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Migration Portal is a web-based service for migrating Oracle database schemas to the EDB Postgres™ platform. The Migration Portal assesses and analyzes Oracle database schemas and converts types, tables, sequences, constraints, triggers, views, stored procedures, packages, dblinks, materialized views, and indexes, producing DDLs that are compatible with EDB Postgres Advanced Server.

The user-friendly portal interface simplifies assessment and migration process; log on to the portal and start the process.

The Migration Portal guide provides a high-level description of the steps involved in the migration process. The guide also includes solutions to common migration problems and details of unsupported features and their potential workarounds.

EnterpriseDB has helped companies migrate their existing database systems to Postgres for years. For more information, visit the EnterpriseDB website at: https://www.edbpostgres.com/
What’s New

The following enhancements are added to the Migration Portal for this release:

• Made minor UI enhancements for better user experience.
The Migration Portal supports assessment and migration from Oracle 11g and 12c to EDB Postgres Advanced Server 10, 11, 12, 0r 13. Migration Portal is supported on the following browsers and operating systems:

**Supported Browsers**

For the best user experience, we recommend using the Google Chrome browser. Migration Portal is also supported on the following browsers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Browser</th>
<th>Supported Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apple Safari on Macintosh OS</td>
<td>11 and above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Google Chrome</td>
<td>68 and above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft Edge</td>
<td>42 and above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozilla Firefox</td>
<td>60 and above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Supported Operating Systems**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating Systems</th>
<th>Supported Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Macintosh</td>
<td>OS X Sierra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linux</td>
<td>CentOS 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 3

Using Migration Portal

Migration Portal allows you to easily migrate your database schema from Oracle to EDB Postgres Advanced Server. You can upload schemas for assessment and get immediate feedback and suggestions. The portal allows you to download assessed DDLs for all objects and create your EDB Postgres™ database on-premises or in the cloud.
Fig. 1: The assessment and migration process

Note: Migration Portal currently does not have team collaboration features. We recommend collaborative meetings, screen sharing, and using the downloadable assessment report to share results.
To access the Migration Portal:

1. Open a browser and navigate to https://www.edbpostgres.com/
2. On the EnterpriseDB home page, click **Products > Migration Portal.**

![Fig. 2: Accessing the Migration Portal.](image)

3. **Click Open Migration Portal.**
4. Log in using your credentials.
3.1 Overview of the Migration Portal Home Page

The Migration Portal home page provides quick access to migration tools.

![The Migration Portal home page.](image)

The Migration Portal home page allows access to the following Migration Portal features:

1. **Projects**: The Projects panel displays a list of assessed projects.
2. **Create project**: Click + New (the button located to the right of the Projects label) to create a new project.
3. **Search Projects**: Use the Search box to search for projects.
4. **Overview**: The Overview panel provides details about the selected project and displays the compatibility percentage after schema assessment.
5. **Migrate**: Use the Migrate button to either download an EDB Postgres Advanced Server compatible .sql file or to migrate a schema to an EDB Postgres Advanced Server on-premise or on cloud. For more information, see Schema Migration.
6. **Report**: Use the Report button to view and download the schema assessment report.
7. **Delete**: Use the Delete button to delete a selected project.
8. **Warning sign**: A warning message is displayed if a project or a schema is less than 70% compatible or any DDL doesn’t succeed after multiple attempts.
9. **Upload DDL file**: Use the Upload new schema button to upload a new or additional DDL file.

10. **Schemas**: The Schemas panel displays the assessment result from an uploaded DDL file.

11. **Quick help**: The Quick help panel contains all the help guides.

12. **Portal Wiki**: The Portal Wiki has links to product information and different help guides.
3.2 Overview of the Migration Portal Projects Page

The Migration Portal Projects page provides detailed information about your migration.

![Migration Portal Projects Page overview](image)

Fig. 4: The Migration Portal Projects Page overview.

