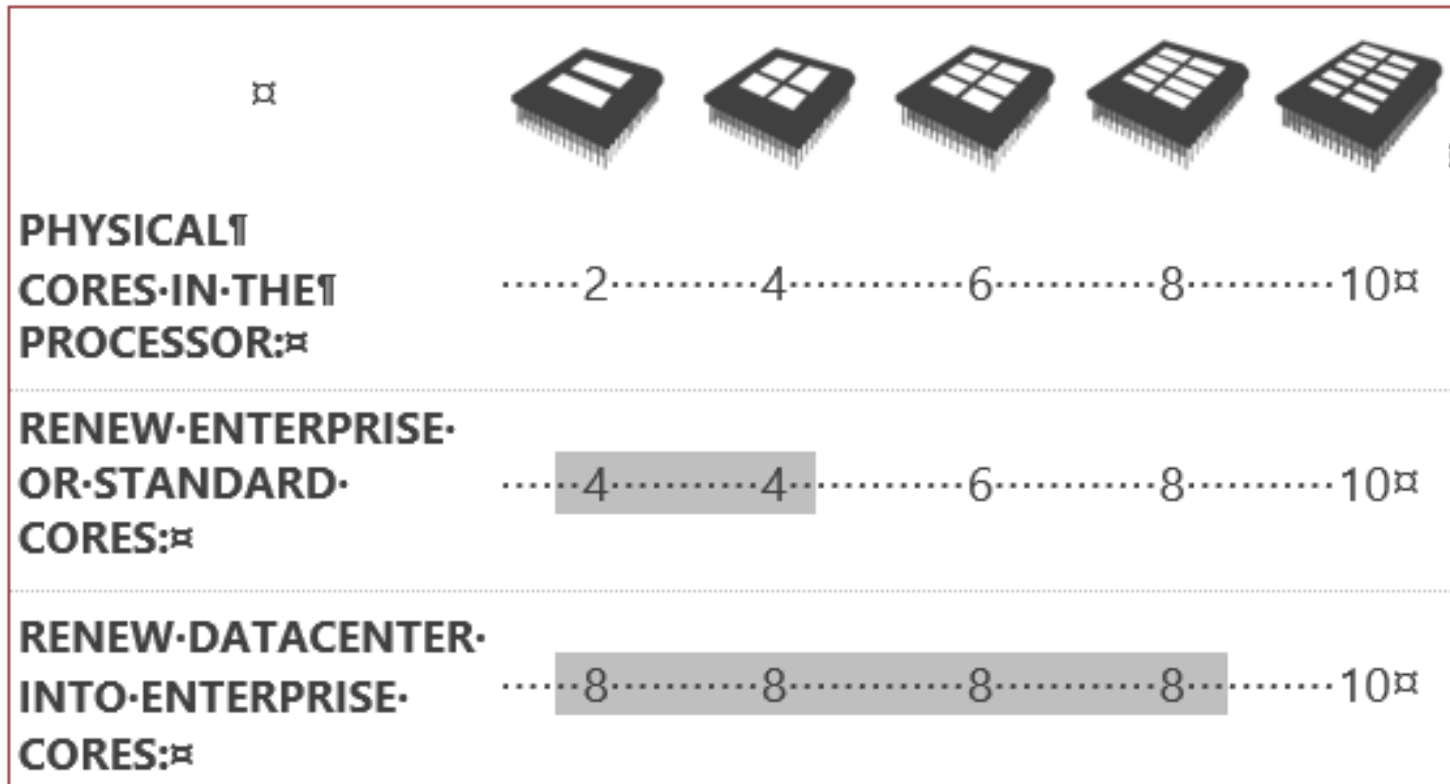


		# of Cores per Physical Processor/Socket				
		1	2	4	6	8
# of Virtual Processors supporting the virtual OSE	4	4	2	1	1	1
	3	3	2	1	1	1
	2	2	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1
		# of Per Processor Licenses Required for the virtual OSE				

SQL Server 2008 R2 Standard, SQL Server 2008 R2 Workgroup, and SQL Server 2008 R2 Web






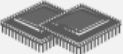







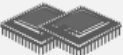


SQL 2008R2 License grants

If customers do not perform the self-inventory, they will receive a value of 4 core licenses for each Standard and Enterprise Edition processor and 8 EE core licenses per Datacenter Edition processor.



SQL 2008R2 License grants

Customers should do this self-inventory (or SAM Project) using the Microsoft Assessment and Planning (MAP) Toolkit or other inventory tools and processes to accurately archive a time/date stamped inventory of hardware tied to SQL Server installations:

SQL SERVER 2008 R2			SQL SERVER 2012	
 Microsoft® SQL Server® 2012 Standard	 Server + CAL	→	 Microsoft® SQL Server® 2012 Standard	 Server + CAL
 Microsoft® SQL Server® 2012 Standard	 Processor Licenses	→	 Microsoft® SQL Server® 2012 Standard	 Core Licenses
 Microsoft® SQL Server® 2012 Enterprise	 Server + CAL	→	 Microsoft® SQL Server® 2012 Enterprise	 Server + CAL
 Microsoft® SQL Server® 2012 Enterprise	 Processor Licenses	→	 Microsoft® SQL Server® 2012 Enterprise	 Core Licenses

