OCI Database Migration Service End-To-End Online Migration Tutorial

Aimed for scenarios where your application must remain online, and your source database has a direct connection to OCI.

September 2022, Version 2.2
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Public
Purpose statement

This document walks you through all of the steps to get you started using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Database Migration (DMS). You will provision a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN), an Oracle Database 19c instance, and an Oracle Autonomous Database (ADB) instance in order to perform a database migration using DMS.

With DMS we make it quick and easy for you to migrate databases from on-premises, Oracle or third-party cloud into Oracle databases on OCI.

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Introduction to OCI Database Migration – DMS

OCI Database Migration (DMS) provides a high performant, self-service experience to achieve migrations, which include:

- Migration of data from on-premise, Oracle or 3rd party cloud databases into Oracle databases on OCI
- Logical Online and Offline Migration providing enterprise-level migration with minimal downtime and on-premise to cloud migration
- Based on industry-leading GoldenGate replication and Zero Downtime Migration engine

Prerequisites

Please Check here for the latest copy of this document.

DMS Documentation:

Please review the documentation here – https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-migration

Task 0 – Understand New DMS Concepts

DMS provides a fully managed approach to migrating databases from various locations into OCI-hosted databases.

Migrations can be either one of the following modes:

- **Offline**: The Migration makes a point-in-time copy of the source to the target database. Any changes to the source database during migration are not copied, requiring any applications to stay offline for the duration of the migration.
- **Online**: The Migration makes a point-in-time copy and replicates all subsequent changes from the source to the target database. This allows applications to stay online during the migration and then be switched over from source to target database.

DMS supports both offline and online mode. In the first release, we will support Oracle databases located on-premise, in 3rd party clouds, or on Oracle OCI as source and Oracle Autonomous Database shared or dedicated as target.

The DMS service runs as a managed cloud service separate from the user’s tenancy and resources. The service operates as a multi-tenant service in a DMS Service Tenancy and communicates with the user’s resources using Private Endpoints(PEs). PEs are managed by DMS and are transparent to the user.
Compartment: A compartment is a collection of related resources (such as cloud networks, compute instances, or block volumes) that can be accessed only by those groups that have been given permission by an administrator in your organization. For example, one compartment could contain all the servers and storage volumes that make up the production version of your company's Human Resources system. Only users with permission to that compartment can manage those servers and volumes.

Data region: A geographical region that's associated with one or more data centers. When you sign up for an Oracle Cloud account, you select a default data region, where your services will be hosted.

DMS Control Plane: Used by DMS end user to manage Migration and Registered Database objects. The control plane is exposed through the DMS Console UI as well as the Rest API.

DMS Data Plane: Managed by DMS Control Plane and transparent to the user. The GGS Data Plane manages ongoing migration jobs and communicates with the user's databases and GoldenGate instance using PEs. The DMS data plane does not store any customer data, as data flows through GoldenGate and Data Pump directly within the user's tenancy.

Migration: A Migration contains metadata for migrating one database. It contains information about source, target, and migration methods and is the central object for users to run migrations. After creating a migration, a user can validate the correctness of the environment and then run the migration to perform the copy of database data and schema metadata from source to target.
**Migration Job:** A Migration Job displays the state or a given Migration execution, either for validation or migration purposes. A job consists of a number of sequential phases, users can opt to wait after a given phase for user input to resume with the following phase.

**Registered Database:** A Registered Database represents information about a source or target database, such as connection and authentication credentials. DMS uses the OCI Vault to store credentials. A registered database is reusable across multiple Migrations.

**Task 1 – Have the Administrator Set Required Permissions**

The following permissions need to be set in order to have access to the necessary objects, unless you have administrative privileges. The following permissions assume that the user is part of group DMS_LA and all resources are created in a compartment called DMS_LA. Have your tenancy administrator set these permissions.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PERMISSIONS REQUIRED BY DMS TO USE DATABASES, VAULTS, AND NETWORKING</th>
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<tr>
<td>Allow group DMS to inspect compartments in tenancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow group DMS_LA to inspect tenancies in tenancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow group DMS_LA to inspect tenancies in tenancy where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>request.operation='GetTenancy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow group DMS_LA to manage autonomous-database-family in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compartment DMS_LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow group DMS_LA to manage database-family in compartment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMS_LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow group DMS_LA to manage instance-family in compartment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMS_LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow group DMS_LA to manage keys in compartment DMS_LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow group DMS_LA to manage object-family in compartment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMS_LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow group DMS_LA to manage odms-connection in tenancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow group DMS_LA to manage odms-job in tenancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow group DMS_LA to manage odms-migration in tenancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow group DMS_LA to manage public-ips in compartment DMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow group DMS_LA to manage secret-family in compartment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMS_LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow group DMS_LA to manage vaults in compartment DMS_LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow group DMS_LA to manage virtual-network-family in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compartment DMS_LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allow group dmsGroup to manage users in tenancy where all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{target.user.id='&lt;user_ocid&gt;', request.operation=<em>/AuthToken</em>/}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PERMISSIONS REQUIRED TO CREATE OGG MARKETPLACE IMAGE