Use the following resources to gather information about your migration projects:

1. **Compatible**: The **Compatible** gauge displays the color on the basis of the compatibility percentage of the assessed schema.
2. **Schema Count**: Displays the number of schemas in a project.
3. **Migrate to**: Use the **Migrate to** to migrate the schema to an **EDB Postgres Advanced Server** on-premise or on cloud.
4. **Search objects**: Use the **Search** box to search for objects.
5. **Filters**: You can filter the system repaired and manual repaired objects from the left panel of the Projects page. In addition, you can select one or more filter combinations to refine the information.
6. **Objects**: Displays the objects for the selected schemas.
7. **Common Failures**: Displays the reason for the failed objects for the selected schemas.
Fig. 5: Common Failures tab

Note: You can download a CSV file for the common failures for the project.

8. **Schema**: The **Schema** panel displays the result of the assessment.

9. **Tooltip**: Hover over a result set to display a tooltip with the number of passed, failed, and repaired objects.

10. **Quick help**: The **Quick help** panel displays links to Knowledge base articles and repair handler documentation.

11. **Search**: Use the **Search** box to search the **Knowledge base** entries or repair handler documentation for specific information.
Fig. 6: Searching the Knowledge Base entry.
3.3 Overview of the Migration Portal Wiki Page

The Portal Wiki page provides quick access to information:

- What’s New information
- Quick Start guide
- Migrating Schema
- Migrating Data
- DDL Extractor guide
- Knowledge Base
- Repair handlers
- Migration Portal User’s Guide
- FAQs

---

### What’s New

Following are the new enhancements for Migration Portal:

#### Version 3.0.1 (08-Jan-2021)

**UI Enhancements**
- Added new UI enhancements for better user experience.

#### Version 3.0.0 (09-Dec-2020)

**Migration Portal now supports**
- Assessment for EDB Postgres Advanced Server version 11, which has additional Oracle compatibility improvements and new Postgres features.

**Added New Cloud Platforms**

In addition to IBM Cloud, you can now migrate your Oracle schemas to EDB Postgres Advanced Server installed on the following cloud platforms:

- Amazon AWS EC2 instance
- Google cloud
- Microsoft Azure

---

Fig. 7: The Migration Portal Wiki page.
CHAPTER 4

Migrating a Database

To migrate a database, you must complete the following steps:

1. Perform a *Schema Extraction*.
2. Perform a *Schema Assessment*.
3. Perform a *Schema Migration*.
4. Perform a *Data Migration*.

The following sections provide detailed information about each step in the migration process.
4.1 Performing a Schema Extraction

Prerequisites

Before extracting a schema, you must download the latest EDB DDL Extractor script from the Migration Portal Projects page or from the link provided in the DDL Extractor guide in the Portal Wiki. The script can be run in SQL Developer or SQL*Plus. It uses Oracle’s DBMS_METADATA built-in package to extract DDLs for different objects under schemas (specified while running the script). The EDB DDL extractor creates the DDL file that will be uploaded to the portal and analyzed for EDB Postgres compatibility.

Note: You must have CONNECT and SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE roles and CREATE TABLE privilege.

For SQL*Plus

1. Connect to SQL*Plus and run the command:

   SQL>@edb_ddl_extractor.sql

2. Provide the schema name and the path or directory in which the extractor will store the extracted DDL. When extracting multiple schemas, use a comma (‘,’) as a delimiter.

Note: If you want to extract all the user schemas from the current database, do not mention any schema names while extracting. However, it is recommended to mention the schema names that you would like to extract.

3. If you want to extract dependent objects from other schemas, enter yes or no.

   For example, on Linux:

   Enter a comma separated list of schemas to be extracted
   (Default all schemas):  HR, SCOTT, FINANCE

   Location for output file (Default current location) : /home/oracle/extracted_ddls/

   WARNING:

   Given schema(s) list may contain objects which are dependent on objects from other schema(s), not mentioned in the list. Assessment may fail for such objects. It is suggested to extract all dependent objects together.

   Extract dependent object from other schemas?(yes/no) (Default no / Ignored for all schemas option): yes
On Windows:

Enter comma separated list of schemas to be extracted (Default all schemas): HR, SCOTT, FINANCE

Location for output file (Default current location) : c:\Users\Example\Desktop\

WARNING:
Given schema(s) list may contain objects which are dependent on objects from other schema(s), not mentioned in the list. Assessment may fail for such objects. It is suggested to extract all dependent objects together.