*Restricted to servers with no more than 20 cores. New purchases available through 6/30/2012 or expiration of EA/EAP with EE Server post 6/30/2012

Core Based Licensing – SQL 2014

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Main Editions – SQL 2008 R2, 2012 and 2014



Overview SQL Server 2012 & 2014 – Main Editions

SQL Server Standard

Standard continues to offer basic database, reporting and analytics capabilities



SQL Server Business Intelligence

Business Intelligence for Premium Self-Service and Corporate Business Intelligence

- Rapid data discovery with **Power View**
- Corporate and scalable reporting and analytics
- **Data Quality Services** and **Master Data Services**
- Includes Standard edition's capabilities



SQL Server Enterprise

Enterprise for Mission Critical & Applications Data Warehousing

- Advanced high availability with **Always On**
- High performance data warehousing with **ColumnStore**
- Maximum virtualization (with Software Assurance)
- Includes Business Intelligence edition's capabilities



Main Editions SQL 2014 - Feature comparison

Features	Enterprise	BI	Standard
Maximum number of cores	OS Max	16 cores-DBOS Max-S&RS ¹	16 cores
Programmability (T-SQL, data types, FileTable)	X	X	X
Manageability (SQL Server Management Studio, policy-based management)	X	X	X
Basic high availability ²	X	X	X
Basic security (Separation of duties, basic auditing)	X	X	X
Basic OLTP	X	X	X
Basic corporate BI (Reporting, analytics, multidimensional semantic model, data mining)	X	X	X
Basic data integration (Built-in data connectors, designer transforms)	X	X	X
Self-service business intelligence (Alerting, Power View, Power Pivot for SharePoint Server)	X	X	
Advanced corporate BI (Tabular BI semantic model, advanced analytics and reporting, in-memory analytics engine, advanced data mining)	X	X	
Enterprise data management (Data Quality Services, Master Data Services)	X	X	
Advanced data integration (Fuzzy grouping and lookup, change data capture)	X		
Advanced security (SQL Server audit, transparent data encryption)	X		
Data warehousing (Updatable in-memory columnstore, compression, partitioning)	X		
Advanced high availability (AlwaysOn, multiple, active secondaries; multi-site, geo-clustering)	X		
Advanced transaction processing (In-memory OLTP)	X		

¹Analysis Services & Reporting Services.

² Basic includes log shipping, database mirroring, Windows Server Core support and two-node Failover Clustering.

SQL Server 2014 - Two Licensing Models

Main Editions	Server + CAL	Core-based
Description	Based on number of Users or Devices	Based on computing power
SQL Server Standard	✓	✓
SQL Server Business Intelligence	✓	
SQL Server Enterprise	only SA renewal ! ✓	✓

! 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 coverage can continue to renew SA on Enterprise Edition and upgrade to SQL Server 2014

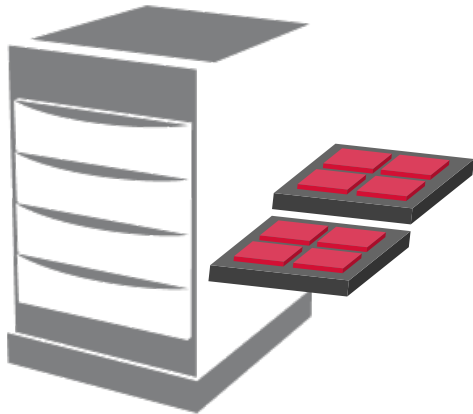
You may run any number of instances of the server software in up to four OSEs on the licensed server at a time, provided that:
 (a) if you are running the software in a physical OSE, the OSE may access up to 20 physical cores at any time, and
 (b) if you are running the software in one or more virtual OSEs, that set of OSEs may access up to 20 hardware threads at any

Licensing for physical Environment

Available Editions

SQL Server

- SQL 2014 Standard Edition (SE)
- SQL 2014 Enterprise Edition (EE)



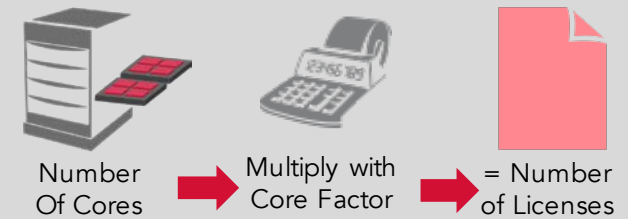
2 Processors with 4 Cores = 8 Cores
= 4 x 2-Core-Licenses

Core-based Model

- 1) License all of the physical cores on the hardware multiplied by the applicable Core Factor located [here](#).
- 2) A minimum of 4 core licenses is required for each physical processor on the server.
- 3) Run any number of Instances in the Physical OSE on the Licensed Server

Core Factor – How to determine the correct number of Cores

- 1) Count the total number of physical cores in the server.
- 2) Multiply the number of cores by the appropriate core factor to determine the total number of licenses required for the server.



