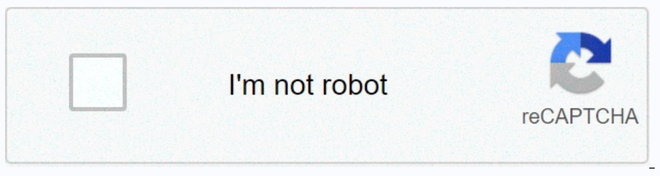

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Windows server cals aws

What does the end of Support for Microsoft Products (EOS) mean? The Long-Term Service Channel (LTSC), used in Microsoft's LifeCycle policy, provides support for enterprise and developer products (such as S'L Server and Windows Server) for 10 years (5 years of primary support and 5 years of extended support). Under the terms of the company's policy, the release of security patches and updates ceases at the end of the extended support period. The Semi-Annual Service Channel (SAC), used under the Microsoft product's LifeCycle policy, provides 18 months of support from the time the product is available to the public, which may be in the same month as the product release date or the following month. Under this policy, no additional security updates will be provided for the product once the media is finished. The question is: how do I know which version is being used, LTSC or SAC? The LTSC and SAC versions may have a common build number, but differ by windows product name. LTSC versions include a product name for its version, such as Windows Server 2019 Datacenter, and SAC product names do not, such as Windows Server Datacenter. The Windows product name can be obtained through PowerShell by using the Get-ComputerInfo command. The following is an example of syntax. Get-ComputerInfo -Property WindowsProductName Images provided by AWS follow a standard name agreement in which the operating system version follows the Windows_Server-z in the AMI name. LtSC versions are marked with four digits of the release year, such as Windows_Server-2019-z. SAC version numbers are made of the last two digits of the year with a double-digit designation of the target release month, such as Windows_Server-1903-3 (2019, March). How will the end of support affect existing instances of Amazon Web Services (AWS)? This will not affect existing instances in any way. Customers will continue to run, manage, and stop instances. Microsoft will not provide software updates for expired products, except for products for which users purchase advanced security updates. The question is, can I import support images passed into AWS with AWS tools? Yes, customers can still import images to AWS using the Import/Export (VMIE), Server Migration Service (SMS), and CloudEndure VMs. The question is, how will the end of support affect AWS-based AMI images from Windows? The existing AMI registered in customer accounts will not be affected. AWS stops publishing and deploying Windows managed by AMI AWS, which contains expired software through the AWS control console, Quick Start packages, and AWS Marketplace. Customers whose workloads depend on expired Windows AWS AMI should consider other options, such as creating their own AMI in their AWS accounts to successfully launch new instances. For more information about creating your own AMI images, see here. The question is: Can I start new instances that contain expired software from Amazon Machine Image (AMI) images? Yes. The question is: can you create an additional AMI based on the existing AMI in the account that contains software with the duration of support? Yes. What are the options for Microsoft software with expiring support? There are several options for AWS customers using expired support software in EC2 instances. Further use of this software. Customers can continue to use expired software products. This decision will not affect ami images or existing instances. Upgrade and migrate to AWS (for Windows Server). For customers working on Windows Server with expired support on the local network or AWS, we offer the AWS End-of-Support Migration (EMP) program for Windows Server to help you migrate these loads to the latest and most supported versions of Windows Server on Amazon EC2. The program provides expert technology and support for migrating applications running Windows Server 2003, 2008, and 2008 R2. EMP technology isolates applications from the operating system they work on, allowing AWS partners or AWS Professional services to transfer important applications to the new supported version of Windows Server on AWS. For more information about the program and to register, go to the program page. Automatic update. For customers using R2 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2 servers, AWS Systems Manager automates the on-site upgrade process without interrupting the software. S'L Server 2008 R2 users can switch to S'L Server 2012 R2 and then to S'L Server 2016 (only customers using BYOL). Windows Server 2008 R2 users can upgrade to Windows Server 2012 R2. Customers using Windows Server, or S'L Server, in the license model Do not incur additional license fees when moving to a new version of the server. For more information, see the AWS database blog page. Instances of Microsoft Windows Server are updated in the field in license-enabled manual mode. Customers who use Windows Server with the license-enabled model can update Windows instances in the field. For more information, see the AWS Public Documentation page. ByOL model. Customers who use Windows Server based on their License Enabled (BYOL) templates can make updates to Windows instances in the field manually, following the instructions above in the License enabled section, but using their own deployments. Microsoft's license enabled model has been updated on the ground in manual mode. AWS customers who use the license-enabled model for the S'L server can update instances in the field without interruption. Contact AWS support for more advice on how to upgrade. ByOL model. Customers who use the self-licensed model (BYOL) can manually update instances of the S'L server