Extract dependent object from other schemas? (yes/no) (Default no / Ignored for all schemas option): yes

For SQL Developer

1. Connect to the SQL server and run the following command:

   ![Fig. 1: Enter the path for Linux or Windows.]

2. Enter a comma-separated list of schemas:

   ![Fig. 2: Provide a list of schemas.]

3. Enter the file path for the output file:

4.1. Performing a Schema Extraction
4. Enter (yes/no) to extract dependant objects:

![Figure 4: Extracting dependent objects.](image)

**Note:** You can also enter single schema name in both SQL*Plus and SQL Developer.

The script then iterates through the object types in the source database and once the task is completed, the .SQL output is stored at the entered location, i.e., `c:\Users\Example\Desktop\`.

**Additional Notes**

- The EDB DDL Extractor script does not extract objects that were restored using Flashback and still have names like `BIN$b54+4XlEywPuA/B/AQBWwA==$0`. If you want to extract these objects, you must change the name of the objects and re-run the extraction process.
- DDL Extractor extracts `nologging` tables as normal tables. Once these tables are migrated to EDB Postgres Advanced Server, WAL log files will be created.
- DDL Extractor creates Global Temporary tables to store the schema names and their dependency information. These tables are dropped at the end of successful extraction.
- DDL Extractor script does not extract schemas whose name starts with `PG_` because PostgreSQL does not support it. If you want to extract these schemas, you must change name of schema before extraction.

4.1. Performing a Schema Extraction
4.1.1 Supported Object Types

The Migration Portal supports the migration of the following object types:

- Synonyms
- DB Links
- Types and Type Body
- Sequences
- Tables
- Constraints
- Indexes (Except LOB indexes and indexes on materialized views)
- Views
- Materialized Views
- Triggers
- Functions
- Procedures
- Packages

Note: COMMENTS on Columns, Tables, and Materialized Views are also supported.

4.1.2 Unsupported Object Types

- Editions
- Operators
- Schedulers
- LOB indexes and Indexes on Materialized Views
- XML Schemas
- Profiles
- Role and Object Grants
- Tablespaces
- Directories
- Users
- RLS Policy
- Queues

### 4.1.3 Oracle System Schemas

EDB DDL Extractor script will ignore the following system schemas while extracting from Oracle:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANONYMOUS</th>
<th>APEX_PUBLIC_USER</th>
<th>APEX_030200</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APEX_040000</td>
<td>APEX_040000</td>
<td>APPQOSSYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUDSYS</td>
<td>BI</td>
<td>CTXSYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMSYS</td>
<td>DBSNMP</td>
<td>DIP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DVF</td>
<td>DVSYS</td>
<td>EXFSYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWS_FILES</td>
<td>FLOWS_020100</td>
<td>GSMAD-MIN_INTERNAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSMCATUSER</td>
<td>GSMUSER</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LBACSYS</td>
<td>MDDATA</td>
<td>MDSYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGMT_VIEW</td>
<td>OE</td>
<td>OJVMSYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLAPSYS</td>
<td>ORDPLUGINS</td>
<td>ORDSYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORDDATA</td>
<td>OUTLN</td>
<td>ORACLE_OCM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OWBSYS</td>
<td>OWBYSS_AUDIT</td>
<td>PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMAN</td>
<td>SH</td>
<td>SI_INFORMTN_SCHEMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPA_TIAL_CSW_ADMIN_USR</td>
<td>SPA_TIAL_WFS_ADMIN_USR</td>
<td>SYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSBACKUP</td>
<td>SYSDG</td>
<td>SYSKM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM SYSMAN</td>
<td>TSMSYS WKPROXY</td>
<td>WKSYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WK_TEST</td>
<td>WMSYS</td>
<td>XDB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XSSNULL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1. Performing a Schema Extraction 18
4.2 Performing a Schema Assessment

To assess an Oracle database schema for compatibility with EDB Postgres Advanced Server, you must:

1. Navigate to the Migration Portal.
2. Enter your EDB credentials.
3. Click the CREATE PROJECT icon to create a new project.