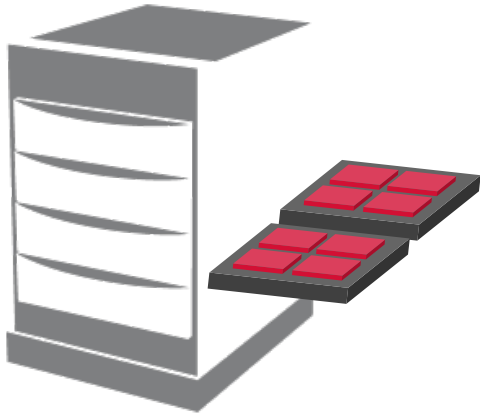
SQL Server Core Factor Table

Processor Type	Core Factor
All processors not mentioned below	1
AMD Processors 31XX, 32XX, 33XX, 41XX, 42XX, 43XX, 61XX, 62XX, 63XX Series Processors with 6 or more cores	0.75
Dual Core Processors	2
Single Core Processors	4

[Click here](#) to view the Core factor Table (Published April 2014)

Licensing Scenario - Physical Environment

Customer Scenario : Customer has a dual processor server (each 4 cores) and want to purchase SQL Server 2014 Core licenses to host a database application running in a physical environment. How many Core licenses will they need to acquire for this server?



Number of cores per physical processor = 4

Number of processors per server = 2

Total number of cores = 8

Number of licenses required = 4 x 2-Core Licenses

Physical Cores Per Processor	1	2	4	6	8
Core License required	4	4	4	6	8

Licensing Options for Virtual Environments

SQL 2014 provides two options of licensing by using in **virtual environments**

License by

Individual Virtual Machines

License for

Unlimited Virtualization

Available Products:

SQL – Standard, Enterprise

Available Products

SQL - Enterprise Edition with SA
(only WITH Software Assurance)

By covering with Software Assurance you get the Flexibility of License Mobility:

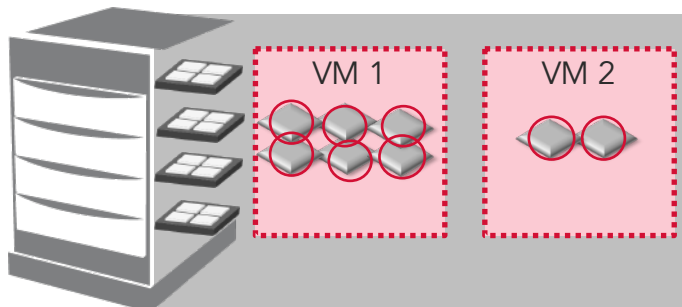
Move the licensed VMs from server to server or to hosters or the cloud

Licensing for virtual Environment – Individual VM

Available Editions

SQL Server

- SQL 2014 Standard Edition (SE)
- SQL 2014 Enterprise Edition (EE)

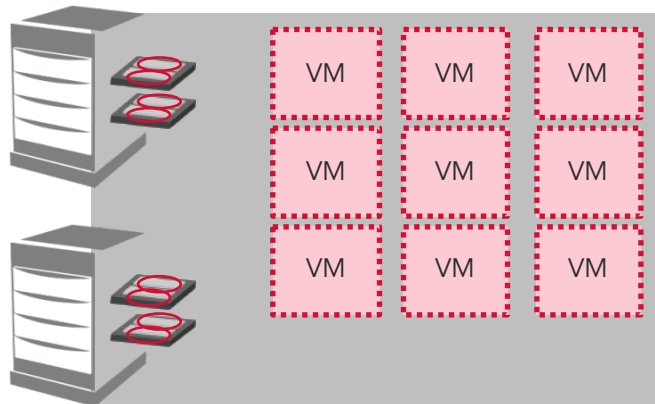


VM1 = 6 virtual cores = 3 x 2-Core-Licenses
VM2 = 2 virtual cores = 2 x 2-Core-Licenses (min. 4)

Core-based Model

- 1) License the virtual cores in each virtual machine in which you run the software.
- 2) There is a minimum of 4 core licenses required for each virtual machine
- 3) Run any number of Instances in any Virtual OSE for which you have assigned the required number of licenses.

Licensing for virtual Environment – Unlimited Virtualization



4 Processor with 2 Cores
= 8 x 2-Core License (min 4)
= Unlimited number of VMs if licensed with SA

Available Edition

SQL Server

- SQL 2014 Enterprise Edition (EE) with active Software Assurance

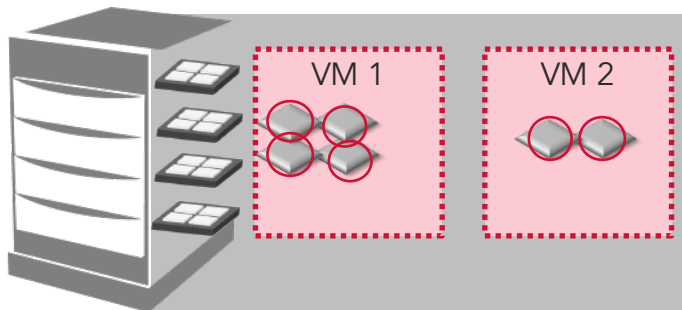
Core-based Model

- 1) License all the physical cores on the server (or server farm) multiplied by the applicable Core Factor located [here](#).
- 2) Run on the licensed server any number of instances of the software in any number of physical and/or virtual OSEs.

Only as long as the SA coverage is active!

