Qlik® Sense Token Licensing

Overview

Qlik® Sense licensing is based on a flexible and simple token model. Customers buy tokens and are able to allocate and reallocate these tokens to adapt to changing usage needs over time. Tokens can be allocated by customers to either named individuals who need frequent access to the system, or to pools of access for groups of users who use the system infrequently.

1 Token =
1 User Access
Pass

Assigned to a unique and identified named user with unlimited use of Qlik Sense as authorized by the organization's security policies and rules.

1 Token =
10 Login
Access Passes

Used for infrequent or anonymous access. It provides full access to Qlik Sense but for a limited time for each Login Access Pass utilized.

Login Access Passes

User Access Passes are pretty straightforward - one token equals one dedicated user. However, let's explore **Login Access Passes** a bit deeper using the following scenario:

Day 0		Let's say we allocate one token to a group. This gives us 10 available **Login Access Passes**.
Day 1		A user assigned to that group logs into Qlik Sense which *immediately* uses one Login Access Pass.
Day 1		When the user remains active after their first hour, a second Login Access Pass is consumed. This hourly process would continue until their session ends which can happen one of three ways: The user logs out The user closes the browser (not just the tab) The user is inactive longer than the timeout in the Qlik® Management Console (QMC). (This setting can be found in the proxy settings under [Session Inactivity Timeout (minutes)] and is 30 minutes by default.)

Day 15		A couple of weeks later, the user logs in again and this time uses Qlik® Sense for under an hour to do a presentation using both an iPad as well as a laptop connected to a presentation screen. Since he or she is an identified user (rather than anonymous), this only utilizes one Login Access Pass.
		In fact, an identified user can access Qlik Sense on up to 5 concurrent devices during their session with no additional Login Access Passes being consumed. This does not apply in the case of anonymous users as, by their very nature, the sessions can't be linked together.
Day 25		Almost a week later, our user logs in again, using a fourth pass. However, this time the user logs out after 30 minutes and then logs in-and-out again a few minutes later to quickly verify some information. Since the connection to the server occurs in the same hour, only one Login Access Pass is consumed.

In this example, it is obvious that this user was is a great candidate for using **Login Access Passes** rather than a one **User Access Pass**. Nearly a month has gone by and they have only used 4 four **Login Access Passes**. Therefore, two users with this profile could be supported at for the cost of one token.

Returning Login Access Passes to the Session Pool

Let's discuss how Login Access Passes get returned to the pool. Each individual Login Access Pass becomes available again 28 days after it was first used.

Day 29		When 28 days have passed from since the start of the fictitious scenario above, the first Login Access Passes become available for use again.
Day 43		When 28 days have passed from the time of the user's second login, those Login Access Passes become available for use again.
Day 54		Finally, when 28 days have passed from the last login, all Login Access Passes will be available. (Of course, others could have logged in in the meantime.)

Estimating the Required Number of Tokens

In order to estimate the appropriate number of tokens, we examine each group of similar users and try to identify their needs. Front line managers, business analysts, executives, data engineers, and general knowledge workers will all have different needs.

As stated above, 1 Token = 10 Login Access Passes. Additionally, since we are unsure of the exact number of times a user will actually login each month, it is important to allocate some additional headroom to allow for overflow. Here we are using a buffer of 20%.

People **X** Estimated Login Access Passes per person **X** 120% **/** 10 **=** # Tokens Needed

So, let's say we have 103 users who we believe will use the system in a similar way to the above. Let's calculate how many tokens they would need.

103 **X** 4 **X** 120% **/** 10 **=** 49.4.

But since we can't buy a fraction of a token, we need to round up.
The final answer is 50 tokens.

More Information

For more information, please reference the following videos hosted on Qlik® Community:

Token Licensing and Assigning Access Passes: http://community.qlik.com/docs/DOC-7151
Qlik Management Console Series section: http://community.qlik.com/docs/DOC-7144