

Licensing Oracle Software in the Cloud Computing Environment

Approved Vendors

This policy applies to cloud computing environments from the following vendors: **Amazon Web Services – Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) and Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3), Microsoft Windows Azure Platform (collectively, the ‘Authorized Cloud Environments’)**.

For the purposes of licensing Oracle programs in an Authorized Cloud Environment, customers are required to count each virtual core as equivalent to a physical core. This policy applies to all Oracle programs available on a processor metric.

When licensing Oracle programs with Standard Edition One, Standard Edition 2, or Standard Edition in the product name, the pricing is based on the size of the instance. Authorized Cloud Environment instances with 4 or fewer virtual cores are counted as 1 socket, which is considered equivalent to a processor license. For Authorized Cloud Environment instances with more than 4 virtual cores, every 4 virtual cores used (rounded up to the closest multiple of 4) equate to a licensing requirement of 1 socket.

Under this cloud computing policy, Oracle Database Standard Edition may only be licensed on Authorized Cloud Environment instances up to 16 virtual cores.

Under this cloud computing policy, Oracle Standard Edition One, Standard Edition 2 may only be licensed on Authorized Cloud Environment instances up to 8 virtual cores.

Example, for Database Enterprise Edition licensing in an Authorized Cloud Environment:

Licensing Oracle Database Enterprise Edition on a single instance of 8 virtual cores (on Intel multicore chips; see the processor metric definition on the price list), would require $8 * 0.5 = 4$ processor licenses (each virtual core is considered equivalent to a physical core).

Example, for Database Standard Edition licensing in an Authorized Cloud Environment: For an instance containing 1 to 4 virtual cores, the number of Oracle Database Standard Edition licenses required will be 1 processor. On an instance with 5 to 8 virtual cores, two processor licenses would be needed. On the other hand, if one were to use one 4 virtual core instance and 4 single virtual core instances (total of 5 instances and 8 virtual cores), 5 processor licenses would be required, i.e., one processor license for each of the Authorized Cloud Environment instances.

Standard named user plus licensing applies, including counting the minimums where applicable.

For Oracle Linux purposes, each Authorized Cloud Environment instance is counted as a “System”. “Basic Limited” and “Premier Limited” support is not available for Authorized Cloud Environment instances greater than 8 virtual cores.

Licensing policy for Oracle VM in EC2 environments: Amazon has implemented Oracle VM EC2 instances in accordance with the practices defined in the Oracle policy document titled, '[Hard Partitioning with Oracle VM](#)', which is referenced in [Oracle's Partitioning Policy](#). This ensures

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that a given virtual processor in an EC2 instance is assigned to a specific physical core on the backend server. From an Oracle product licensing point of view, this means that each virtual processor is equivalent to a physical core, and the standard Oracle Processor metric definition applies.

Licenses acquired under unlimited license agreements (ULAs) may be used in Authorized Cloud Environments, but customers may not include those licenses in the certification at the end of the ULA term.

These examples noted above are for illustrative purposes only.

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