Licensing Scenario - Virtual Environment

Customer Scenario : Customer has a physical server with 4 processors – each 4 cores. There are two virtual machines built- a quad VCore VM and another dual VCore VM. Customer wants to deploy SQL Server 2014 Core licenses to host the database application running on VMs. How many Core licenses will they need to acquire ?



VM1 = 4 virtual cores
VM2 = 2 virtual cores
Number of VCores= 6

Number of licenses required= 4 x 2-Core
Licenses (minimum of 4 cores per VM)

Virtual Cores assigned per VM	1	2	4	6	8
Core License required	4	4	4	6	8

Licensing Scenario - Virtual Environment with License Mobility

Customer Scenario : Customer IT Infrastructure has 2 physical server – each has 4 processors with 4 cores. On top of the 2 physical servers the customer has built five virtual Machines with different number of virtual cores assigned to them. Customer wants SQL Server 2014 to be executed on VMs. Customer wants license mobility to be available for all the VMs. How should they license SQL Server 2014 for such requirements ?

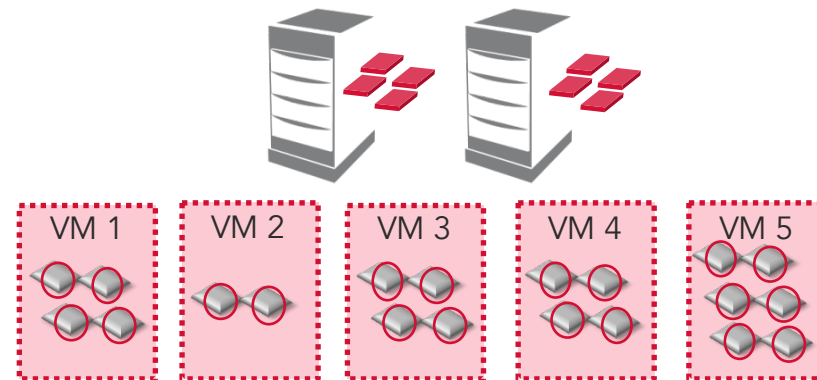
Option 1 – Based on Individual Virtual Machines

VM1 = 4 VCores = 2 x 2-Core Licenses
VM2 = 2 VCores = 2 x 2-Core Licenses*
VM3 = 4 VCores = 2 x 2-Core Licenses
VM4 = 4 VCores = 2 x 2-Core Licenses
VM5 = 6 VCores = 3 x 2-Core Licenses

Total number of licenses
= 2+2+2+2+3 = 11 (2-core pack) licenses
= with Software Assurance = License Mobility

* Minimum of 4 cores to be licensed per VM

Licensing by individual Virtual Machine



Licensing by individual Virtual Machine:
Available for Standard and Enterprise Edition

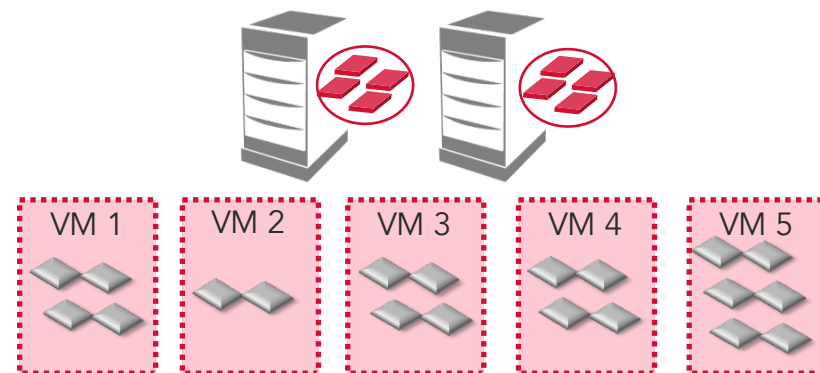
Licensing Scenario - Virtual Environment with License Mobility

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Option 2 – with unlimited Virtualization

Two Server with 4 Processor (each 4 Cores)
= Total 8 Processor, each 4 Cores
= 16 x 2-Core-Licenses with Software Assurance
= License Mobility and ability to run an unlimited number of VMs with SQL on top

Licensing for Unlimited Virtualization



Licensing for Maximum Virtualization:
Available for Enterprise Edition only with active SA

