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API Version 2016-01-01
You can use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate your data to and from most widely used commercial and open-source databases such as Oracle, PostgreSQL, Microsoft SQL Server, Amazon Redshift, Amazon Aurora, MariaDB, and MySQL. The service supports homogeneous migrations such as Oracle to Oracle, and also heterogeneous migrations between different database platforms, such as Oracle to MySQL or MySQL to Amazon Aurora with MySQL compatibility. The source or target database must be on an AWS service.

In this guide, you can find step-by-step walkthroughs that go through the process of migrating sample data to AWS.

- Migrating Databases to Amazon Web Services (AWS) (p. 2)
- Migrating an On-Premises Oracle Database to Amazon Aurora MySQL (p. 4)
- Migrating an Amazon RDS Oracle Database to Amazon Aurora MySQL (p. 25)
- Migrating a SQL Server Database to Amazon Aurora MySQL (p. 68)
- Migrating an Oracle Database to PostgreSQL (p. 90)
- Migrating an Amazon RDS for Oracle Database to Amazon Redshift (p. 114)
- Migrating MySQL-Compatible Databases to AWS (p. 151)
- Migrating a MySQL-Compatible Database to Amazon Aurora MySQL (p. 152)
Migrating Databases to Amazon Web Services (AWS)

AWS Migration Tools

You can use several AWS tools and services to migrate data from an external database to AWS. Depending on the type of database migration you are doing, you may find that the native migration tools for your database engine are also effective.

AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) helps you migrate databases to AWS efficiently and securely. The source database can remain fully operational during the migration, minimizing downtime to applications that rely on the database. AWS DMS can migrate your Oracle data to the most widely used commercial and open-source databases on AWS.

AWS DMS migrates data, tables, and primary keys to the target database. All other database elements are not migrated. If you are migrating an Oracle database to Amazon Aurora with MySQL compatibility, for example, you would want to use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool in conjunction with AWS DMS.

The AWS Schema Conversion Tool (SCT) makes heterogeneous database migrations easy by automatically converting the source database schema and a majority of the custom code, including views, stored procedures, and functions, to a format compatible with the target database. Any code that cannot be automatically converted is clearly marked so that it can be manually converted. You can use this tool to convert your source Oracle databases to an Amazon Aurora MySQL, MySQL, or PostgreSQL target database on either Amazon RDS or EC2.

It is important to understand that DMS and SCT are two different tools and serve different needs and they don’t interact with each other in the migration process. As per the DMS best practice, migration methodology for this tutorial is outlined as below:

- AWS DMS takes a minimalist approach and creates only those objects required to efficiently migrate the data for example tables with primary key – therefore, we will use DMS to load the tables with data without any foreign keys or constraints. (We can also use the SCT to generate the table scripts and create it on the target before performing the load via DMS).
- We will leverage SCT:
  - To identify the issues, limitations and actions for the schema conversion
  - To generate the target schema scripts including foreign key and constraints
  - To convert code such as procedures and views from source to target and apply it on target

The size and type of Oracle database migration you want to do greatly determines the tools you should use. For example, a heterogeneous migration, where you are migrating from an Oracle database to a different database engine on AWS, is best accomplished using AWS DMS. A homogeneous migration, where you are migrating from an Oracle database to an Oracle database on AWS, is best accomplished using native Oracle tools.

Walkthroughs in this Guide

Migrating an On-Premises Oracle Database to Amazon Aurora MySQL (p. 4)
Migrating an Amazon RDS Oracle Database to Amazon Aurora MySQL (p. 25)
Migrating a SQL Server Database to Amazon Aurora MySQL (p. 68)
Migrating an Oracle Database to PostgreSQL (p. 90)
Migrating an Amazon RDS for Oracle Database to Amazon Redshift (p. 114)
Migrating MySQL-Compatible Databases to AWS (p. 151)
Migrating a MySQL-Compatible Database to Amazon Aurora MySQL (p. 152)
Migrating an On-Premises Oracle Database to Amazon Aurora MySQL

Following, you can find a high-level outline and also a complete step-by-step walkthrough that both show the process for migrating an on-premises Oracle database (the source endpoint) to an Amazon Aurora with MySQL compatibility (the target endpoint) using AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) and the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT).

AWS DMS migrates your data from your Oracle source into your Aurora MySQL target. AWS DMS also captures data manipulation language (DML) and data definition language (DDL) changes that happen on your source database and apply these changes to your target database. This way, AWS DMS helps keep your source and target databases in sync with each other. To facilitate the data migration, DMS creates tables and primary key indexes on the target database if necessary.

However, AWS DMS doesn't migrate your secondary indexes, sequences, default values, stored procedures, triggers, synonyms, views and other schema objects not specifically related to data migration. To migrate these objects to your Aurora MySQL target, use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool.

We highly recommend that you follow along using the Amazon sample database. To find a tutorial that uses the sample database and instructions on how to get a copy of the sample database, see Working with the Sample Database for Migration (p. 23).

If you've used AWS DMS before or you prefer clicking a mouse to reading, you probably want to work with the high-level outline. If you need the details and want a more measured approach (or run into questions), you probably want the step-by-step guide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic: Migration from On-Premises Oracle to Aurora MySQL or MySQL on Amazon RDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source Database:</strong> Oracle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Database:</strong> Amazon Aurora MySQL/MySQL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Restrictions:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oracle Edition:</strong> Enterprise, Standard, Express and Personal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oracle Version:</strong> 10g (10.2 and later), 11g, 12c, (On Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS), 11g or higher is required.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MySQL or Related Database Version:</strong> 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, MariaDB, Amazon Aurora MySQL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Character Set:</strong> utf8mb4 is not currently supported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Costs

Because AWS DMS isn't incorporated into the calculator yet, see the following table for a pricing estimate.
In addition to the setup on your own PC, you must create several AWS components to complete the migration process. The AWS components include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS Service</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Aurora MySQL DB instance</td>
<td>db.r3.large</td>
<td>Single AZ, 10 GB storage, 1 million I/O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS DMS replication instance</td>
<td>T2.large</td>
<td>50 GB of storage for keeping replication logs included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS DMS data transfer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Free, based on the amount of data transferred for the sample database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data transfer out</td>
<td></td>
<td>First 1 GB per month free</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Migration High-Level Outline

To migrate your data from Oracle to Aurora MySQL using AWS DMS, you take the following steps. If you’ve used AWS DMS before or prefer clicking a mouse to reading, the following summary should help you kick-start your migration. To get the details about migration or if you run into questions, see the step-by-step guide.

**Step 1: Prepare Your Oracle Source Database**

To use AWS DMS to migrate data from an Oracle source database requires some preparation and we also recommend a few additional steps as best practices.

- **AWS DMS account** – It’s a good practice to create a separate account for the specific purpose of migrating your data. This account should have the minimal set of privileges required to migrate your data. Specific details regarding those privileges are outlined below. If you are simply interested in testing AWS DMS on a non-production database, any DBA account will be sufficient.
- **Supplemental logging** – To capture changes, you must enable supplemental logging in order to use DMS. To enable supplemental logging at the database level issue the following command.

  ```sql
  ALTER DATABASE ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA
  ```

  Additionally, AWS DMS requires for each table being migrated, you set at least key-level supplemental logging. AWS DMS automatically adds this supplemental logging for you if you include the following extra connection parameter for your source connection.

  ```sql
  addSupplementalLogging=Y
  ```

- **Source database** – To migrate your data, the AWS DMS replication server needs access to your source database. Make sure that your firewall rules give the AWS DMS replication server ingress.
Step 2: Launch and Prepare Your Aurora MySQL Target Database

Following are some things to consider when launching your Aurora MySQL instance:

- For best results, we recommend that you locate your Aurora MySQL instance and your replication instance in the same VPC and, if possible, the same Availability Zone.
- We recommend that you create a separate account with minimal privileges for migrating your data. The AWS DMS account needs the following privileges on all databases to which data is being migrated.

| ALTER, CREATE, DROP, INDEX, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, SELECT |

Additionally, AWS DMS needs complete access to the awsdms_control database. This database holds information required by AWS DMS specific to the migration. To provide access, run the following command.

```
ALL PRIVILEGES ON awsdms_control.* TO 'dms_user'
```

Step 3: Launch a Replication Instance

The AWS DMS service connects to your source and target databases from a replication instance. Here are some things to consider when launching your replication instance:

- For best results, we recommend that you locate your replication instance in the same VPC and Availability Zone as your target database, in this case Aurora MySQL.
- If either your source or target database is outside of the VPC where you launch your replication server, the replication server must be publicly accessible.
- AWS DMS can consume a fair bit of memory and CPU. However, it's easy enough to scale up if necessary. If you anticipate running several tasks on a single replication server or
- The default storage is usually enough for most migrations.

Step 4: Create a Source Endpoint

For AWS DMS to access your Oracle source database you'll need to create a source endpoint. The source endpoint defines all the information required for AWS DMS to connect to your source database from the replication server. Following are some requirements for the source endpoint.

- Your source endpoint needs to be accessible from the replication server. To allow this, you will likely need to modify your firewall rules to whitelist the replication server. You can find the IP address of your replication server in the AWS DMS Management Console.
- For AWS DMS to capture changes, Oracle requires supplemental logging be enabled. If you want AWS DMS to enable supplemental logging for you, add the following to the extra connection attributes for your Oracle source endpoint.

```
addSupplementalLogging=Y
```
Step 5: Create a Target Endpoint

For AWS DMS to access your Aurora MySQL target database you'll need to create a target endpoint. The target endpoint defines all the information required for DMS to connect to your Aurora MySQL database.

- Your target endpoint needs to be accessible from the replication server. You might need to modify your security groups to make the target endpoint accessible.
- If you've pre-created the database on your target, it's a good idea to disable foreign key checks during the full load. To do so, add the following to your extra connection attributes.

```
initstmt=SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=0
```

Step 6: Create and Run a Migration Task

A migration task tells AWS DMS where and how you want your data migrated. When creating your migration task, you should consider setting migration parameters as follows.

Endpoints and replication server — Choose the endpoints and replication server created above.

Migration type — In most cases you'll want to choose migrate existing data and replication ongoing changes. With this option, AWS DMS loads your source data while capturing changes to that data. When the data is fully loaded, AWS DMS applies any outstanding changes and keeps the source and target databases in sync until the task is stopped.

Target table preparation mode — If you're having AWS DMS create your tables, choose drop tables on target. If you're using some other method to create your target tables such as the AWS Schema Conversion Tool, choose truncate.

LOB parameters — If you're just trying AWS DMS, choose include LOB columns in replication, Limited LOB mode, and set your max LOB size to 16 (which is 16k.) For more information regarding LOBs, read the details in the step-by-step guide.

Enable logging — To help with debugging migration issues, always enable logging.

Table mappings — When migrating from Oracle to Aurora MySQL, we recommend that you convert your schema, table, and column names to lowercase. To do so, create a custom table mapping. The following example migrates the schema DMS_SAMPLE and converts schema, table and column names to lowercase.

```
{
    "rules": [
        {
            "rule-type": "selection",
            "rule-id": "1",
            "rule-name": "1",
            "object-locator": {
                "schema-name": "DMS_SAMPLE",
                "table-name": "%"
            },
            "rule-action": "include"
        },
        {
            "rule-type": "transformation",
            "rule-id": "6",
            "rule-name": "6",
            "rule-action": "convert-lowercase",
            "rule-target": "schema",
            "object-locator": {
```
Migration Step-by-Step Guide

Following, you can find step-by-step instructions for migrating an Oracle database from an on-premises environment to Amazon Aurora MySQL. These instructions assume that you have already done the setting up steps for using AWS DMS located at Setting Up to Use AWS Database Migration Service.

Topics
- Step 1: Configure Your Oracle Source Database (p. 8)
- Step 2: Configure Your Aurora Target Database (p. 11)
- Step 3: Creating a Replication Instance (p. 11)
- Step 4: Create Your Oracle Source Endpoint (p. 13)
- Step 5: Create Your Aurora MySQL Target Endpoint (p. 15)
- Step 6: Create a Migration Task (p. 17)
- Step 7: Monitor Your Migration Task (p. 22)
- Troubleshooting (p. 23)

Step 1: Configure Your Oracle Source Database

To use Oracle as a source for AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS), you must first ensure that ARCHIVELOG MODE is on to provide information to LogMiner. AWS DMS uses LogMiner to read information from the archive logs so that AWS DMS can capture changes.

For AWS DMS to read this information, make sure the archive logs are retained on the database server as long as AWS DMS requires them. If you configure your task to begin capturing changes immediately, you should only need to retain archive logs for a little longer than the duration of the longest running transaction. Retaining archive logs for 24 hours is usually sufficient. If you configure your task to begin
from a point in time in the past, archive logs need to be available from that time forward. For more specific instructions for enabling ARCHIVELOG MODE and ensuring log retention for your on-premises Oracle database see the Oracle documentation.

To capture change data, AWS DMS requires supplemental logging to be enabled on your source database for AWS DMS. Minimal supplemental logging must be enabled at the database level. AWS DMS also requires that identification key logging be enabled. This option causes the database to place all columns of a row's primary key in the redo log file whenever a row containing a primary key is updated (even if no value in the primary key has changed). You can set this option at the database or table level.

If your Oracle source is in Amazon RDS, your database will be placed in ARCHIVELOG MODE if, and only if, you enable backups. The following command will ensure archive logs are retained on your RDS source for 24 hours:

```
exec rdsadmin.rdsadmin_util.set_configuration('archivelog retention hours',24);
```

To configure your Oracle source database

1. Run the following command to enable supplemental logging at the database level, which AWS DMS requires:

   ```
   ALTER DATABASE ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA;
   
   For RDS:
   exec rdsadmin.rdsadmin_util.alter_supplemental_logging('ADD');
   ```

2. Use the following command to enable identification key supplemental logging at the database level. AWS DMS requires supplemental key logging at the database level unless you allow AWS DMS to automatically add supplemental logging as needed or enable key-level supplemental logging at the table level:

   ```
   ALTER DATABASE ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA (PRIMARY KEY) COLUMNS;
   
   For RDS:
   exec rdsadmin.rdsadmin_util.alter_supplemental_logging('ADD','PRIMARY KEY');
   ```

3. Your source database incurs a small bit of overhead when key level supplemental logging is enabled. Therefore, if you are migrating only a subset of your tables, you might want to enable key level supplemental logging at the table level. To enable key level supplemental logging at the table level, use the following command.

   ```
   alter table table_name add supplemental log data (PRIMARY KEY) columns;
   ```

   If a table does not have a primary key you have two options.

   - You can add supplemental logging to all columns involved in the first unique index on the table (sorted by index name.)
   - You can add supplemental logging on all columns of the table.

   To add supplemental logging on a subset of columns in a table, that is those involved in a unique index, run the following command.

   ```
   ALTER TABLE table_name ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG GROUP example_log_group (ID,NAME) ALWAYS;
   ```
To add supplemental logging for all columns of a table, run the following command.

```
alter table table_name add supplemental log data (ALL) columns;
```

4. Create or configure a database account to be used by AWS DMS. We recommend that you use an account with the minimal privileges required by AWS DMS for your AWS DMS connection. AWS DMS requires the following privileges.

```
CREATE SESSION
SELECT ANY TRANSACTION
SELECT on V$ARCHIVED_LOG
SELECT on V$LOG
SELECT on V$LOGFILE
SELECT on V$DATABASE
SELECT on V$THREAD
SELECT on V$PARAMETER
SELECT on V$NLS_PARAMETERS
SELECT on V$TIMEZONE_NAMES
SELECT on V$TRANSACTION
SELECT on ALL_INDEXES
SELECT on ALL_OBJECTS
SELECT on ALL_TABLES
SELECT on ALL_USERS
SELECT on ALL_CATALOG
SELECT on ALL_CONSTRAINTS
SELECT on ALL_CONS_COLUMNS
SELECT on ALL_TAB_COLS
SELECT on ALL_IND_COLUMNS
SELECT on ALL_LOG_GROUPS
SELECT on SYS.DBA_REGISTRY
SELECT on SYS.OBJ$
SELECT on DBA_TABLESPACES
SELECT on ALL_TAB_PARTITIONS
SELECT on ALL_ENCRYPTED_COLUMNS
* SELECT on all tables migrated
```

If you want to capture and apply changes (CDC) you also need the following privileges.

```
EXECUTE on DBMS_LOGMNR
SELECT on V$LOGMNR_LOGS
SELECT on V$LOGMNR_CONTENTS
LOGMINING /* For Oracle 12c and higher. */
* ALTER for any table being replicated (if you want DMS to add supplemental logging)
```

For Oracle versions before 11.2.0.3, you need the following privileges. If views are exposed, you need the following privileges.

```
SELECT on DBA_OBJECTS /* versions before 11.2.0.3 */
SELECT on ALL_VIEWS (required if views are exposed)
```
Step 2: Configure Your Aurora Target Database

As with your source database, it’s a good idea to restrict access of the user you’re connecting with. You can also create a temporary user that you can remove after the migration.

```
CREATE USER 'dms_user'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'dms_user';
GRANT ALTER, CREATE, DROP, INDEX, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, SELECT ON <target database(s)>.* TO 'dms_user'@'%';
```

AWS DMS uses some control tables on the target in the database awsdms_control. The following command ensures that your dms_user has the necessary access to the awsdms_control database:

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON awsdms_control.* TO 'dms_user'@'%';
flush privileges;
```

---

Step 3: Creating a Replication Instance

An AWS DMS replication instance performs the actual data migration between source and target. The replication instance also caches the changes during the migration. How much CPU and memory capacity a replication instance has influences the overall time required for the migration. Use the following procedure to set the parameters for a replication instance.

To create an AWS DMS replication instance

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the AWS DMS console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/dms/ and choose Replication instances. If you are signed in as an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user, you must have the appropriate permissions to access AWS DMS. For more information on the permissions required, see IAM Permissions Needed to Use AWS DMS.
2. Choose Create replication instance.
3. On the Create replication instance page, specify your replication instance information as shown following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name</strong></td>
<td>If you plan to launch multiple replication instances or share an account, choose a name that helps you quickly differentiate between the different replication instances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>A good description gives others an idea of what the replication instance is being used for and can prevent accidents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Instance class</strong></td>
<td>AWS DMS can use a fair bit of memory and CPU. If you have a large database (many tables) or use a number of LOB data types, setting up a larger instance is probably better. As described following, you might be able to boost your throughput by running multiple tasks. Multiple tasks consume more resources and require a larger instance. Keep an eye on CPU and memory consumption as you run</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For This Parameter | Do This
--- | ---
your tests. If you find you are using the full capacity of the CPU or swap space, you can easily scale up.

**VPC**
Here you can choose the VPC where your replication instance will be launched. We recommend that, if possible, you select the same VPC where either your source or target database is (or both). AWS DMS needs to access your source and target database from within this VPC. If either or both of your database endpoints are outside of this VPC, modify your firewall rules to allow AWS DMS access.

**Multi-AZ**
If you choose Multi-AZ, AWS DMS launches a primary and secondary replication instance in separate Availability Zones. In the case of a catastrophic disk failure, the primary replication instance automatically fails over to the secondary, preventing an interruption in service. In most situations, if you are performing a migration, you won’t need Multi-AZ. If your initial data load takes a long time and you need to keep the source and target databases in sync for a significant portion of time, you might consider running your migration server in a Multi-AZ configuration.

**Publicly accessible**
If either your source or your target database are outside of the VPC where your replication instance is, you need to make your replication instance publicly accessible.

4. In the **Advanced** section, set the following parameters, and then choose **Next**.

| For This Option | Do This |
--- | --- |
**Allocated storage (GB)**
Storage is primarily consumed by log files and cached transactions. For cached transactions, storage is used only when the cached transactions need to be written to disk. Therefore, AWS DMS doesn't use a significant amount of storage. Some exceptions include the following:

- Very large tables that incur a significant transaction load. Loading a large table can take some time, so cached transactions are more likely to be written to disk during a large table load.
- Tasks that are configured to pause prior to loading cached transactions. In this case, all transactions are cached until the full load completes for all tables. With this configuration, a fair amount of storage might be consumed by cached transactions.
- Tasks configured with tables being loaded into Amazon Redshift. However, this configuration isn't an issue when Aurora MySQL is the target.

In most cases, the default allocation of storage is sufficient. However, it's always a good idea to pay attention to storage related metrics and scale up your
For This Option | Do This
--- | ---
storage if you find you are consuming more than the default allocation. | 
Replication Subnet Group | If you run in a Multi-AZ configuration, you need at least two subnet groups.

Availability Zone | If possible, locate your primary replication server in the same Availability Zone as your target database.

VPC Security group(s) | With security groups you can control ingress and egress to your VPC. With AWS DMS you can associate one or more security groups with the VPC where your replication server launches.

KMS master key | With AWS DMS, all data is encrypted at rest using a KMS encryption key. By default, AWS DMS creates a new encryption key for your replication server. However, you can use an existing key if desired.

### Step 4: Create Your Oracle Source Endpoint

While your replication instance is being created, you can specify the Oracle source endpoint using the AWS Management Console. However, you can only test connectivity after the replication instance has been created, because the replication instance is used to test the connection.

**To specify source or target database endpoints using the AWS console**

1. In the AWS DMS console, choose **Endpoints** on the navigation pane.
2. Choose **Create endpoint**. The **Create database endpoint page** appears, as shown following.
3. Specify your connection information for the source Oracle database. The following table describes the source settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Endpoint type</td>
<td>Choose <strong>Source</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endpoint Identifier</td>
<td>Type an identifier for your Oracle endpoint. The identifier for your endpoint must be unique within an AWS Region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Engine</td>
<td>Choose <strong>oracle</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server name</td>
<td>If your database is on-premises, type an IP address that AWS DMS can use to connect to your database from the replication server. If your database is running on Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) or Amazon RDS, type the public Domain Name Service (DNS) address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Type the port which your database is listening for connections (the Oracle default is 1521).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSL mode</td>
<td>Choose a Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) mode if you want to enable connection encryption for this endpoint. Depending on the mode you select, you might need to provide certificate and server certificate information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Step 5: Create Your Aurora MySQL Target Endpoint

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Username</strong></td>
<td>Type the AWS account user name. We recommend that you create an AWS account specific to your migration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Password</strong></td>
<td>Provide the password for the user name preceding.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Choose the **Advanced** tab to set values for extra connection strings and the encryption key.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Option</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extra connection attributes</strong></td>
<td>Here you can add values for extra attributes that control the behavior of your endpoint. A few of the most relevant attributes are listed here. For the full list, see the documentation. Separate multiple entries from each other by using a semi-colon (;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>addSupplementalLogging</em>: AWS DMS will automatically add supplemental logging if you enable this option (<em>addSupplementalLogging=Y</em>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>useLogminerReader</em>: By default AWS DMS uses Oracle LogMiner to capture change data from the logs. AWS DMS can also parse the logs using its proprietary technology. If you use Oracle 12c and need to capture changes to tables that include LOBS, set this to No (<em>useLogminerReader=N</em>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>numberDataTypeScale</em>: Oracle supports a NUMBER data type that has no precision or scale. By default, NUMBER is converted to a number with a precision of 38 and scale of 10, number(38,10). Valid values are 0—38 or -1 for FLOAT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>archivedLogDestId</em>: This option specifies the destination of the archived redo logs. The value should be the same as the DEST_ID number in the $archived_log table. When working with multiple log destinations (DEST_ID), we recommend that you specify a location identifier for archived redo logs. Doing so improves performance by ensuring that the correct logs are accessed from the outset. The default value for this option is 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KMS master key</strong></td>
<td>Choose the encryption key to use to encrypt replication storage and connection information. If you choose <em>(Default) aws/dms</em>, the default AWS KMS key associated with your account and region is used.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Before you save your endpoint, you can test it. To do so, select a VPC and replication instance from which to perform the test. As part of the test AWS DMS refreshes the list of schemas associated with the endpoint. (The schemas are presented as source options when creating a task using this source endpoint.)

### Step 5: Create Your Aurora MySQL Target Endpoint

Next, you can provide information for the target Amazon Aurora MySQL database by specifying the target endpoint settings. The following table describes the target settings.
To specify a target database endpoints using the AWS Management Console

1. In the AWS DMS console, choose **Endpoints** on the navigation pane.
2. Choose **Create endpoint**. The **Create database endpoint page** appears, as shown following.

3. Specify your connection information for the target Aurora MySQL database. The following table describes the target settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Endpoint type</td>
<td>Choose <strong>Target</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endpoint Identifier</td>
<td>Type an identifier for your Aurora MySQL endpoint. The identifier for your endpoint must be unique within an AWS Region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Engine</td>
<td>Choose <strong>aurora</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servername</td>
<td>Type the writer endpoint for your Aurora MySQL instance. The writer endpoint is the primary instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Type the port assigned to the instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSL mode</td>
<td>Choose an SSL mode if you want to enable connection encryption for this endpoint. Depending on the mode you</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For This Parameter | Do This
--- | ---
select, you might need to provide certificate and server certificate information. | 
Username | Type the user name for the account you are using for the migration. We recommend that you create an account specific to your migration.

Password | Provide the password for the user name preceding.

4. Choose the **Advanced** tab to set values for extra connection strings and the encryption key if you need them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Option</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Extra connection attributes | Here you can enter values for additional attributes that control the behavior of your endpoint. A few of the most relevant attributes are listed here. For the full list, see the documentation. Separate multiple entries from each other by using a semi-colon (;).

- **targetDbType**: By default, AWS DMS creates a different MySQL database for each schema being migrated. Sometimes you might want to combine objects from several schemas into a single database. To do so, set this option to specific_database (targetDbType=SPECIFIC_DATABASE).

- **initstmt**: You use this option to invoke the MySQL initstmt connection parameter and accept anything mysql initstmt accepts. When working with an Aurora MySQL target, it’s often useful to disable foreign key checks. To do so, use the initstmt parameter as follows:

  ```
  initstmt=SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=0
  ```

| KMS master key | Choose the encryption key to use to encrypt replication storage and connection information. If you choose **(Default) aws/dms**, the default AWS KMS key associated with your account and region is used. |

Prior to saving your endpoint, you have an opportunity to test it. To do so you’ll need to select a VPC and replication instance from which to perform the test.

**Step 6: Create a Migration Task**

When you create a migration task you tell AWS DMS exactly how you want your data migrated. Within a task you define which tables you’d like migrated, where you’d like them migrated, and how you’d like them migrated. If you’re planning to use the change capture and apply capability of AWS DMS it’s
important to know transactions are maintained within a single task. In other words, you should migrate all tables that participate in a single transaction together in the same task.

Using an AWS DMS task, you can specify what schema to migrate and the type of migration. You can migrate existing data, migrate existing data and replicate ongoing changes, or replicate data changes only. This walkthrough migrates existing data only.

**To create a migration task**

1. On the navigation pane, choose **Tasks**.
2. Choose **Create Task**.
3. On the **Create Task** page, specify the task options. The following table describes the settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Option</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task name</td>
<td>It's always a good idea to give your task a descriptive name that helps organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task description</td>
<td>Type a description for the task.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source endpoint</td>
<td>Select your source endpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target endpoint</td>
<td>Select your target endpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replication instance</td>
<td>Select a replication instance on which to run the task. Remember, your source and target endpoints must be accessible from this instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration type</td>
<td>You can use three different migration types with AWS DMS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Migrate existing data:</strong> If you select this option, AWS DMS migrates only your existing data. Changes to your source data aren't captured and applied to your target. If you can afford taking an outage for the duration of the full load, migrating with this option is simple and straightforward. This method is also good to use when creating test copies of your database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Migrate existing data and replicate ongoing changes:</strong> With this option, AWS DMS captures changes while migrating your existing data. AWS DMS continues to capture and apply changes even after the bulk data has been loaded. Eventually the source and target databases will be in sync, allowing for a minimal downtime migration. To do this, take the following steps:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Shut the application down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Let the final change flow through to the target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Perform any administrative tasks such as enabling foreign keys and triggers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Start the application pointing to the new target database</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For This Option | Do This
--- | ---
**Note** | AWS DMS loads the bulk data table-by-table, \(<n>\) tables at a time. As the full load progresses, AWS DMS begins applying cached changes to the target tables as soon as possible. During the bulk load, referential integrity is violated, therefore existing foreign keys must be disabled for the full load. Once the full load is complete, your target database has integrity and changes are applied as transactions.

- **Replicate data changes only:**

  In some cases you might choose to load bulk data using a different method. This approach generally only applies to homogeneous migrations.

| Start task on create | In most situations having the task start immediately is fine. Sometimes you might want to delay the start of a task, for instance, to change logging levels. |

4. Next, set the Advanced settings as shown following.

| For This Option | Do This |
--- | --- |
**Target table preparation mode** | AWS DMS allows you to specify how you would like your target tables prepared prior to loading.  

**Do nothing** - When you select this option, AWS DMS does nothing to prepare your tables. Your table structure remains as is and any existing data is left in the table. You can use this method to consolidate data from multiple systems.

**Drop tables on target** - Typically you use this option when you want AWS DMS to create your target table for you. When you select this option, AWS DMS drops and recreates the tables to migrate before migration.

**Truncate** - Select this option if you want to pre-create some or all of the tables on your target system, maybe with the AWS Schema Conversion Tool. When you select this option, AWS DMS truncates a target table prior to loading it. If the target table doesn’t exist, AWS DMS creates the table for you. |

| Include LOB columns in replication | Large objects, (LOBs) can sometimes be difficult to migrate between systems. AWS DMS offers a number of options to help with the tuning of LOB columns. To see which and when datatypes are considered LOBS by AWS DMS, see the AWS DMS documentation.  

**Don't include LOB columns** - When you migrate data from one database to another, you might take the opportunity to rethink how your LOBs are stored, |
### Step 6: Create a Migration Task

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Option</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>especially for heterogeneous migrations. If you want to do so, there’s no need to migrate the LOB data.</strong></td>
<td>Full LOB mode - In <strong>full LOB mode</strong> AWS DMS migrates all LOBs from source to target regardless of size. In this configuration, AWS DMS has no information about the maximum size of LOBs to expect. Thus, LOBs are migrated one at a time, piece by piece. Full LOB mode can be quite slow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Limited LOB mode</strong> - In <strong>limited LOB mode</strong>, you set a maximum size LOB that AWS DMS should accept. Doing so allows AWS DMS to pre-allocate memory and load the LOB data in bulk. LOBs that exceed the maximum LOB size are truncated and a warning is issued to the log file. In <strong>limited LOB mode</strong> you get significant performance gains over <strong>full LOB mode</strong>. We recommend that you use <strong>limited LOB mode</strong> whenever possible.</td>
<td>Note With Oracle, LOBs are treated as VARCHAR data types whenever possible. This approach means AWS DMS fetches them from the database in bulk, which is significantly faster than other methods. The maximum size of a VARCHAR in Oracle is 64K, therefore a limited LOB size of less than 64K is optimal when Oracle is your source database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max LOB size (K)</td>
<td>When a task is configured to run in <strong>limited LOB mode</strong>, this option determines the maximum size LOB that AWS DMS accepts. Any LOBs that are larger than this value will be truncated to this value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOB chunk size (K)</td>
<td>When a task is configured to use <strong>full LOB mode</strong>, AWS DMS retrieves LOBs in pieces. This option determines the size of each piece. When setting this option, pay particular attention to the maximum packet size allowed by your network configuration. If the LOB chunk size exceeds your maximum allowed packet size, you might see disconnect errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom CDC start time</td>
<td>This parameter pertains to tasks configured to replicate data changes only. It tells AWS DMS where to start looking for changes in the change stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable logging</td>
<td>Always enable logging.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Set additional parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Option</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Create control table(s) in target schema</strong></td>
<td>AWS DMS requires some control tables in the target database. By default those tables are created in the same database as your data. This parameter allows you to tell AWS DMS to puts those artifacts somewhere else.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Maximum number of tables to load in parallel

AWS DMS performs a table-by-table load of your data. This parameter allows you to control how many tables AWS DMS will load in parallel. The default is 8, which is optimal in most situations.


Table mappings tell AWS DMS which tables a task should migrate from source to target. Table mappings are expressed in JSON, though some settings can be made using the AWS Management Console. Table mappings can also include transformations such as changing table names from upper case to lower case.

AWS DMS generates default table mappings for each (non-system) schema in the source database. In most cases you’ll want to customize your table mapping. To customize your table mapping select the custom radio button. For details on creating table mappings see the AWS DMS documentation.

The following table mapping does these things:

- It includes the DMS_SAMPLE schema in the migration.
- It excludes the tables NFL_DATA, MLB_DATA, NAME_DATE, and STADIUM_DATA.
- It converts the schema, table, and column names to lower case.

```
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "rule-type": "selection",
      "rule-id": "1",
      "rule-name": "1",
      "object-locator": {
        "schema-name": "DMS_SAMPLE",
        "table-name": "%"
      },
      "rule-action": "include"
    },
    {
      "rule-type": "selection",
      "rule-id": "2",
      "rule-name": "2",
      "object-locator": {
        "schema-name": "DMS_SAMPLE",
        "table-name": "MLB_DATA"
      },
      "rule-action": "exclude"
    },
    {
      "rule-type": "selection",
      "rule-id": "3",
      "rule-name": "3",
      "object-locator": {
        "schema-name": "DMS_SAMPLE",
        "table-name": "NAME_DATA"
      },
      "rule-action": "exclude"
    },
    {
      "rule-type": "selection",
      "rule-id": "4",
      "rule-name": "4",
      "object-locator": {
        "schema-name": "DMS_SAMPLE",
        "table-name": "STADIUM_DATA"
      },
      "rule-action": "exclude"
    }
  ]
}
```
Step 7: Monitor Your Migration Task

Three sections in the console provide visibility into what your migration task is doing:

- Task monitoring – The Task Monitoring tab provides insight into your full load throughput and also your change capture and apply latencies.
Troubleshooting

The two most common areas people have issues with when working with Oracle as a source and Aurora MySQL as a target are: supplemental logging and case sensitivity.

- **Supplemental logging** – With Oracle, in order to replication change data supplemental logging must be enabled. However, if you enable supplemental logging at the database level, it sometimes still need to enable it when creating new tables. The best remedy for this is to allow DMS to enable supplemental logging for you using the extra connection attribute:

```sql
addSupplementalLogging=Y
```

- **Case sensitivity**: Oracle is case-insensitive (unless you use quotes around your object names). However, text appears in uppercase. Thus, AWS DMS defaults to naming your target objects in uppercase. In most cases, you'll want to use transformations to change schema, table and column names to lower case.

For more tips, see the AWS DMS troubleshooting section in the *AWS DMS User Guide*.

To troubleshoot issues specific to Oracle, see the Oracle troubleshooting section:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/userguide/CHAP_Troubleshooting.html#CHAP_Troubleshooting.Oracle

To troubleshoot Aurora MySQL issues, see the MySQL troubleshooting section:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/userguide/CHAP_Troubleshooting.html#CHAP_Troubleshooting.MySQL

Working with the Sample Database for Migration

We recommend working through the preceding outline and guide by using the sample Oracle database provided by Amazon. This database mimics a simple sporting event ticketing system. The scripts to generate the sample database are part of the .tar file located here: https://github.com/awslabs/aws-database-migration-samples.

To build the sample database, extract the .tar file and follow the instructions in the README and install files.

The sample includes approximately 8-10 GB of data. The sample database also includes the ticketManagement package, which you can use to generate some transactions. To generate transactions, log into SQL*Plus or SQL Developer and run the following as `dms_sample`:

```sql
SQL> exec ticketManagement.generateTicketActivity(0.01,1000);
```
The first parameter is the transaction delay in seconds, the second is the number of transactions to generate. The procedure preceding simply "sells tickets" to people. You'll see updates to the tables: sporting_event_ticket, and ticket_purchase_history.

Once you've "sold" some tickets, you can transfer them using the command following:

```sql
SQL> exec ticketManagement.generateTransferActivity(1,100);
```

The first parameter is the transaction delay in seconds, the second is the number of transactions to generate. This procedure also updates sporting_event_ticket and ticket_purchase_history.
Migrating an Amazon RDS Oracle Database to Amazon Aurora MySQL

This walkthrough gets you started with heterogeneous database migration from Amazon RDS Oracle to Amazon Aurora with MySQL compatibility using AWS Database Migration Service and the AWS Schema Conversion Tool. This is an introductory exercise so does not cover all scenarios but will provide you with a good understanding of the steps involved in executing such a migration.

It is important to understand that AWS DMS and AWS SCT are two different tools and serve different needs. They don’t interact with each other in the migration process. At a high level, the steps involved in this migration are:

1. Using the AWS SCT to:
   • Run the conversion report for Oracle to Aurora MySQL to identify the issues, limitations, and actions required for the schema conversion.
   • Generate the schema scripts and apply them on the target before performing the data load via AWS DMS. AWS SCT will perform the necessary code conversion for objects like procedures and views.

2. Identify and implement solutions to the issues reported by AWS SCT. For example, an object type like Oracle Sequence that is not supported in the Amazon Aurora MySQL can be handled using the auto_increment option to populate surrogate keys or develop logic for sequences at the application layer.

3. Disable foreign keys or any other constraints which may impact the AWS DMS data load.

4. AWS DMS loads the data from source to target using the Full Load approach. Although AWS DMS is capable of creating objects in the target as part of the load, it follows a minimalistic approach to efficiently migrate the data so it doesn’t copy the entire schema structure from source to target.

5. Perform post-migration activities such as creating additional indexes, enabling foreign keys, and making the necessary changes in the application to point to the new database.

This walkthrough uses a custom AWS CloudFormation template to create an Amazon RDS DB instances for Oracle and Amazon Aurora MySQL. It then uses a SQL command script to install a sample schema and data onto the Amazon RDS Oracle DB instance that you then migrate to Amazon Aurora MySQL.

This walkthrough takes approximately two hours to complete. The estimated cost to complete it, using AWS resources, is about $5.00. Be sure to follow the instructions to delete resources at the end of this walkthrough to avoid additional charges.

Topics
• Costs (p. 26)
• Prerequisites (p. 27)
• Migration Architecture (p. 27)
• Step-by-Step Migration (p. 29)
• Next Steps (p. 66)
• AWS CloudFormation Template, SQL Scripts, and Other Resources (p. 66)
• References (p. 67)
Costs

For this walkthrough, you provision Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) resources by using AWS CloudFormation and also AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) resources. Provisioning these resources will incur charges to your AWS account by the hour. The AWS Schema Conversion Tool incurs no cost; it is provided as a part of AWS DMS.

Although you'll need only a minimum of resources for this walkthrough, some of these resources are not eligible for AWS Free Tier. At the end of this walkthrough, you'll find a section in which you delete the resources to avoid additional charges. Delete the resources as soon as you complete the walkthrough.

To estimate what it will cost to run this walkthrough on AWS, you can use the AWS Simple Monthly Calculator. However, the AWS DMS service is not incorporated into the calculator yet. The following table shows both AWS DMS and Amazon RDS Oracle Standard Edition Two pricing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS Service</th>
<th>Instance Type</th>
<th>Storage and I/O</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amazon RDS Oracle DB instance, License Included</td>
<td>db.m3.medium</td>
<td>Single AZ, 10 GB storage, GP2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Standard Edition Two), Single AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Aurora MySQL DB instance</td>
<td>db.r3.large</td>
<td>Single AZ, 10 GB storage, 1 million I/O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS DMS replication instance</td>
<td>t2.small</td>
<td>50 GB of storage for keeping replication logs included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS DMS data transfer</td>
<td>Free—data transfer between AWS DMS and databases in RDS instances in the same Availability Zone is free</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data transfer out</td>
<td>First 1 GB per month free</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assuming you run this walkthrough for two hours, we estimate the following pricing for AWS resources:

- Amazon Aurora MySQL + 10 GB storage pricing estimated by using the AWS Simple Monthly Calculator is $1.78.
- Amazon RDS Oracle SE2 (license included) + 10 GB GP2 storage cost, estimated as per the pricing site at ($0.226) * 2 hours + ($0.115) * 10 GB, is $1.602.
- AWS DMS service cost for the t2.small instance with 50 GB GP2 storage, estimated as per the pricing site at ($0.036) * 2 hours, is $0.072.

Total estimated cost to run this project = $1.78 + $1.602 + $0.072 = $3.454—approximately $5.00.

This pricing is based on the following assumptions:

- We assume the total data transfer to the Internet is less than a gigabyte. The preceding pricing estimate assumes that data transfer and backup charges associated with the RDS and DMS services are within Free Tier limits.
Prerequisites

The following prerequisites are also required to complete this walkthrough:

- Familiarity with Amazon RDS, the applicable database technologies, and SQL.
- The custom scripts that include creating the tables to be migrated and SQL queries for confirming the migration. The scripts and queries are available at the following links. Each step in the walkthrough also contains a link to download the file or includes the exact query in the step.
- An AWS account with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) credentials that allow you to launch Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) and AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) instances in your AWS Region. For information about IAM credentials, see Creating an IAM User.
- Basic knowledge of the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) service and of security groups. For information about using Amazon VPC with Amazon RDS, see Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs) and Amazon RDS. For information about Amazon RDS security groups, see Amazon RDS Security Groups.
- An understanding of the supported features and limitations of AWS DMS. For information about AWS DMS, see What Is AWS Database Migration Service? .
- Knowledge of the supported data type conversion options for Oracle and Amazon Aurora MySQL. For information about data types for Oracle as a source, see Using an Oracle Database as a Source for AWS Database Migration Service . For information about data types for Amazon Aurora MySQL as a target, see Using a MySQL-Compatible Database as a Target for AWS Database Migration Service .

For more information on AWS DMS, see the AWS DMS documentation.

Migration Architecture

This walkthrough uses AWS CloudFormation to create a simple network topology for database migration that includes the source database, the replication instance, and the target database in the same VPC. For more information on AWS CloudFormation, see the CloudFormation documentation.

We will provision the AWS resources that are required for this AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) walkthrough through AWS CloudFormation. These resources include a VPC and Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) instances for Oracle and Amazon Aurora MySQL. We provision through AWS CloudFormation because it simplifies the process, so we can concentrate on tasks related to data migration. When you create a stack from the AWS CloudFormation template, it provisions the following resources:

- A VPC with CIDR (10.0.0.0/24) with two public subnets in your region, DBSubnet1 at the address 10.0.0.0/26 in Availability Zone (AZ) 1 and DBSubnet2 at the address 10.0.0.64/26, in AZ 12.
AWS Database Migration Service
Step-by-Step Migration Guide
Migration Architecture

- A DB subnet group that includes DBSubnet1 and DBSubnet2.
- Oracle RDS Standard Edition Two with these deployment options:
  - License Included
  - Single-AZ setup
  - db.m3.medium or equivalent instance class
  - Port 1521
  - Default option and parameter groups
- Amazon Aurora MySQL DB instance with these deployment options:
  - No replicas
  - db.r3.large or equivalent instance class
  - Port 3306
  - Default option and parameter groups
- A security group with ingress access from your computer or 0.0.0.0/0 (access from anywhere) based on the input parameter

We have designed the CloudFormation template to require few inputs from the user. It provisions the necessary AWS resources with minimum recommended configurations. However, if you want to change some of the configurations and parameters, such as the VPC CIDR block and Amazon RDS instance types, feel free to update the template.

We will use the AWS Management Console to provision the AWS DMS resources, such as the replication instance, endpoints, and tasks. You will install client tools such as SQL Workbench/J and the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) on your local computer to connect to the Amazon RDS instances.

Following is an illustration of the migration architecture for this walkthrough.
Step-by-Step Migration

In the following sections, you can find step-by-step instructions for migrating an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) Oracle database to Amazon Aurora MySQL. These steps assume that you have already prepared your source database as described in preceding sections.

Topics

- Step 1: Launch the RDS Instances in a VPC by Using the CloudFormation Template (p. 29)
- Step 2: Install the SQL Tools and AWS Schema Conversion Tool on Your Local Computer (p. 34)
- Step 3: Test Connectivity to the Oracle DB Instance and Create the Sample Schema (p. 36)
- Step 4: Test the Connectivity to the Aurora MySQL DB Instance (p. 40)
- Step 5: Use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to Convert the Oracle Schema to Aurora MySQL (p. 42)
- Step 6: Validate the Schema Conversion (p. 53)
- Step 7: Create a AWS DMS Replication Instance (p. 56)
- Step 8: Create AWS DMS Source and Target Endpoints (p. 57)
- Step 9: Create and Run Your AWS DMS Migration Task (p. 60)
- Step 10: Verify That Your Data Migration Completed Successfully (p. 63)
- Step 11: Delete Walkthrough Resources (p. 65)

Step 1: Launch the RDS Instances in a VPC by Using the CloudFormation Template

First, you need to provision the necessary AWS resources for this walkthrough.

To use AWS CloudFormation to create Amazon RDS resources for this walkthrough

2. Choose Create stack.
3. On the Select Template page, choose Specify an Amazon S3 template URL and paste the following URL into the adjacent text box:

   https://dms-sbs.s3.amazonaws.com/Oracle_Aurora_RDS_For_DMSDemo.template
Step 1: Launch the RDS Instances in a VPC by Using the CloudFormation Template

4. Choose Next. On the Specify Details page, provide parameter values as shown following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stack Name</td>
<td>Type DMSdemo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OracleDBName</td>
<td>Provide any unique name for your database. The name should begin with a letter. The default is ORCL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OracleDBUsername</td>
<td>Specify the admin (DBA) user for managing the Oracle instance. The default is oraadmin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OracleDBPassword</td>
<td>Provide the password for the admin user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AuroraDBUsername</td>
<td>Specify the admin (DBA) user for managing the Aurora MySQL instance. The default is auradmin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AuroraDBPassword</td>
<td>Provide the password for the admin user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ClientIP</td>
<td>Specify the IP address in CIDR (x.x.x/32) format for your local computer. You can get your IP address from whatismyip.org. Your RDS instances' security group will allow ingress to this IP address. The default is access from anywhere (0.0.0.0/0), which is not recommended; you should use your IP address for this walkthrough.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Choose **Next**. On the **Options** page, shown following, choose **Next**.
6. On the Review page, review the details, and if they are correct choose Create Stack. You can get the estimated cost of running this CloudFormation template by choosing Cost.

7. AWS can take about 20 minutes or more to create the stack with Amazon RDS Oracle and Amazon Aurora MySQL instances.
8. After the stack is created, choose **Stack**, select the DMSdemo stack, and then choose **Outputs**. Record the JDBC connection strings, **OracleJDBCConnectionString** and **AuroraJDBCConnectionString**, for use later in this walkthrough to connect to the Oracle and Aurora MySQL DB instances.
Step 2: Install the SQL Tools and AWS Schema Conversion Tool on Your Local Computer

Next, you need to install a SQL client and the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) on your local computer.

This walkthrough assumes you will use the SQL Workbench/J client to connect to the RDS instances for migration validation. A few other software tools you might want to consider are the following:

- **JACK DB**, an online web interface to work with RDS databases (Oracle and Aurora MySQL) over JDBC
- **DBVisualizer**
- **Oracle SQL Developer**

**Note**

Oracle 12c SE Two License version 12.1.0.2.v4 is available in all regions. However, Amazon Aurora MySQL is not available in all regions. Amazon Aurora MySQL is currently available in US East (N. Virginia), US West (Oregon), EU (Ireland), Asia Pacific (Tokyo), Asia Pacific (Mumbai), Asia Pacific (Sydney), and Asia Pacific (Seoul). If you try to create a stack in a region where Aurora MySQL is not available, creation fails with the error *Invalid DB Engine for AuroraCluster*. 
To install the SQL client software

1. Download SQL Workbench/J from the SQL Workbench/J website, and then install it on your local computer. This SQL client is free, open-source, and DBMS-independent.

2. Download the Oracle Database 12.1.0.2 JDBC driver (ojdbc7.jar).

3. Download the MySQL driver (mysql-connector-java-5.1.39-bin.jar).

4. Using SQL Workbench/J, configure JDBC drivers for Oracle and Aurora MySQL to set up connectivity, as described following.

   1. In SQL Workbench/J, choose File, then choose Manage Drivers.
   2. From the list of drivers, choose Oracle.
   3. Choose the Open icon, then choose the ojdbc.jar file that you downloaded in the previous step. Choose OK.

   ![Manage Drivers Oracle](image)

   4. From the list of drivers, choose MySQL.
   5. Choose the Open icon, then choose the MySQL JDBC driver that you downloaded in the previous step. Choose OK.

   ![Manage Drivers MySQL](image)
Next, install the AWS Schema Migration Tool and the required JDBC drivers.

**To install the AWS Schema Migration Tool and JDBC drivers**

1. Download the AWS Schema Conversion Tool from [Installing and Updating the AWS Schema Conversion Tool](#) in the AWS Schema Conversion Tool User Guide. By default, the tool is installed in the "C:\Program Files\AWS Schema Conversion Tool\AWS directory.
2. Launch the AWS Schema Conversion Tool.
3. In the AWS Schema Conversion Tool, choose **Global Settings** from **Settings**.
4. In **Global Settings**, choose **Driver**, and then choose **Browse** for **Oracle Driver Path**. Locate the JDBC Oracle driver and choose **OK**. Next, choose **Browse** for **MySql Driver Path**. Locate the JDBC MySQL driver and choose **OK**. Choose **OK** to close the dialog box.

![Global Settings screenshot](image)

**Step 3: Test Connectivity to the Oracle DB Instance and Create the Sample Schema**

After the CloudFormation stack has been created, test the connection to the Oracle DB instance by using SQL Workbench/J and then create the HR sample schema.

**To test the connection to your Oracle DB instance using SQL Workbench/J and create the sample schema**

1. In SQL Workbench/J, choose **File**, then choose **Connect window**. Create a new connection profile using the following information as shown following

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New profile name</td>
<td>Type RDSOracleConnection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Step 3: Test Connectivity to the Oracle DB Instance and Create the Sample Schema

### For This Parameter | Do This
--- | ---
**Driver** | Choose `oracle (oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver)`.
**URL** | Use the `OracleJDBCConnectionString` value you recorded when you examined the output details of the DMSdemo stack in a previous step.
**Username** | Type `oraadmin`.
**Password** | Provide the password for the admin user that you assigned when creating the Oracle DB instance using the AWS CloudFormation template.

2. Test the connection by choosing **Test**. Choose **OK** to close the dialog box, then choose **OK** to create the connection profile.

![Connection Test](image)

**Note**
If your connection is unsuccessful, ensure that the IP address you assigned when creating the CloudFormation template is the one you are attempting to connect from. This is the most common issue when trying to connect to an instance.

3. Create the HR schema you will use for migration using a custom script. The SQL script provided by AWS is located at this site.

   1. Open the provided SQL script in a text editor. Copy the entire script.
   2. In SQL Workbench/J, paste the SQL script in the Default.wksp window showing **Statement 1**.
   3. Choose **SQL**, then choose **Execute All**.

When you run the script, you will get an error message indicating that user HR does not exists. You can ignore this error and run the script. The script drops the user before creating it, which generates the error.
4. Verify the object types and count in HR Schema were created successfully by running the following SQL query. You can also compare the results from the following queries with the results listed in the spreadsheet provided by AWS at this site.

