


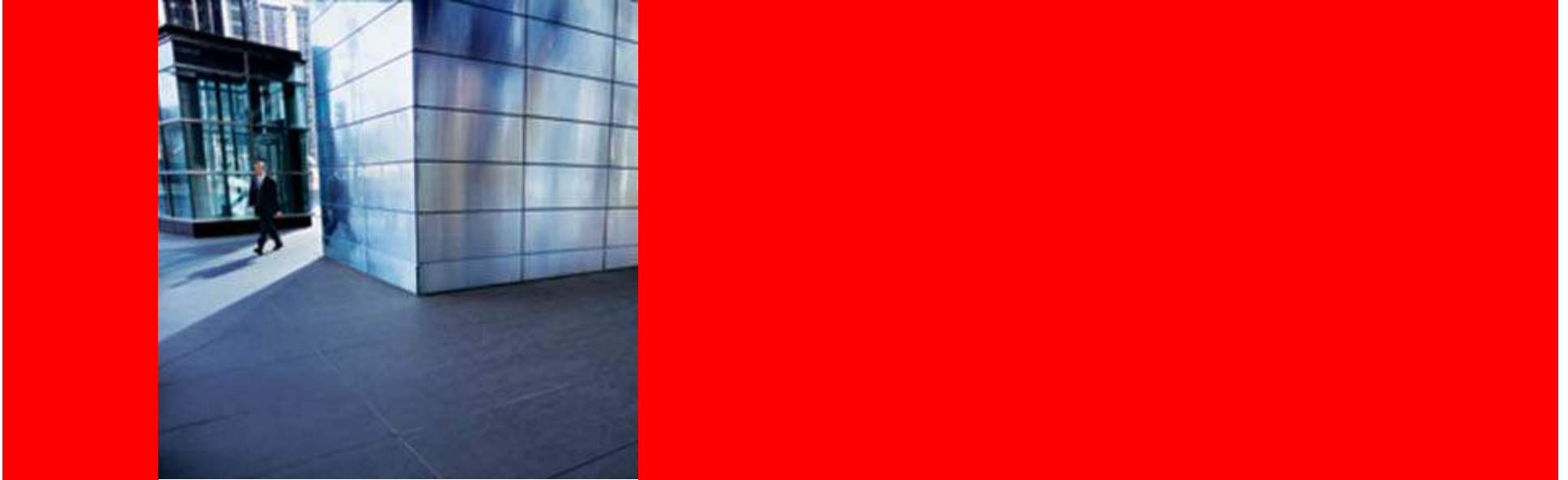
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The following is intended to outline our general product direction. It is intended for information purposes only, and may not be incorporated into any contract. It is not a commitment to deliver any material, code, or functionality, and should not be relied upon in making purchasing decisions. The development, release, and timing of any features or functionality described for Oracle's products remains at the sole discretion of Oracle.

Ver. 2.7



**ORACLE®**

## **Licensing Oracle Products**

**27th October, 2009**



# Agenda

- What is a License
- How to license a Oracle product
  - Product edition
  - Metrics
  - Duration
  - Cost
- Special situations and some examples
- Additional reading



# Software License

## 1. What is License

- **Compensation** to the software developer for using the software

## 2. What is this **compensation** based on

- To the **benefit** of the software to the user

## 3. How to measure the **benefit**

- How large number of **users** get the benefit
  - number of users
  - Capacity of the hardware