4. On the New project dialog, enter the project name in the Project name field.
5. Specify project details:
   - Select the radio button next to the Application interface.
   - Select a Source DB and Version for the source.
   - Select the Target DB and Version for the target.
6. Click Choose file to upload the .SQL file generated by the latest EDB DDL Extractor for Oracle Database.

Fig. 5: The Migration Portal New project dialog.
Note:

- You should not modify the .SQL file.
- Only the .SQL file generated by the latest EDB DDL Extractor can be uploaded.

For more information, refer to the *Schema Extraction* section.

7. Check the box next to *Add Index Prefix* to specify an index prefix (idx) when creating a project to ensure better assessment results, as EDB Postgres Advanced Server does not support the same name for tables and indexes.

8. Click *Create & assess* to create a new project and to assess the schemas.

![Schema analysis result](image)

Fig. 6: *The Schema analysis result.*

The analysis tool will review every construct and execute repair actions to improve compatibility with EDB Postgres Advanced Server, and flag any remaining errors that require manual intervention.

9. Verify the DDL objects (e.g., TABLES) that do not show a 100% success ratio.

4.2. Performing a Schema Assessment
10. Click the objects that are not compatible with EDB Postgres Advanced Server and view the details. At the bottom of the middle panel, you can view repair action details.

11. Refer to the Knowledge Base information in the right panel to locate the possible workarounds for the objects that are not immediately compatible with EDB Postgres Ad-
vanced Server. You can also view the Knowledge Base information on the Portal Wiki page.

Fig. 9: Assessment result with errors.

12. **On the Knowledge Base tab**, you can enter the error message for the incompatible objects with EDB Postgres Advanced Server and click **Search**.

   The object detail panel displays the workaround or the resolution for the failed object. You can manually make the changes on the **Assessment** tab for that object, and click **Reassess**.

   **Note:** If any failed object passes while reassessing, the dependent objects for that object are also reassessed.

---

4.2. **Performing a Schema Assessment**  

22
Fig. 10: Workaround or resolution for incompatible objects.

Similarly, you can make all the incompatible objects compatible.

Note: If the information or workaround for incompatible objects is not available in the Knowledge Base, please contact the support team for assistance.

When you have finished working with the DDL, you can either download the modified EDB compatible DDL as a .sql file or migrate the schemas see, Schema Migration.
4.2.1 Generating an Assessment Report

Migration Portal’s report functionality provides a high-level assessment summary of the schemas assessed for your project. In addition, the report provides details about the failed objects and the cause of failure.

![Select schemas for reports.](image1)

Fig. 11: Select schemas for reports.

To generate a report:

1. Click the **Report** button to access the schema selection dialog.
2. Select the schemas that you wish to include in the report.
3. Click **Generate** to generate the onscreen report.

![The Schema Assessment Report.](image2)

Fig. 12: The Schema Assessment Report.

You can optionally select **Generate PDF** to save the report in .pdf format. You can also view the count of distinct repair handlers applied to the DDLs under the selected schemas.

4.2. Performing a Schema Assessment
Fig. 13: The saved pdf report.

### 4.2. Performing a Schema Assessment
4.3 Schema Migration

After resolving errors in your schemas, you can use the schemas with a client application such as pgAdmin, ToadEdge, or the PSQL client, or migrate the schema to an EDB Postgres Advanced Server.

Note: For more information about using Toad Edge with EDB Postgres Advanced Server, see Toad Edge® for Postgres.

You can choose one of the following options for migrating schemas; migrate to an:

- Existing on-premise EDB Postgres Advanced Server
- New on-premise EDB Postgres Advanced Server
- EDB Postgres Advanced Server on Cloud

![Fig. 14: Schema migration home page](image)

4.3. Schema Migration
4.3.1 Migrating to an Existing On-Premise EDB Postgres Advanced Server Host

You can migrate schemas to an existing on-premise EDB Postgres Advanced Server on Windows or Linux platforms.

Migrating Schemas on Windows

1. Select the Existing on-premise EDB Postgres Advanced Server option:

   ![](image)

   Fig. 15: Existing on-premise EDB Postgres Advanced Server home page

2. Select one or more schemas to migrate to EDB Postgres Advanced Server:
Fig. 16: Selecting schemas for migration

Note: If your schemas are not 100% compatible, a banner will be displayed as shown; complete the Contact Us form for any assistance required.

