



ORACLE® HYPERION FINANCIAL
MANAGEMENT, FUSION EDITION

RELEASE 11.1.1.1

DATA MIGRATION

ORACLE®
ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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Migrating Financial Management Data

You can migrate data from one Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, Fusion Edition application to another, for example to copy an application from development to testing, or from testing to production. The migration procedures depend on whether you are using Classic Application Administration or Enterprise Performance Management Architect (EPMA).

If you are using Classic Application Administration, you can use the Copy Application utility to copy and move an application from one application server to the same server or another application server. An application can be copied across databases. The Copy Application utility migrates the entire application, including data, from the source to the destination environment. For details on the procedure, see the *Oracle Hyperion Financial Management Administrator's Guide*.

If you are using EPMA, you migrate artifacts using Lifecycle Management (LCM), which is available through Oracle's Hyperion® Shared Services Console. Using LCM, you can migrate Financial Management artifacts, including dimensions, security, rules, documents, Web forms, Web grids, journals, rules, and member lists. However, LCM does not facilitate data migration. To migrate data across EPMA applications, you must manually move the data. This document lists the database tables that you must manually move from one environment to another.

Skillset Requirements

It is assumed that the end user has Database Administrator skills and is completely comfortable working with the supported DBMS platform(s) in which the source and target databases reside. The user must be knowledgeable in backup/restore and import/export capabilities of the supported DBMS platform. This document does not provide the database commands to execute; rather it describes how to select the correct set of tables to migrate.

Data Tables

Each Financial Management application is made up of a set of database tables separated by functionality. Each application creates tables that are prefixed with the Application name. For example, if the Application name is Comma, it contains tables named COMMA_x or HSV_COMMA_x, where x is a set of type identifiers that specify the purpose of the table.

The Data tables is the largest group of tables. These tables are generally very large in size and are in use constantly. The tables are named <APPNAME>_<TYPE> or <APPNAME>_<TYPE>_<Scenario ID>_<Year>. The following types apply:

- CSE
- CSN
- DCE
- DCN
- DCT
- ETX

- ICT
- JL
- JLENT
- JLTMP
- JLTMPENT
- JNL
- LID
- PFLOW
- RTD
- RTS
- TXT
- TXTITEM

Auditing tables consist of two tables <APPNAME>_DATA_AUDIT and <APPNAME>_TASK_AUDIT. These tables change constantly and will potentially contain many millions of rows of data.

Table Sequences

Oracle databases use sequences for tables, which need to be copied in addition to tables. One sequence will exist for each table of these types: JL, JLENT, JLTMP, JLTMPENT, and RTS. For these tables, the sequence name is <TABLE_NAME>_SEQ.

The tables <APPNAME>_ICT_REASONCODES and <APPNAME>_ICT_TRANSACTIONS also have sequences. The names of these sequence objects are <APPNAME>_ICT_SEQ and <APPNAME>_ICT_TRANS_SEQ, respectively.

The following SQL script can be used to enumerate sequences under Oracle databases:

```
select * from user_sequences where SEQUENCE_NAME like '<app_name>\' escape('\')order by
1
```

Replace <app_name> with the name of the Financial Management application (for example, 'COMMA_%').

Microsoft SQL Server and IBM DB2 databases do not use sequences. For these database types, the above-mentioned tables use the IDENTITY data type for the required table columns. This will be handled during schema migration and will require no extra tasks. The database administrator should be aware that IDENTITY columns are in use and if the DBA manually migrates the mentioned table types, they must account for the IDENTITY columns.

Sample Table Enumeration Scripts

As an example, if the application name for which you wish to enumerate the table names is “Comma”, the following scripts produce a list of the table names for a Comma application.

Oracle

```
Select table_name from user_tables where table_name like 'COMMA\_%' escape ('\') or  
table_name like 'HSV\_COMMA\_%' escape ('\') order by 1
```

MS SQL Server

```
Select a.name from sysobjects a, sysusers b where (a.name like 'COMMA\_%' escape ('\') or  
a.name like 'HSV\_COMMA\_%' escape ('\')) and a.uid = b.uid and b.name = '<HFM database  
user name>' order by 1
```

IBM DB2

```
Select tabname from syscat.tables where (tabname like 'COMMA\_%' escape ('\') or tabname  
like 'HSV\_COMMA\_%' escape ('\')) and tabschema = '<HFM database user name>' order by  
1
```

Migrating EPMA Application Data

After you have migrated the Financial Management artifacts using LCM, you can migrate the data.

➤ To migrate data:

- 1 Use LCM to export Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, Fusion Edition artifacts from the source application and then import and deploy the artifacts into the destination application. For details on this procedure, see the *Oracle EPM System Lifecycle Management Guide*.
- 2 Using a database tool such as Oracle, extract the database tables from the source application.

Note: The source application and the destination application names must be identical.

- 3 Import the database tables into the destination application.

Migrating Data to Renamed Applications

Database tables are prefixed with the application name, for example, <AppPrefixI>_SCENARIO_ITEM. If you are renaming an application and your destination application name is a different name than your source application name, before you migrate the data, you must rename the database tables to the destination name.

➤ To rename the database tables:

- 1 Using the database tool, export the data from the source database/schema.
- 2 Import the data into a Staging database/schema.

- 3 Using the database tool, rename the database tables.
- 4 Export the tables using the database tool, and import the renamed tables into the destination application.

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