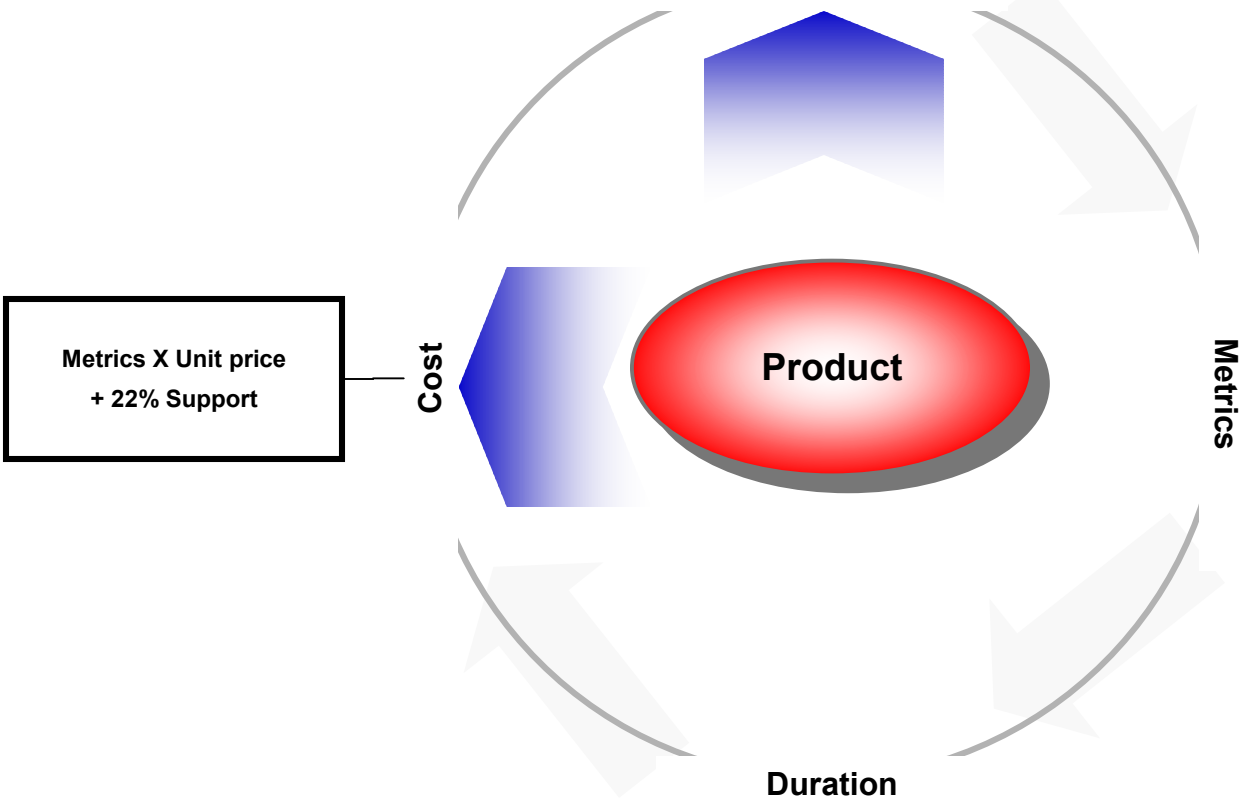


# Licensing Oracle Software



- DB  
Max Capacity 4 sockets  
No options available
- DB SE ONE  
Max Capacity 2 sockets
- MW  
Functional limitations
- MW SE One  
Max Capacity 2 sockets