```sql
SELECT OBJECT_TYPE, COUNT(*) FROM dba_OBJECTS WHERE owner='HR'
GROUP BY OBJECT_TYPE;
```

The results of this query should be similar to the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECT_TYPE</th>
<th>COUNT(*)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDEX</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCEDURE</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEQUENCE</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIEW</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Verify the number of constraints in HR schema by running the following SQL query:

```sql
SELECT CONSTRAINT_TYPE, COUNT(*) FROM dba_constraints WHERE owner='HR' AND (CONSTRAINT_TYPE IN ('P', 'R') OR SEARCH_CONDITION_VC NOT LIKE '%NOT NULL%') GROUP BY CONSTRAINT_TYPE;
```

The results of this query should be similar to the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONSTRAINT_TYPE</th>
<th>COUNT(*)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Verify the total number of tables and number of rows for each table by running the following SQL query:

   ```sql
   SELECT table_name, num_rows FROM dba_tables WHERE owner='HR' ORDER BY 1;
   ```

   The results of this query should be similar to the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE_NAME</th>
<th>NUM_ROWS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COUNTRIES</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPARTMENTS</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMPLOYEES</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOBS</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB_HISTORY</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCATIONS</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGIONS</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Verify the relationship in tables. Check the departments with employees greater than 10 by running the following SQL query:

   ```sql
   SELECT b.department_name, COUNT(*) FROM HR.EMPLOYEES a, HR.DEPARTMENTS b WHERE a.department_id = b.department_id GROUP BY b.department_name HAVING COUNT(*) > 10 ORDER BY 1;
   ```

   The results of this query should be similar to the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEPARTMENT_NAME</th>
<th>COUNT(*)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipping</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 4: Test the Connectivity to the Aurora MySQL DB Instance**

Next, test your connection to your Aurora MySQL DB instance.

**To test the connection to your Aurora MySQL DB instance using SQL Workbench/J**

1. In SQL Workbench/J, choose **File**, then choose **Connect window**. Choose the Create a new connection profile icon. Using the following information: Connect to the Aurora MySQL DB instance in SQL Workbench/J by using the information as shown following
Step 4: Test the Connectivity to the Aurora MySQL DB Instance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New profile name</td>
<td>Type <code>RDSAuroraConnection</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver</td>
<td>Choose MySQL (com.mysql.jdbc.Driver).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td>Use the <code>AuroraJDBCConnectionString</code> value you recorded when you examined the output details of the DMSdemo stack in a previous step.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Username</td>
<td>Type <code>auradmin</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>Provide the password for the admin user that you assigned when creating the Aurora MySQL DB instance using the AWS CloudFormation template.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Test the connection by choosing **Test**. Choose **OK** to close the dialog box, then choose **OK** to create the connection profile.

![Test connection dialog box](image1)

![SQL Workbench/J](image2)

**Note**

If your connection is unsuccessful, ensure that the IP address you assigned when creating the CloudFormation template is the one you are attempting to connect from. This is the most common issue when trying to connect to an instance.

3. Log on to the Aurora MySQL instance by using the master admin credentials.

4. Verify your connectivity to the Aurora MySQL DB instance by running a sample SQL command, such as `SHOW DATABASES;`.

![Log on to Aurora MySQL instance](image3)
Step 5: Use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to Convert the Oracle Schema to Aurora MySQL

Before you migrate data to Aurora MySQL, you convert the Oracle schema to an Aurora MySQL schema as described following.

To convert an Oracle schema to an Aurora MySQL schema using AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT)

1. Launch the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT). In the AWS SCT, choose File, then choose New Project. Create a new project called DMSDemoProject. Enter the following information in the New Project window and then choose OK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>Type DMSDemoProject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Use the default Projects folder and the default Transactional Database (OLTP) option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Database Engine</td>
<td>Choose Oracle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Database Engine</td>
<td>Choose Amazon Aurora (MySQL Compatible).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Step 5: Use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to Convert the Oracle Schema to Aurora MySQL**

2. Choose **Connect to Oracle**. In the **Connect to Oracle** dialog box, enter the following information, and then choose **Test Connection**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
<td>Choose <strong>SID</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Server name</strong></td>
<td>Use the <strong>OracleJDBCConnectionString</strong> value you used to connect to the Oracle DB instance, but remove the JDBC prefix information. For example, a sample connection string you use with SQL Workbench/J might be &quot;jdbc:oracle:thin:@do1xa4grferti8y.cqiwi4tcs0mg7.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com:1521:ORCL&quot;. For the AWS SCT <strong>Server name</strong>, you remove &quot;jdbc:oracle:thin:@&quot; and use just the server name: &quot;do1xa4grferti8y.cqiwi4tcs0mg7.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Server port</strong></td>
<td>Type <strong>1521</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oracle SID</strong></td>
<td>Type <strong>ORCL</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>User name</strong></td>
<td>Type <strong>oraadmin</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Password</strong></td>
<td>Provide the password for the admin user that you assigned when creating the Oracle DB instance using the AWS CloudFormation template.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Step 5: Use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to Convert the Oracle Schema to Aurora MySQL

3. Choose **OK** to close the alert box, then choose **OK** to close the dialog box and to start the connection to the Oracle DB instance. The database structure on the Oracle DB instance is shown. Select only the HR schema.
4. Choose **Connect to Amazon Aurora**. In the **Connect to Amazon Aurora** dialog box, enter the following information and then choose **Test Connection**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
<td>Choose <strong>SID</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Server name</strong></td>
<td>Use the <strong>AuroraJDBCConnectionString</strong> value you used to connect to the Aurora MySQL DB instance, but remove the JDBC prefix information and the port suffix. For example, a sample connection string you use with SQL Workbench/J might be &quot;jdbc:mysql://dmsdemo-auroracluster-1u1ogdfg35v.cluster-cqi4tc0mg7.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com:3306&quot;. For the AWS SCT <strong>Server name</strong>, you remove &quot;jdbc:oracle:thin:@&quot; and &quot;:3306&quot; to use just the server name: &quot;dmsdemo-auroracluster-1u1ogdfg35v.cluster-cqi4tc0mg7.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Step 5: Use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to Convert the Oracle Schema to Aurora MySQL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Server port</td>
<td>Type 3306.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User name</td>
<td>Type auradmin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>Provide the password for the admin user that you assigned when creating the Oracle DB instance using the AWS CloudFormation template.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AWS SCT analyses the HR schema and creates a database migration assessment report for the conversion to Amazon Aurora MySQL.

5. Choose **OK** to close the alert box, then choose **OK** to close the dialog box to start the connection to the Amazon Aurora MySQL DB instance.

6. Right-click the HR schema and select **Create Report**.
7. Check the report and the action items it suggests. The report discusses the type of objects that can be converted by using AWS SCT, along with potential migration issues and actions to resolve these issues. For this walkthrough, you should see something like the following.
8. Save the report as .csv or .pdf format for detailed analysis, and then choose the Action Items tab. In the action items, you will see two issues: 1. MySQL does not support Check constraints and 2. MySQL does not support Sequences.

Regarding action item #1, SCT automatically provisions triggers to simulate check constraints in Aurora MySQL database (Emulating triggers). For example, a check constraint for SAL > 0 in the EMPLOYEES table (in Oracle) is enforced with the help of before and update trigger statements in Aurora MySQL. If you would like to have this logic handled at the application layer, then you can drop or update the triggers if required.

Regarding action item #2, there are three sequence objects in the source database that are used to generate primary keys for the EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYEE_ID), DEPARTMENTS (DEPARTMENT_ID), LOCATIONS (LOCATION_ID) tables. As mentioned earlier in this walkthrough, one alternative to using sequences for Surrogate keys in Aurora MySQL is using the auto_increment feature. To enable the auto_increment feature, you must change the settings for SCT. For brevity, the following substeps show enabling auto_increment for EMPLOYEE_ID column in the EMPLOYEES table only.

The same procedure can be repeated for the other sequence objects.

Before starting, please note enabling the auto_increment option requires some additional steps via SCT due to the below reasons:


- Aurora MySQL doesn’t support auto_increment for the DECIMAL data type. Therefore, the data type of the primary key column and corresponding foreign key columns needs to be changed to one of the INTEGER data types such as INT, SMALLINT, MEDIUMINT or BIGINT as part of the schema conversion.

The good news is that the latest release of SCT provides a Mapping Rules feature that can be used to achieve the above transformation using the following steps:

1. For the EMPLOYEES table, you must identify the primary key and foreign key relationships by running the following query on the source Oracle database. Note the columns that need to be specified in the SCT Mapping rules.

```
SELECT * FROM 
(SELECT
  PK.TABLE_NAME,
  C.COLUMN_NAME,
  PK.CONSTRAINT_TYPE
  FROM DBA_CONSTRAINTS PK,
  DBA_CONS_COLUMNS C
  WHERE PK.CONSTRAINT_NAME = C.CONSTRAINT_NAME
  AND PK.OWNER = 'HR' AND PK.TABLE_NAME = 'EMPLOYEES' AND PK.CONSTRAINT_TYPE = 'P'
) UNION
SELECT
  FK.TABLE_NAME,
  COL.COLUMN_NAME,
  FK.CONSTRAINT_TYPE
  FROM DBA_CONSTRAINTS PK,
  DBA_CONSTRAINTS FK,
  DBA_CONS_COLUMNS COL
  WHERE PK.CONSTRAINT_NAME = FK.R_CONSTRAINT_NAME
  AND FK.CONSTRAINT_TYPE = 'R'
  AND PK.CONSTRAINT_NAME = COL.CONSTRAINT_NAME
  AND PK.OWNER = 'HR' AND PK.TABLE_NAME = 'EMPLOYEES' AND PK.CONSTRAINT_TYPE = 'F'
) ORDER BY 3 ASC;
```
The results of the query should be similar to the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE_NAME</th>
<th>COLUMN_NAME</th>
<th>CONSTRAINT_TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EMPLOYEES</td>
<td>EMPLOYEE_ID</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB_HISTORY</td>
<td>EMPLOYEE_ID</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMPLOYEES</td>
<td>MANAGER_ID</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPARTMENTS</td>
<td>MANAGER_ID</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Choose **Settings**, and then choose **Mapping Rules**.
3. Specify the Mapping rule for Data type conversions for the list of identified columns in Step1. You will need to specify 4 rules, one for each column as described below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For this Parameter</th>
<th>Rule1</th>
<th>Rule2</th>
<th>Rule3</th>
<th>Rule4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>EMP_SEQ1</td>
<td>EMP_SEQ2</td>
<td>JOB_SEQ1</td>
<td>DEPT_SEQ1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For</td>
<td>Select Column</td>
<td>Select Column</td>
<td>Select Column</td>
<td>Select Column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where (Schema Name) And (Table Name) And (Column Name)</td>
<td>HR EMPLOYEES</td>
<td>HR EMPLOYEES</td>
<td>HR JOB_HISTORY</td>
<td>HR DEPARTMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actions</td>
<td>Select Change data type</td>
<td>Select Change data type</td>
<td>Select Change data type</td>
<td>Select Change data type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To</td>
<td>SMALLINT</td>
<td>SMALLINT</td>
<td>SMALLINT</td>
<td>SMALLINT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that in a real-world scenario you would choose the data type based on your requirements.
4. **Choose Yes for “Would you like to save Mapping Rule settings?”**

9. **Right-click the HR schema, and then choose Convert schema.**
10. Choose Yes for the confirmation message. AWS SCT then converts your schema to the target database format.

11. Choose the HR schema, and then choose Apply to database to apply the schema scripts to the target Aurora MySQL instance, as shown following.
12. Choose the HR schema, and then choose **Refresh from Database** to refresh from the target database, as shown following.
The database schema has now been converted and imported from source to target.

**Step 6: Validate the Schema Conversion**

To validate the schema conversion, you compare the objects found in the Oracle and Aurora MySQL databases using SQL Workbench/J.

**To validate the schema conversion using SQL Workbench/J**

1. In SQL Workbench/J, choose **File**, then choose **Connect window**. Choose the RDSAuroraConnection you created in an earlier step. Click **OK**.

2. Run the following script to verify the number of object types and count in HR schema in the target Aurora MySQL database. These values should match the number of objects in the source Oracle database:

```
SELECT a.OBJECT_TYPE, COUNT(*)
FROM
  (SELECT OBJECT_TYPE
    ,OBJECT_SCHEMA
    ,OBJECT_NAME
  FROM
    SELECT 'TABLE' AS OBJECT_TYPE
    ,TABLE_NAME AS OBJECT_NAME
```

```
FROM
  JOIN
    SELECT OBJECT_TYPE
    ,OBJECT_SCHEMA
    ,OBJECT_NAME
  FROM
    SELECT 'TABLE' AS OBJECT_TYPE
    ,TABLE_NAME AS OBJECT_NAME

```

```
);```

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Step 6: Validate the Schema Conversion

```sql
-,TABLE_SCHEMA AS OBJECT_SCHEMA
FROM information_schema.TABLES
where TABLE_TYPE='BASE TABLE'
UNION
SELECT 'VIEW' AS OBJECT_TYPE
,TABLE_NAME AS OBJECT_NAME
,TABLE_SCHEMA AS OBJECT_SCHEMA
FROM information_schema.VIEWS
UNION
SELECT 'INDEX' AS OBJECT_TYPE
,CONCAT (
  CONSTRAINT_TYPE
  ,':'
  ,CONSTRAINT_NAME
  ,':'
  ,TABLE_NAME
) AS OBJECT_NAME
,TABLE_SCHEMA AS OBJECT_SCHEMA
FROM information_schema.TABLE_CONSTRAINTS
where constraint_type='PRIMARY KEY'
UNION
SELECT ROUTINE_TYPE AS OBJECT_TYPE
,ROUTINE_NAME AS OBJECT_NAME
,ROUTINE_SCHEMA AS OBJECT_SCHEMA
FROM information_schema.ROUTINES
UNION
SELECT 'TRIGGER' AS OBJECT_TYPE
,CONCAT (
  TRIGGER_NAME
  ,':'
  ,EVENT_OBJECT_SCHEMA
  ,':'
  ,EVENT_OBJECT_TABLE
) AS OBJECT_NAME
,TRIGGER_SCHEMA AS OBJECT_SCHEMA
FROM information_schema.triggers
) R
WHERE R.OBJECT_SCHEMA = 'HR'
order by 1) a
GROUP BY a.OBJECT_TYPE;
```

The output from this query should be similar to the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECT_TYPE</th>
<th>COUNT(*)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDEX</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCEDURE</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIGGER</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIEW</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Next, run the following query to get table constraints information:

```sql
SELECT CONSTRAINT_TYPE,COUNT(*)
FROM information_schema.TABLE_CONSTRAINTS where constraint_schema='HR'
GROUP BY CONSTRAINT_TYPE;
```
The output from this query should be similar to the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONSTRAINT_TYPE</th>
<th>COUNT(*)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOREIGN KEY</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIMARY KEY</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Do the following steps to enable the auto_increment option on the EMPLOYEES table to emulate the sequence functionality of the source Oracle database.

1. Verify that the mapping rules for data type conversion were executed properly for EMPLOYEES and its dependent tables by running the following query on the target Aurora MySQL database.

```sql
SELECT kcu.constraint_name, kcu.column_name, col.data_type, kcu.table_schema, kcu.table_name, kcu.referenced_column_name FROM information_schema.key_column_usage kcu, information_schema.table_constraints tc, information_schema.columns col WHERE kcu.referenced_table_schema = 'HR' AND kcu.referenced_table_name = 'EMPLOYEES' AND kcu.referenced_table_name = tc.table_name AND kcu.referenced_table_schema = tc.table_schema AND tc.constraint_type = 'PRIMARY KEY' AND col.column_name = kcu.column_name AND col.table_name = kcu.table_name ORDER BY kcu.table_name, kcu.column_name;
```

The results of the query should be the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>constraint_name</th>
<th>column_name</th>
<th>data_type</th>
<th>table_schema</th>
<th>table_name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEPT_MGR_FK</td>
<td>MANAGER_ID</td>
<td>Smallint</td>
<td>HR</td>
<td>DEPARTMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMP_MANAGER_FK</td>
<td>MANAGER_ID</td>
<td>Smallint</td>
<td>HR</td>
<td>EMPLOYEES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHIST_EMP_FK</td>
<td>EMPLOYEE_ID</td>
<td>Smallint</td>
<td>HR</td>
<td>JOB_HISTORY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Disable foreign key checks for the EMPLOYEES table by running the following command. This step is required before you can alter the primary key column. You can ignore the warning messages.

```sql
SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=0;
```

3. Modify the primary key column to enable the auto_increment option by running the following command:

```sql
ALTER table HR.EMPLOYEES modify column employee_id smallint auto_increment;
```

4. Verify the column details by running the following query:

```sql
SELECT column_name, column_type, column_key, extra FROM information_schema.columns WHERE table_name = 'EMPLOYEES' AND COLUMN_NAME = 'EMPLOYEE_ID';
```
The results of the query should be the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>column_name</th>
<th>column_type</th>
<th>column_key</th>
<th>extra</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>employee_id</td>
<td>smallint(6)</td>
<td>PRI</td>
<td>auto_increment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. The following table shows the expected numbers of objects and whether they were migrated by AWS SCT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th># on Oracle</th>
<th># on Amazon Aurora MySQL</th>
<th>Migrated by AWS SCT</th>
<th>SCT Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDEX</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCEDURE</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEQUENCE</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Yes, using mapping rules</td>
<td>Sequence functionality is implemented using the auto_increment feature of Aurora MySQL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIEW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary key</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign key</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check constraints</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4 (triggers)</td>
<td>Code conversion</td>
<td>Check constraints are not supported in Aurora MySQL. AWS SCT creates triggers before insert or update statements to mimic check constraints in the tables that had these constraints.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Validate the results as mentioned in the spreadsheet provided by AWS on this site or the text document provided by AWS on this site.

Step 7: Create a AWS DMS Replication Instance

After we validate the schema structure between source and target databases, as described preceding, we proceed to the core part of this walkthrough, which is the data migration. The following illustration shows a high-level view of the migration process.
A DMS replication instance performs the actual data migration between source and target. The replication instance also caches the transaction logs during the migration. How much CPU and memory capacity a replication instance has influences the overall time required for the migration.

To create an AWS DMS replication instance

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and select AWS DMS at https://console.aws.amazon.com/dms/ and choose Create Migration. If you are signed in as an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user, you must have the appropriate permissions to access AWS DMS. For more information on the permissions required, see IAM Permissions Needed to Use AWS DMS.
2. Choose Next to start a database migration from the console's Welcome page.
3. On the Create replication instance page, specify your replication instance information as shown following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type DMSdemo-repserver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Type a brief description, such as DMS demo replication server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instance class</td>
<td>Choose dms.t2.medium. This instance class is large enough to migrate a small set of tables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPC</td>
<td>Choose DMSDemoVPC, which is the VPC that was created by the CloudFormation stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-AZ</td>
<td>Choose No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicly accessible</td>
<td>Leave this item selected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. For the Advanced section, leave the default settings as they are, and choose Next.

Step 8: Create AWS DMS Source and Target Endpoints

While your replication instance is being created, you can specify the source and target database endpoints using the AWS Management Console. However, you can only test connectivity after the replication instance has been created, because the replication instance is used in the connection.

