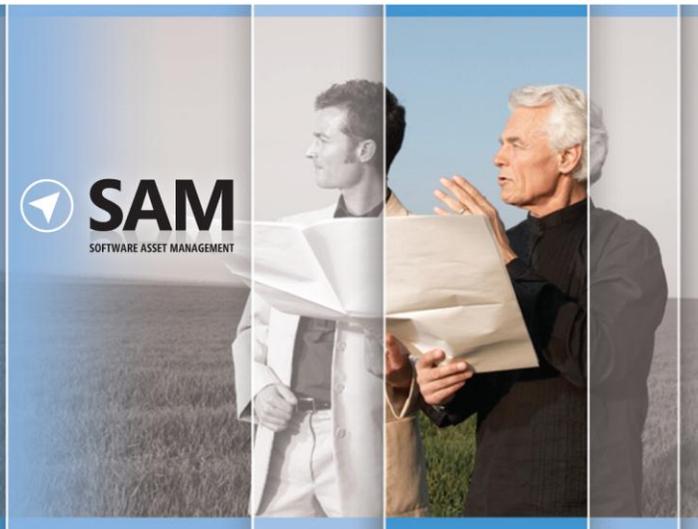


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LICENSING MANAGEMENT SERIES
A Guide to Assessing Microsoft Lync Server
Licensing

January 2013



This guide gives Microsoft Volume Licensing customers an overview of licensing for Microsoft Lync Server 2010 and Microsoft Lync Server 2013. It also explains how to assess the licenses needed. You can refer to the Product Use Rights (PUR) document for additional guidance.

The Software Usage Tracker, a tool in the Microsoft Assessment and Planning (MAP) Toolkit, collects and reports server and client use of common deployments of Lync Server 2010. Using this data, and following the step-by-step instructions on the pages that follow, you can calculate the number of Lync Server 2010 licenses and Client Access Licenses (CALs) you need. The Toolkit will be updated to also cover Microsoft Lync Server 2013, but in the meantime, to track Lync Server 2013 usage without using the MAP Toolkit, see the Lync Server 2013 with Windows PowerShell command-line interface documentation.

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Microsoft Lync Server Licensing Requirements

Microsoft Lync Server is licensed using the Server/CAL model, which means that access to Lync Server requires both a server license and a CAL.

The general licensing requirements apply to Lync Server 2010 and Lync Server 2013. However, this guide focuses on Lync Server licenses available through Volume Licensing programs, which include Microsoft Open Value and Microsoft Select agreements and Microsoft Enterprise Agreement (EA).

Server Licensing

Two editions of Lync Server 2010 are available. Both are available on the x64 platform. Lync Server 2010 Standard Edition requires that primary server components, and the database for storing user and conference information, be configured on a single computer. It is recommended for organizations that do not require higher availability through load balancing. Lync Server 2010 Enterprise Edition enables separating server functionality and data storage to achieve higher capacity and availability. It is recommended for organizations that require higher availability through load balancing.

Lync Server 2013 has one edition, which is available on the x64 platform.

The Lync Server editions are licensed by server. A server license entitles you to run one instance of Lync Server on a given server. (A *running instance* is defined as loading Lync Server into memory and executing one or more of its instructions.)

Generally, after server software is deployed under a server license on a given server, that license is tied to that server for at least 90 days. Lync Server 2010¹ licenses give you Microsoft License Mobility rights that allow you to reassign a Lync Server 2010 license as often as needed (without regard to the 90-day rule), as long as you are moving it to another server in the same server farm.

A server farm is no more than two data centers either physically located within four time zones of one another, or located within the European Union (EU) or European Free Trade Association (EFTA). You can also move a license across server farms, as long as it is assigned to servers in each server farm for at least 90 days.

¹ Only Lync Server 2013 licenses with active Microsoft Software Assurance coverage allow license reassignment within a server farm under License Mobility. The same rules apply about reassigning between server farms.



Client Access Licensing

In addition to the server license, you must have Lync Server CALs to access Lync Server directly or indirectly. You can license these by device or user.

- **A Device CAL** licenses anyone using that device to access Lync Server. A Device CAL makes the most economical and administrative sense for an organization with many users for one device, such as shift workers who share the same PC to access Lync Server.
- **A User CAL** licenses a person to access servers running Lync Server from any device. If the number of users is fewer than the number of devices, a User CAL is the most economical choice. It also makes sense for an organization with employees who access the corporate network from multiple devices—for example, from a cell phone or a home PC.

Three types of User and Device CALs are available for Lync Server 2010 and Lync Server 2013: Standard, Enterprise, and Plus editions. Which edition you use depends on the functionality your business or organization requires. You can have all three editions of the CAL for both the Standard and Enterprise editions of Lync Server 2010.