Transition SQL Per Processor to Core Based

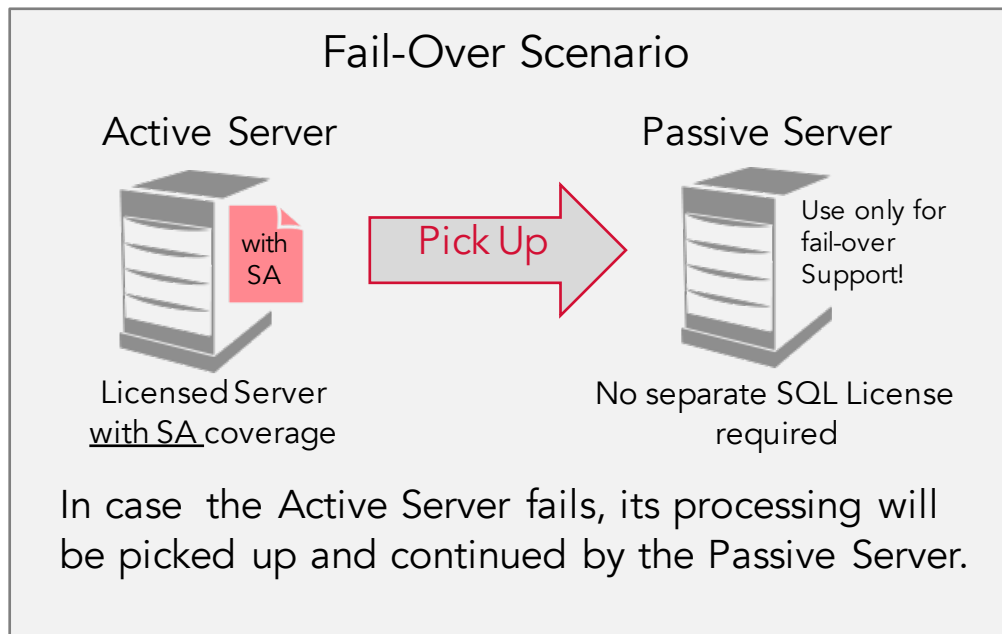
The number of core licenses a customer is eligible to renew is based on the edition of SQL Server currently licensed and the number of cores in use when SA coverage expires.

Transition from Processor Licenses to Core Licenses	
Processor Based Model	Core Based License Model
Qualified perpetual license under SA	Eligible to renew into minimum number of cores
SQL Server Datacenter Edition	8 SQL Server Enterprise Edition
SQL Server Enterprise Edition	4 SQL Server Enterprise Edition
SQL Server Standard Edition	4 SQL Server Standard Edition
SQL Server Workgroup Edition	4 SQL Server Standard Edition
SQL Server Web Edition (non-SPLA) processor licenses	4 SQL Server Standard Edition

This are the minimum license customers receive. If they want even more licenses, they should do self inventory of the current licenses and claim extra licenses from Microsoft.

SQL Server 2014 (Core) – Fail-Over Servers

The passive secondary server used for failover support does not need to be separately licensed for SQL Server.



Terms to utilize this benefit:

- The passive secondary server used for failover support is **truly passive** and not performing any additional "work".
- The active Server must have **active Software Assurance coverage**.
- The number of physical cores on the passive server must **not exceed** the number of cores on the licensed server if it is licenses based on physical cores
- The number of Hardware Threads used in the separate OSE must **not exceed** the number of Threads used in the OSE in which the active Running Instances are used.

Value Engagement

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Value Engagement SQL Server workload



SQL Workloads

For customers who need to have a clear picture of their SQL environment due to potentially underutilized SQL Servers, an increase in data, or a need to reduce unnecessary costs.

The explosion of data only adds to the complexity of managing environments that support business needs to convert massive amounts of data into business insights. Gartner projects that big data will drive \$232 billion in IT spending through 2016.

Microsoft developed the SQL Workloads SAM Engagement to provide guidance and resources to help customers optimize their SQL environments.

OLTP – Transactional workloads

- Packaged business applications
- Custom application development
- Deploying external Web sites
- Deploying internal Web sites / Intranets / Content management

Business Intelligence (BI) and Data Warehousing

- Corporate business intelligence
- Self-service BI
- Advanced Analytics, Data Mining, OLAP cubes
- Enterprise data warehouse and Data Marts

IT

- Development or test
- Internal IT productivity tools
- Connecting applications



Value Engagement SQL Server workload

Data Collection: Data requirements for a Baseline includes:

- Completed inventory of existing IT infrastructure and environment including on-premises, cloud, and outsourced installations
- Software entitlement, deployment, and retirement records
- Microsoft SAM Assessment Report questions
- Information related to the maturity level of the customer's SAM policies, procedures and practices
- Information on current management and inventory tools

➤ **Analysis:** Analysis specific to a Baseline includes:

- Reconciliation analysis between license entitlements and deployment data
- A SAM Optimization Model maturity assessment and recommendations at each stage of the model
- Microsoft license agreements with recommendations for license consolidation and reassignment suggestions
- Identification of products that are unused or under-utilized
- Recommendations on repeatable, simplified inventory collection

Value Engagement SQL Server workload

Deployment considerations



Are there opportunities to identify and consolidate or optimize workloads to avoid unnecessary costs?



What version of SQL Server is running and what is preventing us from migrating to a more recent version?



Would moving workloads to the cloud provide deployment and management benefits?



Are development and production environments isolated?



Are deployment and management policies needed to ensure proper governance?

Licensing implications



Do you have the right licenses to fit the customer's business needs and strategies?



How does Virtualization impact licensing?



What are relevant Software Assurance (SA) benefits? Can the customer leveraging new version rights through SA?



Are there opportunities to improve the inventory process and SAM policies to support optimal licensing?



Is the customer taking full advantage of their investment in SQL licenses?