To specify source or target database endpoints using the AWS console

1. Specify your connection information for the source Oracle database and the target Amazon Aurora MySQL database. The following table describes the source settings.
### AWS Database Migration Service

**Step-by-Step Migration Guide**

**Step 8: Create AWS DMS Source and Target Endpoints**

The following table describes the source settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Endpoint Identifier</td>
<td>Type <strong>orasource</strong> (the Amazon RDS Oracle endpoint).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Engine</td>
<td>Choose <strong>oracle</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server name</td>
<td>Provide the Oracle DB instance name. This is the <strong>Server name</strong> you used for AWS SCT, such as &quot;do1xa4grferti8y.cqiw4tc50mg7.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Type <strong>1521</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSL mode</td>
<td>Choose <strong>None</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Username</td>
<td>Type <strong>oraadmin</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>Provide the password for the Oracle DB instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SID</td>
<td>Provide the Oracle database name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table describes the target settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Endpoint Identifier</td>
<td>Type <strong>auratarget</strong> (the Amazon Aurora MySQL endpoint).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Engine</td>
<td>Choose <strong>aurora</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servername</td>
<td>Provide the Aurora MySQL DB instance name. This is the <strong>Server name</strong> you used for AWS SCT, such as &quot;dmsdemo-auroracluster-1u10yqny35jwv.cluster-cqiw4tc50mg7.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Type <strong>3306</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSL mode</td>
<td>Choose <strong>None</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Username</td>
<td>Type <strong>auraadmin</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>Provide the password for the Aurora MySQL DB instance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The completed page should look like the following:
2. In order to disable foreign key checks during the initial data load, you must add the following commands to the target Aurora MySQL DB instance. In the Advanced section, shown following, type the following commands for **Extra connection attributes**: `initstmt=SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=0, autocommit=1`

The first command disables foreign key checks during a load, and the second command commits the transactions that DMS executes.
3. Choose **Next**.

### Step 9: Create and Run Your AWS DMS Migration Task

Using a AWS DMS task, you can specify what schema to migrate and the type of migration. You can migrate existing data, migrate existing data and replicate ongoing changes, or replicate data changes only. This walkthrough migrates existing data only.

#### To create a migration task

1. On the **Create Task** page, specify the task options. The following table describes the settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task name</td>
<td>Type <code>migratehrschema</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task description</td>
<td>Type a description for the task.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source endpoint</td>
<td>Shows <code>orarsource</code> (the Amazon RDS Oracle endpoint).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For This Parameter | Do This
---|---
Target endpoint | Shows aurtarget (the Amazon Aurora MySQL endpoint).
Replication instance | Shows DMSdemo-repserver (the AWS DMS replication instance created in an earlier step).
Migration type | Choose the option Migrate existing data.
Start task on create | Select this option.

2. Under **Task Settings**, choose **Do nothing** for **Target table preparation mode**, because you have already created the tables through Schema Migration Tool. Because this migration doesn't contain any LOBs, you can leave the LOB settings at their defaults.

   Optionally, you can select **Enable logging**. If you enable logging, you will incur additional Amazon CloudWatch charges for the creation of CloudWatch logs. For this walkthrough, logs are not necessary.
3. Leave the Advanced settings at their default values.
4. Choose Table mappings, choose Default for Mapping method, and then choose HR for Schema to migrate.

   The completed section should look like the following.

   Enable logging

   Advanced Settings

   Table mappings

   Mapping method

   Scheme to migrate

   Show JSON

5. Choose Create task. The task will begin immediately.
The Tasks section shows you the status of the migration task.

You can monitor your task if you choose Enable logging when you set up your task. You can then view the CloudWatch metrics by doing the following:

**To monitor a data migration task in progress**

1. On the navigation pane, choose Tasks.
2. Choose your migration task (migrateshrschema).
3. Choose the Task monitoring tab, and monitor the task in progress on that tab.

**Step 10: Verify That Your Data Migration Completed Successfully**

When the migration task completes, you can compare your task results with the expected results.

**To compare your migration task results with the expected results**

1. On the navigation pane, choose Tasks.
2. Choose your migration task (migrateshrschema).
3. Choose the Table statistics tab, shown following.
4. Connect to the Amazon Aurora MySQL instance by using SQL Workbench/J, and then check if the database tables were successfully migrated from Oracle to Aurora MySQL by running the SQL script shown following.

```
SHOW DATABASES;
USE HR;
SELECT TABLE_NAME, TABLE_ROWS
    FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES
    WHERE TABLE_SCHEMA = 'HR' and TABLE_TYPE='BASE TABLE'
    order by 1;
```
5. To verify whether the output for tables and number of rows from the preceding query matches what is expected for RDS Oracle, compare your results with those in the spreadsheet provided by AWS at this site.

6. Run the following query to check the relationship in tables; this query checks the departments with employees greater than 10.

```sql
SELECT B.DEPARTMENT_NAME, COUNT(*)
FROM HR.EMPLOYEES A, HR.DEPARTMENTS B
WHERE A.DEPARTMENT_ID = B.DEPARTMENT_ID
GROUP BY B.DEPARTMENT_NAME HAVING COUNT(*) > 10
ORDER BY 1;
```

The output from this query should be similar to the following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>department_name</th>
<th>count(*)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipping</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now you have successfully completed a database migration from an Amazon RDS Oracle DB instance to Amazon Aurora MySQL.

**Step 11: Delete Walkthrough Resources**

After you have completed this walkthrough, perform the following steps to avoid being charged further for AWS resources used in the walkthrough. It’s necessary that you do the steps in order, because some resources cannot be deleted if they have a dependency upon another resource.

**To delete AWS DMS resources**

1. On the navigation pane, choose **Tasks**, choose your migration task (**migratehrs schema**), and then choose **Delete**.
2. On the navigation pane, choose Endpoints, choose the Oracle source endpoint (orarsource), and then choose Delete.

3. Choose the Amazon Aurora MySQL target endpoint (aurtarget), and then choose Delete.

4. On the navigation pane, choose Replication instances, choose the replication instance (DMSdemo-repserver), and then choose Delete.

Next, you must delete your AWS CloudFormation stack, DMSdemo.

To delete your AWS CloudFormation stack


   Note that if you are signed in as an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user, you must have the appropriate permissions to access AWS CloudFormation.

2. Choose your CloudFormation stack, DMSdemo.

3. For Actions, choose Delete stack.

The status of the stack changes to DELETE_IN_PROGRESS while AWS CloudFormation cleans up the resources associated with the DMSdemo stack. When AWS CloudFormation is finished cleaning up resources, it removes the stack from the list.

Next Steps

You can explore several other features of AWS DMS that were not included in this walkthrough, including the following:

- The AWS DMS change data capture (CDC) feature, for ongoing replication of data.
- Transformation actions that let you specify and apply transformations to the selected schema or table as part of the migration process.

For more information, see the AWS DMS documentation.

AWS CloudFormation Template, SQL Scripts, and Other Resources

You can find the AWS CloudFormation template, SQL scripts, and other resources used in this walkthrough on the AWS site as listed following:

- Oracle schema SQL script
- AWS CloudFormation template
- SQL validation script, in spreadsheet format
- SQL validation script, in text format
- Architecture diagram, in .jpg format or .vsd format
- MySQL JDBC driver, in .jar file format
- Oracle Database 12.1.0.2 JDBC driver, in .jar file format
References

The following documentation and sample schemas can be useful as references for this walkthrough:

- AWS DMS documentation
- AWS SCT documentation
- Oracle sample schemas
Migrating a SQL Server Database to Amazon Aurora MySQL

Using this walkthrough, you can learn how to migrate a Microsoft SQL Server database to an Amazon Aurora with MySQL compatibility database using the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) and AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS). AWS DMS migrates your data from your SQL Server source into your Aurora MySQL target.

AWS DMS doesn't migrate your secondary indexes, sequences, default values, stored procedures, triggers, synonyms, views, and other schema objects that aren't specifically related to data migration. To migrate these objects to your Aurora MySQL target, use AWS SCT.

Topics

• Prerequisites (p. 68)
• Step-by-Step Migration (p. 69)
• Troubleshooting (p. 89)

Prerequisites

The following prerequisites are required to complete this walkthrough:

• Understand Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS), the applicable database technologies, and SQL.
• Create an AWS account with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) credentials that allows you to launch Amazon RDS and AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) instances in your AWS Region. For information about IAM credentials, see Create an IAM User.
• Understand the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) service and security groups. For information about using Amazon VPC with Amazon RDS, see Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPCs) and Amazon RDS. For information about Amazon RDS security groups, see Amazon RDS Security Groups.
• Understand the supported features and limitations of AWS DMS. For information about AWS DMS, see What Is AWS Database Migration Service?
• Understand how to work with Microsoft SQL Server as a source and Amazon Aurora MySQL as a target. For information about working with SQL Server as a source, see Using a SQL Server Database as a Source for AWS Database Migration Service. Aurora MySQL is a MySQL-compatible database. For information about working with Aurora MySQL as a target, see Using a MySQL-Compatible Database as a Target for AWS Database Migration Service.
• Understand the supported data type conversion options for SQL Server and Aurora MySQL. For information about data types for SQL Server as a source, see Source Data Types for Microsoft SQL Server. For information about data types for Aurora MySQL; as a target, see Target Data Types for MySQL.
• Size your target Aurora MySQL database host. DBAs should be aware of the load profile of the current source SQL Server database host. Consider CPU, memory, and IOPS. With Amazon RDS, you can size up the target database host, or reduce it, after the migration. If this is the first time that you're migrating to Aurora MySQL, we recommended that you have extra capacity to account for performance issues and tuning opportunities.
• Audit your source SQL Server database. For each schema and all the objects under each schema, determine whether any of the objects are no longer being used. Deprecate these objects on the source SQL Server database, because there's no need to migrate them if they aren't being used.
• Decide between these migration options: migrate existing data only or migrate existing data and replicate ongoing changes.

• If you migrate existing data only, the migration is a one-time data transfer from a SQL Server source database to the Aurora MySQL target database. If the source database remains open to changes during the migration, these changes must be applied to the target database after the migration is complete.

  Note
  If the SQL Server database is an Amazon RDS database, replication is not supported, and you must use the option to migrate existing data only.

• If you migrate existing data and replicate ongoing changes, one option is to replicate the source database changes. Replication keeps the source and target databases in sync with each other during the migration process and can reduce database downtime. With this option, you complete an initial sync operation and then configure MS-REPLICATION. This option requires the Standard, Enterprise, or Developer SQL Server edition. You enable MS-REPLICATION for each SQL Server instance that you want to use as a database source.

• If you want to migrate existing data and replicate ongoing changes, another option is change data capture (CDC) instead of replication. This option allows AWS DMS to perform ongoing migration of data. In the case of CDC, AWS DMS uses the CDC tables to enable ongoing database migration. This option requires the Enterprise or Developer edition of SQL Server.

For more information about AWS DMS, see the AWS DMS User Guide.

Step-by-Step Migration

The following steps provide instructions for migrating a Microsoft SQL Server database to an Amazon Aurora MySQL database. These steps assume that you have already prepared your source database as described in Prerequisites (p. 68).

Topics
• Step 1: Install the SQL Drivers and AWS Schema Conversion Tool on Your Local Computer (p. 69)
• Step 2: Configure Your Microsoft SQL Server Source Database (p. 70)
• Step 3: Configure Your Aurora MySQL Target Database (p. 72)
• Step 4: Use AWS SCT to Convert the SQL Server Schema to Aurora MySQL (p. 72)
• Step 5: Create an AWS DMS Replication Instance (p. 80)
• Step 6: Create AWS DMS Source and Target Endpoints (p. 81)
• Step 7: Create and Run Your AWS DMS Migration Task (p. 85)
• Step 8: Cut Over to Aurora MySQL (p. 88)

Step 1: Install the SQL Drivers and AWS Schema Conversion Tool on Your Local Computer

First, install the SQL drivers and the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) on your local computer.

To install the SQL client software

1. Download the JDBC driver for Microsoft SQL Server.
2. Download the JDBC driver for Aurora MySQL. Amazon Aurora MySQL uses the MySQL driver.
3. Install AWS SCT and the required JDBC drivers.
Step 2: Configure Your Microsoft SQL Server Source Database

After installing the SQL drivers and AWS Schema Conversion Tool, you can configure your Microsoft SQL Server source database using one of several options, depending on how you plan to migrate your data.

To configure your SQL Server source database

- When configuring your source database, you can choose to migrate existing data only, migrate existing data and replicate ongoing changes, or migrate existing data and use change data capture (CDC) to replicate ongoing changes. For more information about these options, see Prerequisites.

- Migrating existing data only

No configuration steps are necessary for the SQL Server database. You can move on to Step 3: Configure Your Aurora MySQL Target Database (p. 72).

Note

If the SQL Server database is an Amazon RDS database, replication is not supported, and you must use the option for migrating existing data only.

a. See Installing and Updating the AWS Schema Conversion Tool in the AWS Schema Conversion Tool User Guide, and choose the appropriate link to download the AWS SCT.

b. Start AWS SCT, and choose Settings, Global Settings.

c. In Global Settings, choose Drivers, and then choose Browse for Microsoft Sql Server Driver Path. Locate the JDBC driver for SQL Server, and choose OK.

d. Choose Browse for MySql Driver Path. Locate the JDBC driver you downloaded for Aurora MySQL, and choose OK.

e. Choose OK to close the Global Settings dialog box.
• Migrating existing data and replicating ongoing changes

**Note**
Replication requires a primary key for all tables that are being replicated. If your tables don't have primary keys defined, consider using CDC instead.

To configure MS-REPLICATION, complete the following steps:

1. In Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio, open the context (right-click) menu for the **Replication** folder, and then choose **Configure Distribution**.
2. In the **Distributor** step, choose **db_name will act as its own distributor**. SQL Server creates a distribution database and log.

For more information, see the **Microsoft documentation**.

When the configuration is complete, your server is enabled for replication. Either a distribution database is in place, or you have configured your server to use a remote distribution database.

• Migrating existing data and using change data capture (CDC) to replicate ongoing changes

To configure MS-CDC, complete the following steps:

1. Connect to SQL Server with a login that has SYSADMIN role membership.
2. For each database containing data that is being migrated, run the following command within the database context:

```sql
use [DBname]
EXEC sys.sp_cdc_enable_db
```

3. For each table that you want to configure for ongoing migration, run the following command:

```sql
EXEC sys.sp_cdc_enable_table @source_schema = N'schema_name', @source_name = N'table_name', @role_name = NULL;
```

For more information, see the **Microsoft documentation**.

**Note**
• If you are migrating databases that participate in an AlwaysOn Availability Group, it is best practice to use replication for migration. To use this option, publishing must be enabled, and a distribution database must be configured for each node of the AlwaysOn Availability Group. Additionally, ensure you are using the name of the availability group listener for the database rather than the name of the server currently hosting the availability group database for the target server name. These requirements apply to each instance of SQL Server in the cluster and must not be configured using the availability group listener.

• If your database isn't supported for MS-REPLICATION or MS-CDC (for example, if you are running the Workgroup Edition of SQL Server), some changes can still be captured, such as INSERT and DELETE statements, but other DML statements such as UPDATE and TRUNCATE TABLE will not be captured. Therefore, a migration with continuing data replication is not recommended in this configuration, and a static one time migration (or repeated one time full migrations) should be considered instead.
Step 3: Configure Your Aurora MySQL Target Database

AWS DMS migrates the data from the SQL Server source into an Amazon Aurora MySQL target. In this step, you configure the Aurora MySQL target database.

1. Create the AWS DMS user to connect to your target database, and grant Superuser or the necessary individual privileges (or for Amazon RDS, use the master username).

   Alternatively, you can grant the privileges to an existing user.

   CREATE USER 'aurora_dms_user' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
   GRANT ALTER, CREATE, DROP, INDEX, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, SELECT ON target_database.* TO 'aurora_dms_user';

2. AWS DMS uses control tables on the target in the database awsdms_control. Use the following command to ensure that the user has the necessary access to the awsdms_control database:

   GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON awsdms_control.* TO 'aurora_dms_user';
   FLUSH PRIVILEGES;

Step 4: Use AWS SCT to Convert the SQL Server Schema to Aurora MySQL

Before you migrate data to Amazon Aurora MySQL, convert the Microsoft SQL Server schema to an Aurora MySQL schema using the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT).

To convert a SQL Server schema to an Aurora MySQL schema

1. In AWS SCT, choose File, New Project. Create a new project named AWS Schema Conversion Tool SQL Server to Aurora MySQL.
2. In the New Project dialog box, enter the following information, and then choose OK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>Type AWS Schema Conversion Tool SQL Server to Aurora MySQL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Use the default Projects folder and the default Transactional Database (OLTP) option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Database Engine</td>
<td>Choose Microsoft SQL Server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Database Engine</td>
<td>Choose Amazon Aurora (MySQL compatible).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Choose **Connect to Microsoft SQL Server**. In the **Connect to Microsoft SQL Server** dialog box, enter the following information, and then choose **Test Connection**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Server name</td>
<td>Type the server name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server port</td>
<td>Type the SQL Server port number. The default is 1433.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instance name</td>
<td>Type the SQL Server database instance name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User name</td>
<td>Type the SQL Server admin user name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>Provide the password for the admin user.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Choose **OK** to close the alert box. Then choose **OK** to close the dialog box and start the connection to the SQL Server DB instance. The database structure on the SQL Server DB instance is shown.

5. Choose **Connect to Amazon Aurora (MySQL compatible)**. In the **Connect to Amazon Aurora (MySQL compatible)** dialog box, enter the following information, and then choose **Test Connection**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Server name</td>
<td>Type the server name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server port</td>
<td>Type the SQL Server port number. The default is <strong>3306</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User name</td>
<td>Type the Aurora MySQL admin user name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>Provide the password for the admin user.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Choose **OK** to close the alert box. Then choose **OK** to close the dialog box and start the connection to the Aurora MySQL DB instance.

7. Open the context (right-click) menu for the schema to migrate, and then choose **Convert schema**.
8. Choose Yes for the confirmation message. AWS SCT then converts your schemas to the target database format.
AWS SCT analyzes the schema and creates a database migration assessment report for the conversion to Aurora MySQL.

9. Choose **Assessment Report View** from **View** to check the report.

   The report breaks down by each object type and by how much manual change is needed to convert it successfully.
Generally, packages, procedures, and functions are more likely to have some issues to resolve because they contain the most custom PL/SQL code. AWS SCT also provides hints about how to fix these objects.

10. Choose the **Action Items** tab.

The **Action Items** tab shows each issue for each object that requires attention.

For each conversion issue, you can complete one of the following actions:

- Modify the objects on the source SQL Server database so that AWS SCT can convert the objects to the target Aurora MySQL database.

  1. Modify the objects on the source SQL Server database.
  2. Repeat the previous steps to convert the schema and check the assessment report.
  3. If necessary, repeat this process until there are no conversion issues.
4. Choose **Main View** from **View**. Open the context (right-click) menu for the target Aurora MySQL schema, and choose **Apply to database** to apply the schema changes to the Aurora MySQL database, and confirm that you want to apply the schema changes.

- Instead of modifying the source schema, modify scripts that AWS SCT generates before applying the scripts on the target Aurora MySQL database.
  1. Choose **Main View** from **View**. Open the context (right-click) menu for the target Aurora MySQL schema name, and choose **Save as SQL**. Next, choose a name and destination for the script.
  2. In the script, modify the objects to correct conversion issues.

You can also exclude foreign key constraints, triggers, and secondary indexes from the script because they can cause problems during the migration. After the migration is complete, you can create these objects on the Aurora MySQL database.
  3. Run the script on the target Aurora MySQL database.

For more information, see [Converting Database Schema to Amazon RDS by Using the AWS Schema Conversion Tool](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awssct/latest/userguide/convert-from-sqlserver.html) in the *AWS Schema Conversion Tool User Guide*.

11. (Optional) Use AWS SCT to create mapping rules.

   a. Under **Settings**, select **Mapping Rules**.
b. Create additional mapping rules that are required based on the action items.

c. Save the mapping rules.

d. Choose Export script for DMS to export a JSON format of all the transformations that the AWS DMS task will use. Choose Save.

### Step 5: Create an AWS DMS Replication Instance

After validating the schema structure between source and target databases, continue with the core part of this walkthrough, which is the data migration. The following illustration shows a high-level view of the migration process.

An AWS DMS replication instance performs the actual data migration between source and target. The replication instance also caches the transaction logs during the migration. The amount of CPU and memory capacity a replication instance has influences the overall time that is required for the migration.

For information about best practices for using AWS DMS, see [AWS Database Migration Service Best Practices](https://aws.amazon.com/dms/best-practices/).

**To create an AWS DMS replication instance**

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the AWS DMS console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/dms/.

2. In the console, choose Create migration. If you are signed in as an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user, you must have the appropriate permissions to access AWS DMS. For more information about the permissions required, see [IAM Permissions Needed to Use AWS DMS](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quickstart/dms/).

3. On the Welcome page, choose Next to start a database migration.

4. On the Create replication instance page, specify your replication instance information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Select a name for your replication instance. If you are using multiple replication servers or sharing an account, choose a name that helps you quickly differentiate between the different servers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Type a brief description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instance class</td>
<td>Select the type of replication server to create. Each size and type of instance class has increasing CPU, memory, and I/O capacity. Generally, t2 instances are for lower load tasks, and the c4 instances are for higher load and more tasks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPC</td>
<td>Choose the virtual private cloud (VPC) in which your replication instance will launch. If possible, select the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Step 6: Create AWS DMS Source and Target Endpoints

While your replication instance is being created, you can specify the source and target database endpoints using the AWS Management Console. However, you can test connectivity only after the replication instance has been created, because the replication instance is used in the connection.

### Parameter Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>same VPC</td>
<td>same VPC in which either your source or target database resides (or both).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-AZ</td>
<td>If you choose Yes, AWS DMS creates a second replication server in a different Availability Zone for failover if there is a problem with the primary replication server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicly accessible</td>
<td>If either your source or target database resides outside of the VPC in which your replication server resides, you must make your replication server policy publicly accessible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocated storage (GB)</td>
<td>Amount of storage on the replication server for the AWS DMS task logs, including historical tasks logs. AWS DMS also uses disk storage to cache certain data while it replicates it from the source database to the target. Additionally, more storage generally enables better IOPS on the server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replication Subnet Group</td>
<td>If you are running in a Multi-AZ configuration, you need at least two subnet groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability zone</td>
<td>Generally, performance is better if you locate your primary replication server in the same Availability Zone as your target database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPC Security Group(s)</td>
<td>Security groups enable you to control ingress and egress to your VPC. AWS DMS lets you associate one or more security groups with the VPC in which your replication server is launched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KMS master key</td>
<td>With AWS DMS, all data is encrypted at rest using a KMS encryption key. By default, AWS DMS creates a new encryption key for your replication server. However, you might choose to use an existing key.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For information about the KMS master key, see Setting an Encryption Key andSpecifying KMS Permissions.