Product Edition





# Product edition

## Database

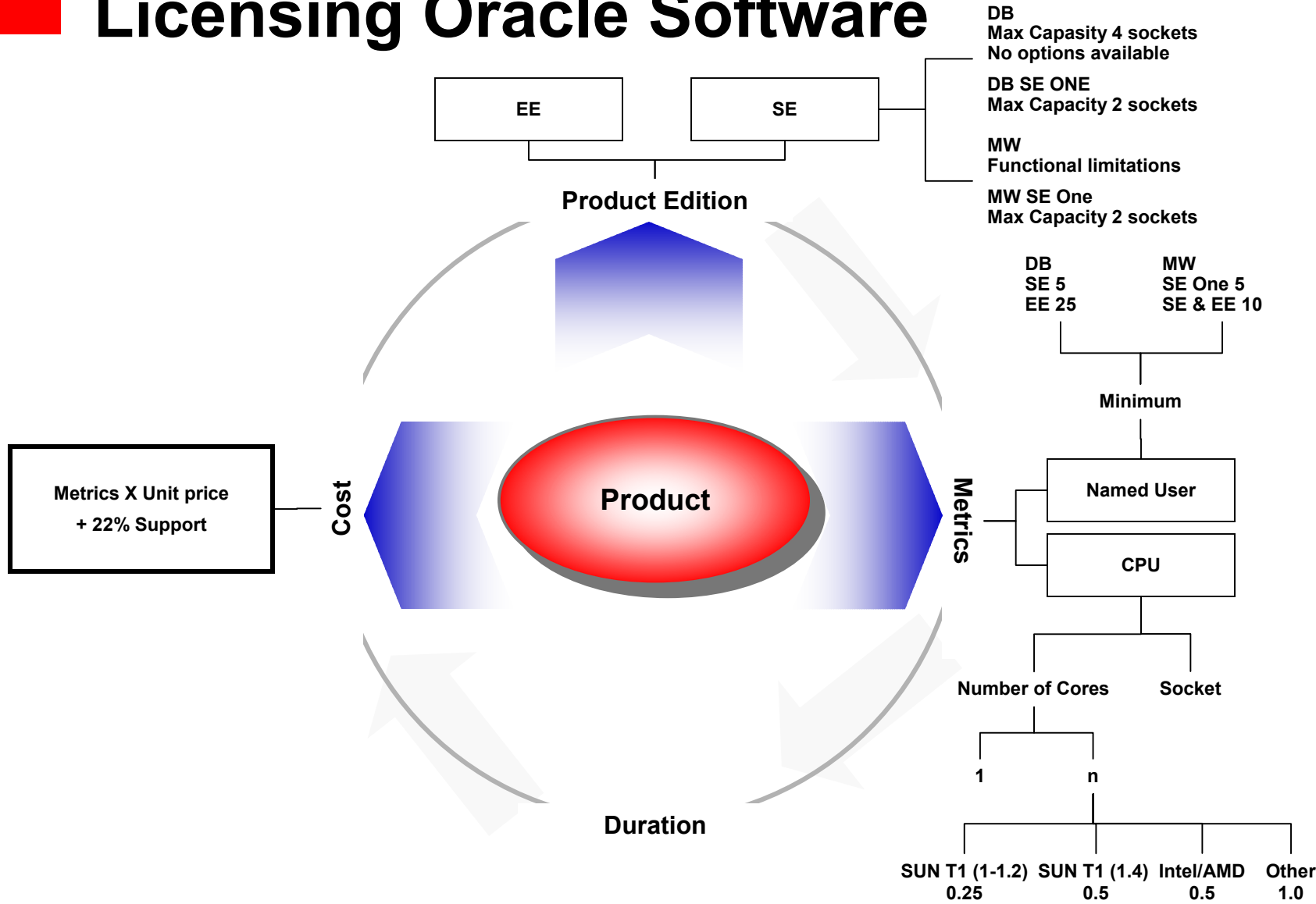
- SE One – Maximum capacity of the server 2 sockets
- SE – Maximum capacity of the server or cluster 4 sockets
- EE – No capacity limitations, DB options available

## Application Server

- SE One – Maximum capacity of the server 2 sockets and functional limitations
- SE – Functional limitations (no capacity limitations)
- EE – Full version



# Licensing Oracle Software





# Licensing Metrics

## Named User Plus

- Named User Plus
  - Individual authorized by you to use the programs which are installed on a single server or multiple servers
  - If a non human operated device can access the programs it will be counted as a named user plus
  - If multiplexing hardware or software (e.g., a TP monitor or a web server product) is used, this number must be measured at the multiplexing front end.
  - Automated batching of data from computer to computer is permitted



# User minimums

## Named User Plus

- **Database**

- Standard Edition One and Standard Edition minimum is **5 users**
- Enterprise Edition, options and Enterprise Manager options minimums is **25 users per processor**
- Options are licensed with same metric and amount of licenses that the main product is

- **Application Server**

- Standard Edition One minimum **5 users**
- Standard Edition and Enterprise Edition minimum **10 users / processor**
- Options are licensed with same metric and amount of licenses that the main product is



