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Pricing and Licensing

For U.S. and Canadian Customers

SQL Server is currently available under two licensing options:

- **Processor License.** Requires a single license for each CPU in the computer running SQL Server. This license includes unlimited client device access.
- **Server/Per-Seat Client Access License (CAL).** Requires a license for the computer running the Microsoft server product, as well as Client Access Licenses (CALs) for each client device. A set number of CALs is included with a server license and the server software.

Customers outside the United States and Canada can find contact information from the [Microsoft Worldwide site](#).



Full Product at Estimated Retail Price*

SQL Server 2000	Enterprise Edition	Standard Edition	Developer Edition
Processor Licensing	\$19,999 US per processor	\$4,999 US per processor	
Server/Per-Seat CAL License with 5 CALs with 10 CALs with 25 CALs	Not available Not available \$11,099 US	\$1,489 US \$2,249 US Not available	
Licensed Per Developer			\$499 US
Version/Competitive Upgrade with 5 CALs with 25 CALs	Not available \$5,549 US	\$749 US Not available	

* All prices reflect pricing for purchases within the United States and are in U.S. dollars. The prices listed are estimated retail prices; reseller pricing may vary.

SQL Server 2000 Personal Edition is included with both SQL Server 2000 Standard Edition and Enterprise Edition. The Personal Edition cannot be purchased separately. See the [Personal Edition licensing section](#) for additional details.

Microsoft Desktop Engine (MSDE) is available through various Microsoft products beyond SQL Server 2000 Enterprise, Standard, and Developer Editions. These include MSDN® Universal and Microsoft Office Developer Edition 10. See the [MSDE licensing section](#) for more information.

Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Windows® CE Edition is licensed as part of SQL Server 2000

Developer Edition and is licensed per Developer seat for anyone who integrates SQL Server 2000 Windows CE Edition into any application or software package. Current users of SQL Server 2000 Developer Edition can visit the [SQL Server 2000 Windows CE Edition Overview page](#) to download the SQL Server 2000 Windows CE Edition. See the [SQL Server 2000 Windows CE Edition licensing section](#) for more information.

For information on volume licensing, visit the [Volume Licensing Considerations page](#).

Licensing Options

For licensing information, please refer to the End User License Agreement (EULA) that accompanied the product. This agreement governs all uses. Brief explanations are provided below and are not intended to replace the terms of the EULA.

Processor

Under this structure, a customer acquires a Processor License for each processor of the server running the SQL Server software. A Processor License includes access for an unlimited number of users to connect from either inside the corporate local area network (LAN) or wide area network (WAN) or outside the firewall. Customers do not need to purchase additional Server Licenses, Client Access Licenses (CALs), or Internet Connector Licenses.

For information about licensing SQL Server 2000 Server Processor, read the [Server Processor EULA](#).

Server/Per-Seat (CAL)

Server/Per-Seat (CAL) licensing requires a separate Server License (for either SQL Server 2000 Standard or Enterprise Edition) for each server on which the software is installed, and a CAL for each client device.

A SQL Server CAL is required for a device (for example, a personal computer, workstation, terminal, personal digital assistant, or mobile phone) to access or use the services or functionality of either edition of SQL Server.

Server/CAL licensing is optimal for those customers that do not need access beyond the firewall and that have relatively low CAL-to-server ratios (for example, approximately 25 or fewer devices per processor for Standard Edition and 75 or fewer devices per processor for Enterprise Edition).

For more information about licensing SQL Server 2000, read the [Server License EULA](#).

For more information on the SQL Server 2000 CAL, read the [CAL EULA](#).

Active/Passive

The only permissible exception to the above requirements for a Processor or Server license is a purely passive server in an active/passive failover cluster. In this configuration, a primary node supports all clients and one instance of SQL Server, while a companion node—the secondary node—remains idle as a dedicated backup, ready to be used if a failover occurs. In this configuration, the passive computer does not require a Processor or Server license. Active/active configurations require licensing both servers as usual.

Multiple Instances

Licensing SQL Server 2000 Enterprise Edition enables customers to run multiple instances on a

single server or processor and only license once. This is not the case for SQL Server 2000 Standard Edition: each instance of SQL Server 2000 Standard Edition on a computer must be licensed separately.

Multiplexing: Using Middleware, Transaction Servers, and Multi-Tiered Architecture

Multiplexing is the use of hardware and/or software to reduce the number of devices that directly access or use the software on a particular server. An example of multiplexing is a server application that calls the Microsoft Transaction Server (MTS) component of Microsoft Windows 2000 Server on one server, which in turn pulls data from a SQL Server database on another server. The client computer has a direct connection to the server running MTS, but it also has an indirect connection to SQL Server because it is ultimately retrieving and using the SQL Server data through MTS.

Use of such multiplexing, pooling, or related hardware and/or software *does not reduce the number of CALs required* for SQL Server. Regardless of how many tiers of hardware or software exist between the SQL Server and the client devices that ultimately use its data, services, or functionality, a CAL is required for each distinct input to the multiplexing, pooling, or related software or the hardware front end. Processor licensing will likely be the appropriate licensing option in these situations, due to its simplicity and affordability.