6. Click Next.
To specify source or target database endpoints using the console

1. In the AWS DMS console, specify your connection information for the source SQL Server database and the target Aurora MySQL database. The following table describes the source settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Endpoint Identifier</strong></td>
<td>Type a name, such as <code>SQLServerSource</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source Engine</strong></td>
<td>Choose <code>sqlserver</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Server name</strong></td>
<td>Provide the SQL Server DB instance server name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Port</strong></td>
<td>Type the port number of the database. The default for SQL Server is <strong>1433</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SSL mode</strong></td>
<td>Choose an SSL mode if you want to enable encryption for your connection's traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>User name</strong></td>
<td>Type the name of the user you want to use to connect to the source database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Password</strong></td>
<td>Provide the password for the user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Database name</strong></td>
<td>Provide the SQL Server database name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table describes the advanced source settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extra connection attributes</strong></td>
<td>Extra parameters that you can set in an endpoint to add functionality or change the behavior of AWS DMS. A few of the most relevant attributes are listed here. Use a semicolon (<code>;</code>) to separate multiple entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>safeguardpolicy</code> - Changes the behavior of SQL Server by opening transactions to prevent the transaction log from being truncated while AWS DMS is reading the log. Valid values are <code>EXCLUSIVE_AUTOMATIC_TRUNCATION</code> or <code>RELY_ON_SQL_SERVER_REPLICATION_AGENT</code> (default).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>useBCPFullLoad</code> - Directs AWS DMS to use BCP (bulk copy) for data loading. Valid values are <code>Y</code> or <code>N</code>. When the target table contains an identity column that does not exist in the source table, you must disable the use of BCP for loading the table by setting the parameter to <code>N</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>BCPPacketSize</code> - If BCP is enabled for data loads, then enter the maximum packet size used by BCP. Valid values are <code>1 – 100000</code> (default <code>16384</code>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>controlTablesFileGroup</code> - Specifies the file group to use for the control tables that the AWS DMS process creates in the database.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Step 6: Create AWS DMS Source and Target Endpoints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KMS master key</td>
<td>Enter the KMS master key if you choose to encrypt your replication instance's storage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table describes the target settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Endpoint Identifier</td>
<td>Type a name, such as <code>Auroratarget</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Engine</td>
<td>Choose <code>aurora</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server name</td>
<td>Provide the Aurora MySQL DB server name for the primary instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Type the port number of the database. The default for Aurora MySQL is <code>3306</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSL mode</td>
<td>Choose <code>None</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User name</td>
<td>Type the name of the user that you want to use to connect to the target database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>Provide the password for the user.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table describes the advanced target settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra connection attributes</td>
<td>Extra parameters that you can set in an endpoint to add functionality or change the behavior of AWS DMS. A few of the most relevant attributes are listed here. Use a semicolon to separate multiple entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>targetDbType</code> - By default, AWS DMS creates a different database for each schema that is being migrated. If you want to combine several schemas into a single database, set this option to <code>targetDbType=SPECIFIC_DATABASE</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>initstmt</code> - Use this option to invoke the MySQL <code>initstmt</code> connection parameter and accept anything MySQL <code>initstmt</code> accepts. For an Aurora MySQL target, it's often useful to disable foreign key checks by setting this option to <code>initstmt=SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=0</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KMS master key</td>
<td>Enter the KMS master key if you choose to encrypt your replication instance's storage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is an example of the completed page.
For information about extra connection attributes, see Using Extra Connection Attributes with AWS Database Migration Service.

2. After the endpoints and replication instance are created, test the endpoint connections by choosing Run test for the source and target endpoints.

3. Drop foreign key constraints and triggers on the target database.

   During the full load process, AWS DMS does not load tables in any particular order, so it might load the child table data before parent table data. As a result, foreign key constraints might be violated if they are enabled. Also, if triggers are present on the target database, they might change data loaded by AWS DMS in unexpected ways.

   ```sql
   ALTER TABLE 'table_name' DROP FOREIGN KEY 'fk_name';
   DROP TRIGGER 'trigger_name';
   ```

4. If you dropped foreign key constraints and triggers on the target database, generate a script that enables the foreign key constraints and triggers.

   Later, when you want to add them to your migrated database, you can just run this script.

5. (Optional) Drop secondary indexes on the target database.
Secondary indexes (as with all indexes) can slow down the full load of data into tables because they must be maintained and updated during the loading process. Dropping them can improve the performance of your full load process. If you drop the indexes, you must add them back later, after the full load is complete.

```
ALTER TABLE 'table_name' DROP INDEX 'index_name';
```

6. Choose Next.

**Step 7: Create and Run Your AWS DMS Migration Task**

Using an AWS DMS task, you can specify what schema to migrate and the type of migration. You can migrate existing data, migrate existing data and replicate ongoing changes, or replicate data changes only.

**To create a migration task**

1. In the AWS DMS console, on the Create task page, specify the task options. The following table describes the settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task name</td>
<td>Type a name for the migration task.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task description</td>
<td>Type a description for the task.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source endpoint</td>
<td>Shows the SQL Server source endpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you have more than one endpoint in the account, choose the correct endpoint from the list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target endpoint</td>
<td>Shows the Aurora MySQL target endpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replication instance</td>
<td>Shows the AWS DMS replication instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration type</td>
<td>Choose an option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Migrate existing data** - AWS DMS migrates only your existing data. Changes to your source data aren't captured and applied to your target. If you can afford to take an outage for the duration of the full load, then this is the simplest option. You can also use this option to create test copies of your database. If the source SQL Server database is an Amazon RDS database, you must choose this option.

- **Migrate existing data and replicate ongoing changes** - AWS DMS captures changes while migrating your existing data. AWS DMS continues to capture and apply changes even after the bulk data has been loaded. Eventually the source and target databases are in sync, allowing for a minimal downtime.
Parameter | Description
---|---
| **Replicate data changes only** - Bulk load data using a different method. This approach generally applies only to homogeneous migrations.
| **Start task on create** | In most situations, you should choose this option. Sometimes, you might want to delay the start of a task, for example, if you want to change logging levels.

The page should look similar to the following:

2. Under **Task settings**, specify the settings. The following table describes the settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target table preparation mode</strong></td>
<td>Choose an option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Do nothing</strong> - AWS DMS does nothing to prepare your tables. Your table structure remains the same, and any existing data remains in the table. You can use this method to consolidate data from multiple systems.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Drop tables on target</strong> - AWS DMS creates your target tables for you. AWS DMS drops and re-creates the tables to migrate before migration. AWS DMS creates the table and a primary key only for heterogeneous migrations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Truncate</strong> - AWS DMS truncates a target table before loading it. If the target table doesn't exist, then AWS DMS creates it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Step 7: Create and Run Your AWS DMS Migration Task

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parameter</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Important</td>
<td>If the AWS Schema Conversion Tool already created the tables on the target, choose <strong>Do nothing</strong> or <strong>Truncate</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Include LOB columns in replication</td>
<td>Choose an option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Don't include LOB columns</td>
<td>- Do not migrate LOB data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Full LOB mode</td>
<td>- AWS DMS migrates all LOBs (large objects) from the source to the target regardless of size. In this configuration, AWS DMS has no information about the maximum size of LOBs to expect. Thus, LOBs are migrated one at a time, piece by piece. Full LOB mode can be relatively slow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Limited LOB mode</td>
<td>- You set a maximum size LOB that AWS DMS accepts. This option enables AWS DMS to pre-allocate memory and load the LOB data in bulk. LOBs that exceed the maximum LOB size are truncated, and a warning is issued to the log file. In limited LOB mode, you get significant performance gains over full LOB mode. We recommend that you use limited LOB mode whenever possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max LOB size (kb)</td>
<td>When <strong>Limited LOB mode</strong> is selected, this option determines the maximum LOB size that AWS DMS accepts. Any LOBs that are larger than this value are truncated to this value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable logging</td>
<td>It's best to select <strong>Enable logging</strong>. If you enable logging, you can see any errors or warnings that the task encounters, and you can troubleshoot those issues.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Leave the Advanced settings at their default values.

4. If you created and exported mapping rules with AWS SCT in the last step in Step 4: Use AWS SCT to Convert the SQL Server Schema to Aurora MySQL (p. 72), choose **Table mappings**, and select the **JSON** tab. Then select **Enable JSON editing**, and enter the table mappings you saved.

If you did not create mapping rules, then proceed to the next step.

5. Choose **Create task**. The task starts immediately.

The **Tasks** section shows you the status of the migration task.

If you chose **Enable logging** during setup, you can monitor your task. You can then view the Amazon CloudWatch metrics.
To monitor a data migration task in progress

1. On the navigation pane, choose Tasks.
2. Choose your migration task.
3. Choose the Task monitoring tab, and monitor the task in progress on that tab.

   When the full load is complete and cached changes are applied, the task stops on its own.

4. On the target Aurora MySQL database, if you disabled foreign key constraints and triggers, enable them using the script that you saved previously.

5. On the target Aurora MySQL database, re-create the secondary indexes if you removed them previously.

6. If you chose to use AWS DMS to replicate changes, in the AWS DMS console, start the AWS DMS task by choosing Start/Resume for the task.

   Important replication instance metrics to monitor include the following:

   • CPU
   • FreeableMemory
   • DiskQueueDepth
   • CDCLatencySource
   • CDCLatencyTarget

   The AWS DMS task keeps the target Aurora MySQL database up to date with source database changes. AWS DMS keeps all the tables in the task up to date until it's time to implement the application migration. The latency is zero, or close to zero, when the target has caught up to the source.

   For more information, see Monitoring AWS Database Migration Service Tasks.

Step 8: Cut Over to Aurora MySQL

Perform the following steps to move connections from your Microsoft SQL Server database to your Amazon Aurora MySQL database.

To cut over to Aurora MySQL

1. End all SQL Server database dependencies and activities, such as running scripts and client connections. Ensure that the SQL Server Agent service is stopped.

   The following query should return no results other than your connection:

   ```sql
   SELECT session_id, login_name from sys.dm_exec_sessions where session_id > 50;
   ```

2. Kill any remaining sessions (other than your own).

   ```sql
   KILL session_id;
   ```

3. Shut down the SQL Server service.

4. Let the AWS DMS task apply the final changes from the SQL Server database on the Amazon Aurora MySQL database.
Troubleshooting

When you work with Microsoft SQL Server as a source database and Amazon Aurora MySQL as a target database, the two most common problem areas are SQL Server change data capture (CDC) and foreign keys.

- **MS-CDC**: If you are using MS-CDC with SQL Server for the migration, errors that are related to permissions or errors during change data capture are common. These types of errors usually result when one of the prerequisites was not met. For example, the most common overlooked prerequisite is a full database backup.

- **Foreign keys**: During the full load process, AWS DMS does not load tables in any particular order, so it might load the child table data before parent table data. As a result, foreign key constraints might be violated if they are enabled. You should disable foreign keys on the Aurora MySQL target database. You can enable the foreign keys on the target after the migration is complete.

For more tips, see the AWS DMS troubleshooting section in the [AWS DMS User Guide](https://aws.amazon.com/documentation/dms/).

To troubleshoot issues specific to SQL Server, see the SQL Server troubleshooting section:

- [Troubleshooting Microsoft SQL Server Specific Issues](https://aws.amazon.com/documentation/dms/)

To troubleshoot Aurora MySQL issues, see the Aurora MySQL troubleshooting section and the MySQL troubleshooting section:

- [Troubleshooting Amazon Aurora MySQL Specific Issues](https://aws.amazon.com/documentation/aurora/mysql/)
- [Troubleshooting MySQL Specific Issues](https://aws.amazon.com/documentation/mysql/)

5. In the AWS DMS console, stop the AWS DMS task by choosing **Stop** for the task, and then confirming that you want to stop the task.
Migrating an Oracle Database to PostgreSQL

Using this walkthrough, you can learn how to migrate an Oracle database to a PostgreSQL database using AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) and the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT).

AWS DMS migrates your data from your Oracle source into your PostgreSQL target. AWS DMS also captures data manipulation language (DML) and supported data definition language (DDL) changes that happen on your source database and applies these changes to your target database. This way, AWS DMS keeps your source and target databases in sync with each other. To facilitate the data migration, AWS SCT creates the migrated schemas on the target database, including the tables and primary key indexes on the target if necessary.

AWS DMS doesn't migrate your secondary indexes, sequences, default values, stored procedures, triggers, synonyms, views, and other schema objects not specifically related to data migration. To migrate these objects to your PostgreSQL target, use AWS SCT.

Topics
- Prerequisites (p. 90)
- Step-by-Step Migration (p. 91)
- Rolling Back the Migration (p. 112)
- Troubleshooting (p. 112)

Prerequisites

The following prerequisites are required to complete this walkthrough:

- Understand Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS), the applicable database technologies, and SQL.
- Create an AWS account with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) credentials that allows you to launch Amazon RDS and AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) instances in your AWS Region. For information about IAM credentials, see Create an IAM User.
- Understand the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) service and security groups. For information about using Amazon VPC with Amazon RDS, see Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPCs) and Amazon RDS. For information about Amazon RDS security groups, see Amazon RDS Security Groups.
- Understand the supported features and limitations of AWS DMS. For information about AWS DMS, see What Is AWS Database Migration Service?.
- Understand the supported data type conversion options for Oracle and PostgreSQL. For information about data types for Oracle as a source, see Using an Oracle Database as a Source for AWS Database Migration Service. For information about data types for PostgreSQL as a target, see Using a PostgreSQL Database as a Target for AWS Database Migration Service.
- Size your target PostgreSQL database host. DBAs should be aware of the load profile of the current source Oracle database host. Consider CPU, memory, and IOPS. With RDS, you can size up the target database host, or reduce it, after the migration. If this is the first time you are migrating to
Step-by-Step Migration

The following steps provide instructions for migrating an Oracle database to a PostgreSQL database. These steps assume that you have already prepared your source database as described in Prerequisites (p. 90).

Topics
- Step 1: Install the SQL Drivers and AWS Schema Conversion Tool on Your Local Computer (p. 91)
- Step 2: Configure Your Oracle Source Database (p. 92)
- Step 3: Configure Your PostgreSQL Target Database (p. 95)
- Step 4: Use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to Convert the Oracle Schema to PostgreSQL (p. 95)
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- Step 6: Create AWS DMS Source and Target Endpoints (p. 105)
- Step 7: Create and Run Your AWS DMS Migration Task (p. 108)
- Step 8: Cut Over to PostgreSQL (p. 111)

Step 1: Install the SQL Drivers and AWS Schema Conversion Tool on Your Local Computer

Install the SQL drivers and the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) on your local computer.

To install the SQL client software

1. Download the JDBC driver for your Oracle database release. For example, the Oracle Database 12.1.0.2 JDBC driver is (ojdbc7.jar).
2. Download the PostgreSQL driver (postgresql-42.1.4.jar).
3. Install AWS SCT and the required JDBC drivers.
   b. Launch AWS SCT.
   c. In AWS SCT, choose Global Settings from Settings.
   d. In Global Settings, choose Driver, and then choose Browse for Oracle Driver Path. Locate the JDBC Oracle driver and choose OK.
Step 2: Configure Your Oracle Source Database

To use Oracle as a source for AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS), you must first ensure that ARCHIVELOG MODE is on to provide information to LogMiner. AWS DMS uses LogMiner to read information from the archive logs so that AWS DMS can capture changes.

For AWS DMS to read this information, make sure the archive logs are retained on the database server as long as AWS DMS requires them. If you configure your task to begin capturing changes immediately, then you should only need to retain archive logs for a little longer than the duration of the longest running transaction. Retaining archive logs for 24 hours is usually sufficient. If you configure your task to begin from a point in time in the past, then archive logs must be available from that time forward. For more specific instructions about enabling ARCHIVELOG MODE and ensuring log retention for your Oracle database, see the Oracle documentation.

To capture change data, AWS DMS requires supplemental logging to be enabled on your source database. Minimal supplemental logging must be enabled at the database level. AWS DMS also requires that identification key logging be enabled. This option causes the database to place all columns of a row's primary key in the redo log file whenever a row containing a primary key is updated. This result occurs even if no value in the primary key has changed. You can set this option at the database or table level.

To configure your Oracle source database

1. Create or configure a database account to be used by AWS DMS. We recommend that you use an account with the minimal privileges required by AWS DMS for your AWS DMS connection. AWS DMS requires the following privileges.

   - **Browse** for **PostgreSQL Driver Path**. Locate the JDBC PostgreSQL driver and choose **OK**.

   - Choose **OK** to close the dialog box.

API Version 2016-01-01
### AWS Database Migration Service
#### Step-by-Step Migration Guide
#### Step 2: Configure Your Oracle Source Database

**CREATE SESSION**

**SELECT ANY TRANSACTION**

**SELECT on V_ARCHIVED_LOG**

**SELECT on V_LOG**

**SELECT on V_LOGFILE**

**SELECT on V_DATABASE**

**SELECT on V_THREAD**

**SELECT on V_PARAMETER**

**SELECT on V_NLS_PARAMETERS**

**SELECT on V_TIMEZONE_NAMES**

**SELECT on V_TRANSACTION**

**SELECT on ALL_INDEXES**

**SELECT on ALL_OBJECTS**

**SELECT on ALL_TABLES**

**SELECT on ALL_USERS**

**SELECT on ALL_CATALOG**

**SELECT on ALL_CONSTRAINTS**

**SELECT on ALL_CONS_COLUMNS**

**SELECT on ALL_TAB_COLS**

**SELECT on ALL_IND_COLUMNS**

**SELECT on ALL_LOG_GROUPS**

**SELECT on SYS.DBA_REGISTRY**

**SELECT on SYS.OBJ**

**SELECT on DBA_TABLESPACES**

**SELECT on ALL_TAB_PARTITIONS**

**SELECT on ALL_ENCRYPTED_COLUMNS**

* **SELECT on all tables migrated**

---

If you want to capture and apply changes (CDC), then you also need the following privileges.

**EXECUTE on DBMS_LOGMNR**

**SELECT on V_LOGMNR_LOGS**

**SELECT on V_LOGMNR_CONTENTS**

**LOGMINING /* For Oracle 12c and higher. */**

* **ALTER for any table being replicated (if you want AWS DMS to add supplemental logging)**

---

For Oracle versions before 11.2.0.3, you need the following privileges.

**SELECT on DBA_OBJECTS /* versions before 11.2.0.3 */**

**SELECT on ALL_VIEWS (required if views are exposed)**

---

2. If your Oracle database is an AWS RDS database, then connect to it as an administrative user, and run the following command to ensure that archive logs are retained on your RDS source for 24 hours:

```sql
exec rdsadmin.rdsadmin_util.set_configuration('archivelog retention hours',24);
```

---

If your Oracle source is an AWS RDS database, it will be placed in ARCHIVELOG MODE if, and only if, you enable backups.

3. Run the following command to enable supplemental logging at the database level, which AWS DMS requires:
   - **In Oracle SQL:**
Step 2: Configure Your Oracle Source Database

4. Use the following command to enable identification key supplemental logging at the database level. AWS DMS requires supplemental key logging at the database level. The exception is if you allow AWS DMS to automatically add supplemental logging as needed or enable key-level supplemental logging at the table level:
   • In Oracle SQL:

   ```sql
   ALTER DATABASE ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA (PRIMARY KEY) COLUMNS;
   ```

   • In RDS:

   ```sql
   exec rdsadmin.rdsadmin_util.alter_supplemental_logging('ADD','PRIMARY KEY');
   ```

   Your source database incurs a small bit of overhead when key level supplemental logging is enabled. Therefore, if you are migrating only a subset of your tables, then you might want to enable key level supplemental logging at the table level.

5. To enable key level supplemental logging at the table level, use the following command.

   ```sql
   ALTER TABLE table_name ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA (PRIMARY KEY) COLUMNS;
   ```

   If a table does not have a primary key, then you have two options.
   • You can add supplemental logging on all columns involved in the first unique index on the table (sorted by index name).
   • You can add supplemental logging on all columns of the table.

   To add supplemental logging on a subset of columns in a table, such as those involved in a unique index, run the following command.

   ```sql
   ALTER TABLE table_name ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG GROUP example_log_group (column_list) ALWAYS;
   ```

   To add supplemental logging for all columns of a table, run the following command.

   ```sql
   ALTER TABLE table_name ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA (ALL) COLUMNS;
   ```
Step 3: Configure Your PostgreSQL Target Database

1. If the schemas you are migrating do not exist on the PostgreSQL database, then create the schemas.
2. Create the AWS DMS user to connect to your target database, and grant Superuser or the necessary individual privileges (or use the master username for RDS).

```sql
CREATE USER oracle_sct_user IDENTIFIED BY password;
GRANT CONNECT TO oracle_sct_user;
GRANT SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE TO oracle_sct_user;
GRANT SELECT ANY DICTIONARY TO oracle_sct_user;
```

3. Create a user for AWS SCT.

```sql
CREATE USER postgresql_sct_user WITH PASSWORD 'password';
GRANT CONNECT ON DATABASE database_name TO postgresql_sct_user;
GRANT USAGE ON SCHEMA schema_name TO postgresql_sct_user;
GRANT SELECT ON ALL TABLES IN SCHEMA schema_name TO postgresql_sct_user;
GRANT ALL ON SEQUENCES IN SCHEMA schema_name TO postgresql_sct_user;
```

Step 4: Use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to Convert the Oracle Schema to PostgreSQL

Before you migrate data to PostgreSQL, you convert the Oracle schema to a PostgreSQL schema.

To convert an Oracle schema to a PostgreSQL schema using AWS SCT

1. Launch AWS SCT. In AWS SCT, choose File, then choose New Project. Create a new project called AWS Schema Conversion Tool Oracle to PostgreSQL. Enter the following information in the New Project window and then choose OK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>Type AWS Schema Conversion Tool Oracle to PostgreSQL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Use the default Projects folder and the default Transactional Database (OLTP) option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Database Engine</td>
<td>Choose Oracle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Database Engine</td>
<td>Choose Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Choose **Connect to Oracle**. In the **Connect to Oracle** dialog box, enter the following information, and then choose **Test Connection**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
<td>Choose <strong>SID</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Server name</strong></td>
<td>Type the server name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Server port</strong></td>
<td>Type the Oracle port number. The default is <strong>1521</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oracle SID</strong></td>
<td>Type the database SID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>User name</strong></td>
<td>Type the Oracle admin username.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Password</strong></td>
<td>Provide the password for the admin user.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Choose OK to close the alert box, then choose OK to close the dialog box and to start the connection to the Oracle DB instance. The database structure on the Oracle DB instance is shown.

4. Choose Connect to Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL. In the Connect to Amazon PostgreSQL dialog box, enter the following information and then choose Test Connection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Server name</td>
<td>Type the server name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server port</td>
<td>Type the PostgreSQL port number. The default is 5432.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database</td>
<td>Type the database name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User name</td>
<td>Type the PostgreSQL admin username.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>Provide the password for the admin user.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Choose **OK** to close the alert box, then choose **OK** to close the dialog box to start the connection to the PostgreSQL DB instance.

6. Open the context (right-click) menu for the schema to migrate, and then choose **Convert schema**.
Step 4: Use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to Convert the Oracle Schema to PostgreSQL

7. Choose Yes for the confirmation message. AWS SCT then converts your schemas to the target database format.
AWS SCT analyses the schema and creates a database migration assessment report for the conversion to PostgreSQL.

8. Select **Assessment Report View** from **View** to check the report.

The report breaks down by each object type and by how much manual change is needed to successfully convert it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database Objects with Conversion Actions for Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Of the total 63 database storage object(s) and 23 database code object(s) in the source database, we were able to identify 63 (100%) database storage object(s) and 16 (70%) database code object(s) that can be converted to Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL automatically or with minimal changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure: Conversion statistics for database storage objects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Generally packages, procedures, and functions are most likely to have some issues to resolve because they contain the most custom PL/SQL code. AWS SCT also provides hints about how to fix these objects.
9. Choose the **Action Items** tab.

The **Action Items** tab shows each issue for each object that requires attention.