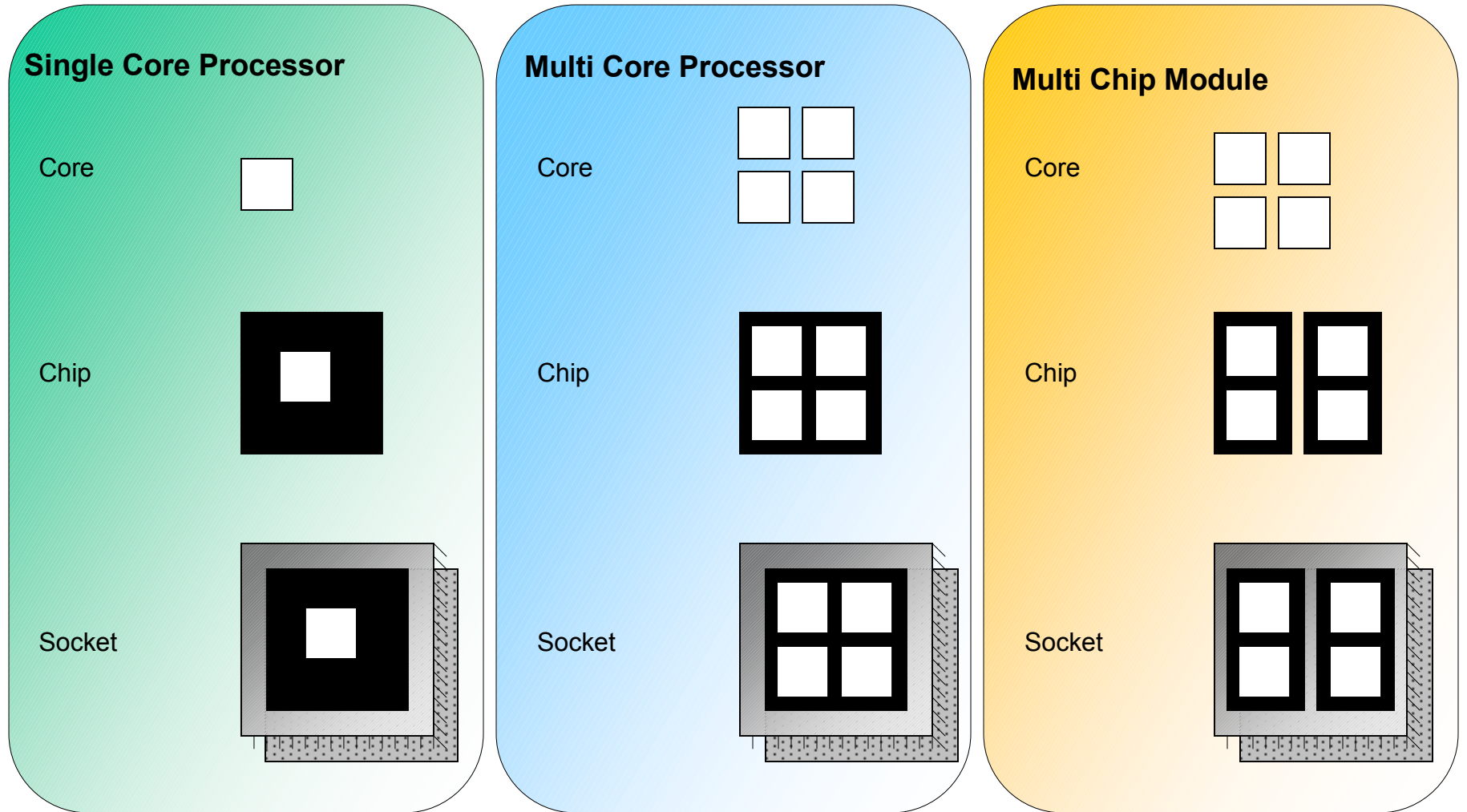
# Licensing Metrics

## Processor

- Processor
  - Used when number of user cannot be determined (i.e.. Internet usage)
  - Programs can be used by internal, external and third party users
  - There is a Processor License price that is paid per *processor*



# Processor




# Amount of processor licenses needed

## Processor

- All physical processors that has Oracle installations or are running Oracle Software has to be licensed

### SE and SE One products

[changed 16.2.2007]

- The amount of needed processor licenses is determined by counting all occupied sockets
- Socket is a placeholder for a CPU chip in the servers motherboard 
- Socket is used also for SE/SE One processor limitations

### EE products

- Multicore chip, that has n cores is calculated by multiplying number of cores by processor specific multiplier . The result is rounded up.
- Rounding up is done at the deal level (per product/processor type)



# Processor definition

- Processor: shall be defined as all processors where the Oracle programs are installed and/or running. Programs licensed on a processor basis may be accessed by your internal users (including agents and contractors) and by your third party users. The number of required licenses shall be determined by multiplying the total number of cores of the processor by a core processor licensing factor specified on the Oracle Processor Core Factor Table which can be accessed at <http://oracle.com/contracts>. All cores on all multicore chips for each licensed program are to be aggregated before multiplying by the appropriate core processor licensing factor and all fractions of a number are to be rounded up to the next whole number. When licensing Oracle programs with Standard Edition One or Standard Edition in the product name, a processor is counted equivalent to an occupied socket; however, in the case of multi-chip modules, each chip in the multi-chip module is counted as one occupied socket.