- Allow group DMS to use tag-namespaces in tenancy
- Allow group DMS_LA to manage app-catalog-listing in tenancy
- Allow group DMS_LA to use volume-family in compartment DMS_LA

**Task 2 – Sign In and Open DMS Console**

To perform this learning path you need to have access to an OCI tenancy with access to a region where DMS is released, such as the US-Ashburn-1 region. Please review https://www.oracle.com/cloud/data-regions/ for available regions.

1. Open browser with URL https://console.us-ashburn-1.oraclecloud.com/ (Adjust for home region)
2. Log in using your tenancy name and username/password.
3. In the OCI console title bar change region if applicable.

**Task 3 – Create Virtual Cloud Network**

The following task is optional if a suitable VCN is already present.

1. In the OCI Console Menu, go to Networking > Virtual Cloud Networks
2. Pick a compartment on the left-hand side Compartment list. You need to have the necessary permissions for the compartment.
3. Press Start VCN Wizard and pick VCN with Internet Connectivity.
4. Enter a VCN Name, such as VCN_DMS_LA. Leave CIDR block defaults, unless you need non-overlapping addresses for peering later. Press Next.
5. Review Summary and press Create.

**Task 4 – Update Security List for Virtual Cloud Network Subnet**

This task assumes default permissions in your public subnet. If you disabled or restricted your default permissions such as port 22 SSH access or restricted egress, please add default permissions as needed.

1. In the OCI Console Menu, go to Networking > Virtual Cloud Networks and pick your VCN.
2. In the Subnets list, pick Public Subnet-VCN NAME.
3. In the Security Lists list, pick Default Security List for VCN NAME.
4. In the Ingress Rules list press Add Ingress Rules.
5. Enter the following values, otherwise leave defaults:
   - Source CIDR: 0.0.0.0/0
   - Destination Port Range: 443
   - Description: OGG HTTPS
   Close dialog by pressing **Add Ingress Rules**.
7. Enter the following values, otherwise leave defaults:
   - Source CIDR: **10.0.0.0/16**
   - Destination Port Range: **1521**
   - Description: Oracle DB access for PEs
   Close dialog by pressing **Add Ingress Rules**.

**Task 5 – Create Vault**
The following task is optional if a Vault is already present.

1. In the OCI Console Menu, go to **Identity & Security > Vault**.
2. Pick a compartment on the left-hand side **Compartment** list.
3. Press Create Vault.
4. In the **Create Vault** dialog, enter a Name such as **DMS_Vault**.
5. Close the dialog by pressing **Create Vault**.
6. Wait until the state of the new vault is **Active**.
7. Click on the new vault and press **Create Key** in the **Master Encryption Keys** list.
8. In the **Create Key** dialog, enter a Name such as **DMS_Key**.
9. Close the dialog by pressing **Create Key**.

**Task 6 – Create Source Database**

The following task is optional if a source database is already present. In this example the source database is a DBCS VM with Oracle Database 19c.

1. You will need an SSH key pair for logging into your database and GoldenGate environments. If you don’t already have one, please create one. **Important:** The key needs to be in RSA format, other formats like OpenSSL are currently not supported (bug id 31133407, ZDMCS-508). You can use a command like

   ```bash
   ssh-keygen -t rsa -N '' -b 2048 -C "<key_name>" -f <path/root_name>
   ```