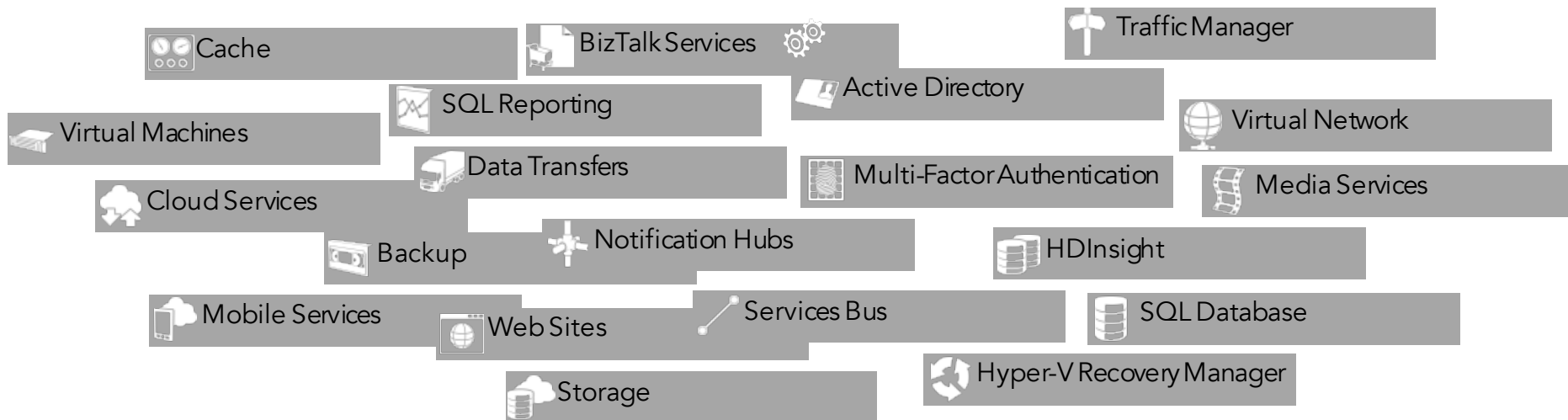
Microsoft Azure

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What is Microsoft Azure?



"Microsoft Azure is an open and flexible cloud platform that enables you to quickly build, deploy and manage applications across a global network of Microsoft-managed datacenters."



Microsoft Azure Services

Build, deploy and manage applications across a global network of Microsoft-managed datacenters.

Compute	Data & Storage	Web & Mobile	Network
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Machines<input type="checkbox"/> Service Fabric<input type="checkbox"/> Remote App<input type="checkbox"/> Cloud Services<input type="checkbox"/> Batch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Storage<input type="checkbox"/> SQL Database<input type="checkbox"/> StorSimple<input type="checkbox"/> DocumentDB<input type="checkbox"/> Azure Search<input type="checkbox"/> SQL Data warehouse<input type="checkbox"/> Redis Cache<input type="checkbox"/> Document DB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> App Service<input type="checkbox"/> Web Apps<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Apps<input type="checkbox"/> Logic Apps<input type="checkbox"/> API Apps<input type="checkbox"/> API Management<input type="checkbox"/> Notification Hubs<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> ExpressRoute<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Network<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Manager<input type="checkbox"/> Load Balancer<input type="checkbox"/> DNS<input type="checkbox"/> VPN Gateway<input type="checkbox"/> Application Gateway

Services Overview 13th Jan 2016

Support

Microsoft Azure Services Overview and Descriptions: <http://azure.microsoft.com>

Microsoft Azure Services Cont.....

Build, deploy and manage applications across a global network of Microsoft-managed datacenters.

Analytics	Internet of Things	Media and CDN	Hybrid Integration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Data lake Analytics<input type="checkbox"/> Data Lake Store<input type="checkbox"/> HD Insight<input type="checkbox"/> Machine Learning<input type="checkbox"/> StreamAnalytics<input type="checkbox"/> Data Factory<input type="checkbox"/> SQL Data Warehouse<input type="checkbox"/> Data Catalog	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> IoT Suite<input type="checkbox"/> IoT Hub<input type="checkbox"/> Event Hubs<input type="checkbox"/> StreamAnalytics<input type="checkbox"/> Machine Learning<input type="checkbox"/> Notification Hubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Media Services<input type="checkbox"/> Encoding<input type="checkbox"/> Azure Media Player<input type="checkbox"/> Azure Media Indexer<input type="checkbox"/> Content Protection<input type="checkbox"/> Live and On Demand Streaming<input type="checkbox"/> CDN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Biztalkservices<input type="checkbox"/> Service Bus<input type="checkbox"/> Backup<input type="checkbox"/> Site Recovery

Services Overview 13th Jan 2016

Support

Microsoft Azure Services Overview and Descriptions: <http://azure.microsoft.com>

Microsoft Azure Services Cont.....

Build, deploy and manage applications across a global network of Microsoft-managed datacenters.

Identity and Access Management	Developer Services	Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Azure Active Directory<input type="checkbox"/> Azure Active Directory B2C<input type="checkbox"/> Azure AD Domain Services<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Factor Authentication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Visual Studio Team Services<input type="checkbox"/> Azure Dev Test labs<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Studio Application Insights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Microsoft Azure Preview Portal<input type="checkbox"/> Scheduler<input type="checkbox"/> Automation<input type="checkbox"/> Operational Insights<input type="checkbox"/> Key Vault<input type="checkbox"/> SecurityCenter

Services Overview 13th Jan 2016

Support

Microsoft Azure Services Overview and Descriptions: <http://azure.microsoft.com>

How to purchase Microsoft Azure? (1/2)



Microsoft Azure get charged based on the use of each individual service.