Standard CAL Features

The Standard CAL licenses access to the following features of Lync Server:

- instant messaging (IM)
- rich presence (IM/P) features

It provides users with real-time presence and enhanced IM along with PC-to-PC audio and video communications. The Standard CAL also provides authenticated attendee experience for internally hosted conferences.

Users can acquire the Standard CAL as a stand-alone purchase or as part of the products or suites listed below. The CAL version must be the same or later than the version of the server software being accessed.

- Lync Server Standard CAL (stand-alone CAL)
- Microsoft Lync Online (Plan 1, Plan 2, Plan 1G, or Plan 2G) User Subscription License (USL) (stand-alone subscription)
- Microsoft Core CAL Suite²
- Microsoft Enterprise CAL Suite²
- Microsoft Office 365 (Plan E1 to Plan E4), Microsoft Office 365 (Plan A3 to Plan A4), Microsoft Office 365 (Plan G1 to Plan G4) USL

² With active Software Assurance on or after March 1, 2011 for Lync Server 2010 access and on or after December 1, 2012 for Lync Server 2013 access.





Enterprise CAL Features

The Enterprise CAL is an “additive” CAL that you can purchase only after you have acquired the Standard CAL. Together, these give you access to the Lync Standard and Enterprise features. The Lync Server Enterprise CAL licenses access to the following features of Lync Server:

- Audio, Video, and Web Conferencing
- Desktop Sharing
- Room Systems³
- Multiple HD Video Streams³

With Enterprise CAL, users can create, moderate, and join conferences for collaboration with both internal and external users.

Users can acquire the Enterprise CAL as a stand-alone purchase or as part of the products or suites in the following list. The CAL version must be the same or later than the version of the server software being accessed.

- Lync Server Enterprise CAL (stand-alone CAL)
- Lync Online (Plan 2) USL (stand-alone subscription)
- Enterprise CAL Suite⁴
- Office 365 (Plan E1 to Plan E4), Office 365 (Plan A3 to Plan A4), Office 365 (Plan G1 to Plan G4) USL
- Live Meeting Standard USL
- Live Meeting Professional USL

Plus CAL Features

The Plus CAL is an “additive” CAL that you can purchase only after you have acquired the Standard CAL. Together, these give users access to the Lync Standard and Plus features. The Lync Server Enterprise CAL licenses access to the following features of Lync Server:

- Enterprise Voice Telephony
- Call Management

It provides high-quality voice and other related features to users anywhere with an Internet connection across IP phones, PCs, and desktop applications.

Users can acquire the Plus CAL as a stand-alone purchase or as part of the products or suites in the following list. The CAL version must be the same or later than the version of the server software being accessed.

³ New with Lync Server 2013.

⁴ With active Software Assurance on or after March 1, 2011 for Lync Server 2010 access or on or after December 1, 2012 for Lync Server 2013 access.



- Lync Server Plus CAL (stand-alone CAL)
- Lync Online (Plan 3, Plan 3A, or Plan 3G) USL (stand-alone subscription)
- Office 365 Plan E4, Office 365 Plan A4, and Office 365 Plan G4 USL

Additional CAL Specifications

- **Mobile devices and remote access.** Any authenticated access to Lync Server software, including remote access through a mobile device, is subject to full CAL requirements. You must assign either a User CAL to the person or a Device CAL to the device itself.
- **Non-Active Directory authenticated access.** Microsoft provides an exception for users or devices that access Lync Server without being authenticated by Active Directory directory service or Lync Server. As a result, only those directly or indirectly authenticated through Active Directory or by Lync Server require Lync Server CALs when connecting to Lync Server software.
- **Mixing Device and User CALs.** Unless your Volume Licensing Agreement specifies otherwise, you can mix Device CALs and User CALs in a single environment. But you must assign individual CALs to either a device or a user. Furthermore, because mixing User CALs and Device CALs adds complexity to license management, Microsoft generally recommends against it.
- **Reassigning CALs.** Users can reassign Device CALs and User CALs to another device or user temporarily when devices are being repaired or users are absent. Any other reassignment of CALs must be permanent.
- **Version access.** A Lync Server CAL gives a user or device the right to access the same or earlier version of Lync Server (any edition). (You cannot use an earlier-version CAL to access a later-version server. For example, a Lync Server 2013 Standard CAL allows you to access Lync Server 2010, but a Lync Server 2010 Standard CAL does not allow you to access Lync Server 2013.)
- **Affiliation.** Your Lync Server CALs are valid only for your Lync Server software. They do not license access to the Lync Server software of unaffiliated organizations. (Affiliation is defined in your Volume Licensing Agreement.)
- **Companywide agreements.** If you want to license access to Lync Server, and you have signed an Enterprise Agreement or Open Value companywide agreement, you must acquire a companywide Core CAL Suite. The stand-alone Lync Server Standard CAL is not available in this situation. Refer to your Volume Licensing Agreement for details.
- **One product of Lync Server does not need a CAL to access another.** Do not assign Lync Server Device CALs to Lync Server software of the same or later version.
- **Multiplexing.** CAL requirements do not distinguish between direct and indirect access to your servers. Therefore, if your users access Lync Server indirectly through another server, either as a matter of application design or in an attempt to reduce CAL licensing costs, you still need Lync Server CALs for those users or their devices.



