Migration Portal

Version 5.2.0

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1 Migration Portal

Migration Portal is a web-based service for migrating Oracle database schemas to the EDB Postgres Advanced Server platform. The Migration Portal assesses and analyzes Oracle database schemas and converts:

- Tables
- Sequences
- Constraints
- Indexes (Except LOB indexes and indexes on materialized views)
- Synonyms
- Views
- Materialized views
- DB links
- Types and type body
- Triggers
- Functions
- Procedures
- Packages
- Users
- Roles
- Profiles
- Role and object grants

The Migration Portal produces data definition language (DDL) statements that are compatible with EDB Postgres Advanced Server.

The user-friendly portal interface simplifies the assessment and migration process. Log in to the portal and start themigration process.

EnterpriseDB has helped companies migrate their existing database systems to Postgres for years. For more information, see the EnterpriseDB website.

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2 Release notes

The Migration Portal documentation describes the latest version of Migration Portal 5.0.

Version	Release date
5.2.0	08 Oct 2026
5.1.0	01 Sep 2026
5.0.0	27 May 2026
4.14.0	18 Dec 2025
4.13.0	01 Jul 2025
4.12.0	25 Nov 2024
4.11.0	20 Aug 2024
4.10.0	27 Jun 2024
4.9.0	21 May 2024
4.8.0	16 Apr 2024
4.7.1	16 Jan 2024
4.7.0	20 Nov 2023
4.6.0	19 Oct 2023
4.5.1	12 Jul 2023
4.5.0	18 May 2023
4.4.0	14 Feb 2023
4.3.0	08 Dec 2022
4.2.0	04 Oct 2022
4.1.0	04 Aug 2022
4.0.0	22 Apr 2022

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2.1 Migration Portal 5.2.0 release notes

Released: 08 Oct 2026

Enhancements and other changes in Migration Portal 5.2.0 include the following:

Type	Description
Enhancement	The EDB DDL Extractor can now append an optional report of the objects that it doesn't extract, such as unsupported object types, invalid objects, and wrapped PL/SQL, to the extracted DDL file. Use the report to estimate the manual migration work that remains. The report is off by default and doesn't change the DDL that the extractor generates. See Using EDB DDL Extractor.
Enhancement	Added instructions for importing an offline migration while preserving Oracle object ownership. Instead of running the `<ProjectName>_ALL_OBJECTS.sql` file as a superuser, which makes the superuser the owner of every object, you can use the `$GLOBAL_OBJECTS.sql` file and the per-schema SQL files so that each schema user owns its objects. SeeImport the schema into your target database.
Enhancement	Added a new repair handler, ERH-3018, which converts the Oracle keyword `JOIN` to the quoted lowercase name `"join"` when it's used unquoted as a name, for example, as a column, parameter type, table alias, or object type attribute. `JOIN` is a reserved keyword in EDB Postgres Advanced Server, so this DDL previously failed with a syntax error.
Enhancement	Added a new repair handler, ERH-3019, which removes the Oracle `FM` (fill mode) modifier from the format string of a `TRUNC` date function, for example, `TRUNC(hire_date, 'fmmm')` becomes `TRUNC(hire_date, 'mm')`. Oracle ignores the `FM` modifier in `TRUNC` date format strings, but EDB Postgres Advanced Server rejects it with an `invalid format parameter` error. For a functional index, the error occurs on the first insert or index rebuild rather than when the index is created.