in the field using their own deployments. For more information, see the Microsoft Documentation page. Learn how to use other platforms. AWS is committed to giving its customers complete freedom of action in the cloud. AWS customers interested in transferring certain Windows or S'L Server workloads to another platform can get more information by contacting support for their AWS account. For more information about all Amazon products and services, see the AWS products page. The question is: which apps are the best for EMP? EMP is primarily suitable for applications that depend on legacy versions of Windows and are not supported in new versions of the operating system. EMP helps you overcome the dependency of the underlying operating system by creating special EMP packages with all the addictive applications you need. These packages can run as standalone settings in any new version of Windows. The question is: Do I need to use EMP for all out-of-date applications? Some apps may be compatible with newer versions of Windows. In these cases, the easiest way is to update the basic operating system and continue to work. EMP is best suited for apps that aren't compatible with newer versions of Windows. The question is, can I buy advanced security updates for AWS instances that use expired Microsoft software? Yes, advanced security updates (ESU) can be purchased directly from Microsoft or its licensed partners. To qualify for the acquisition of ESU, you must provide Microsoft with a software assurance agreement that is valid under the Enterprise Agreement (EA), Enterprise Subscription Agreement (EAS), Server and Cloud Registration (SCE), Enrollment for Education Solutions (EES), or a subscription. Extended security updates can be purchased annually for servers as needed within 3 years of the end of product support. Estimated ESU cost for expired product support is 75% of the annual license cost for this product. However, ESU only includes security updates and critical bulletins for the S'L server, as well as critical and important newsletters, with the software remaining open to other potential vulnerabilities. We recommend that you carefully consider all the options provided for expired products in response to the question What options do you have with microsoft software with expiring support? For more information about microsoft's advanced security updates, see here. Are advanced security updates available to Amazon customers using the license-enabled model? №. Are advanced security updates available to customers using own license support model (byol)? №. Windows Server 2008/2008 R2 Do you have advanced security updates for Amazon customers using the License Enabled model? Yes. Are advanced security updates available to customers using own license support model (byol)? Yes, but requires a valid Software Assurance (SA) agreement. Are advanced security updates available to Amazon customers using the license-enabled model? №. Are advanced security updates available to customers using own license support model (byol)? Isn't there an in-one for Amazon customers using the license-enabled model? №. Are there advanced security updates for customers using own license support model (byol)? №. Are advanced security updates available to Amazon customers using the license-enabled model? №. Are advanced security updates available to customers using own license support model (byol)? Yes, but requires a valid Software Assurance (SA) agreement. The question is, which Microsoft products are sold by Amazon expire and when will Microsoft officially stop supporting them? Note. The list includes deadlines for discontinuing support for publicly available Microsoft products as of April 4, 2019. Microsoft Windows Server Windows Server 2003 - July 14, 2015 (support aborted) Windows Server 1709 - April 9, 2019 (support stopped) Windows Server 1803 - November 12, 2019. Windows Server 2008 - January 14, 2020 Windows Server 2008 R2 - January 14, 2020 Windows Server 1809 - May 12, 2020 Windows Server 1903 - December 8, 2020 Windows Server 1909 - May 11, 2021. S'L Server S'L Server 2005 - April 12, 2016 (Support Stopped) S'Server 2008 - July 9 . SQL 2019.SQL Which products and services will affect Amazon when Microsoft products are supported and when will the changes occur? At Microsoft's request, as of July 1, 2019, AWS stops publishing and deploying ami-managed Windows AWS-managed images with the license-enabled model (available in the AWS control console and in the form of quick start packages), as well as other deployments and services. contain or use expired Microsoft products. These restrictions also apply to products whose support was discontinued before that date. This agreement covers the following products and services. Images managed by Windows AWS AMI stop publishing and deploying AMI AWS-managed Windows software that contains expired support software through the AWS control console, Quick Start packages, and AWS Marketplace. Microsoft Windows Server: Windows Server 2003 - July 1, 2019 Windows Server 1709 - July 1, 2019 Windows Server 1803 - November 12. 