 **Note** For more information, see [Multiplexing—Client Access License Requirements](#).⁵

Licensing Access to External Users

If you have external users, such as your business partners, contractors, or customers, accessing Lync Server 2010, you can acquire the following:

- **Lync Server CALs** for each external user, as long as the CALs are acquired by the same organization that licensed the server. You can reassign CALs to another user or device as described under “Additional CAL Specifications.”

A Lync Server External Connector (EC) License that is assigned to the server and permits an unlimited number of external users to access that server. The right to run instances of the server software is licensed separately; the EC, like the CAL, simply permits access. The EC licenses, like CALs, are base and additive. The base EC permits access to functionality associated with the Lync Server Standard CAL. The Enterprise EC permits access to functionality associated with the Lync Server Enterprise CAL. The Plus EC permits access to functionality associated with the Lync Server Plus CAL.

 **Note** For more information, read the [External Connector Licensing Overview](#).⁶

(External users cannot be employees, on-site contractors or agents, or people to whom you provide hosted services.)

External user licensing requirements changed with Lync Server 2013. If you want external users to access your network, you no longer have to acquire Lync Server CALs or EC licenses with Lync Server 2013. Your Lync Server 2013 server license permits external user access. This is the case for all Lync Server functionality, including functionality associated with Lync Server Enterprise CALs and Plus CALs.

Other Licensing Options

Commercial Hosting

When you use Lync Server to provide commercial hosting services to others, you must license it under a Services Provider License Agreement (SPLA) program. SPLA is for organizations that offer customers hosted software and services, such as web hosting, hosted applications, messaging, collaboration, and platform infrastructure. While it is appropriate to use ECs to license external users to communicate with your organization, hosting Lync Server as a business offering must be done through the SPLA. That is, if you are charging customers to access your Lync Server, then you must license it under a SPLA.

 **Note** For more information, see [Simplified Licensing with the Microsoft SPLA](#).⁷

⁵ download.microsoft.com/download/8/7/3/8733d036-92b0-4cb8-8912-3b6ab966b8b2/multiplexing.doc

⁶ microsoft.com/windowsserver2008/en/us/external-connectors.aspx

⁷ microsoft.com/serviceproviders/licensing/default.mspx





Windows Server and Lync Server

You can install Lync Server only on a server running the Windows Server operating system.

- You can run Lync Server on the Standard, Datacenter, and Enterprise editions of Windows Server.
- CAL requirements for Lync Server and Windows Server align closely:
 - In every case where a Lync Server CAL is required, a Windows Server CAL is also required.
 - Likewise, if a Lync Server EC is assigned to the server, then a Windows Server EC for that server or Windows CALs for accessing users or devices are also required.
 - While external user access to Lync Server 2013 is permitted under the server license, external user access to the underlying Windows Server still requires a separate access license (either an EC or CALs).
 - If a user that does not need a Lync Server CAL because it is not authenticated by Active Directory or by Lync Server, likewise does not need a Windows Server CAL.

Microsoft SQL Server and Lync Server

Lync Server has a technical dependency on the Microsoft SQL Server database software. SQL Server is licensed separately from Lync Server.

- CAL requirements for Lync Server and SQL Server are similar, but not identical:
 - SQL Server licensing requires CALs for all users; external users are not licensed under the server license or optional External Connector licenses.
 - SQL Server does not have an exception for unauthenticated access.



How to Assess Your Licensing Requirements

To help you assess your licensing requirements, Microsoft has developed a Lync Usage Tracker. Part of the Microsoft Assessment and Planning Toolkit, it collects and reports server and client use of common deployments of Lync Server 2010. The Toolkit will be updated to cover Lync Server 2013 also, but in the meantime, to track Lync Server 2013 usage without using the MAP Toolkit, see the [Lync Server 2013 with Windows PowerShell documentation](#).

