

Exhibit 14 - Ancillary Guide For Determining Processor Counts for Technology

Oracle Multi-Core Processor - Licensing

There are four categories for processor licensing. Each category has a unique processor-pricing factor, which is used to determine the total number of processor licenses required.

Oracle Processor Licensing:	Cores	Processor Factor	CPUs for SW Licenses
UltraSPARC T1	8	0.25	2
AMD/Intel	2	0.50	1
All other Multi-core Chips (IBM Pseries, SM USIV, etc.)	2	0.75	2
Single Core Servers	1	1.00	1

Additionally, for the purpose of managing processor licenses, customers can also partition their servers and run Oracle on a subset of the processor cores within a server.

Types of Partitioning

There are two main types of partitioning available.

Soft Partitioning:

Soft partitioning segments the operating system using OS resource managers. The operating system limits the number of CPUs where an Oracle database is running by creating areas where CPU resources are allocated to applications within the same operating system. The database administrator can set the number of CPUs to the number of licensed CPUs. This is a flexible way of managing data processing resources since the CPU capacity can be changed fairly easily, as additional resource is needed.

As a result, soft partitioning is not permitted as a means to determine or limit the number of software licenses required for any given server.

Hard Partitioning:

Hard partitioning physically segments a server, by taking a single large server and separating it into distinct smaller systems. Each separated system acts as a physically independent, self-contained server, typically with its own CPUs, operating system, separate boot area, memory, input/output subsystem and network resources.