2019 Windows Server 2008 - January 14, 2020 Windows Server 2008 R2 - January 14, 2020 Windows Server 1809 - May 12, 2020 Windows Server 1903 - December 8, 2020 Windows Server 1909 - May 11, 2021. Microsoft's S'L Server S'L Server 2005 - July 1. SQL 2019.SQL Server 2008 - July 9.SQL, 2019 Server 2008 R2 - July 9, 2019 Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) From June 1, 2019, RDS service will begin automatically transferring customer databases that continue to use S'L Server 2008 instances to S'Server 2012. We encourage our customers to test these updates before this date to ensure that the versions are compatible. RDS customers can upgrade their databases at any time. For more information about upgrading the 2008 R2 database to RDS, click here. The Amazon WorkSpaces service stops the deployment of public packages with Windows 7 that operates on the basis of Windows Server 2008 R2 on the included license model, as of January 14, 2020. this restriction will not affect workspaces running from packages Mr Byol. Customers who work with those instances will be able to run and edit them after that date. Customers who create their own Windows Server 2008 R2 packages using the license-enabled model will be able to use these packages to run and modify workspaces after calling the product. Microsoft will not provide software updates for expired products, except those for which users have purchased advanced security updates. The question is, are the expired Microsoft software distribution policies only for AWS? Microsoft recommends this change to all large cloud service providers. What do other AWS customers do? AWS customers such as Sysco, Hess, Ancestry, and Expedia have successfully moved and upgraded Windows workloads to AWS. For more information about what AWS customers are doing, see here. The question is, how will switching to a supported version of the Microsoft or S'L'Server operating system affect the cost of usage? License template on. When switching to a newer version of the software using Amazon's license enabled model, there are no additional license fees, for example: Microsoft Windows Server 2019 has the same cost as Microsoft Windows Server 2003/2008/2008 R2; Microsoft's S'L Server 2017 (a certain edition) has the same cost as Microsoft's S'L Server 2005/2008/2008 R2 (appropriate edition). ByOL model. Customers with a valid Software Assurance (SA) agreement can upgrade free to a newer version. Customers without operation SA may purchase a new license from Microsoft. The question is: Will AWS support if there are any technical issues when Microsoft launches an expired product? Yes, customers with AWS support plans can contact AWS support for technical issues. Note. Under Microsoft policy, Microsoft stops releasing patches and updates after the extended support period is complete, unless extended security updates are purchased separately. For more information about AWS support plans, click here. The question is, who can I contact if there are any other questions about using Microsoft products on AWS with expired support? Send an email to this aws. Eos. Microsoft@amazon.com. The question is, what on-site upgrade options are available for win 2008 and win 2012 instances? Options for on-site updates are detailed here. What are the windows ami AWS images that can be controlled with the license included affected and when will the support period expire? 1 июля 2019 г. Windows_Server-2003-R2_SP2-English-32Bit-Base-* Windows_Server-2003-R2_SP2-English-64Bit-Base-* Windows_Server-2003-R2_SP2-English-6 4Bit-SQL_2005_SP4_Express-* Windows_Server-2003-R2_SP2-English-64Bit-SQL_2005_SP4_Standard-* Windows_Server-2003-R2_SP2-Language_Packs-32Bit-Base-* Windows_Server-2 2003-R2_SP2-Language_Packs-64Bit-Base-* Windows_Server-2003-R2_SP2-Language_Packs-64Bit-SQL_2005_SP4_Express-* Windows_Server-2003-R2_SP2-Language_Packs SQL_2005_SP4_Express R2_SP2-64Bit-SQL_2005_SP4_Standard-* Windows_Server-1709-English-Core-Base-* Windows_Server-1709-English-Core-ContainersLatest-* 9 июля 2019 г. Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-English-64Bit-SQL_2008_R2_SP3_Express-* Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-English-64Bit-SQL_2008_R2_SP3_Standard-* Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-English-64Bit-SQL_2008_R2_SP3_Web-* Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-Japanese-64Bit-SQL_2008_R2_SP3_Express-* Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-Japanese-64Bit-SQL_2008_R2_SP3_Standard-* Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-Language_Packs-64Bit-SQL_2008_R2_SP3_Express-* Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-Language_Packs-64Bit-SQL_2008_R2_SP3_Standard-* Windows_Server-2008-SP2-English-64Bit-SQL_2008_SP4_Express-* Windows_Server-2008-SP2-English-64Bit-SQL_2008_SP4_Standard-* Windows_Server-2012-RTM-English-64Bit-SQL_2008_R2_SP3_Express-* Windows_Server-2012-RTM-English-64Bit-SQL_2008_R2_SP3_Standard-* Windows_Server-2012-RTM-English-64Bit-SQL_2008_R2_SP3_Web-* Windows_Server-2012-RTM-Japanese-64Bit-SQL_2008_R2_SP3_Express-* Windows_Server-2012-RTM-Japanese-64Bit-SQL_2008_R2_SP3_Standard-* 12 ноября 2019 г. Windows_Server-1803-English-Core-Base-* Windows_Server-1803-English-Core-ContainersLatest-* 14 января 2020 г. Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-Chinese_Hong_Kong_SAR-64Bit-Base-* Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-Chinese_PRC-64Bit-Base-* Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-English-64Bit-Base-* Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-English-64Bit-Core-* Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-English-64Bit Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-English-64Bit-Core_SQL_2012_SP4_Standard-* Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-English-64Bit-SharePoint_2010_SP2_Foundation-* Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-English-64Bit-SQL_2012_RTM_SP2_Enterprise-* Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-Inglese-64Bit-SQL_2012_SP4_Enterprise-* Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-English-64Bit-SQL_2012_SP4_Express-* Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-English-64Bit-SQL_2012_SP4_Standard-* Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-English-64Bit-SQL_2012_SP4_Web-* Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-Japanese-64Bit-Base-* Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-Japanese-64Bit-SQL_2012_SP4_Express-* Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-Japanese-64Bit-SQL_2012_SP4_Standard-* Windows_ Server-2008-R2_SP1-Korean-64Bit-Base-* Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-Language_Packs-64Bit-Base-* Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-Portuguese_Brazil-64Bit-Base-* Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-Portuguese_Brazil-64Bit-Core-* Windows_Server-2008-SP2-English-32Bit-Base-* Windows_Server-2008-SP2-English-64Bit-Base-* Windows_Server-2008-SP2-Portuguese_Brazil-32Bit-Base-* Windows_Server-2008-SP2-Portuguese_Brazil-64Bit-Base-* 12 мая 2020 г. Windows_Server-1809-English-Core-Base-* Windows_Server-1809-English-Core-ContainersLatest-* 8 декабря 2020 г. Windows_Server-1903-English-Core-Base-* Windows_Server-1903-English-Core-ContainersLatest-* 11 мая 2021 г. Windows_Server-1909-English-Core-Base-* Windows_Server-1909-English-Core-ContainersLatest-* Windows_Server-1909-English-Core-ECS_Optimized* Глоссарий AMI (Amazon Machine Image) – это шаблон для корневого тома инстанса (например, операционной системы, сервера приложений и самих приложений). Он управляет правами запуска, которые определяют перечень аккаунтов AWS, имеею̈их разрешение AMI to run instances. The AMI includes a block association that identifies the volumes to connect to instances at startup. Amazon Web Services (AWS) offers a wide range of global services for processing, storing, analyzing, implementing, and using in databases and applications. They help all organizations grow faster, reduce IT costs, and scale applications. The AWS control console provides access to Amazon Web Services and the ability to manage them through a simple and intuitive web user interface. The Own License Support Model (BYOL) is an option to deploy to dedicated AWS software hardware, a license for which it was previously acquired. You don't have to pay for instances that include the license cost when using BYOL. The fee is charged at rates for similar EC2 instances with Amazon Linux. When using the BYOL model, the customer is responsible for managing the licenses themselves. CloudEndure is a reliable solution for business sustainability, minimizing data loss and downtime due to human factors, network failures, external threats, and other outages. Our disaster recovery and migration solutions use innovative workload mobility technology that continuously replicates applications from physical, virtual, or cloud infrastructure in Amazon Web Services (AWS). CloudEndure therefore offers unique support for heterogeneous environments on a large scale advanced applications and infrastructures. AMI images are AMI images created in a user's account based on an imported image or existing instances. For example, you can instantiate from an existing AMI, set these instances, and save the updated configuration as a custom AMI image. Instances initiated on the basis of the new MAI will contain all the changes made during the creation of the MAI. Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) provides scalable computing resources in the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. End-of-Support Migration Program (AWS) for Windows Server enables customers to migrate legacy Windows Server apps to newer supported versions of Windows Server on AWS without any code changes. End of Support (EOS) is a term that describes the end of Microsoft support in accordance with product lifecycle policies. Super-large is a feature of objects and deployments in distributed computing environments, which determines the efficiency of scaling resources from one to two to several thousand servers. Super-large computing platforms are commonly used in big data and cloud computing environments. The field update is to update the operating system files while maintaining individual settings and files. Instans (EC2) is a virtual server in the AWS cloud. Its startup configuration is a copy of the AMI image identified by the user when instances start. The LI model (license included) involves using the Amazon Microsoft License Agreement for Windows Server and S'L Server. LTSC (long-term Windows Server, which is released every two to three years and focuses on stability and long-term support. LTSC versions ensure a predictable level of operating system quality and provide standard 5-year support from the release date, as well as additional extended 5-year support for security updates. AWS VM Import/Export (VMIE) is an AWS service designed to import operating system images into AWS EC2 without an Internet connection. Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) is a web service that makes it easy to create, use, and scale forward databases in the cloud. Provides cost-effective scalable resources for standard relational databases and performs typical database administration tasks. Software Assurance (SA) is a comprehensive Microsoft program designed to effectively deploy and use your company's products, as well as manage them. SAC (semi-annual channel): A Windows Server release channel, released twice a year with a limited support lifecycle that ends 18 months after release. SAC versions allow customers to quickly experience the latest operating system features, but are not intended for long-term use. SMS (AWS Server Migration Service) is an AWS service designed to import operating system images online into AWS EC2. WorkSpaces is a secure and managed cloud-based desktop service. Amazon WorkSpaces can be used to highlight Windows or Linux desktops in minutes. The service allows you to quickly resize the process and create thousands of desktops employees around the world. World.