This section has step-by-step instructions to help you generate MAP reports pertaining to Lync Server 2010 usage and to use data to determine your Lync Server licensing obligations. Use MAP to assess your license requirements as follows:

- [Set up your MAP scan.](#)
- [Generate a Lync Server usage report.](#)
- [View the Lync Server Results.](#)
- [Count your server licenses.](#)
- [Count your CALs.](#)

Completing this assessment requires network administration expertise and permissions and licensing expertise. If different people in your organization handle licensing compliance and network administration responsibilities, they need to work together to complete this assessment correctly.

 **Note** It is important to understand that the Lync Usage Tracker only provides a software *usage* report. It does not create a *licensing* report. And although the guidance offered in this section may be helpful, it is not definitive. It does not replace or supersede the legally operative use rights in your Product Use Rights document.

1 Set Up Your MAP Scan

In this first step, you tell MAP what to scan. To complete it, you need server administration expertise and permissions.

1. [Download](#) the MAP Toolkit.⁸

⁸ go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=194787



2. To configure your MAP deployment, follow the *Getting Started Guide* and *Software Usage Tracker Guide* instructions built into the MAP installation.

Guidelines to Ensure a More Accurate Usage Count

If others in your organization handle licensing compliance, you may want to work with them to ensure you consider the following points in the usage scan you set up.

Ensure your configuration is complete. MAP only scans usage on servers and network segments identified during configuration. Incomplete configuration gives you incomplete results.

Scan during a time period when your operating system environment is running the maximum number of servers and virtual machines. MAP only counts servers running at the time it scans. If the number of users and devices fluctuates seasonally, run the scan in your busiest season.

Scan servers with different license obligations separately:

- Configure your network scan range to take licensing variations of products into account so that your data is useful. Only scan servers with similar licensing, because you will apply that licensing logic to the results. Exclude servers subject to different licensing obligations, like development or test servers licensed under the MSDN developer program. *The Software Usage Tracker Guide* explains how to exclude network segments or specific devices from the scan.
- Make note of network segments that you exclude due to licensing variations to ensure that you correctly account for their licensing later. For example, ensure that you have MSDN licenses for servers licensed under MSDN programs.

2 Generate a Lync Server Usage Report

Before you begin, review the Lync Server [licensing requirements](#) outlined earlier in this guide. In this section, you run the MAP scan, which generates a report on your servers running Lync Server.

Run the MAP assessment.

 **Note** The default date range is 90 days. To change this range, click **Configure Date Range** in the **Actions** pane.