# Processor definition continued

*For the purposes of*

- For the purposes of the following programs: Data Integrator Enterprise Edition, Data Integrator and Application Adapter for Data Integration, Informatica PowerCenter and PowerConnect Adapters, Application Adapters for Data Integration, and Application Adapter for Warehouse Builder for: PeopleSoft, Oracle E-Business Suite, Siebel, and SAP, only the processor(s) on which the target database is running must be counted for the purpose of determining the number of licenses required.
- For the purposes of the following program: In-Memory Database Cache, only the processors on which the Times Ten In-Memory Database component of the In-Memory Database Cache program is installed and/or running must be counted for the purpose of determining the number of licenses required.
- For the purposes of the following programs: Oracle GoldenGate, and Oracle GoldenGate for Mainframe, only (a) the processors running the database from which you capture data and (b) the processors running the database where you will apply the data must be counted for the purpose of determining the number of licenses required.



# Multicore multipliers

See [processor-core-factor-table.pdf](http://www.oracle.com/processor-core-factor-table.pdf) at [www.oracle.com](http://www.oracle.com)



# Multicore multipliers

## Processor

Processor	Multiplier
Sun and Fujitsu UltraSPARC T1 processor (1.0 or 1.2 GHz)	0,25
Sun and Fujitsu UltraSPARC T1 1.4 GHz	0,5
Sun T6300, 1.4 GHz UltraSPARC T1 processor	0,5
AMD Third Generation Opteron or earlier Multicore chips	0,5
Intel Xeon Series 74XX, Series 55XX or earlier Multicore chips	0,5
Intel Itanium Series 91XX or earlier Multicore chips	0,5
Intel or AMD Desktop, Laptop/Notebook, or Netbook Multicore chips	0,5
Sun and Fujitsu SPARC64 VI, VII	0,75
Sun UltraSPARC IV, IV+, or earlier Multicore chips	0,75
Sun UltraSPARC T2, T2+	0,75
Fujitsu SPARC64 V	0,75
HP PA-RISC	0,75
IBM Power5	0,75
All Single Core Chips	1,0
IBM Power6	1,0
IBM System z (z10 and earlier)	1,0
All Other Multicore chips	1,0