For each conversion issue, you can complete one of the following actions:

- **Modify the objects on the source Oracle database so that AWS SCT can convert the objects to the target PostgreSQL database.**
  
  1. Modify the objects on the source Oracle database.
  2. Repeat the previous steps to convert the schema and check the assessment report.
3. If necessary, repeat this process until there are no conversion issues.

4. Choose **Main View** from **View**, and open the context (right-click) menu for the target PostgreSQL schema, and choose **Apply to database** to apply the schema changes to the PostgreSQL database.

   - Instead of modifying the source schema, modify scripts generated by AWS SCT before applying the scripts on the target PostgreSQL database.

   1. Open the context (right-click) menu for the target PostgreSQL schema name, and select **Save as SQL**. Next, choose a name and destination for the script.
   2. In the script, modify the objects to correct conversion issues.
   3. Run the script on the target PostgreSQL database.

   For more information, see **Converting Database Schema to Amazon RDS by Using the AWS Schema Conversion Tool** in the **AWS Schema Conversion Tool User Guide**.

10. Use AWS SCT to create mapping rules.

   a. Under **Settings**, select **Mapping Rules**.
   b. In addition to the two default mapping rules that convert schema names and table names to lower case, create additional mapping rules that are required based on the action items.
   c. Save the mapping rules.
d. Click **Export script for DMS** to export a JSON format of all the transformations that the AWS DMS task will use to determine which object from the source corresponds to which object on the target. Click **Save**.

**Step 5: Create an AWS DMS Replication Instance**

After validating the schema structure between source and target databases, continue with the core part of this walkthrough, which is the data migration. The following illustration shows a high-level view of the migration process.

An AWS DMS replication instance performs the actual data migration between source and target. The replication instance also caches the transaction logs during the migration. How much CPU and memory capacity a replication instance has influences the overall time required for the migration.

**To create an AWS DMS replication instance**

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and select AWS DMS at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/dms/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/dms/). Next, choose **Create Migration**. If you are signed in as an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user, then you must have the appropriate permissions to access AWS DMS. For more information on the permissions required, see [IAM Permissions Needed to Use AWS DMS](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonDMS/latest/UserGuide/using-iam-permissions.html).
2. Choose **Next** to start a database migration from the console's Welcome page.
3. On the **Create replication instance** page, specify your replication instance information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Select a name for your replication instance. If you will be using multiple replication servers or sharing an account, then choose a name that will help you quickly differentiate between the different servers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Step 5: Create an AWS DMS Replication Instance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Type a brief description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instance class</td>
<td>Select the type of replication server to create. Each size and type of instance class will have increasing CPU, memory, and I/O capacity. Generally, the t2 instances are for lower load tasks, and the c4 instances are for higher load and more tasks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPC</td>
<td>Choose the VPC in which your replication instance will be launched. If possible, select the same VPC in which either your source or target database resides (or both).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-AZ</td>
<td>When Yes is selected, AWS DMS creates a second replication server in a different Availability Zone for failover if there is a problem with the primary replication server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicly accessible</td>
<td>If either your source or target database resides outside of the VPC in which your replication server resides, then you must make your replication server policy publicly accessible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. For the **Advanced** section, specify the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allocated storage (GB)</td>
<td>Amount of storage on the replication server for the AWS DMS task logs, including historical tasks logs. AWS DMS also uses disk storage to cache certain data while it replicates it from the source to the target. Additionally, more storage generally enables better IOPS on the server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replication Subnet Group</td>
<td>If you are running in a Multi-AZ configuration, then you will need at least two subnet groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability zone</td>
<td>Generally, performance is better if you locate your primary replication server in the same Availability Zone as your target database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPC Security Group(s)</td>
<td>Security groups enable you to control ingress and egress to your VPC. AWS DMS allows you to associate one or more security groups with the VPC in which your replication server is launched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KMS master key</td>
<td>With AWS DMS, all data is encrypted at rest using a KMS encryption key. By default, AWS DMS will create a new encryption key for your replication server. However, you may choose to use an existing key.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For information about the KMS master key, see [Setting an Encryption Key and Specifying KMS Permissions](#).

5. Click **Next**.
Step 6: Create AWS DMS Source and Target Endpoints

While your replication instance is being created, you can specify the source and target database endpoints using the AWS Management Console. However, you can only test connectivity after the replication instance has been created, because the replication instance is used in the connection.

To specify source and target database endpoints using the console

1. Specify your connection information for the source Oracle database and the target PostgreSQL database. The following table describes the source settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Endpoint Identifier</td>
<td>Type a name, such as Orasource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Engine</td>
<td>Choose oracle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server name</td>
<td>Provide the Oracle DB instance server name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The port of the database. The default for Oracle is 1521.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSL mode</td>
<td>Choose an SSL mode if you want to enable encryption for your connection's traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Username</td>
<td>The user you want to use to connect to the source database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>Provide the password for the user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SID</td>
<td>Provide the Oracle database name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table describes the advanced source settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra connection attributes</td>
<td>Extra parameters that you can set in an endpoint to add functionality or change the behavior of AWS DMS. Some of the most common and convenient parameters to set for an Oracle source database are the following. Separate multiple entries from each other by using a semi-colon (;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addSupplementalLogging</td>
<td>This parameter automatically configures supplemental logging when set to Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>useLogminerReader</td>
<td>By default, AWS DMS uses Logminer on the Oracle database to capture all of the changes on the source database. The other mode is called Binary Reader. When using Binary Reader instead of Logminer, AWS DMS copies the archived redo log from the source Oracle database to the replication server and reads the entire log in order to capture changes. The Binary Reader option is recommended if you are using ASM since it has performance advantages over Logminer on ASM. If your source database is 12c,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parameter | Description
---|---
then the Binary Reader option is currently the only way to capture CDC changes in Oracle for LOB objects. To use Logminer, enter the following:

```
useLogminerReader=Y
```
To use Binary Reader, enter the following:

```
useLogminerReader=N; useBfile=Y
```

**KMS master key**  
Enter the KMS master key if you choose to encrypt your replication instance's storage.

For information about extra connection attributes, see [Using Extra Connection Attributes with AWS Database Migration Service](#).

The following table describes the target settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Endpoint Identifier</strong></td>
<td>Type a name, such as <code>Postgrestarget</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Engine</strong></td>
<td>Choose <code>postgres</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Servername</strong></td>
<td>Provide the PostgreSQL DB instance server name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Port</strong></td>
<td>The port of the database. The default for PostgreSQL is 5432.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SSL mode</strong></td>
<td>Choose <code>None</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Username</strong></td>
<td>The user you want to use to connect to the target database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Password</strong></td>
<td>Provide the password for the PostgreSQL DB instance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is an example of the completed page.
2. After the endpoints and replication instance have been created, test each endpoint connection by choosing **Run test** for the source and target endpoints.

3. Drop foreign key constraints and triggers on the target database.

   During the full load process, AWS DMS does not load tables in any particular order, so it may load the child table data before parent table data. As a result, foreign key constraints might be violated if they are enabled. Also, if triggers are present on the target database, then it may change data loaded by AWS DMS in unexpected ways.

4. If you do not have one, then generate a script that enables the foreign key constraints and triggers.

   Later, when you want to add them to your migrated database, you can just run this script.

5. **(Optional)** Drop secondary indexes on the target database.

   Secondary indexes (as with all indexes) can slow down the full load of data into tables since they need to be maintained and updated during the loading process. Dropping them can improve the
performance of your full load process. If you drop the indexes, then you will need to add them back later after the full load is complete.

6. Choose Next.

**Step 7: Create and Run Your AWS DMS Migration Task**

Using an AWS DMS task, you can specify which schema to migrate and the type of migration. You can migrate existing data, migrate existing data and replicate ongoing changes, or replicate data changes only. This walkthrough migrates existing data and replicates ongoing changes.

**To create a migration task**

1. On the **Create Task** page, specify the task options. The following table describes the settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task name</td>
<td>Type a name for the migration task.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task description</td>
<td>Type a description for the task.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source endpoint</td>
<td>Shows the Oracle source endpoint. If you have more than one endpoint in the account, then choose the correct endpoint from the list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target endpoint</td>
<td>Shows the PostgreSQL target endpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replication instance</td>
<td>Shows the AWS DMS replication instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration type</td>
<td>Choose the option <strong>Migrate existing data and replicate ongoing changes</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start task on create</td>
<td>Select this option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The page should look like the following:
2. Under **Task Settings**, choose **Do nothing** or **Truncate** for **Target table preparation mode**, because you have already created the tables using the AWS Schema Conversion Tool.

If the Oracle database has LOBs, then for **Include LOB columns in replication**, select **Full LOB mode** if you want to replicate the entire LOB for all tables. Select **Limited LOB mode** if you want to replicate the LOBs only up to a certain size. You specify the size of the LOB to migrate in **Max LOB size (kb)**.

It is best to select **Enable logging**. If you enable logging, then you can see any errors or warnings that the task encounters, and you can troubleshoot those issues.

3. Leave the **Advanced settings** at their default values.
4. Choose **Table mappings**, and select the **JSON** tab. Next, select **Enable JSON editing**, and enter the table mappings you saved in the last step in **Step 4: Use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to Convert the Oracle Schema to PostgreSQL** (p. 95).

The following is an example of mappings that convert schema names and table names to lowercase.

```json
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "rule-type": "transformation",
      "rule-id": "100000",
      "rule-name": "Default Lowercase Table Rule",
      "rule-action": "convert-lowercase",
      "rule-target": "table",
      "object-locator": {
        "schema-name": "%",
        "table-name": "%"
      }
    },
    {
      "rule-type": "transformation",
      "rule-id": "100001",
      "rule-name": "Default Lowercase Schema Rule",
      "rule-action": "convert-lowercase",
      "rule-target": "schema",
      "object-locator": {
        "schema-name": "%"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

5. Choose **Create task**. The task will begin immediately.

The Tasks section shows you the status of the migration task.

You can monitor your task if you chose **Enable logging** when you set up your task. You can then view the CloudWatch metrics by doing the following:

**To monitor a data migration task in progress**

1. On the navigation pane, choose **Tasks**.
2. Choose your migration task.
3. Choose the **Task monitoring** tab, and monitor the task in progress on that tab.

When the full load is complete and cached changes are applied, the task will stop on its own.
4. On the target PostgreSQL database, enable foreign key constraints and triggers using the script you saved previously.

5. On the target PostgreSQL database, re-create the secondary indexes if you removed them previously.

6. In the AWS DMS console, start the AWS DMS task by clicking **Start/Resume** for the task.

   The AWS DMS task keeps the target PostgreSQL database up-to-date with source database changes. AWS DMS will keep all of the tables in the task up-to-date until it is time to implement the application migration. The latency will be zero, or close to zero, when the target has caught up to the source.

## Step 8: Cut Over to PostgreSQL

Perform the following steps to move connections from your Oracle database to your PostgreSQL database.

### To cut over to PostgreSQL

1. End all Oracle database dependencies and activities, such as running scripts and client connections.

   The following query should return no results:

   ```sql
   SELECT MACHINE, COUNT FROM V$SESSION GROUP BY MACHINE;
   ```

2. List any remaining sessions, and kill them.

   ```sql
   SELECT SID, SERIAL#, STATUS FROM V$SESSION;
   ALTER SYSTEM KILL 'sid, serial_number' IMMEDIATE;
   ```

3. Shut down all listeners on the Oracle database.

4. Let the AWS DMS task apply the final changes from the Oracle database on the PostgreSQL database.

   ```sql
   ALTER SYSTEM CHECKPOINT;
   ```

5. In the AWS DMS console, stop the AWS DMS task by clicking **Stop** for the task, and confirm that you want to stop the task.

6. (Optional) Set up a rollback.

   You can optionally set up a rollback task, in case you run into a show stopping issue, by creating a task going in the opposite direction. Because all tables should be in sync between both databases, you only need to set up a CDC task. Therefore, you do not have to disable any foreign key constraints. Now that the source and target databases are reversed, you must follow the instructions in the following sections:

   - **Using a PostgreSQL Database as a Source for AWS Database Migration Service**
   - **Using an Oracle Database as a Target for AWS Database Migration Service**

   a. Disable triggers on the source Oracle database.
Rolling Back the Migration

If there are major issues with the migration that cannot be resolved in a timely manner, you can roll back the migration. These steps assume that you have already prepared for the rollback as described in Step 8: Cut Over to PostgreSQL (p. 111).

To roll back the migration

1. Stop all application services on the target PostgreSQL database.
2. Let the AWS DMS task replicate remaining changes back to the source Oracle database.
3. Stop the PostgreSQL to Oracle AWS DMS task.
4. Start all applications back on the source Oracle database.

Troubleshooting

The two most common problem areas when working with Oracle as a source and PostgreSQL as a target are: supplemental logging and case sensitivity.

- Supplemental logging – With Oracle, in order to replicate change data, supplemental logging must be enabled. However, if you enable supplemental logging at the database level, it sometimes still needs to be enabled when new tables are created. The best remedy for this is to allow AWS DMS to enable supplemental logging for you by using the extra connection attribute:
addSupplementalLogging=Y

- Case sensitivity: Oracle is case-insensitive (unless you use quotes around your object names). However, text appears in uppercase. Thus, AWS DMS defaults to naming your target objects in uppercase. In most cases, you'll want to use transformations to change schema, table, and column names to lower case.

For more tips, see the AWS DMS troubleshooting section in the AWS DMS User Guide.

To troubleshoot issues specific to Oracle, see the Oracle troubleshooting section:

Troubleshooting Oracle Specific Issues

To troubleshoot PostgreSQL issues, see the PostgreSQL troubleshooting section:

Troubleshooting PostgreSQL Specific Issues
Migrating an Amazon RDS for Oracle Database to Amazon Redshift

This walkthrough gets you started with heterogeneous database migration from Amazon RDS for Oracle to Amazon Redshift using AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) and the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT). This introductory exercise doesn't cover all scenarios but provides you with a good understanding of the steps involved in such a migration.

It is important to understand that AWS DMS and AWS SCT are two different tools and serve different needs. They don't interact with each other in the migration process. At a high level, the steps involved in this migration are the following:

1. Using the AWS SCT to do the following:
   - Run the conversion report for Oracle to Amazon Redshift to identify the issues, limitations, and actions required for the schema conversion.
   - Generate the schema scripts and apply them on the target before performing the data load by using AWS DMS. AWS SCT performs the necessary code conversion for objects like procedures and views.

2. Identify and implement solutions to the issues reported by AWS SCT.

3. Disable foreign keys or any other constraints that might impact the AWS DMS data load.

4. AWS DMS loads the data from source to target using the Full Load approach. Although AWS DMS is capable of creating objects in the target as part of the load, it follows a minimalistic approach to efficiently migrate the data so that it doesn't copy the entire schema structure from source to target.

5. Perform postmigration activities such as creating additional indexes, enabling foreign keys, and making the necessary changes in the application to point to the new database.

This walkthrough uses a custom AWS CloudFormation template to create RDS DB instances for Oracle and Amazon Redshift. It then uses a SQL command script to install a sample schema and data onto the RDS Oracle DB instance that you then migrate to Amazon Redshift.

This walkthrough takes approximately two hours to complete. Be sure to follow the instructions to delete resources at the end of this walkthrough to avoid additional charges.

Topics
- Prerequisites (p. 114)
- Migration Architecture (p. 115)
- Step-by-Step Migration (p. 116)
- Next Steps (p. 150)
- References (p. 150)

Prerequisites

The following prerequisites are also required to complete this walkthrough:

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114
• Familiarity with Amazon RDS, Amazon Redshift, the applicable database technologies, and SQL.
• The custom scripts that include creating the tables to be migrated and SQL queries for confirming the migration, as listed following:
  • SQL statements to build the SH schema
  • AWS CloudFormation template

Each step in the walkthrough also contains a link to download the file involved or includes the exact query in the step.
• An AWS account with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) credentials that allow you to launch RDS, AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) instances, and Amazon Redshift clusters in your AWS Region. For information about IAM credentials, see Creating an IAM User.
• Basic knowledge of the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) service and of security groups. For information about using Amazon VPC with Amazon RDS, see Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs) and Amazon RDS. For information about Amazon RDS security groups, see Amazon RDS Security Groups. For information about using Amazon Redshift in a VPC, see Managing Clusters in an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC).
• An understanding of the supported features and limitations of AWS DMS. For information about AWS DMS, see What Is AWS Database Migration Service?
• Knowledge of the supported data type conversion options for Oracle and Amazon Redshift. For information about data types for Oracle as a source, see Using an Oracle Database as a Source for AWS Database Migration Service. For information about data types for Amazon Redshift as a target, see Using an Amazon Redshift Database as a Target for AWS Database Migration Service.

For more information about AWS DMS, see the AWS DMS documentation.

Migration Architecture

This walkthrough uses AWS CloudFormation to create a simple network topology for database migration that includes the source database, the replication instance, and the target database in the same VPC. For more information on AWS CloudFormation, see the CloudFormation documentation.

We provision the AWS resources that are required for this AWS DMS walkthrough through AWS CloudFormation. These resources include a VPC and Amazon RDS instance for Oracle and an Amazon Redshift cluster. We provision through CloudFormation because it simplifies the process, so we can concentrate on tasks related to data migration. When you create a stack from the CloudFormation template, it provisions the following resources:
• A VPC with CIDR (10.0.0.0/24) with two public subnets in your region, DBSubnet1 at the address 10.0.0.0/26 in Availability Zone (AZ) 1 and DBSubnet2 at the address 10.0.0.64/26, in AZ 12.
• A DB subnet group that includes DBSubnet1 and DBSubnet2.
• Oracle RDS Standard Edition Two with these deployment options:
  • License Included
  • Single-AZ setup
  • db.m3.medium or equivalent instance class
  • Port 1521
  • Default option and parameter groups
• Amazon Redshift cluster with these deployment options:
  • dc1.large
  • Port 5439
  • Default parameter group
• A security group with ingress access from your computer or 0.0.0.0/0 (access from anywhere) based on the input parameter

We have designed the CloudFormation template to require few inputs from the user. It provisions the necessary AWS resources with minimum recommended configurations. However, if you want to change some of the configurations and parameters, such as the VPC CIDR block and Amazon RDS instance types, feel free to update the template.

We use the AWS Management Console to provision the AWS DMS resources, such as the replication instance, endpoints, and tasks. You install client tools such as SQL Workbench/J and the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) on your local computer to connect to the Amazon RDS instances.

Following is an illustration of the migration architecture for this walkthrough.

---

Step-by-Step Migration

In the following sections, you can find step-by-step instructions for migrating an Amazon RDS for Oracle database to Amazon Redshift. These steps assume that you have already prepared your source database as described in preceding sections.
Step 1: Launch the RDS Instances in a VPC by Using the CloudFormation Template

First, you need to provision the necessary AWS resources for this walkthrough.

To use AWS CloudFormation to create Amazon RDS resources for this walkthrough

2. Choose Create New Stack.
3. On the Select Template page, choose Specify an Amazon S3 template URL and paste the following URL into the adjacent text box:

   https://dms-sbs.s3.amazonaws.com/Oracle_Redshift_For_DMSDemo.template
Choose **Next**. On the **Specify Details** page, provide parameter values as shown following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stack Name</strong></td>
<td>Type  <em>OracleToRedshiftDWusingDMS</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OracleDBName</strong></td>
<td>Provide any unique name for your database. The name should begin with a letter. The default is <em>ORCL</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OracleDBUsername</strong></td>
<td>Specify the admin (DBA) user for managing the Oracle instance. The default is <em>oraadmin</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### AWS Database Migration Service

#### Step-by-Step Migration Guide

**Step 1: Launch the RDS Instances in a VPC by Using the CloudFormation Template**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OracleDBPassword</strong></td>
<td>Provide the password for the admin user. The default is <code>oraadmin123</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RedshiftDBName</strong></td>
<td>Provide any unique name for your database. The name should begin with a letter. The default is <code>test</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RedshiftDBUsername</strong></td>
<td>Provide the password for the master user. The default is <code>Redshift#123</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ClientIP</strong></td>
<td>Specify the IP address in CIDR (x.x.x.x/32) format for your local computer. You can get your IP address from <code>whatsmyip.org</code>. Your RDS instances' security group will allow ingress to this IP address. The default is access from anywhere (0.0.0.0/0), which is not recommended; you should use your IP address for this walkthrough.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Choose **Next**. On the **Options** page, choose **Next**.

6. On the **Review** page, review the details, and if they are correct choose **Create**.
Step 1: Launch the RDS Instances in a VPC by Using the CloudFormation Template

Create stack

Review

Template

Template URL: https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-dms-sample-template/oracle-dw-to-redshift-dw-using-dms.yaml
Description: This CloudFormation sample template OracleDWtoRedshift_DW is used to test the datawarehouse migration using AWS DMS service from this template.
Estimate cost: Link is not available

Details

Stack name: OracleDWtoRedshift_DW

Source Oracle Database Configuration

- OracleDBName: ORCL
- OracleDBUsername: oraadmin
- OracleDBPassword: ...

Target Redshift Database Configuration

- RedshiftDBName: test
- RedshiftDBUsername: masteruser
- RedshiftDBPassword: ...

Enter IP address for DB Security group Configuration

- ClientIP: 0.0.0.0/0

Options

Tags

No tags provided

Advanced

- Notification: none
- Timeout: none
- Rollback on failure: Yes

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7. AWS can take about 20 minutes or more to create the stack with an Amazon RDS Oracle instance and an Amazon Redshift cluster.

8. After the stack is created, select the OracleToRedshiftDWUsingDMS stack, and then choose the Outputs view. Record the JDBC connection strings, OracleJDBCConnectionString and RedshiftJDBCConnectionString, for use later in this walkthrough to connect to the Oracle and Amazon Redshift databases.

Step 2: Install the SQL Tools and AWS Schema Conversion Tool on Your Local Computer

Next, you need to install a SQL client and AWS SCT on your local computer.

This walkthrough assumes you will use the SQL Workbench/J client to connect to the RDS instances for migration validation.
To install the SQL client software

1. Download SQL Workbench/J from the SQL Workbench/J website, and then install it on your local computer. This SQL client is free, open-source, and DBMS-independent.
2. Download the Oracle Database 12.1.0.2 JDBC driver (ojdbc7.jar).
3. Download the Amazon Redshift driver (RedshiftJDBC41-1.1.17.1017.jar).
4. Using SQL Workbench/J, configure JDBC drivers for Oracle and Amazon Redshift to set up connectivity, as described following.
   1. In SQL Workbench/J, choose File, then choose Manage Drivers.
   2. From the list of drivers, choose Oracle.
   3. Choose the Open icon, then choose the ojdbc.jar file that you downloaded in the previous step. Choose OK.
   4. From the list of drivers, choose Redshift.
   5. Choose the Open icon, then choose the Amazon Redshift JDBC driver that you downloaded in the previous step. Choose OK.
Next, install AWS SCT and the required JDBC drivers.

**To install AWS SCT and the required JDBC drivers**


2. Follow the instructions to install AWS SCT. By default, the tool is installed in the `C:\Program Files\AWS Schema Conversion Tool\AWS` directory.

3. Launch AWS SCT.

4. In AWS SCT, choose **Global Settings** from **Settings**.

5. Choose **Settings**, **Global Settings**, then choose **Drivers**, and then choose **Browse** for **Oracle Driver Path**. Locate the Oracle JDBC driver and choose **OK**.

6. Choose **Browse** for **Amazon Redshift Driver Path**. Locate the Amazon Redshift JDBC driver and choose **OK**. Choose **OK** to close the dialog box.
Step 3: Test Connectivity to the Oracle DB Instance and Create the Sample Schema

After the CloudFormation stack has been created, test the connection to the Oracle DB instance by using SQL Workbench/J and then create the HR sample schema.

To test the connection to your Oracle DB instance using SQL Workbench/J and create the sample schema

1. In SQL Workbench/J, choose File, then choose Connect window. Create a new connection profile using the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New profile name</td>
<td>Type RDSOracleConnection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver</td>
<td>Choose Oracle (oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Step 3: Test Connectivity to the Oracle DB Instance and Create the Sample Schema

For This Parameter | Do This
--- | ---
URL | Use the `OracleJDBCConnectionString` value you recorded when you examined the output details of the DMSdemo stack in a previous step.
Username | Type `oraadmin`.
Password | Type `oraadmin123`.

2. Test the connection by choosing **Test**. Choose **OK** to close the dialog box, then choose **OK** to create the connection profile.
Step 3: Test Connectivity to the Oracle DB Instance and Create the Sample Schema

Note
If your connection is unsuccessful, ensure that the IP address you assigned when creating the CloudFormation template is the one you are attempting to connect from. This issue is the most common one when trying to connect to an instance.

3. Create the SH schema you will use for migration using a custom script. The SQL script provided by AWS is located [https://dms-sbs.s3.amazonaws.com/Oraclesalesstarschema.sql](https://dms-sbs.s3.amazonaws.com/Oraclesalesstarschema.sql).

   1. Open the provided SQL script in a text editor. Copy the entire script.
   2. In SQL Workbench/J, paste the SQL script in the Default.wksp window showing **Statement 1**.
   3. Choose **SQL**, then choose **Execute All**.
4. Verify the object types and count in SH Schema were created successfully by running the following SQL query.