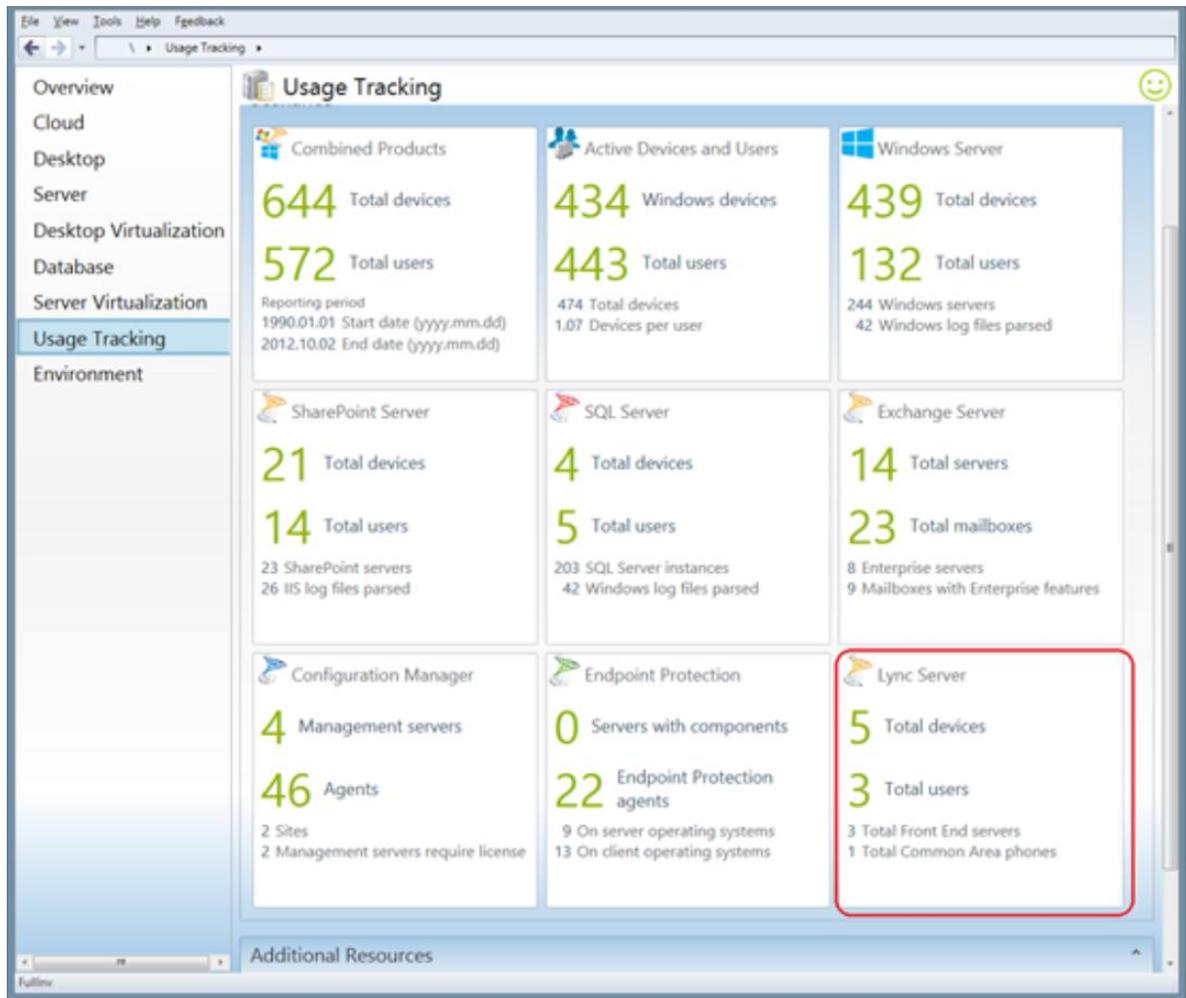
3 View the Lync Server Results

After the inventory is complete, select the **Usage Tracking** scenario and then you can view the Lync Server tile as shown below. This tile gives you a quick summary of the total number of devices and users that the MAP Toolkit discovered when connecting the Lync Server monitoring database.



Example

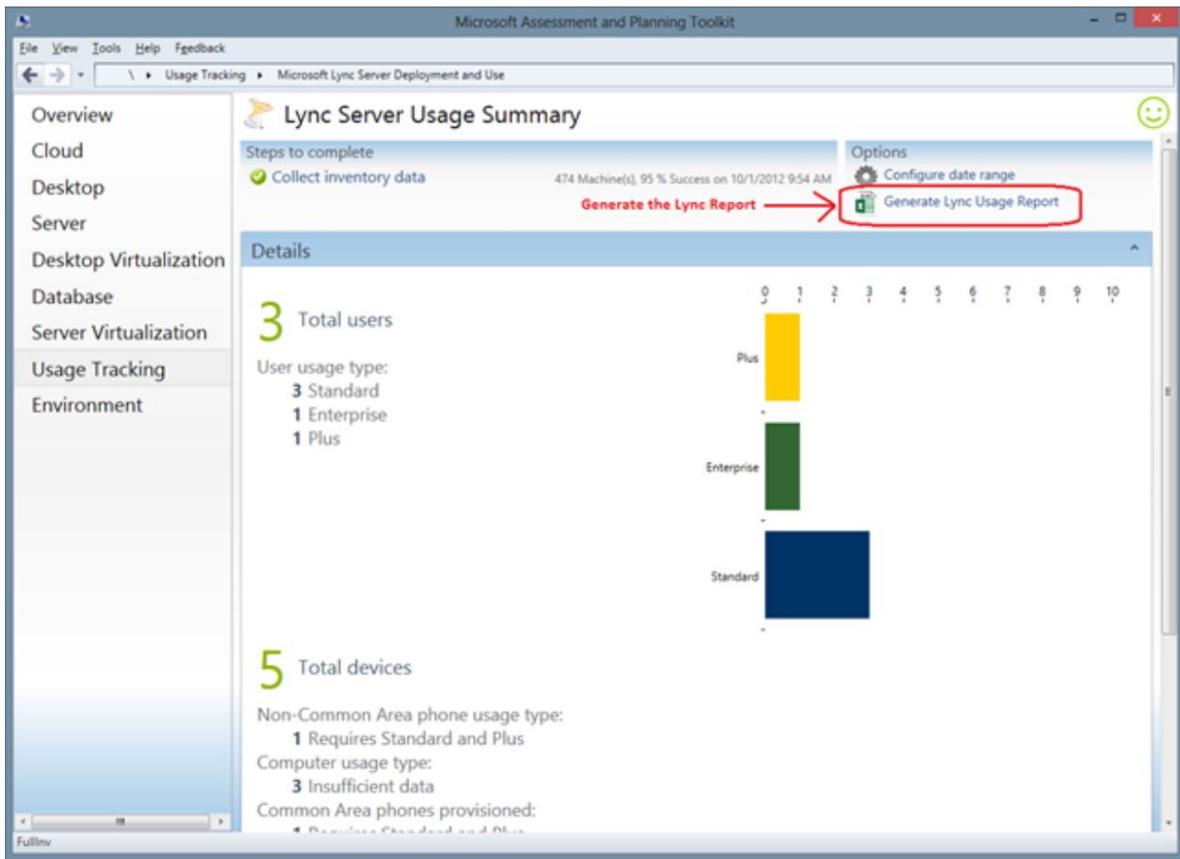
Front End servers and Common Area Phones are called out individually. From these counts, you have a quick view into the number of server licenses you may need. You also have an indication that you need a base and Plus CAL for your Common Area Phone if you are licensing access by device.