2. In the OCI Console Menu, go to Oracle Database > Bare Metal, VM, and Exadata.
3. Press Create DB System.
4. Enter the following values, otherwise leave defaults. You can adjust shapes and storage to your use case requirements and available quota.
   - Name: SourceDB
   - Leave VM.Standard2.4 as default shape.
   - Add public SSH keys: Upload the public key file you use.
   - Choose a license type: BYOL
   - Virtual cloud network: VCN_DMS_LA *(Or your VCN name)*
   - Client subnet: Public Subnet-VCN_DMS_LA *(Or your subnet name)*
   - Hostname prefix: sourcedb
5. Press **Next**
6. Enter the following values, otherwise leave defaults.
   - Database name: sourcedb
   - PDB name: pdb
   - Create administrator credentials – Password: *password of your choice*
7. Press Create DB System
8. The provisioning of the database can take 30 or more minutes. Wait for the Lifecycle State of the database to change to Active.
9. Open the database system SourceDB in the DB Systems table
10. Open the database sourcedb in the Databases table
11. Press DB Connection

12. Press Show next to the Easy Connect Connection String. A string similar to

```sourcedb.sub12062328210.vcndmsla.oraclevcn.com:1521/sourcedb_iad158.sub12062328210.vcndmsla.oraclevcn.com```

should be shown. Copy the string after the `/`, in this case

```sourcedb_iad158.sub12062328210.vcndmsla.oraclevcn.com```

This is the service name of your CDB, you will need this string later for accessing your database and creating migrations. Close the dialog

13. Click on Pluggable Databases link on the left side under Resources section and click on pdb.

14. Repeat steps 11 and 12. This is the service name of your PDB a string similar to

```pdb.sub12062328210.vcndmsla.oraclevcn.com```

15. Go back to the DB Systems Details page of your database and select Nodes on the left-hand side Resources list.

16. The Nodes list shows the sourcedb node. Note the Public IP Address and Private IP Address of the node, in this case 129.213.162.34 and 10.0.0.3. You will need these IP addresses later.

### Nodes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Public IP Address</th>
<th>Floating IP Address</th>
<th>Private IP Address &amp; DNS Name</th>
<th>Fault Domain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sourcedb</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>129.213.162.34</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10.0.0.3 (sourcedb... Show Copy)</td>
<td>FAULT-DOMAIN-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Task 7 – Create Target Autonomous Database**

The following task is optional if a target autonomous database is already present. In the first phase of DMS LA an autonomous database with private IP address is required. In this example the target database is an ATP-shared instance.

1. You first need to create a Network Security Group for use in a Private IP ADB instance. In the OCI Console Menu, go to Networking > Virtual Cloud Networks and pick your VCN.
2. In the left-hand Resources list, pick Network Security Groups.
4. Enter Name such as DMS_NS and press Next.
5. In the Rule box please enter the following entries, otherwise leave defaults:
   - Source Type: CIDR
   - Source CIDR: 0.0.0.0/0
6. Press Create.
7. Now you can create the ADB instance. In the OCI Console Menu, go to Oracle Database > Autonomous Transaction Processing.
8. Pick a compartment on the left-hand side Compartment list.
9. Press Create Autonomous Database.
10. Enter the following values, otherwise leave defaults. You can adjust shapes and storage to your use case.
   - Display Name: TargetATP
   - Database name: TargetATP
   - Create administrator credentials – Password: password of your choice
   - Access Type: Private endpoint access only
   - Virtual cloud network: VCN_DMS_LA (Or your VCN name)
   - Client subnet: Public Subnet-VCN_DMS_LA (Or your subnet name)
   - Network security group: DMS_NGS (Or your NSG name)
   - Choose a license type: Bring Your Own License (BYOL)
11. Close the dialog by pressing Create Autonomous Database.

**Task 8 – Create GoldenGate Marketplace Instance**

The following task is optional if a suitable GoldenGate instance is already present.

1. In the OCI Console Menu, go to Marketplace > All Applications.
2. In the “Search for listings...” field enter GoldenGate.
3. In the All Applications search results press on the box with Oracle GoldenGate for Oracle – Database Migrations.
4. In the upper right-hand side box, make sure the Compartment is correct, check the “I have reviewed and accept the Oracle Standard Terms and Restrictions” box and press Launch Stack.
5. In the first page “Stack Information” enter the following values, otherwise leave defaults:
   - Name: GoldenGate DMS
   - Press Next
6. In the second page “Configure Variables” enter the following values, otherwise leave defaults:
   - VCN Network Compartment: DMS_LA (Or your Compartment)
   - VCN: VCN_DMS_LA (Or your VCN name)
   - Subnet Network Compartment: DMS_LA (Or your Compartment)
• Subnet: **Public Subnet-VCN_DMS_LA** *(Or your subnet name)*
• Availability Domain: **US-ASHBURN-AD-1** *(Adjust for correct region)*
• Compute Shape: Pick according to your available quota and use case, VM.Standard2.1 is sufficient for simple use cases
• Check Custom Volume Sizes to save on block storage quota. 50GB for each volume is sufficient for simple use cases
• Deployment 1 – Database: **Oracle 19c** *(Choose according to your source database version)*
• Deployment 2 – Database: **Oracle 19c**
• **Check** Deployment 2 – Autonomous Database
• Deployment 2 – Autonomous Database Compartment: **DMS_LA** *(Or your Compartment)*
• Deployment 2 – Autonomous Database Instance: **TargetATP** *(Or your ADB instance)*
• SSH Public Key: Open your *.pub key in an editor and cut-and-paste the contents into this field.

7. Press Next and then Create
8. Provisioning will take a few minutes. Please follow the logs for additional information. Wait for the Job State to change to Succeeded.
9. In the OCI Console Menu, go to **Compute > Instances**.
10. Open the instance **GoldenGate DMS**
11. Note the **OCID, Public IP Address** and the **Internal FQDN** of the instance. You will need it later for creating a Migration.
12. You will now need to open an SSH terminal to the GoldenGate instance. The instructions are for Unix-style ssh command:

```
    ssh -i <private_key_file> opc@<ogg_public_ip>
```

(For example: ssh -i ./id_rsa opc@193.122.169.5)

13. In the shell, enter the following command:

```
    cat ./ogg-credentials.json
```

14. The output is similar to:

```
    {"username": "oggadmin", "credential": "Xv%p7vUL4DXLKjqv"}
```

Copy the credential password (Here: Xv%p7vUL4DXLKjqv) You will need it 3 times in the next steps.

15. In a browser, open the OGG Service Manager home page:

```
    https://<ogg_public_ip>
```

(For example: https://193.122.169.5)

The browser will show warnings that the page is insecure because it uses a self-signed certificate. Ignore those warnings and proceed)

16. On the GoldenGate Service Manager login screen, enter username oggadmin and the password copied from the credentials file earlier.

17. On the top-left “hamburger” menu, choose Administrator.
18. In the Users table, press the edit icon 🖌️ for user oggadmin.
19. Enter the following values, otherwise leave defaults:
   - **Info**: admin
   - **Password/Verify Password**: <password of your choice>

   Press Submit.
20. You will be logged out, log back in with oggadmin and your password.
22. On the GoldenGate Administration Server login screen, enter username oggadmin and the old password copied from the credentials file earlier.
23. Repeat steps to change user oggadmin password.
24. You will be logged out, go back to the Service Manager screen.
25. In the Services table, press on the port of the Target Administration Server (typically 9021).
26. On the GoldenGate Administration Server login screen, enter username oggadmin and the old password copied from the credentials file earlier.
27. Repeat steps to change user oggadmin password.

**Task 9 – Prepare Source and Target Databases**

This task prepares required user accounts and settings for Migration in the Source DB. It assumes default settings in the database. If you changed default settings, further settings might be necessary.

1. Open an SSH terminal to the database instance. The instructions are for Unix-style ssh command:

   ```
   ssh -i <private_key_file> opc@<dbnode_public_ip>
   ```

2. Create a new directory in the user volume:

   ```
   sudo su - oracle
   mkdir /u01/app/oracle/dumpdir
   ```

3. Open an SSH terminal to the GoldenGate instance. See the GoldenGate task for details.

4. Create the script file `create_ggadmin_cdbroot.sql` with the following content (Replace <password> with actual password, use double quotes to delimit it i.e "********"): 