# Multicore multipliers

## Samples

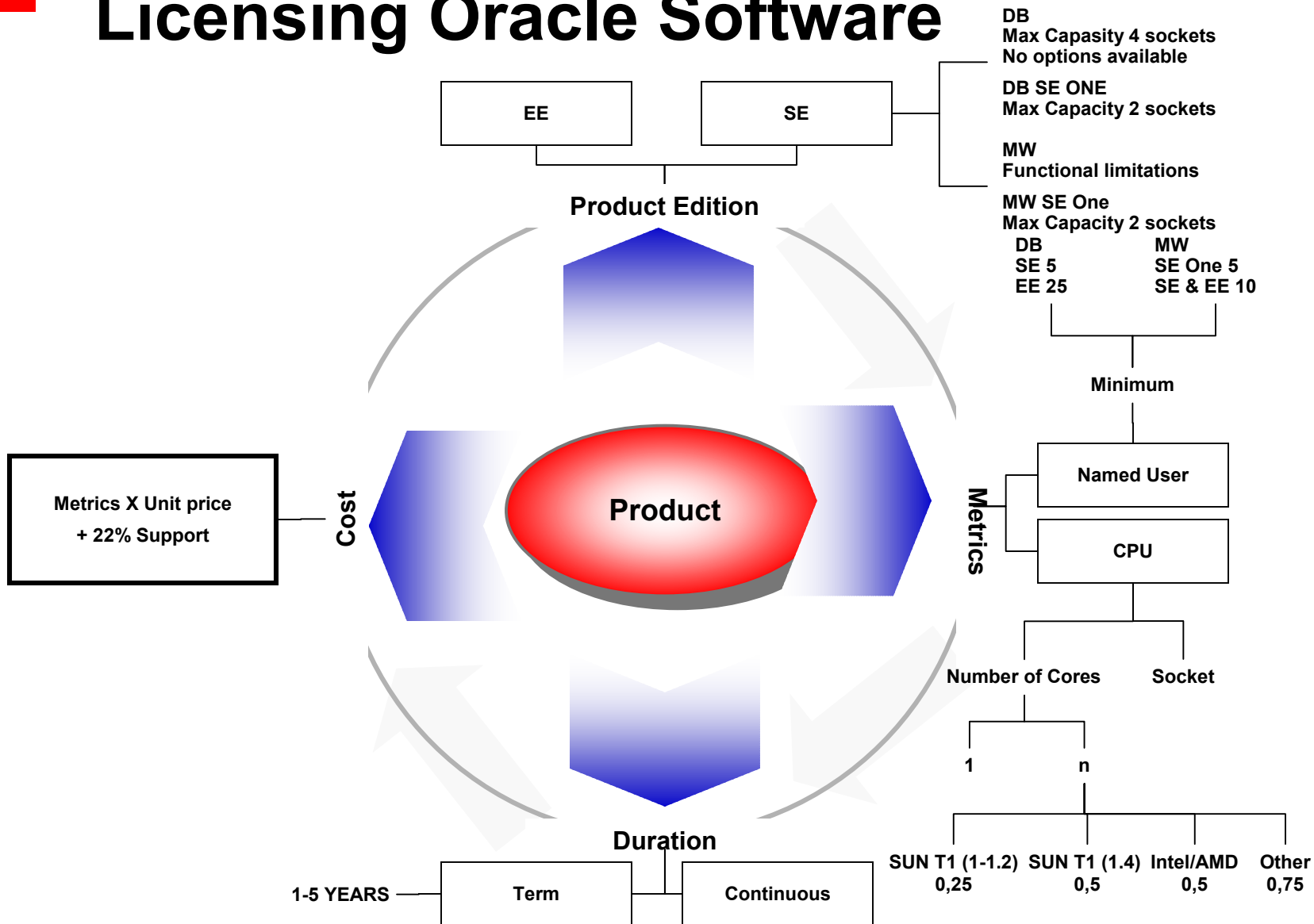
- Examples
  - One dualcore IBM Power6 CPU  
 $2 * 1 = 2$
  - Two dualcore AMD Opteron CPUs  
 $4 * 0.5 = 2$
  - Three dualcore IBM Power5 CPUs  
 $6 * 0,75 = 4,5 \rightarrow 5$



## NSN specific metrics

- 2-core
  - 4-core
  - @com unit
  - RPS and Mbps
  - small configuration up to 4-cores
  - FE server
- 
- volume discounts, tier-pricing