Next, you can click the Lync Server tile to see additional information and to generate the Lync Usage Tracking Report.

Example

Here is a screenshot of the detail view.



The **Lync Usage Tracker** report contains five worksheets showing the details of the usage that was captured from the Lync monitoring databases. The report groups the usage for users and devices by **Standard**, **Enterprise**, and **Plus**.

Overview Worksheet: This worksheet provides a high-level overview of Lync Server 2010 deployments and usage in your environment. The other worksheets contain details about servers, devices, and users.

Report Details: This worksheet provides information on the report definition.

User Details: This worksheet provides information about users that might require Client Access Licenses based on authenticated usage of Lync Server software. The usage is as recorded in the Lync Monitoring databases.

Server Details: This worksheet provides details about Lync Server software detected in your environment. It includes servers of all roles and both full and evaluation installations. If you do not want Evaluation servers to be included in this report, you should exclude them at the time you run the inventory.

Device Details: This worksheet provides data about devices that might require CALs for authenticated usage of Lync Server software. Computers with Lync 2010 Client might require CALs even if "Insufficient data" is displayed in some columns. In addition, Lync Server phones have a firmware version earlier than Lync Server 2010 that is ignored by the MAP Toolkit, because these earlier phones do not report device



information to the server. If these devices access your Lync Server 2010 software, they or their users need CALs. For more information, see the “Make Manual Adjustments” section under “Count Your CALs.”

4 Count Your Server Licenses

First, open the **Overview** tab of the Microsoft Excel spreadsheet software report. This provides a high-level overview of Lync Server deployments and usage. You can see the total number of Lync Server software instances deployed and access information about users and devices. The server deployment is grouped by the Front End server role and all roles. The Front End server role requires a separate server license for each copy you install and are running. The additional servers included in the total count in the “all roles” row do not need separate Lync Server licenses. They are running what is referred to as “Additional Software” in the Lync Server PUR. This software is licensed for use with the Front End server role (what is referred to as “server software” in the Lync Server PUR). You can run Additional Software on any device and use any number of copies as long as it is used solely for this purpose.

Example

If the Overview tab provided the following information shown, you would need the server licenses indicated in the **Lync Server 2010 servers with Front End role enabled** row in the **Total servers discovered** column.

Lync Overview				
This worksheet provides a high level overview of Lync 2010 deployments and usage in your environment. The other worksheets contain details about servers, devices and users.				
Summary	Total	Standard	Enterprise	Plus
Lync 2010 servers with Front End role enabled	3	1	2	N/A
Lync 2010 servers (all roles)	8	2	5	N/A
Users	3	3	1	1
Computer devices with Lync 2010 Client Installed	12	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data
Computer devices with usage data	3		Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data
Phone devices being used excluding Common Area Phone (Requires Standard and Plus)	1		N/A	1
Common Area Phones Provisioned (Requires Standard and Plus)	1		N/A	1

You would need server licenses for servers with Front End role enabled

Next, refer to the **Server Details** tab. Review the **Front End role** column. Look for rows that indicate “Yes.” The servers in these rows require server licenses. The adjacent column indicates the edition of the server license required.

Example

Column 5 shows the server edition and column 6 indicates whether or not the Front End server role is being used. From the following information shown, you would know you need two Enterprise Edition licenses and one Standard Edition license by looking at columns 5 and 6. These licenses need to be



assigned to the servers identified in the first column in the corresponding rows. No server licenses are required for those devices where the Front End server role is not being used.