```sql
Select OBJECT_TYPE, COUNT(*) from dba_OBJECTS where owner='SH'
GROUP BY OBJECT_TYPE;
```

The results of this query should be similar to the following.
Step 4: Test the Connectivity to the Amazon Redshift Database

5. Verify the total number of tables and number of rows for each table by running the following SQL query.

```sql
Select table_name, num_rows from dba_tables where owner='SH' order by 1;
```

The results of this query should be similar to the following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE_NAME</th>
<th>NUM_ROWS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHANNELS</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUSTOMERS</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCTS</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROMOTIONS</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALES</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Verify the integrity in tables. Check the number of sales made in different channels by running the following SQL query.

```sql
Select b.channel_desc,count(*) from SH.SALES a,SH.CHANNELS b where a.channel_id=b.channel_id group by b.channel_desc order by 1;
```

The results of this query should be similar to the following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHANNEL_DESC</th>
<th>COUNT(*)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct Sales</td>
<td>710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partners</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note
The preceding examples are representative of validation queries. When you perform actual migrations, you should develop similar queries to validate the schema and the data integrity.

Step 4: Test the Connectivity to the Amazon Redshift Database

Next, test your connection to your Amazon Redshift database.

To test the connection to your Amazon Redshift database using SQL Workbench/J

1. In SQL Workbench/J, choose File, then choose Connect window. Choose the Create a new connection profile icon. Connect to the Amazon Redshift database in SQL Workbench/J by using the information shown following.
Step 5: Use AWS SCT to Convert the Oracle Schema to Amazon Redshift

Before you migrate data to Amazon Redshift, you convert the Oracle schema to an Amazon Redshift schema as described following.

2. Test the connection by choosing **Test**. Choose **OK** to close the dialog box, then choose **OK** to create the connection profile.

3. Verify your connectivity to the Amazon Redshift DB instance by running a sample SQL command, such as `SELECT CURRENT_DATE;`.

**Note**
If your connection is unsuccessful, ensure that the IP address you assigned when creating the CloudFormation template is the one you are attempting to connect from. This issue is the most common one when trying to connect to an instance.
To convert an Oracle schema to an Amazon Redshift schema using AWS SCT

1. Launch AWS SCT. In AWS SCT, choose File, then choose New Project. Create a new project called DWSchemaMigrationDemoProject. Enter the following information in the New Project window, and then choose OK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>Type DWSchemaMigrationDemoProject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Use the default Projects folder and the default Data Warehouse (OLAP) option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Database Engine</td>
<td>Choose Oracle DW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Database Engine</td>
<td>Choose Amazon Redshift.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Choose Connect to Oracle. In the Connect to Oracle dialog box, enter the following information, and then choose Test Connection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Choose SID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server name</td>
<td>Use the OracleJDBCConnectionString value you used to connect to the Oracle DB instance, but remove the JDBC prefix information and the port and database name suffix. For example, a sample connection string you use with SQL Workbench/J might be &quot;jdbc:oracle:thin:@abc12345678.cqi87654abc.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com:1521:ORCL&quot;. For the AWS SCT Server name, you remove &quot;jdbc:oracle:thin:&quot; and &quot;:1521:ORCL&quot; and use just the server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For This Parameter | Do This
---|---
name | "abc12345678.cqi87654abc.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com".
Server port | Type 1521.
Oracle SID | Type ORCL.
User name | Type oraadmin.
Password | Type oraadmin123.

3. Choose OK to close the alert box, then choose OK to close the dialog box and to start the connection to the Oracle DB instance. The database structure on the Oracle DB instance is shown following. Select only the SH schema.
AWS Database Migration Service
Step-by-Step Migration Guide
Step 5: Use AWS SCT to Convert the
Oracle Schema to Amazon Redshift

Note
If the SH schema does not appear in the list, choose Actions, then choose Refresh from Database.

4. Choose Connect to Amazon Redshift. In the Connect to Amazon Redshift dialog box, enter the following information and then choose Test Connection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
<td>Choose SID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Server name**
Use the RedshiftJDBCConnectionString value you used to connect to the Amazon Redshift cluster, but remove the JDBC prefix information and the port suffix. For example, a sample connection string you use with SQL Workbench/J might be "jdbc:redshift://oracletoredshiftdwusingdms-redshiftcluster-abc123567.abc87654321.us-west-2.redshift.amazonaws.com:5439/test". For the AWS SCT Server name, you remove "jdbc:redshift://" and :5439/test" to use just the server name: "oracletoredshiftdwusingdms-redshiftcluster-abc123567.abc87654321.us-west-2.redshift.amazonaws.com"
Step 5: Use AWS SCT to Convert the Oracle Schema to Amazon Redshift

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Server port</td>
<td>Type 5439.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User name</td>
<td>Type redshiftadmin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>Type Redshift#123.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AWS SCT analyzes the SH schema and creates a database migration assessment report for the conversion to Amazon Redshift.

5. Choose **OK** to close the alert box, then choose **OK** to close the dialog box to start the connection to the Amazon Redshift DB instance.

6. In the **Oracle DW** view, open the context (right-click) menu for the **SH** schema and select **Create Report**.

7. Review the report summary. To save the report, choose either **Save to CSV** or **Save to PDF**.

The report discusses the type of objects that can be converted by using AWS SCT, along with potential migration issues and actions to resolve these issues. For this walkthrough, you should see something like the following.
Database Migration Assessment Report

Source Database: SH.oraadmin@oo1phbrpvcv8g7r.cupvg297vtxq.us-west-1.rds.amazonaws.com:1521:ORCL
Oracle Database 12c: Enterprise Edition 12.1.0.2.0 (64bit Production)

Executive Summary

We completed the analysis of your Oracle DW source database and estimate that 100% of the database stored objects (external-tables, constraints, indexes, sequences, synonyms, table types, public types, private types, user defined functions, variables, constants, cursors, exceptions and other objects) in the database. Based on the analysis of SQL syntax errors ranging from simple tasks to medium-complexity actions to significant conversion actions.

Database Objects with Conversion Actions for API Version 2016-01-01

Of the total 94 database storage object(s) in the source database, we were able to identify 94 (100%) database objects.

Figure: Conversion statistics for database storage objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Type</th>
<th>Conversion Rate</th>
<th>API Version 2016-01-01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schema</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constraint</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. Choose the **Action Items** tab. The report discusses the type of objects that can be converted by using AWS SCT, along with potential migration issues and actions to resolve these issues. For this walkthrough, you should see something like the following.

9. Open the context (right-click) menu for the **SH** item in the **Schemas** list, and then choose **Collect Statistics**. AWS SCT analyzes the source data to recommend the best keys for the target Amazon Redshift database. For more information, see [Collecting or Uploading Statistics for the AWS Schema Conversion Tool](#).

10. Open the context (right-click) menu for the **SH** schema, and then choose **Convert schema**.

11. Choose **Yes** for the confirmation message. AWS SCT then converts your schema to the target database format.
Note
The choice of the Amazon Redshift sort keys and distribution keys is critical for optimal performance. You can use key management in AWS SCT to customize the choice of keys. For this walkthrough, we use the defaults recommended by AWS SCT. For more information, see Optimizing Amazon Redshift by Using the AWS Schema Conversion Tool.

12. In the Amazon Redshift view, open the context (right-click) menu for the SH schema, and then choose Apply to database to apply the schema scripts to the target Amazon Redshift instance.

13. Open the context (right-click) menu for the SH schema, and then choose Refresh from Database to refresh from the target database.
The database schema has now been converted and imported from source to target.

### Step 6: Validate the Schema Conversion

To validate the schema conversion, you compare the objects found in the Oracle and Amazon Redshift databases using SQL Workbench/J.

#### To validate the schema conversion using SQL Workbench/J

1. In SQL Workbench/J, choose **File**, then choose **Connect window**. Choose the **RedshiftConnection** you created in an earlier step. Choose **OK**.
2. Run the following script to verify the number of object types and count in SH schema in the target Amazon Redshift database. These values should match the number of objects in the source Oracle database.

   ```sql
   SELECT 'TABLE' AS OBJECT_TYPE,
       TABLE_NAME AS OBJECT_NAME,
       TABLE_SCHEMA AS OBJECT_SCHEMA
   FROM information_schema.TABLES
   WHERE TABLE_TYPE = 'BASE TABLE'
   AND   OBJECT_SCHEMA = 'sh';
   ``

   The output from this query should be similar to the following.

   ```plaintext
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>object_type</th>
<th>object_name</th>
<th>object_schema</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TABLE</td>
<td>channels</td>
<td>sh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE</td>
<td>customers</td>
<td>sh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE</td>
<td>products</td>
<td>sh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE</td>
<td>promotions</td>
<td>sh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE</td>
<td>sales</td>
<td>sh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
   ``

3. Verify the sort and distributions keys that are created in the Amazon Redshift cluster by using the following query.

   ```sql
   set search_path to '$user', 'public', 'sh';
   SELECT tablename,
       "column", TYPE,
       encoding, distkey,
       sortkey, "notnull"
   FROM pg_table_def
   WHERE (distkey = TRUE OR sortkey <> 0);
   ``

   The results of the query reflect the distribution key (distkey) and sort key (sortkey) choices made by using AWS SCT key management.

   ```plaintext
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tablename</th>
<th>column</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>encoding</th>
<th>distkey</th>
<th>sortkey</th>
<th>notnull</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>channels</td>
<td>channel_id</td>
<td>numeric(38,18)</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>customers</td>
<td>cust_id</td>
<td>numeric(38,18)</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
   ```
Step 7: Create an AWS DMS Replication Instance

After we validate the schema structure between source and target databases, as described preceding, we proceed to the core part of this walkthrough, which is the data migration. The following illustration shows a high-level view of the migration process.

A DMS replication instance performs the actual data migration between source and target. The replication instance also caches the transaction logs during the migration. How much CPU and memory capacity a replication instance has influences the overall time required for the migration.

To create an AWS DMS replication instance

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, open the AWS DMS console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/dms/, and choose Create Migration. If you are signed in as an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user, you must have the appropriate permissions to access AWS DMS. For more information on the permissions required, see IAM Permissions Needed to Use AWS DMS.
2. Choose Create migration to start a database migration.
3. On the Welcome page, choose Next.
4. On the Create replication instance page, specify your replication instance information as shown following.
Step 8: Create AWS DMS Source and Target Endpoints

While your replication instance is being created, you can specify the source and target database endpoints using the AWS Management Console. However, you can only test connectivity after the replication instance has been created, because the replication instance is used in the connection.

To specify source or target database endpoints using the AWS console

1. Specify your connection information for the source Oracle database and the target Amazon Redshift database. The following table describes the source settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Endpoint Identifier</td>
<td>Type <code>orasource</code> (the Amazon RDS Oracle endpoint).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Engine</td>
<td>Choose <code>oracle</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server name</td>
<td>Provide the Oracle DB instance name. This name is the <code>Server name</code> value that you used for AWS SCT, such as &quot;abc123567.abc87654321.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Type <code>1521</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSL mode</td>
<td>Choose <code>None</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Username</td>
<td>Type <code>oraadmin</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>Type <code>oraadmin123</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SID</td>
<td>Type <code>ORCL</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table describes the target settings.
### Step 8: Create AWS DMS Source and Target Endpoints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Endpoint Identifier</td>
<td>Type <strong>RedshiftTarget</strong> (the Amazon Redshift endpoint).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Engine</td>
<td>Choose <strong>redshift</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servername</td>
<td>Provide the Amazon Redshift DB instance name. This name is the <strong>Server name</strong> value that you used for AWS SCT, such as <strong>oracletoredshiftdwusingdms-redshiftcluster-abc123567.abc87654321.us-west-2.redshift.amazonaws.com</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Type <strong>5439</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSL mode</td>
<td>Choose <strong>None</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Username</td>
<td>Type <strong>redshiftadmin</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>Type <strong>Redshift#123</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database name</td>
<td>Type <strong>test</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The completed page should look like the following.
2. Wait for the status to say Replication instance created successfully.
3. To test the source and target connections, choose Run Test for the source and target connections.
4. Choose Next.
Step 9: Create and Run Your AWS DMS Migration Task

Using an AWS DMS task, you can specify what schema to migrate and the type of migration. You can migrate existing data, migrate existing data and replicate ongoing changes, or replicate data changes only. This walkthrough migrates existing data only.

To create a migration task

1. On the Create Task page, specify the task options. The following table describes the settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task name</td>
<td>Type <code>migrateSHschema</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replication instance</td>
<td>Shows <code>DMSdemo-repserver</code> (the AWS DMS replication instance created in an earlier step).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source endpoint</td>
<td>Shows <code>orasource</code> (the Amazon RDS for Oracle endpoint).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target endpoint</td>
<td>Shows <code>redshifttarget</code> (the Amazon Redshift endpoint).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration type</td>
<td>Choose the option <code>Migrate existing data</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start task on create</td>
<td>Choose this option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The page should look like the following.
2. On the **Task Settings** section, specify the settings as shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target table preparation mode</strong></td>
<td>Choose <strong>Do nothing</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Include LOB columns in replication</strong></td>
<td>Choose <strong>Limited LOB mode</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Max LOB size (kb)</strong></td>
<td>Accept the default (32).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The section should look like the following.
3. In the **Selection rules** section, specify the settings as shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Parameter</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schema name is</td>
<td>Choose <strong>Enter a schema</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schema name is like</td>
<td>Type <code>SH%</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table name is like</td>
<td>Type <code>%</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Choose <strong>Include</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The section should look like the following:
4. Choose **Add selection rule**.

5. Choose **Create task**.

5. Choose **Create task**. The task begins immediately. The **Tasks** section shows you the status of the migration task.
Step 10: Verify That Your Data Migration Completed Successfully

When the migration task completes, you can compare your task results with the expected results.

To compare your migration task results with the expected results

1. On the navigation pane, choose Tasks.
2. Choose your migration task (migrateSHschema).
3. Choose the Table statistics tab, shown following.
4. Connect to the Amazon Redshift instance by using SQL Workbench/J, and then check whether the database tables were successfully migrated from Oracle to Amazon Redshift by running the SQL script shown following.

```sql
select "table", tbl_rows
from svv_table_info
where
  SCHEMA = 'sh'
```
order by 1;

Your results should look similar to the following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>table</th>
<th>tbl_rows</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>channels</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>customers</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>products</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>promotions</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sales</td>
<td>1106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. To verify whether the output for tables and number of rows from the preceding query matches what is expected for RDS Oracle, compare your results with those in previous steps.

6. Run the following query to check the relationship in tables; this query checks the departments with employees greater than 10.

```sql
Select b.channel_desc,count(*) from SH.SALES a,SH.CHANNELS b where a.channel_id=b.channel_id group by b.channel_desc order by 1;
```

The output from this query should be similar to the following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>channel_desc</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct Sales</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partners</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Verify column compression encoding.

DMS uses an Amazon Redshift COPY operation to load data. By default, the COPY command applies automatic compression whenever loading to an empty target table. The sample data for this walkthrough is not large enough for automatic compression to be applied. When you migrate larger data sets, COPY will apply automatic compression.

For more details about automatic compression on Amazon Redshift tables, see [Loading Tables with Automatic Compression](#).

To view compression encodings, run the following query.

```sql
SELECT * FROM pg_table_def WHERE schemaname = 'sh';
```

Now you have successfully completed a database migration from an Amazon RDS for Oracle DB instance to Amazon Redshift.

**Step 11: Delete Walkthrough Resources**

After you have completed this walkthrough, perform the following steps to avoid being charged further for AWS resources used in the walkthrough. It's necessary that you do the steps in order, because some resources cannot be deleted if they have a dependency upon another resource.
To delete AWS DMS resources

1. On the navigation pane, choose Tasks, choose your migration task (migratehrschema), and then choose Delete.
2. On the navigation pane, choose Endpoints, choose the Oracle source endpoint (orasource), and then choose Delete.
3. Choose the Amazon Redshift target endpoint (redshifttarget), and then choose Delete.
4. On the navigation pane, choose Replication instances, choose the replication instance (DMSdemo-repserver), and then choose Delete.

Next, you must delete your AWS CloudFormation stack, DMSdemo.

To delete your AWS CloudFormation stack

   - If you are signed in as an IAM user, you must have the appropriate permissions to access AWS CloudFormation.
2. Choose your CloudFormation stack, OracletoRedshiftDWusingDMS.
3. For Actions, choose Delete stack.

The status of the stack changes to DELETE_IN_PROGRESS while AWS CloudFormation cleans up the resources associated with the OracletoRedshiftDWusingDMS stack. When AWS CloudFormation is finished cleaning up resources, it removes the stack from the list.

Next Steps

You can explore several other features of AWS DMS that were not included in this walkthrough, including the following:

- The AWS DMS change data capture (CDC) feature, for ongoing replication of data.
- Transformation actions that let you specify and apply transformations to the selected schema or table as part of the migration process.

For more information, see the AWS DMS documentation.

References

The following documentation and sample schemas can be useful as references for this walkthrough:

- AWS DMS documentation
- AWS SCT documentation
- Amazon Redshift documentation
- SQL statements to build the SH schema
- AWS CloudFormation template
- Oracle sample schemas
Migrating MySQL-Compatible Databases to AWS

Amazon Web Services (AWS) has several services that allow you to run a MySQL-compatible database on AWS. Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) supports MySQL-compatible databases including MySQL, MariaDB, and Amazon Aurora MySQL. AWS Elastic Cloud Computing Service (EC2) provides platforms for running MySQL-compatible databases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Migrating From</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An RDS MySQL DB instance</td>
<td>You can migrate data directly from an Amazon RDS MySQL DB snapshot to an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster. For details, see Migrating Data from an Amazon RDS MySQL DB Instance to an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB Cluster (p. 162).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| A MySQL database external to Amazon RDS | If your database supports the InnoDB or MyISAM tablespaces, you have these options for migrating your data to an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster:  
  - You can create a dump of your data using the mysqldump utility, and then import that data into an existing Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster.  
  - You can copy the source files from your database to an Amazon S3 (S3) bucket, and then restore an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster from those files. This option can be considerably faster than migrating data using mysqldump.  
  For details, see Migrating MySQL to Amazon Aurora MySQL by Using mysqldump (p. 162). |
| A database that is not MySQL-compatible | You can also use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate data from a MySQL database. However, for very large databases, you can significantly reduce the amount of time that it takes to migrate your data by copying the source files for your database and restoring those files to an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB instance as described in Migrating Data from an External MySQL Database to an Amazon Aurora MySQL Using Amazon S3 (p. 152).  
For more information on AWS DMS, see What Is AWS Database Migration Service? |
Migrating a MySQL-Compatible Database to Amazon Aurora MySQL

If your database supports the InnoDB or MyISAM tablespaces, you have these options for migrating your data to an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster:

- You can create a dump of your data using the `mysqldump` utility, and then import that data into an existing Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster. For more information, see Migrating MySQL to Amazon Aurora MySQL by Using mysqldump (p. 162).
- You can copy the source files from your database to an S3 bucket, and then restore an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster from those files. This option can be considerably faster than migrating data using `mysqldump`. For more information, see Migrating Data from an External MySQL Database to an Amazon Aurora MySQL Using Amazon S3 (p. 152).

Migrating Data from an External MySQL Database to an Amazon Aurora MySQL Using Amazon S3

You can copy the source files from your source MySQL version 5.5 or 5.6 database to an S3 bucket, and then restore an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster from those files.

This option can be considerably faster than migrating data using `mysqldump`, because using `mysqldump` replays all of the commands to recreate the schema and data from your source database in your new Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster. By copying your source MySQL data files, Amazon Aurora MySQL can immediately use those files as the data for DB cluster.

Note
Restoring an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster from backup files in an S3 bucket is not supported for the Asia Pacific (Mumbai) region.

Amazon Aurora MySQL does not restore everything from your database. You should save the database schema and values for the following items from your source MySQL or MariaDB database and add them to your restored Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster after it has been created.

- User accounts
- Functions
- Stored procedures
- Time zone information. Time zone information is loaded from the local operating system of your Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster.

Prerequisites

Before you can copy your data to an S3 bucket and restore a DB cluster from those files, you must do the following:
Prerequisites

- Install Percona XtraBackup on your local server.
- Permit Amazon Aurora MySQL to access your S3 bucket on your behalf.

Installing Percona XtraBackup

Amazon Aurora MySQL can restore a DB cluster from files that were created using Percona XtraBackup. You can install Percona XtraBackup from the Percona website at https://www.percona.com/doc/percona-xtrabackup/2.4/installation.

Required Permissions

To migrate your MySQL data to an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster, several permissions are required:

- The user that is requesting that Amazon RDS create a new cluster from an S3 bucket must have permission to list the buckets for your AWS account. You grant the user this permission using an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy.
- Amazon RDS requires permission to act on your behalf to access the S3 bucket where you store the files used to create your Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster. You grant Amazon RDS the required permissions using an IAM service role.
- The user making the request must also have permission to list the IAM roles for your AWS account.
- If the user making the request will create the IAM service role, or will request that Amazon RDS create the IAM service role (by using the console), then the user must have permission to create an IAM role for your AWS account.

For example, the following IAM policy grants a user the minimum required permissions to use the console to both list IAM roles, create an IAM role, and list the S3 buckets for your account.

```json
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Action": [
            "iam:ListRoles",
            "iam:CreateRole",
            "iam:CreatePolicy",
            "iam:AttachRolePolicy",
            "s3:ListBucket",
            "s3:ListObjects"
         ],
         "Resource": "*"
      }
   ]
}
```

Additionally, for a user to associate an IAM role with an S3 bucket, the IAM user must have the `iam:PassRole` permission for that IAM role. This permission allows an administrator to restrict which IAM roles a user can associate with S3 buckets.