Measuring Methods:

Each service has its own unique meter with a unique charge structure:



Hours, Gigabytes, Users, Volume of Content, Instances, and ...

How to purchase Windows Azure? (2/2)



Two Licensing Options

MOSP

Microsoft Online Services Program

Pay-as-you-go:

- No commitment
- Pay for what you use each month

Volume Licensing

Open Programs:

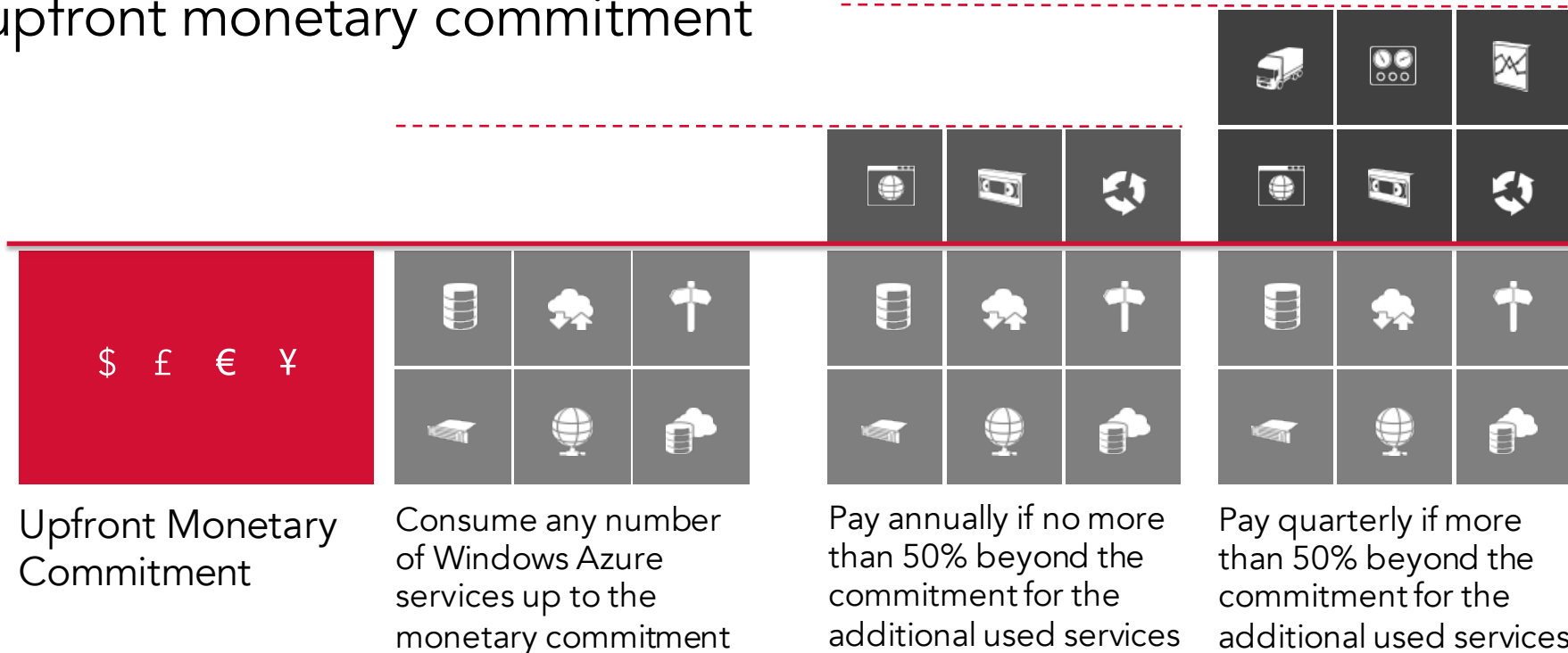
- Purchase Azure Credits through one of the available Open Programs: OL, OV, OVS

Enterprise Agreement:

- Purchase Azure Monetary Commitment through one of the available Enrollments EA, EAS, SCE or EWA

Add Microsoft Azure to Enterprise Agreement

Add Microsoft Azure at any time to the Enrollment by making an upfront monetary commitment



Monetary Commitment means the total monetary amount a customer commits to pay over the term of the subscription for its use of the Windows Azure Services.

Monetary Commitment through Enterprise Agreement



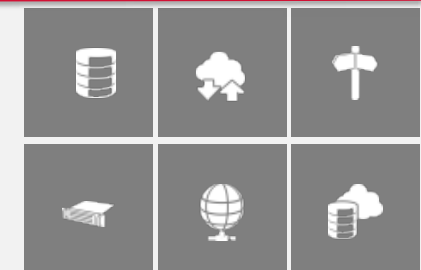
Monetary Commitment means the total monetary amount a customer commits to pay over the term of the subscription for its use of the Windows Azure Services.

Customers may increase their Monetary Commitment at any time by placing additional orders.

Customers must consume their Allocated Annual Commitment by the last day of the month preceding enrollment anniversary each year. Any unused portion of the Allocated Annual Commitment will not carry over and will be forfeited.

\$ £ € ¥

Upfront Monetary Commitment



Consume any number of Windows Azure services up to the monetary commitment

Azure Prices in Enterprise Agreement (1/2)



Through the Enterprise Agreement commitment to Microsoft, enterprise customers will get best Azure prices based on their infrastructure spend.

