Database Licensing

Topic: Database Licensing

This document provides licensing guidelines for Oracle Database.

Typical Database Software Environments

- Production Environment
- Backups/Failover/Standby Environments
- Test Environment
- Development Environment

Why are there different environments?

Today's software environments are complex, particularly with the integration of the web, the proliferation of corporate extranets, and the increased usage of corporate self-service applications. To ensure data integrity and security, companies often utilize multiple database instances to manage their application development environments.

Database Environments

As a general rule, Oracle's pricing practices do not restrict the number of database instances a customer installs on a server, nor do they differentiate between single server and networked environments. Multiple environments may be installed on the same server. All users of all environments must be properly licensed.

Development Environment: Customers may use Oracle Full Use licenses in a development environment. Customers also may download Oracle technology Technology products from the Oracle Network (OTN) at http://otn.oracle.com/software/. In order to download an Oracle product from OTN, customers must signify their agreement to the terms of the OTN Development License. This limited license gives the user the right to develop, but not to deploy, applications using the licensed products. It also limits the use of the downloaded product to one person, and limits installation of the product to one server. Customers may not use products licensed under the OTN Development License in connection with any classroom activity, internal data processing operations, or any other commercial or production use purposes.

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Test Environment: All programs used in a test environment must be licensed under an OLSA or other appropriate Oracle (or Oracle authorized reseller) license agreement.

Production Environment: The environment used by end users for business or other operations is called a production environment. All programs used in the production environment must be licensed under an OLSA or other appropriate Oracle (or Oracle authorized reseller) license agreement.

Backups/Failover/Standby Environment Remote Mirroring Environment: These 4 types of environments are used for database recovery:

- Backups: Database files of the primary database are stored on tape media. In this type of environment, Oracle permits customers to store a back up copy of the database data on storage devices, such as tapes, without purchasing additional licenses.
- Failover: Nodes are configured in "cluster" with the first installed node acting as a primary node. If the primary node fails, one of the nodes in the cluster acts as the primary node. In this type of environment, Oracle permits licensed Oracle Database customers to run the Database on an unlicensed spare computer for up to a total of ten separate days in any given calendar year. Any other use requires the environment to be fully licensed. Additionally, the same metric must be used when licensing the databases in a failover environment.
- Standby: One or many copies of the primary database are maintained on separate server(s) at all times. These systems are configured for disaster recovery purposes. If the primary database fails, the standby database is activated to act as the new primary database. In this environment, the primary and the standby databases must be fully licensed. Additionally, the same metric must be used when licensing the databases in a standby environment.
- Remote Mirroring: This method involves the mirroring (copying) of the changes in the primary database storage units to a remote storage unit at a secondary site. This can be accomplished through techniques such as storage based remote mirroring or host based mirroring. In the event of a failure at the primary site, Oracle is run using the remote storage. In this environment, Oracle must be fully licensed at the primary site, and if it is ever installed or run at the secondary site, it must also be fully licensed there. Additionally, the same metric (i.e. processor-based, or named user-based) must be used to license both databases.

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Database Metrics

The Oracle Standard Edition One, Standard Edition and Enterprise Editions of the database can be licensed using the Named User Plus metric or the Processor metric. The Personal Edition can only be licensed using the Named User Plus metric. In this section, we review the benefits associated with each metric.

Named User Plus: This metric can be used in all environments. Different minimums apply depending on the Database edition:

- Standard Edition One requires a minimum of 5 Named User Plus licenses or the total number of actual users, whichever is greater. Oracle Standard Edition One may only be licensed on servers that have a maximum capacity of 2 sockets. A blade server that meets this criteria is also eligible for licensing this program.
- Standard Edition requires a minimum of 5 Named User Plus licenses or the total number of actual users, whichever is greater. Oracle Database Standard Edition can only be licensed on servers that have a maximum capacity of 4 sockets. A blade server that meets this criteria is also eligible for licensing this program. Effective with the release of 10g, the Oracle Database Standard Edition product includes the Real Applications Clusters database option. The Real Applications Clusters option is not included with any Standard Edition versions prior to 10g. Customers who participate in Oracle's Update Subscription Service for the Standard Edition Database can upgrade to the 10g version of the product for the supported licenses. Also, Customers must use Oracle Cluster Ready Services as the clusterware; third party clusterware is not supported, AND Customers must use Oracle Automatic Storage Management to manage all data.
- The Enterprise Edition requires a minimum of 25 Named User Plus per Processor licenses or the total number of actual users, whichever is greater.