For example, the following IAM policy allows a user to associate the role named `S3Access` with an S3 bucket.

```json
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Action": [
            "s3:PutObject",
            "s3:GetObject"
         ],
         "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::examplebucket/*",
         "Condition": {
            "ArnLike": {
               "s3::*:principal": "role/ExampleRole"
            }
         }
      }
   ]
}
```
Creating the IAM Service Role

You can have the Amazon RDS Management Console create a role for you by choosing the Create a New Role option (shown later in this topic). If you select this option and specify a name for the new role, then Amazon RDS will create the IAM service role required for Amazon RDS to access your S3 bucket with the name that you supply.

As an alternative, you can manually create the role using the following procedure.

To create an IAM role for Amazon RDS to access S3

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the IAM console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/iam/.
2. In the left navigation pane, choose Roles.
3. Choose Create New Role, specify a value for Role Name for the new role, and then choose Next Step.
4. Under AWS Service Roles, find Amazon RDS and choose Select.
5. Do not select a policy to attach in the Attach Policy step. Instead, choose Next Step.
6. Review your role information, and then choose Create Role.
7. In the list of roles, choose the name of your newly created role. Choose the Permissions tab.
8. Choose Inline Policies. Because your new role has no policy attached, you will be prompted to create one. Click the link to create a new policy.
9. On the Set Permissions page, choose Custom Policy and then choose Select.
10. Type a Policy Name such as S3-bucket-policy. Add the following code for Policy Document, replacing <bucket name> with the name of the S3 bucket that you are allowing access to.

As part of the policy document, you can also include a file name prefix. If you specify a prefix, then Amazon Aurora MySQL will create the DB cluster using the files in the S3 bucket that begin with the specified prefix. If you don't specify a prefix, then Amazon Aurora MySQL will create the DB cluster using all of the files in the S3 bucket.

To specify a prefix, replace <prefix> following with the prefix of your file names. Include the asterisk (*) after the prefix. If you don't want to specify a prefix, specify only an asterisk.

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "s3:ListBucket",
        "s3:GetBucketLocation"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::<bucket name>"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```
Step 1: Backing Up Files to be Restored as a DB Cluster

To create a backup of your MySQL database files that can be restored from S3 to create an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster, use the Percona Xtrabackup utility (`innobackupex`) to back up your database.

For example, the following command creates a backup of a MySQL database and stores the files in the `/s3-restore/backup` folder.

```
innobackupex --user=myuser --password=<password> --no-timestamp /s3-restore/backup
```

If you want to compress your backup into a single file (which can be split, if needed), you can use the `--stream` option to save your backup in one of the following formats:

- Gzip (.gz)
- tar (.tar)
- Percona xbstream (.xbstream)

For example, the following command creates a backup of your MySQL database split into multiple Gzip files. The parameter values shown are for a small test database; for your scenario, you should determine the parameter values needed.

```
innobackupex --user=myuser --password=<password> --stream=tar /mydata/s3-restore/backup | split -d --bytes=512000 /mydata/s3-restore/backup3/backup.tar.gz
```

For example, the following command creates a backup of your MySQL database split into multiple tar files.

```
innobackupex --user=myuser --password=<password> --stream=tar /mydata/s3-restore/backup | split -d --bytes=512000 /mydata/s3-restore/backup3/backup.tar
```

For example, the following command creates a backup of your MySQL database split into multiple xbstream files.

```
innobackupex --stream=xbstream /mydata/s3-restore/backup | split -d --bytes=512000 /mydata/s3-restore/backup3/backup.xbstream
```
S3 limits the size of a file uploaded to a bucket to 5 terabytes (TB). If the backup data for your database exceeds 5 TB, then you must use the `split` command to split the backup files into multiple files that are each less than 5 TB.

Amazon Aurora MySQL does not support partial backups created using Percona Xtrabackup. You cannot use the `--include`, `--tables-file`, or `--databases` options to create a partial backup when you backup the source files for your database.

For more information, see the The `innobackupex` Script.

Amazon Aurora MySQL consumes your backup files based on the file name. Be sure to name your backup files with the appropriate file extension based on the file format—for example, `.xbstream` for files stored using the Percona `xbstream` format.

Amazon Aurora MySQL consumes your backup files in alphabetical order as well as natural number order. Always use the `split` option when you issue the `innobackupex` command to ensure that your backup files are written and named in the proper order.

**Step 2: Copying Files to an Amazon S3 Bucket**

Once you have backed up your MySQL database using the Percona Xtrabackup utility, then you can copy your backup files to an S3 bucket.

For information on creating and uploading a file to an S3 bucket, see Getting Started with Amazon Simple Storage Service in the Amazon S3 Getting Started Guide.

**Step 3: Restoring an Aurora MySQL DB Cluster from an S3 Bucket**

You can restore your backup files from your Amazon S3 bucket to a create new Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster by using the Amazon RDS console.

To restore an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster from files on an S3 bucket

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon RDS console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/rds/.
2. In the RDS Dashboard, choose Restore Aurora MySQL DB Cluster from S3.
3. In the Specify Source Backup Details, specify the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Option</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source Engine</strong></td>
<td>Amazon Aurora MySQL currently supports only restoring from backup files for the <code>mysql</code> database engine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source Engine Version</strong></td>
<td>Specify the version of the MySQL database that the backup files were created from, for example <code>5.6.22</code>. MySQL version 5.5 and 5.6 are supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Select S3 Bucket</strong></td>
<td>Select the S3 bucket where your backup files are stored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>S3 Bucket Prefix (Optional)</strong></td>
<td>Specify a file path prefix for the files stored in your S3 bucket. The <strong>S3 Bucket Prefix</strong> is optional. If you don’t specify a prefix, then Amazon Aurora will create the DB cluster using all of the files in the root folder of the S3 bucket. If you specify a prefix, then Amazon Aurora...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AWS Database Migration Service
Step-by-Step Migration Guide
Step 3: Restoring an Aurora MySQL DB Cluster from an S3 Bucket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Option</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MySQL will create the DB cluster using the files in the S3 bucket where the full path for the file begins with the specified prefix.</td>
<td>Amazon Aurora MySQL does not traverse subfolders in your S3 bucket looking for backup files. Only the files from the folder identified by the S3 Bucket Prefix are used. If you store your backup files in a subfolder in your S3 bucket, then you must specify a prefix that identifies the full path to the folder where the files are stored. For example, if you store your backup files in a subfolder of your S3 bucket named backups, and you have multiple sets of backup files, each in its own directory (gzip_backup1, gzip_backup2, and so on), then you would specify a prefix of backups/gzip_backup1 to restore from the files in the gzip_backup1 folder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAM Role</td>
<td>Select the IAM role that you created to authorize Amazon Aurora MySQL to access S3 on your behalf. If you have not created an IAM role, you can choose Create a New Role to create one.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Choose Next Step.
5. On the Specify DB Details page, specify your DB cluster information. The following table shows settings for a DB instance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Option</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DB Instance Class</td>
<td>Select a DB instance class that defines the processing and memory requirements for each instance in the DB cluster. Aurora MySQL supports the db.r3.large, db.r3.xlarge, db.r3.2xlarge, db.r3.4xlarge, and db.r3.8xlarge DB instance classes. For more information about DB instance class options, see the Amazon RDS documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-AZ Deployment</td>
<td>Determine if you want to create Aurora MySQL Replicas in other Availability Zones for failover support. For more information about multiple Availability Zones, see the Amazon RDS documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB Instance Identifier</td>
<td>Type a name for the primary instance in your DB cluster. This identifier will be used in the endpoint address for the primary instance of your DB cluster. The DB instance identifier has the following constraints:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- It must contain from 1 to 63 alphanumeric characters or hyphens.
- Its first character must be a letter.
- It cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.
- It must be unique for all DB instances per AWS account, per region.
### For This Option | Do This
--- | ---
**Master Username** | Type a name using alphanumeric characters that you will use as the master user name to log on to your DB cluster. The default privileges granted to the master user name account include: `create`, `drop`, `references`, `event`, `alter`, `delete`, `index`, `insert`, `select`, `update`, `create temporary tables`, `lock tables`, `trigger`, `create view`, `show view`, `alter routine`, `create routine`, `execute`, `create user`, `process`, `show databases`, `grant option`.

**Master Password** | Type a password that contains from 8 to 41 printable ASCII characters (excluding `/`, `*`, and `@`) for your master user password.

A typical **Specify DB Details** page looks like the following.

![Specify DB Details](image)

6. Confirm your master password, and then choose **Next**.

7. On the **Configure Advanced Settings** page, you can customize additional settings for your Aurora MySQL DB cluster. The following table shows the advanced settings for a DB cluster.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Option</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VPC</td>
<td>Select the VPC that will host the DB cluster. Select <strong>Create a New VPC</strong> to have Amazon RDS create a VPC for you. For more information, see earlier in this topic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnet Group</td>
<td>Select the DB subnet group to use for the DB cluster. Select <strong>Create a New DB Subnet Group</strong> to have Amazon RDS create a DB subnet group for you. For more information, see earlier in this topic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicly Accessible</td>
<td>Select <strong>Yes</strong> to give the DB cluster a public IP address; otherwise, select <strong>No</strong>. The instances in your DB cluster can be a mix of both public and private DB instances. For more information about hiding instances from public access, see the Amazon RDS documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability Zone</td>
<td>Determine if you want to specify a particular Availability Zone. For more information about Availability Zones, see the Amazon RDS documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPC Security Group(s)</td>
<td>Select one or more VPC security groups to secure network access to the DB cluster. Select <strong>Create a New VPC Security Group</strong> to have Amazon RDS create a VPC security group for you. For more information, see earlier in this topic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB Cluster Identifier</td>
<td>Type a name for your DB cluster that is unique for your account in the region you selected. This identifier will be used in the cluster endpoint address for your DB cluster. For information on the cluster endpoint, see the Amazon RDS documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The DB cluster identifier has the following constraints:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• It must contain from 1 to 63 alphanumeric characters or hyphens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Its first character must be a letter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• It cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• It must be unique for all DB clusters per AWS account, per region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database Name</td>
<td>Type a name for your database of up to 8 alphanumeric characters. If you don't provide a name, Amazon RDS will not create a database on the DB cluster you are creating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database Port</td>
<td>Specify the port that applications and utilities will use to access the database. Aurora MySQL DB clusters default to the default MySQL port, 3306. The firewalls at some companies block connections to the default MySQL port. If your company firewall blocks the default port, choose another port for the new DB cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For This Option | Do This
--- | ---
Parameter Group | Select a parameter group. Aurora MySQL has a default parameter group you can use, or you can create your own parameter group. For more information about parameter groups, see the Amazon RDS documentation.

Option Group | Select an option group. Aurora MySQL has a default option group you can use, or you can create your own option group. For more information about option groups, see the Amazon RDS documentation.

Enable Encryption | Select Yes to enable encryption at rest for this DB cluster. For more information, see the Amazon RDS documentation.

Priority | Choose a failover priority for the instance. If you don’t select a value, the default is tier-1. This priority determines the order in which Aurora MySQL Replicas are promoted when recovering from a primary instance failure. For more information, see the Amazon RDS documentation.

Backup Retention Period | Select the length of time, from 1 to 35 days, that Aurora MySQL will retain backup copies of the database. Backup copies can be used for point-in-time restores (PITR) of your database, timed down to the second.

Enable Enhanced Monitoring | Choose Yes to enable gathering metrics in real time for the operating system that your DB cluster runs on. For more information, see the Amazon RDS documentation.

Granularity | This option is only available if Enable Enhanced Monitoring is set to Yes. Set the interval, in seconds, between times at which metrics are collected for your DB cluster.

Auto Minor Version Upgrade | Select Yes if you want to enable your Aurora MySQL DB cluster to receive minor MySQL DB engine version upgrades automatically when they become available.

The Auto Minor Version Upgrade option only applies to upgrades to MySQL minor engine versions for your Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster. It doesn't apply to regular patches applied to maintain system stability.

Maintenance Window | Select the weekly time range during which system maintenance can occur.

A typical Configure Advanced Settings page looks like the following.
8. Choose **Launch DB Instance** to launch your Aurora MySQL DB instance, and then choose **Close** to close the wizard.

On the Amazon RDS console, the new DB instance appears in the list of DB instances. The DB instance has a status of **creating** until the DB instance is created and ready for use. When the state changes to **available**, you can connect to the primary instance for your DB cluster. Depending on the DB instance class and store allocated, it can take several minutes for the new instance to be available.

To view the newly created cluster, choose the **Clusters** view in the Amazon RDS console. For more information, see the Amazon RDS documentation.

![Cluster view on Amazon RDS console](image)

Note the port and the endpoint of the cluster. Use the endpoint and port of the cluster in your JDBC and ODBC connection strings for any application that performs write or read operations.

### Migrating MySQL to Amazon Aurora MySQL by Using mysqldump

You can create a dump of your data using the **mysqldump** utility, and then import that data into an existing Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster.

Because Amazon Aurora MySQL is a MySQL-compatible database, you can use the **mysqldump** utility to copy data from your MySQL or MariaDB database to an existing Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster.

### Migrating Data from an Amazon RDS MySQL DB Instance to an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB Cluster

You can migrate (copy) data to an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster from an Amazon RDS snapshot, as described following.

**Note**

Because Amazon Aurora MySQL is compatible with MySQL, you can migrate data from your MySQL database by setting up replication between your MySQL database, and an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster. We recommend that your MySQL database run MySQL version 5.5 or later.
Migrating an RDS MySQL Snapshot to Aurora MySQL

You can migrate a DB snapshot of an Amazon RDS MySQL DB instance to create an Aurora MySQL DB cluster. The new DB cluster is populated with the data from the original Amazon RDS MySQL DB instance. The DB snapshot must have been made from an Amazon RDS DB instance running MySQL 5.6.

You can migrate either a manual or automated DB snapshot. After the DB cluster is created, you can then create optional Aurora MySQL Replicas.

The general steps you must take are as follows:

1. Determine the amount of space to provision for your Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster. For more information, see the Amazon RDS documentation.
2. Use the console to create the snapshot in the region where the Amazon RDS MySQL 5.6 instance is located.
3. If the DB snapshot is not in the region as your DB cluster, use the Amazon RDS console to copy the DB snapshot to that region. For information about copying a DB snapshot, see the Amazon RDS documentation.
4. Use the console to migrate the DB snapshot and create an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster with the same databases as the original DB instance of MySQL 5.6.

**Warning**

Amazon RDS limits each AWS account to one snapshot copy into each region at a time.

How Much Space Do I Need?

When you migrate a snapshot of a MySQL DB instance into an Aurora MySQL DB cluster, Aurora MySQL uses an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume to format the data from the snapshot before migrating it. In some cases, additional space is needed to format the data for migration. When migrating data into your DB cluster, observe the following guidelines and limitations:

- Although Amazon Aurora MySQL supports storage up to 64 TB in size, the process of migrating a snapshot into an Aurora MySQL DB cluster is limited by the size of the EBS volume of the snapshot. Thus, the maximum size for a snapshot that you can migrate is 6 TB.
- Tables that are not MyISAM tables and are not compressed can be up to 6 TB in size. If you have MyISAM tables, then Aurora MySQL must use additional space in the volume to convert the tables to be compatible with Aurora MySQL. If you have compressed tables, then Aurora MySQL must use additional space in the volume to expand these tables before storing them on the Aurora MySQL cluster volume. Because of this additional space requirement, you should ensure that none of the MyISAM and compressed tables being migrated from your MySQL DB instance exceeds 3 TB in size.

Reducing the Amount of Space Required to Migrate Data into Amazon Aurora MySQL

You might want to modify your database schema prior to migrating it into Amazon Aurora MySQL. Such modification can be helpful in the following cases:

- You want to speed up the migration process.
- You are unsure of how much space you need to provision.
- You have attempted to migrate your data and the migration has failed due to a lack of provisioned space.
You can make the following changes to improve the process of migrating a database into Amazon Aurora MySQL.

**Important**
Be sure to perform these updates on a new DB instance restored from a snapshot of a production database, rather than on a production instance. You can then migrate the data from the snapshot of your new DB instance into your Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster to avoid any service interruptions on your production database.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Type</th>
<th>Limitation or Guideline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| MyISAM tables     | Amazon Aurora MySQL supports InnoDB tables only. If you have MyISAM tables in your database, then those tables must be converted before being migrated into Amazon Aurora MySQL. The conversion process requires additional space for the MyISAM to InnoDB conversion during the migration procedure.  
To reduce your chances of running out of space or to speed up the migration process, convert all of your MyISAM tables to InnoDB tables before migrating them. The size of the resulting InnoDB table is equivalent to the size required by Amazon Aurora MySQL for that table. To convert a MyISAM table to InnoDB, run the following command:  
```
alter table <schema>.<table_name> engine=innodb, algorithm=copy;
```

| Compressed tables | Amazon Aurora MySQL does not support compressed tables (that is, tables created with `ROW_FORMAT=COMPRESSED`).                                                                                                       
To reduce your chances of running out of space or to speed up the migration process, expand your compressed tables by setting `ROW_FORMAT` to `DEFAULT`, `COMPACT`, `DYNAMIC`, or `REDUNDANT`. For more information, see https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/innodb-row-format.html. |

You can use the following SQL script on your existing MySQL DB instance to list the tables in your database that are MyISAM tables or compressed tables.

```sql
-- This script examines a MySQL database for conditions that will block migrating the database into an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB.
-- It needs to be run from an account that has read permission for the INFORMATION_SCHEMA database.
-- Verify that this is a supported version of MySQL.

select msg as `==> Checking current version of MySQL.`
from
  ( select 
      `This script should be run on MySQL version 5.6. ' + 
      'Earlier versions are not supported.' as msg,
      cast(substring_index(version(), '.', 1) as unsigned) * 100 + 
      cast(substring_index(substring_index(version(), '.', 2), '.', -1) as unsigned) 
      as major_minor 
    ) as T 
where major_minor <> 506;
```
-- List MyISAM and compressed tables. Include the table size.

select concat(TABLE_SCHEMA, '.', TABLE_NAME) as `==> MyISAM or Compressed Tables`,
round(((data_length + index_length) / 1024 / 1024), 2) "Approx size (MB)"
from INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES
where
  ENGINE <> 'InnoDB'
  and
  -- User tables
  TABLE_SCHEMA not in ('mysql', 'performance_schema',
                       'information_schema')
  or
  -- Non-standard system tables
  TABLE_SCHEMA = 'mysql' and TABLE_NAME not in
  (  
    'columns_priv', 'db', 'event', 'func', 'general_log',
    'help_category', 'help_keyword', 'help_relation',
    'help_topic', 'host', 'ndb_binlog_index', 'plugin',
    'proc', 'procs_priv', 'proxies_priv', 'servers', 'slow_log',
    'tables_priv', 'time_zone', 'time_zone_leap_second',
    'time_zone_name', 'time_zone_transition',
    'time_zone_transition_type', 'user'
  )
  )
  or
  -- Compressed tables
  ROW_FORMAT = 'Compressed'
);
You can also choose for your new Aurora MySQL DB cluster to be encrypted "at rest" using an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) encryption key. This option is available only for unencrypted DB snapshots.

To migrate a MySQL 5.6 DB snapshot by using the console

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon RDS console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/rds/.
2. Choose Snapshots.
3. On the Snapshots page, choose the snapshot that you want to migrate into an Aurora MySQL DB cluster.
4. Choose Migrate Database.

5. Set the following values on the Migrate Database page:

   • **DB Instance Class**: Select a DB instance class that has the required storage and capacity for your database, for example db.r3.large. Aurora MySQL cluster volumes automatically grow as the amount of data in your database increases, up to a maximum size of 64 terabytes (TB). So you only need to select a DB instance class that meets your current storage requirements.

   • **DB Instance Identifier**: Type a name for the DB cluster that is unique for your account in the region you selected. This identifier is used in the endpoint addresses for the instances in your DB cluster. You might choose to add some intelligence to the name, such as including the region and DB engine you selected, for example `aurora-cluster1`.

   The DB instance identifier has the following constraints:
   - It must contain from 1 to 63 alphanumeric characters or hyphens.
   - Its first character must be a letter.
   - It cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.
• It must be unique for all DB instances per AWS account, per AWS Region.

• **VPC:** If you have an existing VPC, then you can use that VPC with your Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster by selecting your VPC identifier, for example vpc-a464d1c1. For information on using an existing VPC, see the Amazon RDS documentation.

  Otherwise, you can choose to have Amazon RDS create a VPC for you by selecting **Create a new VPC.**

• **Subnet Group:** If you have an existing subnet group, then you can use that subnet group with your Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster by selecting your subnet group identifier, for example gs-subnet-group1.

  Otherwise, you can choose to have Amazon RDS create a subnet group for you by selecting **Create a new subnet group.**

• **Publicly Accessible:** Select **No** to specify that instances in your DB cluster can only be accessed by resources inside of your VPC. Select **Yes** to specify that instances in your DB cluster can be accessed by resources on the public network. The default is **Yes.**

  **Note**
  Your production DB cluster might not need to be in a public subnet, because only your application servers will require access to your DB cluster. If your DB cluster doesn't need to be in a public subnet, set **Publicly Accessible** to **No.**

• **Availability Zone:** Select the Availability Zone to host the primary instance for your Aurora MySQL DB cluster. To have Amazon RDS select an Availability Zone for you, select **No Preference.**

• **Database Port:** Type the default port to be used when connecting to instances in the DB cluster. The default is 3306.

  **Note**
  You might be behind a corporate firewall that doesn't allow access to default ports such as the MySQL default port, 3306. In this case, provide a port value that your corporate firewall allows. Remember that port value later when you connect to the Aurora MySQL DB cluster.

• **Enable Encryption:** Choose **Yes** for your new Aurora MySQL DB cluster to be encrypted "at rest." If you choose **Yes,** you will be required to choose an AWS KMS encryption key as the **Master Key** value.

• **Auto Minor Version Upgrade:** Select **Yes** if you want to enable your Aurora MySQL DB cluster to receive minor MySQL DB engine version upgrades automatically when they become available.

  The **Auto Minor Version Upgrade** option only applies to upgrades to MySQL minor engine versions for your Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster. It doesn't apply to regular patches applied to maintain system stability.
Instance Specifications

Migrate to DB Engine: aurora
DB Instance Class: - Select One -

Settings

DB Snapshot ID: rds-xxxx-2016-02-22-07-42
DB Instance Identifier*: migrated-instance-name

Network & Security

This instance will be created with the new Certificate Authority rds-ca-2015. If you are using SSL to connect to this instance, you should use the new certificate bundle. Learn more here

VPC*: Default VPC (vpc-xxxx)
Subnet Group: default
Publicly Accessible: Yes
Availability Zone: No Preference

Database Options

Database Port: 3306
Enable Encryption: No

Maintenance

Auto Minor Version Upgrade: Yes
6. Choose **Migrate** to migrate your DB snapshot.

7. Choose **Instances**, and then choose the arrow icon to show the DB cluster details and monitor the progress of the migration. On the details page, you will find the cluster endpoint used to connect to the primary instance of the DB cluster. For more information on connecting to an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster, see the [Amazon RDS documentation](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html).
Document History

The following table describes the important changes to the documentation since the last release of AWS Database Migration Service Step-by-Step Migration Guide.

- **API version:** 20160101
- **Latest documentation update:** August 30, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft SQL Server to Aurora migration guide added</td>
<td>Added Microsoft SQL Server to Amazon Aurora with MySQL compatibility database migration guide.</td>
<td>August 30, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle to PostgreSQL migration guide added</td>
<td>Added Oracle to PostgreSQL database migration guide.</td>
<td>August 18, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On-premises Oracle to Amazon Aurora migration guide added</td>
<td>Added On-premises Oracle to Amazon Aurora database migration guide.</td>
<td>November 17, 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>