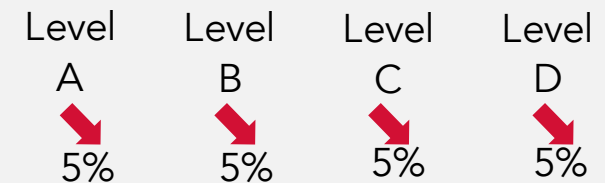
EA Price Advantage

3 to 12% (compared to MOSP)
on most Azure Services



SCE Price Advantage

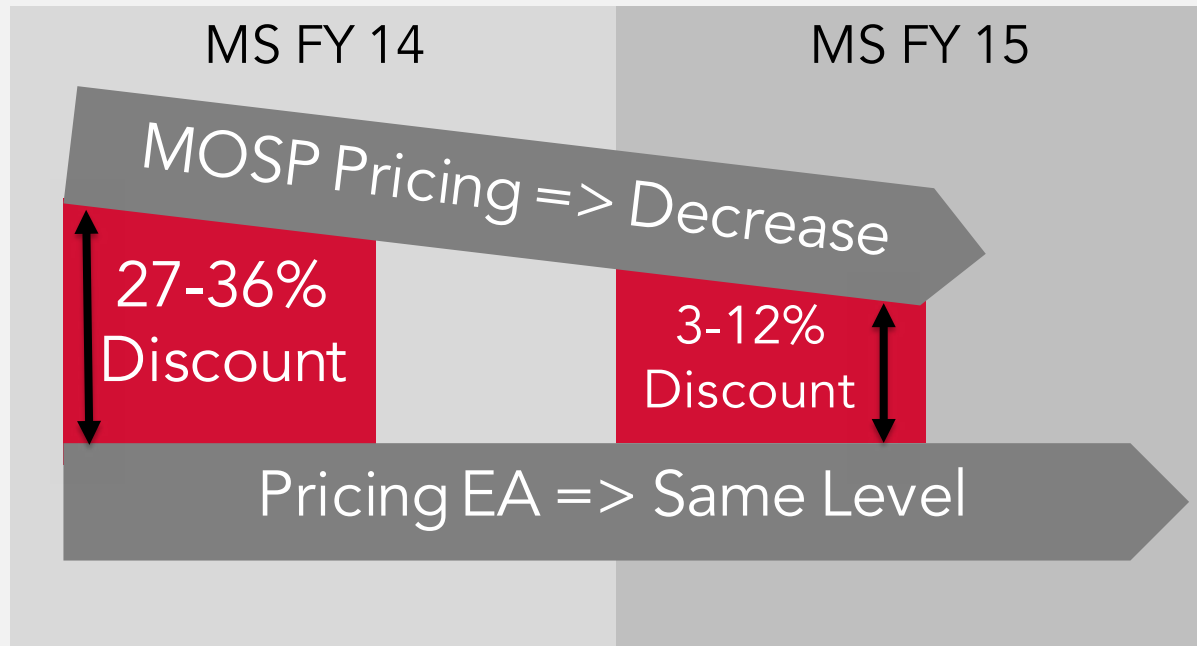
Another 5 % off the EA level pricing



Azure Prices in Enterprise Agreement (2/2)



Price Trend / Changes to EA Discount



- ❑ Microsoft dropped MOSP list prices to match Amazon's pricing.
- ❑ EA Pricing kept on same level as it was.
- ❑ Discounts can vary depending on the service.
 - ❑ Some services = even 0%
 - ❑ Most services = new 3-12%
 - ❑ Some services = still 27-36

Microsoft Azure through MPSA

	Consumption-based services	User-licensed services
MPSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Paid for quarterly, in arrears• Most services are available*• Managed through the Azure Enterprise Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All services are available

* Microsoft Azure Backup, Microsoft Azure Site Recovery are not currently available

Azure Consumption Services in the MPSA

- From July 2015, customers can purchase Azure consumption services through the MPSA
- Customers pay for actual usage, quarterly in arrears

Options

- Customers can choose to set up multiple Azure Enrolments with a Purchasing Account
- An Enrolment is associated within a single partner
- Enrolments may be further broken out into Accounts and Subscriptions based on business needs and how Azure services are intended to be used

Windows Azure Support Options

Support Plans	Included	Developer	Standard	Professional Direct	Premier
Billing & Subscription Management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Community Forums	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Service Dashboard	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Web Incident Submission	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
Unlimited Break/Fix (24x7)	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fastest Response Time	-	<8 hours	<2 hours	<1 hour	<15 min
Phone Support (Call Backs)	-	-	3/Month	Unlimited	Unlimited
Service Delivery Management	-	-	-	Pooled	Assigned
Priority Handling	-	-	-	✓	✓
Escalation Phone Line	-	-	-	✓	✓
Advisory Support	-	-	-	Limited	Full
Onsite Services	-	-	-	-	✓
Developer Mentoring	-	-	-	-	✓

Windows Azure Links

Windows Azure Services Overview

<http://azure.microsoft.com/>

Windows Azure Purchase FAQs

<http://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/faq/>

Windows Azure Health Dashboard with Auto refresh every 10 min

<http://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/status/>

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