Lync Server Details						
This worksheet provides details about Lync servers detected in your environment. It includes servers of all roles, as well as both full and evaluation installations. If you do not want Evaluation servers to be included in this report, you should exclude them at the time you run the inventory.						
Server Name	WMI Status	Product	Version number	Edition	Front End Role	Full/Evaluation
POM-6EX-07MBE-1.MAPTEST.COM	Success	Microsoft Lync Server 2010	4.0.7577.0	Enterprise	No	Unknown
POM-6V8E-09.MAPTEST.COM	Success	Microsoft Lync Server 2010	4.0.7577.0	Standard	No	Full
POM-6V8E-07.MAPTEST.COM	Success	Microsoft Lync Server 2010	4.0.7577.0	Enterprise	No	Unknown
POM-6EX-07CAS-1.MAPTEST.COM	Success	Microsoft Lync Server 2010	4.0.7577.0	Enterprise	No	Unknown
POM-6EX-07UMS-1.MAPTEST.COM	Success	Microsoft Lync Server 2010	4.0.7577.0	Enterprise	Yes	Full
POM-6EX-07MBS-1.MAPTEST.COM	Success	Microsoft Lync Server 2010	4.0.7577.0	Standard	Yes	Full
POM-6V8E-06.MAPTEST.COM	Success	Microsoft Lync Server 2010	4.0.7577.0	Enterprise	Yes	Full
POM-6V7U-02.MAPTEST.COM	Success	Microsoft Lync Server 2010	4.0.7577.0	Unknown	No	Unknown

Count the number of Enterprise and Standard licenses you need

Licenses for the edition of server listed in this column need to be assigned to these servers



5 Count Your CALs

You can count CALs in two steps. First you get the usage data from the MAP scan and convert the usage numbers into a license count. Then you manually correct the license count for situations that MAP cannot track.

Convert MAP Usage Data into a License Count

The **Overview** tab of the Excel report (opened in the previous step) also lists the total number of users and devices that access the Standard, Enterprise, and Plus features of Lync Server. (See the following example.)

- **Total users and devices.** This number includes all users. All use of Lync Server software requires a Standard CAL (or equivalent, for example, Core CAL Suite license), so this count represents Standard CAL requirements.
- **Total users and devices accessing Enterprise features.** Your total number of Lync Server Enterprise CALs (or equivalents, for example, Enterprise CAL Suite licenses) must equal or exceed the number of users or devices with Enterprise features enabled.
- **Total users and devices accessing Plus features.** Your total number of Lync Server Plus CALs must equal or exceed the number of users or devices with Plus features enabled.
- **CAL versions.** The version of your Lync Server Standard, Enterprise, and Plus CALs must be the same as or later than the version of Lync Server the assigned user or device accesses.

Example

If the Overview tab gave the following information shown, you would require three Lync Server Standard CALs and one each of the Lync Server Enterprise and Lync Server Plus CAL if you are licensing access by user, or five Lync Server Standard CALs and two Lync Server Plus CALs if you are licensing by device. In all cases, you would need Lync Server 2010 or later CALs (same or later than the version of server software being accessed). Note: In lieu of the Lync Server Standard and Lync Server Enterprise CALs, you can use CALs with equivalent rights such as the Core CAL and the Enterprise CAL Suites, respectively.

The Overview tab does not provide the user and device detail you need to assess CAL coverage completely. You also need to view the data provided in the User Details and Device Details tabs. Each provides a breakdown by specific user/device, functionality accessed (base, Enterprise features, or Plus features), and the date range of that access (earliest and latest usage).



Lync Overview				
This worksheet provides a high level overview of Lync 2010 deployments and usage in your environment. The other worksheets contain details about servers, devices and users.				
Summary	Total	Standard	Enterprise	Plus
Lync 2010 servers with Front End role enabled	3	1	2	N/A
Lync 2010 servers (all roles)	8	2	5	N/A
Users	3	3	1	1
Computer devices with Lync 2010 Client Installed	12	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data
Computer devices with usage data	3	3	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data
Phone devices being used excluding Common Area Phone (Requires Standard and Plus)	1	1	N/A	1
Common Area Phones Provisioned (Requires Standard and Plus)	1	1	N/A	1

Examples

If the User Details tab gave you the following data, unless you were licensing by device, you would need to assign Lync Server Standard CALs to the three users identified in the first column. Additionally, you would need to assign the user in the second row both a Lync Server Enterprise CAL and a Lync Server Plus CAL. In all cases, you would need Lync Server CALs that are the same or later than the version of server software being accessed. Note: As noted in the Overview tab discussion, in lieu of the Lync Server Standard and Lync Server Enterprise CALs, you can use CALs with equivalent rights such as the Core CAL and the Enterprise CAL Suites, respectively.

User Details					
This worksheet provides information about users that might require Client Access Licenses based on authenticated usage of Lync servers. The usage is as recorded in the Lync Monitoring databases.					
User	Standard Usage Type	Enterprise Usage Type	Plus Usage Type	Earliest Recorded Usage	Latest Recorded Usage
a-wood@maptest.com	Yes	No	No	2012.09.28	2012.09.28
lyncuser1@maptest.com	Yes	Yes	Yes	2012.09.26	2012.09.28
lyncuser2@maptest.com	Yes	No	No	2012.09.27	2012.09.28

If the Device Details tab gave you the following data, unless you were licensing by user, you would need to assign Lync Server Standard CALs to the devices in the first three rows and the last two rows. Additionally, you would need to assign Lync Server Plus CALs to the devices in the last two rows. Sufficient data does not exist for usage of Enterprise and Plus functionality for the devices in the first three rows; the MAP tool cannot provide this in these particular usage cases. You can cross-reference the data in the User Details tab, and based on what you know about which users are using which devices, you can deduce Enterprise and Plus usage on the devices for which data is insufficient in the Device Details tab.