# Licensing Oracle Software





# Term licenses

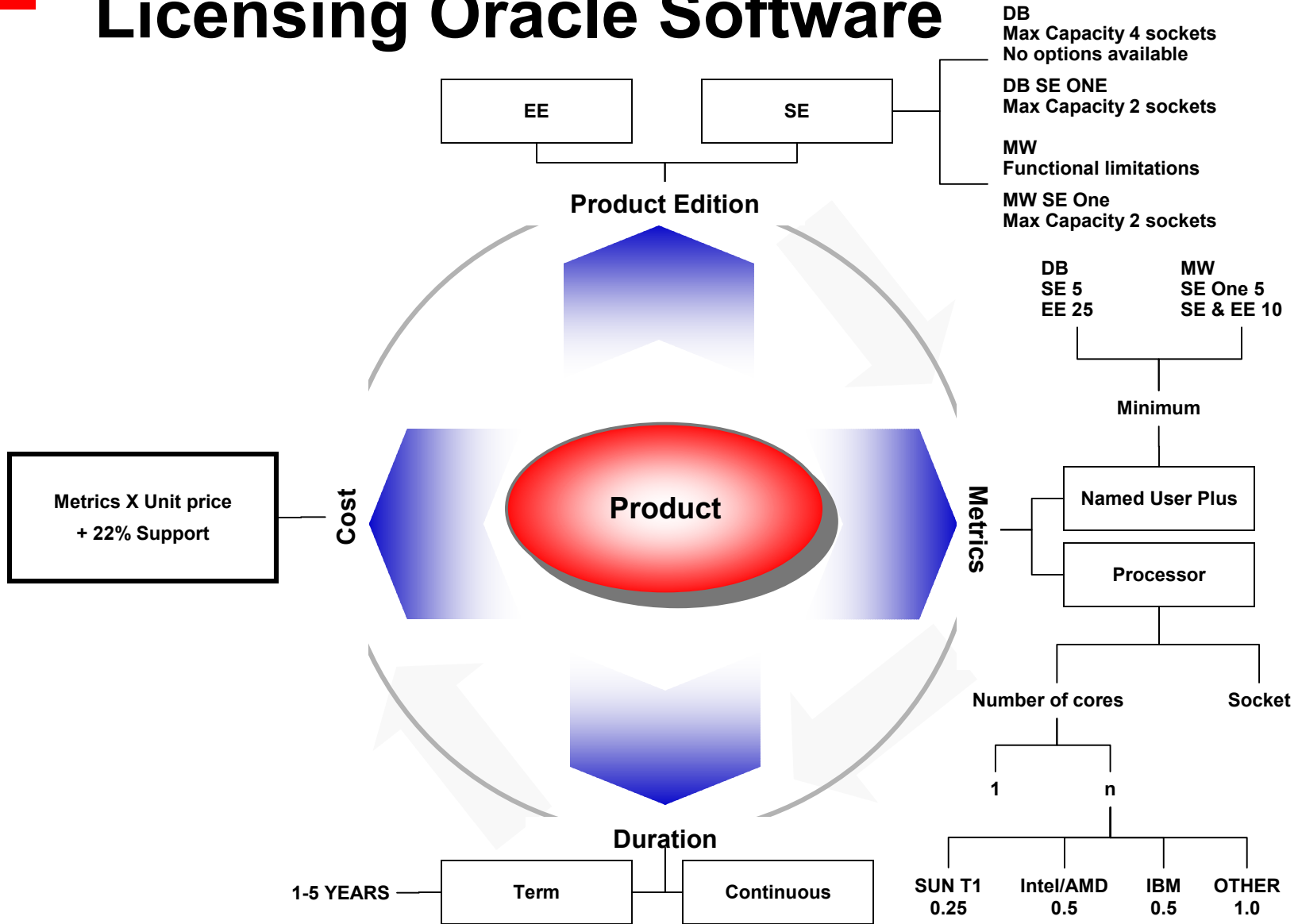
- Using Oracle product for predefined period of time
- Percentage of the price of the continuous license
  - 1 – 5 years
  - 20% - 70 % of price of the continuous license
- Upgrade & Support fee 22% is still calculated from the continuous license price



# Term license prices

Time	Percentage of continuous license
1 year	20%
2 years	35%
3 years	50%
4 years	60%
5 years	70 %