Fig. 17: The Contact Us form

3. Download the assessed schemas:

4.3. Schema Migration
4. Click on Windows:

**Fig. 18: Download the assessed schemas**

**Fig. 19: Selecting Windows operating system**
5. To import the schemas, run the following command:
   - On CLI
     \i c:\users\...\<project_name>.sql
   - On cmd/shell
     edb-psql -f <project_name>.sql

   **Note:** You can also use pgAdmin instead.

The converted schemas are migrated to the target server.

![Migrate schemas to existing on-premise EDB Postgres Advanced Server](image)

Fig. 20: A successful migration
Migrating Schemas on Linux

To migrate schemas to an existing on-premise EDB Postgres Advanced Server on Linux, complete the following steps:

1. Click the **Existing on-premise EDB Postgres Advanced Server** option:

![Existing on-premise EDB Postgres Advanced Server home page](image)

   *Fig. 21: Existing on-premise EDB Postgres Advanced Server home page*

2. Select one or more schemas to migrate to EDB Postgres Advanced Server:
Fig. 22: Selecting schemas for migration

3. Download the assessed schemas:

Fig. 23: Download the assessed schemas

4. Click on **Linux**:
5. To import the schemas, invoke the following `edb-psql` client commands:

```
sudo su - enterprisedb
edb-psql edb
create database <database_name>;
\connect <database_name>
\i <project_name>.sql
```

**Note:** You can optionally use the `pgAdmin` client for the import.

The converted schemas are migrated to the target server.
Migrate schemas to existing on-premise EDB Postgres Advanced Server

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Source DB</th>
<th>Target DB</th>
<th>Compatibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID2019_1</td>
<td>JDBC</td>
<td>Oracle 11g</td>
<td>EDB Postgres Advanced Server 12</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Migration Successful

You can view your converted schemas on the target server.

If you cannot see your schemas on the target server or need help to migrate the schemas, contact us.

Contact us

Fig. 25: A successful schema migration

4.3. Schema Migration
4.3.2 Migrating to a New On-Premise EDB Postgres Advanced Server Installation

You can install new EDB Postgres Advanced Server on-premise on Windows or Linux platforms and migrate the schemas.

Migrating Schemas on Windows

To migrate schemas to a new on-premise EDB Postgres Advanced Server on Windows, complete the following steps:

1. Click **New on-premise EDB Postgres Advanced Server option**.

![Fig. 26: New on-premise EDB Postgres Advanced Server home page](image)

2. Select one or more schemas to migrate on EDB Postgres Advanced Server.
3. Select the Windows operating system.

5. For installation steps, click EDB Postgres™ Advanced Server Installation Guide for Windows.

6. Download the assessed schemas.
7. You can import schemas by running the following command:

- On CLI
  
  ```bash
  \i c:\users\...\<project_name>.sql
  ```

- On cmd/shell
  
  ```bash
  edb-psql -f <project_name>.sql
  ```

Fig. 31: *Downloading the assessed file*
**Fig. 32: Importing schemas into EDB Postgres Advanced Server**

**Note:** You can also use pgAdmin instead.

The schemas are migrated to the target server.
Migrate schemas to new on-premise EDB Postgres Advanced Server Installation

- Install EDB Postgres Advanced Server
- Download Schema
- Import
- Finish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Source DB</th>
<th>Target DB</th>
<th>Compatibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID2018_1</td>
<td>JOB</td>
<td>Oracle 11g</td>
<td>EDB Postgres Advanced Server 12</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Migration Successful

- You can view your converted schemas on the target server.

If you cannot see your schemas on the target server or need help to migrate the schemas, contact us.