Example: A customer who wants to license the Database Enterprise Edition on a 4-way box will be required to license a minimum of 4 processors * 25 Named User Plus, which is equal to 100 Named User Plus.

When licensing the Oracle Database by Named User Plus, all users who are using the Oracle Database, as well as all non-human operated devices that are accessing the Oracle Database must be licensed. The following licensing rules apply:

- If non-human operated devices such as sensors are connecting to the Oracle Database, then all devices need to be licensed.
- If human-operated devices such as bar code scanners are connecting to the Oracle Database, then all humans operating these devices need to be licensed.
- If non-human operated devices and human-operated devices are connecting to the Oracle Database and are mutually exclusive, then all non-human devices and all humans operating devices need to be licensed.

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Processor: This metric is used in environments where users cannot be identified and counted. The Internet is a typical environment where it is often difficult to This metric can also be used when the Named User Plus count users. population is very high and it is more cost effective for the customer to license the Database using the Processor metric. The Processor metric is not offered for Personal Edition. When counting the number of processor licenses required, for a Sun UltraSPARC T1 processor with 4, 6 or 8 cores at 1.0 gigahertz or 8 cores at 1.2 gigahertz for only those servers specified on the Sun Server Table which can be accessed at http://oracle.com/contracts, "n" cores shall be determined by multiplying the total number of cores by a factor of .25. For the purposes of counting the number of processors which require licensing for AMD and Intel multicore chips, "n" cores shall be determined by multiplying the total number of cores by a factor of .50. For the purposes of counting the number of processors which require licensing for all hardware platforms not otherwise specified in this section, a multicore chip with "n" cores shall be determined by multiplying "n" cores by a factor of .75. All cores on all multicore chips for each licensed program for each factor listed below are to be aggregated before multiplying by the appropriate 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 a socket

Example #1: A customer who wants to license the Database Enterprise Edition on a 4-way box will be required to license 4 Processors, unless the server is hardware partitioned. (Please refer to the Partitioning document for more information on this topic.)

Example #2: A customer who wants to license the Database Enterprise Edition on a 4-way box with 1,000 users may prefer to use the Processor metric as it is more cost effective. 1,000 Named User Plus * USD 800 (USD 800,000) is less cost effective than 4 processors * USD 40,000 (USD 160,000). In this example, even though the customer can count his users, it is more advantageous for him to obtain licenses by Processor.

Data Transfers

Licensing Batch Processing: There are two common methods for batching data into and out of a database.

- Automatic batch/data feeds: This method is an automatic process that uploads the data in large amounts from computer to computer where the database is running. To enable this process, batching scripts are written and automatically executed; this process does not require a human interaction.
- Manual batch/data feeds: This method is a manual process where a user uploads the data in large amounts from computer to computer where the database is running. To enable this process, a user is needed to enable the execution of batching scripts.

Both Processor and Named User Plus metrics can be used to license environments with batch processing. If licensing a batched environment by Processor, all Processors where the Oracle Database is installed and/or running

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must be licensed. If licensing a batched environment by Named User Plus, batching data from computer to computer where the database is running, is the only automated process permitted. In addition, in a manual batched environment, users who are performing the batch/data feeds are considered actual users and need to be licensed. The number of licenses required is the licensing minimum or the total number of actual users accessing the Oracle program, whichever is greater. Please refer to the "Software Investment Guide" for examples.

Licensing import/export of Flat Files: This method allows importing or exporting of data from flat files (for example, Excel or CSV files) into the Oracle Database using import and export utilities. Both Processor and Named User Plus metrics can be used to license environments where flat files are imported/exported. If licensing by Processor, all Processors where the Oracle Database is installed and/or running must be licensed. If licensing by Named User Plus, the users who are performing the import/export of flat files are considered actual users and need to be licensed. The number of licenses required is the licensing minimum or the total number of actual users accessing the Oracle program, whichever is greater.

Licensing a multiplexing environment: If Oracle software is part of an environment in which multiplexing hardware or software, such as a TP monitor or a web server product, is used, then all users must be licensed at the multiplexing front end. Alternatively, the server on which the Oracle programs are installed and/or running may be licensed on a per Processor basis. Please refer to the "Software Investment Guide" for examples.

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