For more information about multiplexing and SQL Server licensing, see the [SQL Server Processor Licensing Clarification page](#).

SQL Server 2000 Personal Edition

SQL Server 2000 Personal Edition is not a separate product but rather a client component of SQL Server 2000 (included as part of the Enterprise and Standard Editions) that is designed to bring SQL Server 2000 functionality to non-server hardware, including workstations and laptops. Licensing of SQL Server 2000 Personal Edition is governed by the same rules as Enterprise and Standard Edition licensing.

For more information about licensing SQL Server 2000 Personal Edition, read the [EULA Addendum](#).

Microsoft SQL Server Desktop Engine (MSDE)

MSDE is fully compatible with other editions of SQL Server and is available through various Microsoft products beyond SQL Server 2000 Enterprise, Standard, and Developer Editions. These include MSDN Universal and Office Developer Edition 10. MSDE is optimized for use as a stand-alone desktop database and does not require any CALs when used on a purely stand-alone basis. Redistribution rights exist for some versions of MSDE and can be found in the EULAs for the products mentioned above.

Customers using the Processor licensing model enjoy unlimited connections to the server running the licensed SQL Server. Customers using the Server/CAL (versus Per-Processor) licensing model must have a CAL dedicated to any device using MSDE—either in stand-alone form, or as part of one of the products mentioned above.

SQL Server 2000 Windows CE Edition

SQL Server 2000 Windows CE Edition is licensed as part of SQL Server 2000 Developer Edition and is licensed per Developer seat for anyone who integrates SQL Server 2000 Windows CE Edition into any application or software package. Unlimited deployment of SQL Server 2000 Windows CE Edition to devices is covered by the SQL Server 2000 Developer Edition license, provided that these devices operate in a stand-alone mode—not connecting to or using the resources of any SQL Server not present on the device. Otherwise, when devices running SQL

Server 2000 Windows CE Edition connect to or use the resources of a SQL Server not on the device:

- The SQL Server being connected to or used must be licensed in a per-processor fashion.
Note: This applies to SQL Server 2000.

or

- The device must have a SQL Server CAL.
Note: Because Per-Processor licensing is not available for versions of SQL Server prior to SQL Server 2000, devices connecting to or using the resources of SQL Server version 6.5 and SQL Server version 7.0 databases require CALs.

Current users of SQL Server 2000 Developer Edition can visit the [Overview page](#) to download the SQL Server 2000 Windows CE Edition.

For more information about licensing SQL Server 2000 Windows CE Edition, read the [Supplemental EULA for SQL Server Windows CE Edition](#).

SQL Server 2000 Developer Edition

As a precursor to getting the full functionality and ability to deploy that comes with SQL Server 2000 Enterprise Edition, developers interested in SQL Server 2000 may want to obtain the more restricted SQL Server 2000 Developer Edition for development and testing purposes. SQL Server 2000 Developer Edition is an excellent way for developers to get a taste of the full functionality found in Enterprise Edition, as well as getting ready to benefit from the ability to deploy Enterprise Edition.

For more information on how SQL Server 2000 Developer Edition is available as part of an MSDN Universal subscription, please visit the [MSDN Subscription Overview page](#).

For more information about licensing SQL Server 2000 Developer Edition, read the [Developer Edition EULA](#).

SQL Server 2000 Evaluation Edition

For more information about licensing SQL Server 2000 Evaluation Edition, read the [120-Day Evaluation License for SQL Server 2000](#).

How to Obtain SQL Server 7.0

Customers who require SQL Server 7.0 for existing solutions may still acquire additional licenses by taking advantage of the SQL Server 2000 "downgrade rights." The downgrade rights enable customers to purchase SQL Server 2000 Server/CAL or Processor licenses, but install and use the previous version for a reasonable period of time. Customers who formerly used the SQL Server 7.0 Internet Connector will want to license SQL Server 2000 in Per-Processor mode. Unlike the previous version which only covered "Internet" access for "non-employees," SQL Server 2000 Per-Processor will allow unlimited connections for anyone for the Internet, extranets, and intranets. For more information, please refer to the product EULA. To order additional SQL Server 7.0 media, Open and Select customers who have licensed SQL Server 2000 may call Worldwide Fulfillment directly at (800) 248-0655. Retail customers can contact Microsoft at (800) 360-7561.

For More Information

Visit our [Price Comparison page](#) to compare pricing for Oracle and IBM with SQL Server pricing quickly and easily.

Visit the [Microsoft Business site](#) or contact your local reseller for additional details.

For answers to common SQL Server 2000 licensing questions, check out the [Microsoft Product and Technology Catalog site](#).

For answers to questions on the licensing terms for previous versions of SQL Server, visit the [Previous Version Licensing page](#).

[Start Planning for Microsoft Software Assurance](#)

On October 1, 2001, Microsoft will introduce a new Enterprise Agreement subscription as well as Software Assurance, a simpler way for Volume Licensing customers to obtain upgrades to the most innovative Microsoft products.



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