```sql
create user c##ggadmin identified by "<password>" default
tablespace users temporary tablespace temp;
grant connect, resource to c##ggadmin container=all;
grant select on sys.ccol$ to c##ggadmin container=all;
grant select on sys.cdef$ to c##ggadmin container=all;
grant select on sys.col$ to c##ggadmin container=all;
grant select on sys.con$ to c##ggadmin container=all;
grant select on sys.deferred_stg$ to c##ggadmin container=all;
grant select on sys.icol$ to c##ggadmin container=all;
```
grant select on sys.ind$ to c##ggadmin container=all;
grant select on sys.lob$ to c##ggadmin container=all;
grant select on sys.lobfrag$ to c##ggadmin container=all;
grant select on sys.obj$ to c##ggadmin container=all;
grant select on sys.seg$ to c##ggadmin container=all;
grant select on sys.tab$ to c##ggadmin container=all;
grant select on sys.tabcompart$ to c##ggadmin container=all;
grant select on sys.tabpart$ to c##ggadmin container=all;
grant select on sys.tabsubpart$ to c##ggadmin container=all;
grant create view to c##ggadmin container=all;
grant execute on dbms_lock to c##ggadmin container=all;
alter user c##ggadmin quota 100M on USERS container=all;
grant unlimited tablespace to c##ggadmin container=all;
exec dbms_goldengate_auth.GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE('c##ggadmin',container=>'all');
alter system set streams_pool_size=2G scope=both
SDI='sourcedb';
ALTER DATABASE ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA;
alter system switch logfile;
ALTER SYSTEM SET ENABLE_GOLDENGATE_REPLICATION=TRUE
SCOPE=BOTh;

5. Create the script file create_ggadmin_pdbroot.sql with the following content (Replace <password> with actual password, use double quotes to delimit it i.e "********")

create user ggadmin identified by <password> default tablespace
users temporary tablespace temp;
grant connect, resource to ggadmin;
grant select on sys.ccol$ to ggadmin;
grant select on sys.cdef$ to ggadmin;
grant select on sys.col$ to ggadmin;
grant select on sys.con$ to ggadmin;
grant select on sys.deferred_stg$ to ggadmin;
grant select on sys.icol$ to ggadmin;
grant select on sys.ind$ to ggadmin;
grant select on sys.lob$ to ggadmin;
grant select on sys.lobfrag$ to ggadmin;
grant select on sys.obj$ to ggadmin;
grant select on sys.seg$ to ggadmin;
grant select on sys.tab$ to ggadmin;
grant select on sys.tabcompart$ to ggadmin;
grant select on sys.tabpart$ to ggadmin;
grant select on sys.tabsubpart$ to ggadmin;
grant create view to ggadmin;
grant execute on dbms_lock to ggadmin;
alter user ggadmin quota 100M on USERS;
grant unlimited tablespace to ggadmin;
exec dbms_goldengate_auth.GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE('ggadmin');
6. Enter the following commands:

   export ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/client/oracle19
   $ORACLE_HOME/bin/sqlplus sys/<db password>@<db private ip>/<db cdb service> as sysdba

7. In SQL Plus enter the following commands:

   SQL> @create_ggadmin_cdbroot.sql
   User created.
   [...] System altered.

   SQL> show pdbs
   CON_ID  CON_NAME            OPEN MODE  RESTRICTED
   ---------- ------------------- ---------- ----------
   2 PDB$SEED            READ ONLY  NO
   3 PDB               READ WRITE NO

   SQL> alter session set container=PDB;
   Session altered.

   SQL> @create_ggadmin_pdbroot.sql
   User created.
   [...] Grant succeeded.
   PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

   SQL> quit;

8. The next steps add a user HR01 with a sample table and data. If your database already contains data for migration, you can skip these steps.

   Create the script file create_hr01.sql with the following content:

   ```sql
   DROP USER HR01 CASCADE;
   CREATE USER HR01 IDENTIFIED BY HR##hr01123;
   GRANT CONNECT,RESOURCE,CREATE TABLE,CREATE SEQUENCE to HR01;
   GRANT CREATE ANY PROCEDURE to HR01;
   ALTER USER HR01 quota unlimited on users;
   CREATE TABLE HR01.EMPL (col1 number, col2 varchar2(9), col3 varchar2(100), col4 timestamp);
   ALTER TABLE HR01.EMPL ADD CONSTRAINT EMPL_i1 PRIMARY KEY (col1,col2);
   ```

   9. Create the script file data_hr01.sql with the following content:

   ```sql
   SET ECHO OFF;
   SET HEADING OFF;
   SET FEEDBACK OFF;
   ```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
DECLARE
  SCN     HR01.EMPL.COL1%TYPE;
  RND1    HR01.EMPL.COL2%TYPE;
  RND2    HR01.EMPL.COL3%TYPE;
  RND3    HR01.EMPL.COL4%TYPE;
  ROWSNUM NUMBER;
  DBNAME VARCHAR2(60);
  i       INTEGER;
BEGIN
  i := 0;
  LOOP
    SELECT COUNT(*) INTO ROWSNUM FROM HR01.EMPL;
    SELECT DBMS_RANDOM.STRING('P', 9) INTO RND1 FROM DUAL;
    SELECT DBMS_RANDOM.STRING('P', 10) INTO RND2 FROM DUAL;
    SELECT TO_DATE(TRUNC (DBMS_RANDOM.VALUE (2451545, 5373484)), 'J') INTO RND3 FROM DUAL;
    INSERT INTO HR01.EMPL(col1, col2, col3, col4) VALUES (ROWSNUM, RND1, RND2, RND3);
    COMMIT;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Number of rows = ' || ROWSNUM);
    IF ( i >= 1000 ) THEN
      EXIT;
    END IF;
    i := i + 1;
  END LOOP;
END;
/

10. Enter the following commands:

   export ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/client/oracle19

   $ORACLE_HOME/bin/sqlplus sys/</db password>@<db private ip>/</db pdb service> as sysdba

11. In SQL Plus enter the following commands:

   SQL> @create_hr01.sql
   DROP USER HR01 CASCADE *(You can ignore this error)*

   ERROR at line 1:
   ORA-01918: user 'HR01' does not exist

   SQL> @data_hr01.sql
   Number of rows = 0
   [...]  
   Number of rows = 1000
   SQL> quit

Your source DB now has a user HR01 with a table EMPL that has 1000 rows.
12. The next steps will connect to the target ADB instance and enable the standard ggadmin user. You can skip these steps if the user is already enabled. Enter the following commands:

```
export TNS_ADMIN=/u02/deployments/Target/etc
$ORACLE_HOME/bin/sqlplus admin/<ATP password>@targetatp_high
```

13. In SQL Plus enter the following commands:

```
SQL> alter user ggadmin identified by <new password> account unlock;
User altered.
SQL> quit
```

**Task 10 – Create Object Store Bucket for Datapump Storage**

Object Store is used as temporary storage between source and target databases with Datapump. This task is creating an empty bucket for use in the migration.

1. In the OCI Console Menu, go to Storage > Object Storage & Archive...
2. Press Create Bucket.
3. On the page Create Bucket, fill in the following entries, otherwise leave defaults:
   - Bucket Name: **DMSStorage**
4. Press Create Bucket

**Task 11 – Create Registered Database for Source CDB**

For this task you need the following info from previous steps:

- Source DB Private IP
- Source DB CDB Service Name

1. In the OCI Console Menu, go to Migration > Database Migration > Registered Databases.
2. Press Register Database.
3. On the page Database Details, fill in the following entries, otherwise leave defaults:
   - Name: SourceCDB
   - Vault: DMS_Vault
   - Encryption Key: **DMS_Key**
   - Database Type: Database (Bare Metal, VM, Exadata)
   - Database System: SourceDB
   - Database: sourcedb
• Connect String: Change existing string by replacing the qualified hostname with the private IP of the database node. This is important as DMS does not accept FQDNs or hostnames in the connect string.

• Subnet: Pick the Subnet that the DB is located in.

4. Press **Next**.

5. On the page Connection Details, fill in the following entries, otherwise leave defaults:
   - Database Administrator Username: **system**
   - Database Administrator Password: `<Admin password>`
   - SSH Database Server Hostname: `<DB Node Private IP Address>`
   - SSH Private Key: Select private key file
   - SSH Username: **opc**
   - SSH Sudo Location: `/usr/bin/sudo`

Press Register
Task 12 – Create Registered Database for Source PDB

For this task you need the following info from previous steps:

- Source DB Private IP
- Source DB PDB Service Name

1. In the OCI Console Menu, go to Migration > Database Migration > Registered Databases.
2. Press Register Database.
3. On the page Database Details, fill in the following entries, otherwise leave defaults:
   - Name: SourcePDB
   - Vault: DMS_Vault
   - Encryption Key: **DMS_Key**
   - Database Type: Database (Bare Metal, VM, Exadata)
   - Database System: **SourceDB**
   - Database: sourcedb
   - Connect String: Change existing string by replacing the qualified hostname with the private IP of the database node. This is important as DMS does not accept FQDNs or hostnames in the connect string. Then replace service name with PDB service name, for example 10.0.0.3:1521/pdb.subXXXXXXXXXX.vcndmsla.oraclevcn.com
   - Subnet: Pick the Subnet that the DB is located in.
4. Press Next.
5. On the page Connection Details, fill in the following entries, otherwise leave defaults:
   - Database Administrator Username: **system**
   - Database Administrator Password: `<Admin password>`
   - SSH Database Server Hostname: `<DB Node Private IP Address>`
   - SSH Private Key: Select private key file
   - SSH Username: **opc**
   - SSH Sudo Location: `/usr/bin/sudo`

   Press Register

6. In OCI Database Migration, you can also create the Registered Database resource for the Amazon RDS Oracle source database, using the following guidelines as shown:

   a. In the **Register Database** wizard, **Database Details** step, select **Manually Configure Database**, choose Amazon RDS in the **Database Type** list, and enter the full connect string with host, port, and service name in the following format:
      
      host:port/db-service-name

   b. In the **Connection Details** step, enter the database administrator credentials for the Amazon RDS Oracle source database. The user must have full Data Pump Export privileges.

   If you intend to use a database link to transfer the data, also set the TLS parameters.

**Task 13 – Create Registered Database for Target**

1. In the OCI Console Menu, go to Migration > Database Migration > Registered Databases.
2. Press Register Database.
3. On the page Database Details, fill in the following entries, otherwise leave defaults:
   - Name: TargetATP
   - Vault: DMS_Vault
   - Encryption Key: DMS_Key
   - Database Type: Autonomous Database
   - Database: TargetATP
   Press Next.

4. On the page Connection Details, fill in the following entries, otherwise leave defaults:
   - Database Administrator Username: admin
   - Database Administrator Password: <Admin password>
   Press Register

**Task 14 – Create Migration**

1. In the OCI Console Menu, go to Migration > Database Migration > Migrations.
2. Press Create Migration.
3. On the page Add Details, fill in the following entries, otherwise leave defaults:
   - Name: TestMigration
   - Vault: DMS_Vault
• Encryption Key: **DMS_Key**

Press **Next**

---

4. On the page **Select Databases**, fill in the following entries, otherwise leave defaults:

- Source Database: **SourcePDB**
- Check Database is pluggable database (PDB)
- Registered Container Database: **SourceCDB**
- Target Database: **TargetATP**

Press **Next**

---

5. On the page **Migration Options**, fill in the following entries, otherwise leave defaults:

- In Initial Load select Datapump via Object Storage
- Object Storage Bucket: **DMSStorage**
- Export Directory Object:
  Name: dumpdir
  Path: /u01/app/oracle/dumpdir

- Check Use Online Replication

- GoldenGate Hub URL: https://<goldengate public IP>
  For example: https://193.122.169.5

- GoldenGate Administrator Username: oggadmin

- GoldenGate Administrator Password: <As previously selected>

- Source Database
  - GoldenGate Deployment Name: Source
  - Database Username: ggasadmin
  - Database Password: <As previously selected>
  - Container Database Username: c##ggaadmin
  - Container Database Password: <As previously selected>

- Target Database
  - GoldenGate Deployment Name: Target
  - Database Username: ggasadmin
  - Database Password: <As previously selected>

- Press Show Advanced Options

- Press Replication tab

- Golden Gate Instance OCID: <OCID as copied from GoldenGate compute instance>
  (This field is optional; if OCID is given, validation will check for GoldenGate space requirements)

6. To further tune performance, change the export modes, or rename database objects, there are several Data Pump settings that you can configure in the Migration resource Advanced Settings, Initial Load tab. For instance, you can configure Auto-create tablespaces. For ADB-Dedicated (ADB-D) and co-managed/non-ADB database targets, automatic tablespace creation is enabled by default as shown:
Database Migration validates whether automatic tablespace creation is supported on the specified target database. Autonomous Database Shared targets are not supported.

7. You can configure a Migration Resource with an Amazon RDS Source as shown:
To transfer the data from AWS, you have the following options:

- Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) Bucket
- Database link

When you create the Migration resource, in the **Migration options** step configure one of the initial load settings as follows.

- **Datapump via database link**: Enable this option to use a direct SQL*Net connection between the source and target databases. Note that using Data Pump with a database link to Autonomous Database targets requires that the source database be set up with SSL encryption.
- **Datapump via object storage**: This option lets you select the Amazon S3 bucket option to let Data Pump temporarily store the exported database in an Amazon S3 bucket.
8. Click **Create**

### Task 15 – Validate Migration

In this step you will validate a migration prior to running it. It will check that all associated database and GoldenGate environments are correctly set up.

1. In the OCI Console Menu, go to Migration > Database Migration > Migrations.
2. Select TestMigration.
3. If Migration is still being created, wait until Lifecycle State is Active.
4. Press **Validate** button
5. Click on **Jobs** in left-hand **Resources** list
6. Click on most recent Evaluation Job
7. Click on **Phases** in left-hand **Resources** list
8. Phases will be shown and status will be updated as phases are completed. It can take 2 minutes before the first phase is shown.
9. If a phase has failed, it will show with status Failed. In this case press Download Log to learn more about the reason of failure. Press Abort on a failed job to allow further jobs or deleting of the migration.

10. Click the Validate Pre-migration Advisor phase name to open the Validation pre-migration advisor detail page. From this page you can download the CPAT report, view the report statistics, and drill down in the Checks list as shown:
11. You can still download the report as a text file, but now you can also navigate through the different checks. The summary view is displayed as follows:

12. You can click a check name in the list to display details about that check from the CPAT report. You can mark a check as Reviewed or Unreviewed, this state is only for your convenience to track each check. For certain checks, CPAT generates a remedial script on the file system of the
source database server. You can run the script on the source database to resolve the issue identified by the check. The checks page will also let you filter by this state (left side of screen):

The **View check details** panel is displayed as follows:

13. Once you have cleared all blockers then the validation Job can be run again. Repeat the process until **Validate premigration advisor** phase completes with no error as shown:
14. **Excluded Objects**: View the report of all excluded objects based on static exclusion rules as well as dynamic exclusion settings made by the user. The excluded objects list displays objects that are excluded from migration as shown:

![Database Migration Job Details]

**Excluded Objects**

- **Owner**
- **Name**
- **Object Type**
- **Reason**
- **Source Rule**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Object Type</th>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Source Rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AQS_SYS</td>
<td>TSScan</td>
<td>TABLE</td>
<td>Unsupported</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYS</td>
<td>ABC1</td>
<td>TABLE</td>
<td>User Excluded</td>
<td>(owner,objectName,objectType)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Showing 2 Items 1 of 1
**Task 16 – Run Migration**

After successful validation, a Migration can be run to perform the data transfer.

1. In the OCI Console Menu, go to Migration > Database Migration > Migrations.
2. Select TestMigration.
3. Press Start to begin the migration.
4. The Start Migration dialog is shown. Select the phase Monitor GoldenGate Lag in the Require User Input After list. This will cause the replication to run continuously until the Migration is resumed. Press Start to begin the Migration.

5. Click on **Jobs** in left-hand **Resources** list
6. Click on most recent Evaluation Job
7. Click on **Phases** in left-hand **Resources** list
8. Job phases are updated as the migration progresses
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Validate</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Initial Load</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>1 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upload Data</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>14 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import Initial Load</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>14 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Initial Load</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>3 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare Replication Target</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>3 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor Replication Lag</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>2 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switchover</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>0 m 20 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleanup</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>24 s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. When the migration has reached the state to wait for user input, the migration job changes to **Waiting** state. This is the point where a migration user would stop the source application so that no more transactions are applied to the source DB. You can now press **Resume** on the job to complete replication.

10. In the Resume Job dialog, chose the **Switchover App** phase and press **Resume**. The Switchover App phase will gracefully stop replication and signal the target application to initiate transactions to the target DB.

11. After Job resumes and waits after Switchover App phase, press Resume. Select the last phase **Cleanup** and press **Resume**. (This is a temporary workaround tracked by ZDMCS-440, when fixed no phase has to be selected to run the migration to the end)
12. The migration runs the final cleanup phases and shows as Succeeded when finished.

**Task 17 – Review your data**

As a final step, you can review that your information is correctly migrated, for this exercise we need to validate that target database has a user HR01 with a table EMPL that contains 1000 rows.

We can start by checking our Initial Export, open your Migration and review the log of our “Export Initial Load” phase, click on the 3 dots at the top right and press “download log”. Open the file on a text editor, you should see a record like this:

```
16-FEB-22 17:16:58.228: W . . exported "HR01"."EMPL" 29.80 KB    1000 rows in 1 seconds using direct_path
```

To validate the data was loaded into our target database, we need to repeat the previous steps but selecting “Import Initial Load” phase, you should see a record like this on the log:

```
10-FEB-22 22:06:54.352:W . . imported "HR01"."EMPL" 29.80 KB 1000 rows in 3 seconds using external_table
```

We can notice how the same 1000 records, which were exported, were also imported into our target table.

Additionally you can connect to your target Database, open a SQL terminal and run the following query:

```
select count (*) from HR01.EMPL;
```

```
SQL> select count (*) from HR01.EMPL;

    COUNT(*)
-------
    1000

SQL> 
```

The count should display the 1000 records on the HR01.EMPL table.

You are now finished with this lab and ready to migrate your databases!