COR REPORT

COMPLIANCE & OPTIMIZATION REVIEW

Report Summary

The Compliance & Optimization Review was completed on **January 01, 20XX** by Dean Bolton and includes the following Customer Support Identifiers (CSI):

00000001 🔴

00000002

Compliance Overview

During the compliance audit review we found 2 items that require remediation resulting in potential audit fees of **$2,920,343.**

Optimization Overview

During the optimization review, one licensed product is currently unused resulting in **$100,000/**year savings.

Software Inventory

PRODUCT	LICENSE TYPE	LICENSE QTY	USED QTY
Enterprise Edition	Processor	6	72
Partitioning	Processor	6	72
Real Application Clusters	Processor	6	72
Active Data Guard	Processor	0	36
Enterprise Edition	Named User Plus	60	60
Partitioning	Named User Plus	60	60

Compliance Overview

When the Oracle X5-2 ODA was deployed January 20XX, the key to reduce the active core count was not applied to the servers. Thus, the Oracle databases have been running on the full capacity of the ODAs, which **requires 72 processor licenses**.

Additionally, when the databases were migrated to the ODA in Location A, it appears that Oracle Data Guard was used for the transition. Use of Oracle Data Guard is included in the Enterprise Edition licenses. However, it appears that Active Data Guard was used when the physical standby databases were opened for queries, which **required 36 licenses.**

Finally, a new database (TEST_1A) was created on the ODAs in the Oracle 12.1.0.2 home. That database was configured with control_management_pack_ access set to 'DIAGNOSTIC + TUNING' until January 20XX. While it doesn't appear that any usage of Diagnostic or Tuning Packs was triggered, it would be noted by Oracle LMS during an offical audit.

There is an **estimated license liability (including back support) of $2,920,343**. That is based on 1-year term licenses for Active Data Guard and 2-year term licenses for the additional Enterprise Edition, Partitioning and Real Application Clusters.

Oracle Deployment

Company X is running production Oracle databases on Oracle Database Appliances in Location A and Location B. Location B serves as the disaster recovery environment and hosts the databases in a physical standby role. Oracle Data Guard is used in max-performance mode with asynchronous log shipping. The databases are using Oracle Database Enterprise Edition with Real Application Clusters and Partitioning in use.

LOCATION A   LOCATION B

ODA ENIVRONMENT

Compnay X is running development and testing Oracle databases on a single virtual machine running on a dedicated VMware ESXi host. The Oracle databases are using Oracle Database Enterprise Edition and Partitioning. As a non-production environment, these databases are licensed as Named User Plus with a negotiated 10 NUP per processor minimum.

VMWARE ENVIRONMENT
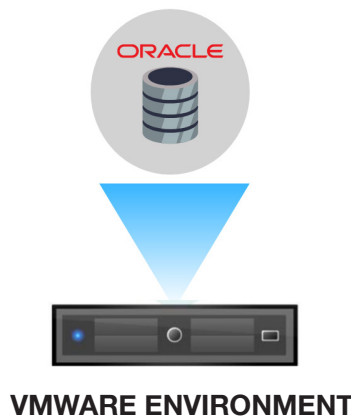
Best Practices

Company X no longer has licenses for Diagnostics and Tuning Packs. All databases have non-default settings restricting usage of those packs (control_management_pack_access = NONE). Alert logs show that the database configuration is changed after creation. Best practice would be to build the databases from a template with the setting changed at time of creation.

Company X databases are either built from a template with all features and options enabled or built using a default template. This results in databases with additional, licensable features included, such as:

JAVAM JServer JAVA Virtual Machine

APS OLAP Analytic Workspace

AMD OLAP Catalog

APEX Oracle Application Express

ODM Oracle Data Mining

EM Oracle Enterprise Manager

EXF Oracle Expression Filter

ORDIM Oracle Multimedia

XOQ Oracle OLAP API

RUL Oracle Rules Manager

CONTEXT Oracle Text

OWM Oracle Workspace Manager

XML Oracle XDK

XDB Oracle XML Database

OWB Oracle Warehouse Builder

SDO Spatial

If these features are not being used by Company X and are not planned for use in the future, best practice is to build databases from a template with minimal feature install. This helps prevent accidental usage of Oracle features that may require additional licensing.

Conclusion

Company X has major potential Oracle license compliance issues. At a minimum, the key to restrict Oracle Database Appliance active core count should be applied as soon as possible to mitigate the compliance issue. Further investigation into the Active Data Guard feature usage should also be done. Additionally, we recommend creating a custom database template with minimal features installed and configuration settings implemented to prevent future Oracle license compliance issues.