Device Details					
This worksheet provides data about devices that might require Client Access Licenses (CALs) for authenticated usage of Lync servers. Computers with Lync 2010 Client might require CALs even if "Insufficient data" is displayed in some columns. Common Area Phones require Standard and Plus device CALs regardless of actual usage.					
Device Name	Standard Usage Type	Enterprise Usage Type	Plus Usage Type	Device Type	Earliest Recorded Usage
pom-3pxp-01.USA.MAPTEST.COM	Yes	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Computer	2012.09.28
POM-6P7E-01.MAPTEST.COM	Yes	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Computer	2012.09.28
pom-3pxp-02.USA.MAPTEST.COM	Yes	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Computer	2012.09.28
POM-6V8D-04.WA.USA.MAPTEST.COM	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Computer	Insufficient data
POM-6VVB-01.WA.USA.MAPTEST.COM	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Computer	Insufficient data
POM-3SQLMUMW-01.MAPTEST.COM	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Computer	Insufficient data
POM-3V3E-ESXI-1.MAPTEST.COM	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Computer	Insufficient data
POM-6V8E-03.MAPTEST.COM	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Computer	Insufficient data
POM-3V7P-RTM-02.MAPTEST.COM	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Computer	Insufficient data
POM-6V7U-02.MAPTEST.COM	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Computer	Insufficient data
POM-3SQL08XM-01.MAPTEST.COM	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Computer	Insufficient data
POM-3P7P-01.MAPTEST.COM	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Computer	Insufficient data
Phone:61ad5eeb-1659-47b7-9948-7878561b97f5@MAPTEST.COM	Yes	No	Yes	Common Area Phone	N/A
phone:35922648515	Yes	No	Yes	Phone	2012.09.26

Make Manual Adjustments

MAP does not detect all usage, so you must count some usage manually. After you have a CAL count from the Lync Usage Tracker, review the following special cases to ensure the count accurately reflects your use.

 **Note** MAP only counts servers that are running at the time it scans.

External Users. If you have assigned External Connector Licenses (available for base functionality and additional functionalities—Enterprise and Plus) to your Lync Server software, you do not need to assign CALs to your external users, your business partners, contractors, or customers, who access them. MAP does not differentiate between internal and external users, so you need to exclude your external users accessing the server under the External Connector Licenses from the users MAP counted for purposes of determining your required license count. Keep in mind that External Connector licenses are assigned to the Lync Server, so you need to have an External Connector License assigned to each Lync Server your external users access directly or indirectly.

Multiplexing. Use of hardware or software that pools connections, reroutes information, or reduces the number of devices or users that directly access the software does not reduce the number of CALs needed.

Older Firmware. Lync Server phones that have a firmware version less than Lync Server 2010 are ignored by the MAP Toolkit, because these earlier phones do not report device information to the server. If these phones are accessing your Lync Server 2010 software, they or their users need the appropriate Lync Server CALs.



navigate

References and Resources

References

- **Lync Server 2013 Product Information:**
lync.microsoft.com/en-us/get-lync/Pages/lync-licensing.aspx
- **Lync Server 2010 Licensing and Pricing Guide:**
lync.microsoft.com/en-in/HowToBuy/Pages/pricing-licensing.aspx
- **Lync Server 2010 Enterprise, Lync Server 2010 Standard, and Lync Server 2013 Product Use Rights:**
microsoft.com/licensing/about-licensing/product-licensing.aspx
- **Client Access Licenses:**
microsoft.com/licensing/about-licensing/client-access-license.aspx
- **Microsoft Assessment and Planning Toolkit:**
microsoft.com/map
- **Software Asset Management (SAM):**
microsoft.com/sam/en/us/default.aspx



Licensing Management Series

This guide is one in a series of five in-depth “how-to” guides that can help you generate and interpret MAP Toolkit Software Usage Tracker reports that you can use to calculate the number of server licenses and CALs you need.

Refer to the [Guidance for MAP Toolkit Software Usage Tracker](#)⁹ page to download the other four guides:

- *Assessing Windows Server Licensing*
- *Assessing SharePoint Server Licensing*
- *Assessing SQL Server Licensing*
- *Assessing System Center Configuration Manager Licensing*

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⁹ microsoft.com/sam/en/us/briefs.aspx