- Contact us

Cancel  Previous  Done
Migrating Schemas on Linux

To migrate schemas to an on-premise EDB Postgres Advanced Server on Linux, complete the following steps:

1. **Click New On-premise EDB Postgres Advanced Server option.**

![Migrating schemas home page](image)

2. Select one or more schemas to migrate on EDB Postgres Advanced Server.
3. Select the **Linux** operating system.

4. You can select one of the following options to install the EDB Postgres Advanced Server:
   - Repository
   - More options

### 4.3. Schema Migration
5. For information on the installation procedure, click EDB Postgres™ Advanced Server Installation Guide for Linux:

![Fig. 36: Selecting Linux repository](image)

6. Download the assessed schemas:

![Fig. 37: Selecting Linux installation guide](image)
7. To import the schemas, run the following command:

```
sudo su - enterprisedb
edb-psql edb
create database <database_name>;
\connect <database_name>
\i <project_name>.sql
```
Fig. 39: Importing schemas into EDB Postgres Advanced Server

**Note:** You can also use pgAdmin instead.

The converted schemas are migrated to the target server.
Fig. 40: A successful schema migration
4.3.3 Migrating to the Cloud

To migrate schemas on EDB Postgres Advanced Server to Cloud, complete the following steps:

1. Click **EDB Postgres Advanced Server on Cloud** option:

![Migrate schemas to](image)

*Fig. 41: EDB Postgres Advanced Server on Cloud*

2. Select one or more schemas to migrate to EDB Postgres Advanced Server:
3. Select the cloud platform. For example, IBM Cloud:

4. To launch a new cluster, click Go to Cloud:
Fig. 44: *Launching a cloud cluster*

Or, if you have an existing cluster running, click **Next**.

5. Enter the required connection details on the **Connect** page:
Fig. 45: *Connecting to the cloud cluster*

**Note:** You can click *Edit Connection* to make changes to the connection details and retest the connection details.

7. **Click Test Connection** to verify the connection details:
Fig. 46: *Verify the connection details*

8. Once the connection is successful, click **Next**:
Fig. 47: A successful migration

The converted schemas are migrated to the target server.
4.4 Data Migration

After performing the schema migration, complete the following steps to migrate data:

1. Use Migration Toolkit to migrate the data. For detailed information about using Migration Toolkit, see the Migration Toolkit Guide.

2. Configure the Migration Toolkit toolkit.properties file, ensuring that connection information for the source and target databases is available in the property file:

```plaintext
SRC_DB_URL = jdbc: oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:ORCL
SRC_DB_USER = user_name
SRC_DB_PASSWORD = password
TARGET_DB_URL = jdbc:edb://localhost:5444/migration
TARGET_DB_USER = enterprisedb
TARGET_DB_PASSWORD = password
```

For more information, see Building the toolkit.properties File.

3. Invoke Migration Toolkit in -dataOnly mode; include the -truncLoad keyword to resolve foreign key dependencies across tables.

   For example, the following command migrates data to a schema named hr:

   ```bash
   runMTK.sh -dataOnly -targetSchema hr -truncLoad HR
   ```

   The command migrates the specified source_schema to the target_schema. The data is loaded into the locally installed EDB Postgres instance with a database superuser named enterprisedb and the password of password.

   **Note:** The tables are truncated before attempting the data load.
For larger databases that require a parallel data load, you can use one of the following methods:

- Use the EDB Postgres Advanced Server database link feature (for compatibility with Oracle databases).

  Or

- Use a Dblink or a database link style migration (if your data contains CLOB data).

For more information, see the Migration Toolkit Guide.
CHAPTER 6

Conclusion

Migration Portal User’s Guide

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• EDB designs, establishes coding best practices, reviews, and verifies input validation for the logon UI for EDB Postgres products where present. EDB follows the same approach for additional input components, however the nature of the product may require that it accepts freeform SQL, WMI or other strings to be entered and submitted by trusted users for which limited validation is possible. In such cases it is not possible to prevent users from entering incorrect or otherwise dangerous inputs.

• EDB reserves the right to add features to products that accept freeform SQL, WMI or other potentially dangerous inputs from authenticated, trusted users in the future, but will ensure all such features are designed and tested to ensure they provide the minimum possible risk, and where possible, require superuser or equivalent privileges.

• EDB does not warrant that we can or will anticipate all potential threats and therefore our process cannot fully guarantee that all potential vulnerabilities have been addressed or considered.
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