# ORACLE DATABASE FULL USE LICENSING

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 and the Lite Editions can only be licensed using the Named User Plus metric.

**PROCESSOR:**
The Processor metric is used in environments such as the Internet where users cannot be identified and counted. This metric can also be used when the Named User population is very high and it is more cost effective to license per processor. The Processor metric considers all processors where Oracle is installed and/or running. Programs licensed on a processor basis may be accessed by internal users (including agents and contractors) and third party users.

A license is required for each processor and an allowance is made for multicore chips. For the purposes of counting the number of processors which require licensing in the case of a Sun UltraSPARC T1 processor with 4, 6 or 8 cores at 1.0 gigahertz or 8 cores at 1.2 gigahertz, "n" cores shall be determined by multiplying the total number of cores by a factor of .25. When 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 all hardware platforms not otherwise specified in this section, the multicore factor is .75. All cores on all multicore chips 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. Notwithstanding the above, when licensing Oracle Standard Edition One or Standard Edition programs on servers with a maximum of one processor with 1 or 2 cores, only one processor is counted.

Licensing by processor is subject to rules that depend on the edition, as follows.
Oracle Standard Edition One: This may only be licensed on servers that have a maximum capacity of 2 single core processors. For multicore chips, the maximum number of cores per server is determined by multiplying the core processor licensing factors (see above) by the number of cores. The result must be less than or equal to 2 and the total number of cores must be less than or equal to 4.

Oracle Database Standard Edition: This may only be licensed on servers that have a maximum capacity of 4 single core processors. For multicore chips, the maximum number of cores per server is determined by multiplying the core processor licensing factors (see above) by the number of cores. The result must be less than or equal to 4 and the total number of cores must be less than or equal to 8. Additionally, it may be licensed on a single cluster of servers supporting up to a maximum of four single core processors per cluster (two 2-way nodes, four 1-way nodes - and one 1-way and one 3-way). For multicore chips, the maximum number of cores per cluster is determined by multiplying the core processor licensing factors (see above) by the number of cores. The result must be less than or equal to 4 and the total number of cores in the cluster must be less than or equal to 8.

Enterprise Edition and associated options: There is no maximum number of processors that can be licensed. For multicore chips, the maximum number of cores per server is determined by multiplying the core processor licensing factors (see above) by the number of cores. Processors that are switched off or are physically hard partitioned so that they are not used by the Oracle database, do not have to be counted. There needs to be 100% certainty that the processor cannot be physically accessed by the database for such processors to be excluded

from the count - which is why software partitioning does not qualify as this can be circumvented.

**NAMED USER PLUS:**
This metric can be used in all environments. Again, different rules apply depending on the edition:
Standard Edition One and Standard Edition: These require a minimum of five Named User Plus licenses or the total number of actual users, whichever is greater. The number of processors or cores isn't used in determining the number of Named User licenses. The processor rules described above DO apply; Standard Edition One and Standard Edition must not be used on servers with more than two and four sockets respectively.
Enterprise Edition: This requires a minimum of 25 Named User Plus licenses per corresponding number of processors or the total number of actual users, whichever is greater. If the user minimum is 25 Named Users Plus per processor, then follow the instructions below to calculate the minimum number of named user plus licenses required for your intended hardware configuration.
1. Determine the number of processors on each server where the programs are installed and/or running.
2. Add together the processors on each server.
3. Multiply the total number of processors by 25
4. The resultant number represents the minimum number of named user plus licenses required for this hardware configuration.

**TERM LICENCES**
Term licenses are available. These are useful for those running short term projects or start-ups that need to keep costs down until they are properly established.
Pricing is based on;

- 4-Year Term License at 60% of Perpetual License;
- 3-Year Term License at 50% of Perpetual License;
- 2-Year Term License at 35% of Perpetual License;
- 1-Year Term License at 20% of Perpetual License.