# Licensing Oracle Software





# Special situations

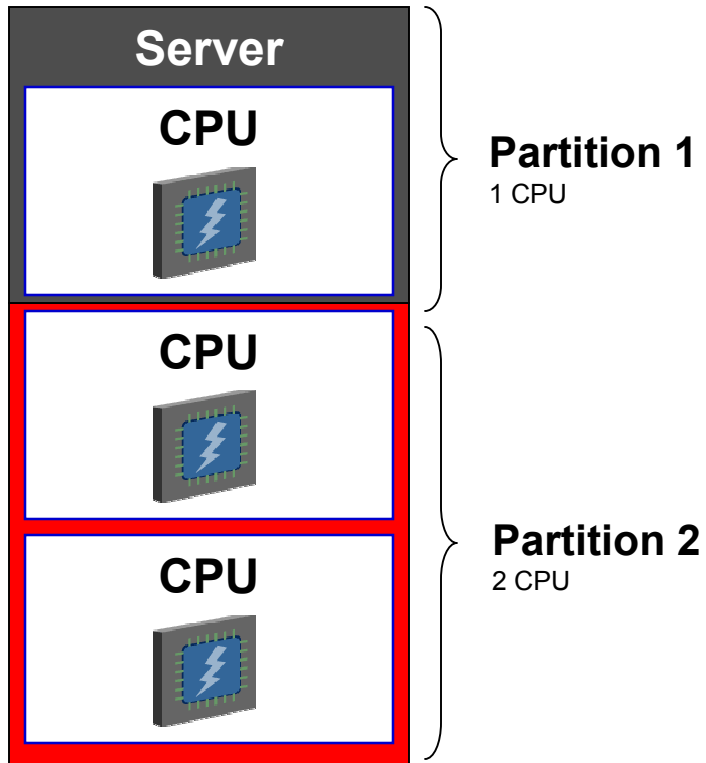


# Failover server

## ”10 Days Rule”

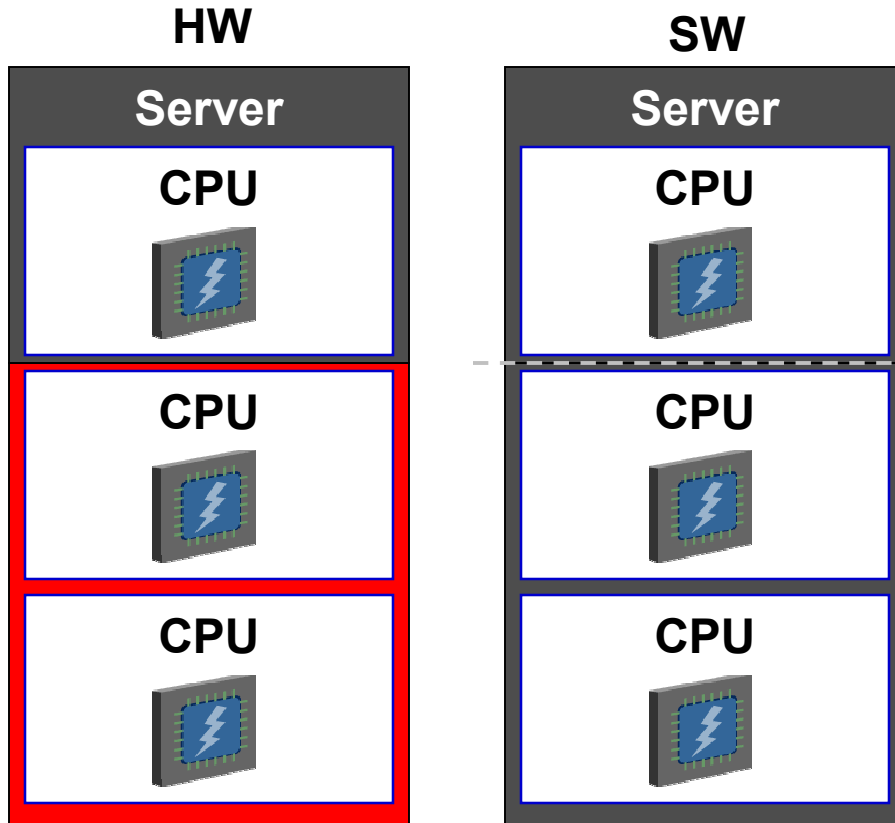
- DB and application server licenses includes a possibility to use unlicensed Oracle program in an unlicensed failover server for maximum of 10 separate days during one calendar year
  - Failover server=automated failover-node in a cluster
  - Must automatically take over in failure situation
  - Shared disc system (for data files)

# Partitioning



- Resources of a server is separated by partitioning the server
- One partition contains only part of the capacity of the server

# Software and Hardware partitioning



- Hardware partitioning (HW)
  - Partitioning is done in the hardware
  - Oracle includes, but does not limit HW partitions to:
    - nPar, vPar (HP)
    - Dynamic System Domains (Sun)
    - LPAR & DLPAR, Capped Micro-Partitions (IBM)
    - Static Hard Partitioning
- Software partitioning (SW)
  - Programmatically separated resources
  - All solutions that are not HW partitioning, ie. VM-Ware



# Partitioning and Licenses

- **Hardware** partitioning can be used to limit the number of Oracle licenses needed
  - Only processors in the partitions containing Oracle software are counted
- **Software** partitioning does not limit the number of licenses needed for the server
  - All physical processors are counted even thou only some of the SW partitions contains Oracle installations



# Next Steps





# Software Investment Guide

[www.oracle.com/corporate/pricing/sig.pdf](http://www.oracle.com/corporate/pricing/sig.pdf)

# Database Licensing Guide

[www.oracle.com/pls/db111/to\\_toc?pathname=license.111/b28287/toc.htm](http://www.oracle.com/pls/db111/to_toc?pathname=license.111/b28287/toc.htm)



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Q&A

The image features the letters 'Q&A' in a bold, 3D, red font. The letters are highly stylized and have a glossy, reflective surface. The 'Q' is on the left, followed by an ampersand '&' in the center, and the 'A' is on the right. The letters are set against a plain white background with a subtle grey shadow beneath them, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. A thin red horizontal line is visible in the top left corner of the image.

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