

# GUM Workbench - Frequently Asked Questions

## Network Installation

### Does GUM Workbench support a network installation?

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Yes, GUM Workbench supports a network installation on a central file server, but a special network license is required (see [Network licenses](#)).

GUM Workbench supports two different license models: [Separate licenses](#) and [Shared licenses](#)

### What is the difference between a separate and a shared network license?

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A separate network license belong to one specific user even if the user is not explicitly named in the license certificate. In practice only the number of users stated in the license certificate should have the possibility to access and use GUM Workbench.

A shared network license does not belong to any user. Instead the license will be allocated to the user on demand. Only the number of users stated in the license certificate can use GUM Workbench at any given time. If no further license is available GUM Workbench cannot be used.

### Does the shared network license model requires a license server?

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Yes, the shared network license model requires a license server but it is included in the network installation. The GUM Workbench License Server is a lightweight service running on a central MS-Windows Server which acts as a license broker. It will be installed server as part of the shared network installation.

### Does the separate network license model support the installation of GUM Workbench independently of the network?

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Yes, some of the licenses granted by a separate network license can be used independently of the network as long as the total number of licenses stated in the license certificate is respected at all times.

## Does the shared network license model support the installation of GUM Workbench independently of the network?

No, the shared network license does not support any independent installation of GUM Workbench. Additional licenses might be acquired if GUM Workbench should be usable independent of a permanent network connection.

## What are the difference between versions 1.4 and 2.4 ?

With the version 1.4 you can just program one mathematical model but you can't add another mathematical model in the same example. With the version 2.4 you can program other than mathematical model, the principle mathematical model and for different input you can add the specific model. See the comparison matrix [http://www.metrodata.de/matrix\\_en.html](http://www.metrodata.de/matrix_en.html)

Example: you would like have a budget of  $T = a \cdot P + V$  and you have  $P = X_1 + X_2 + X_3$  and  $V = B_1 + B_2 + B_3$

In version 1.4 : For each model one file <> File 1 :  $V = B_1 + B_2 + B_3$  <> File 2 :  $P = X_1 + X_2 + X_3$  <> File 3 :  $T = a \cdot P + V$

In version 2.4 : one file <>  $T = a \cdot P + V$  <>  $P = X_1 + X_2 + X_3$  <>  $V = B_1 + B_2 + B_3$

## Quelle est la différence entre la version 1.4 et 2.4 ?

En utilisant la version 1.4 vous pouvez programmer un seul modèle mathématique. En utilisant la version 2.4 vous pouvez programmer plusieurs modèles liés en même temps.

Voir matrice de comparaison [http://www.metrodata.de/matrix\\_en.html](http://www.metrodata.de/matrix_en.html)

Example : Vous avez le modèle mathématique suivant  $T = a \cdot P + V$  où  $P = X_1 + X_2 + X_3$  et  $V = B_1 + B_2 + B_3$

Programme en utilisant la version 1.4 : Pour chaque équation on programme un fichier : <> Fichier 1 :  $V = B_1 + B_2 + B_3$  <> Fichier 2 :  $P = X_1 + X_2 + X_3$  <> Fichier 3 :  $T = a \cdot P + V$

Programme en utilisant la version 2.4 : un seul fichier en mettant tous les modèles en même temps <>  $T = a \cdot P + V$  <>  $P = X1 + X2 + X3$  <>  $V = B1 + B2 + B3$

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