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2.2 Migration Portal 5.1.0 release notes

Released: 01 Sep 2026

Enhancements, bug fixes, and other changes in Migration Portal 5.1.0 include the following:

Type	Description
Enhancement	Migration Portal now flags a multi-value index as an incompatible feature.
Enhancement	Added detection for Oracle `SQL_MACRO` functions, flagging a function as incompatible during assessment and in the report.
Enhancement	Migration Portal now supports assessment of Oracle 21c extracted schemas, including window functions (`SUM` , `OTHERS` , and quoted object names), additional functions, the `DBMS_MLE` package, the `EXCEPT` set operator, and `JSON_TRANSFORM` handling. Migration Portal also flags incompatible features specific to Oracle 21c.
Enhancement	Migration Portal now reports `spl_check` findings on Oracle PL/SQL objects (functions, procedures, package bodies, type bodies, and triggers) as warnings instead of errors, so affected objects can still pass assessment. We still recommend that you review and fix them, since they can cause runtime errors in the migrated database.
Enhancement	Added a new repair handler, ERH-3017, which converts multi-table `INSERT ALL` statements to EDB Postgres Advanced Server-compatible syntax.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue in which the parser didn't detect standalone DML statements that followed a `CREATE TABLE` statement.
Bug fix	Updated the DDL extractor to exclude Oracle `BLOCKCHAIN TABLE` definitions. Blockchain tables aren't supported for assessment or migration and are now excluded from extraction.
Bug fix	Fixed several DDL extractor issues affecting Oracle 10g, including incorrect owner information reported for `SYS` built-in object-type columns.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue in which the ERH-2051 repair handler was applied to versions of EDB Postgres Advanced Server that no longer need it.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue in which generating an assessment report for a schema with a large number of dependencies could time out or run out of memory, causing the report download to fail with an error in the Migration Portal UI.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue in which a project could get stuck in the 'DDL file is being uploaded' state when an in-memory project failed to be created in the database, leaving the project in limbo with no way to delete it. Projects stuck in this state can now be deleted.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue in which the DDL extractor didn't extract constraints on dependent tables, and an issue that resulted in missing `NOT NULL` constraints.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue in which `spl_check` reported an incorrect line number for warning messages on `PACKAGE BODY` objects.

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2.3 Migration Portal 5.0.0 release notes

Released: 27 May 2026

New features, enhancements, bug fixes, and other changes in Migration Portal 5.0.0 include the following:

Type	Description
Breaking change	Updated EDB DDL Extractor to version 3.0.0. The script now extracts all table constraints and indexes as separate definitions rather than inline in `CREATE TABLE` statements, making it easier to disable or exclude constraints and indexes in data migration scenarios. SQL files extracted using older extractor versions (earlier than 3.0.0) are no longer accepted due to changes in the parser logic. Download the latest `edb_ddl_extractor.sql` from the Migration Portal **Projects** page and re-extract your schemas before uploading.
Enhancement	You can now upload DDL files extracted from Oracle 21c databases and select Oracle 21c as the source database when uploading a file. Additional Oracle 21c transformations will be available in future releases.
Enhancement	You can now perform an online schema migration to an existing target database. If the selected target database already exists, Migration Portal drops the selected schemas (if they exist) before applying the online migration.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue in which the **Contact Us** form didn't display terms and conditions.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue in which the link to an incompatible feature in the **Assessment Report** was broken.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue in which generating a Migration Portal report became non-responsive when the object dependency graph contained a large number of nodes. If the dependency graph exceeds 5,000 nodes, it's now truncated to 5,000 nodes to keep the report responsive.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue in which Migration Portal ignored `ALTER TYPE ADD/MODIFY` attribute statements, causing the original type definition to be used instead of the altered definition.

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2.4 Migration Portal 4.14.0 release notes

Released: 18 Dec 2025

New features, enhancements, bug fixes, and other changes in Migration Portal 4.14.0 include the following:

Type	Description
Enhancement	Added support for EDB Postgres Advanced Server (EPAS) version 18, which introduced several new Oracle compatibility features. Migration Portal users can now assess their Oracle schemas against EPAS 18 and subsequently migrate the schema to an EPAS 18 database.
Enhancement	The Migration Portal now includes enhanced object dependency mapping. Dependencies are displayed in a hierarchical tree structure, allowing users to quickly identify parent objects that trigger cascading failures in child objects. This visibility enables more strategic reassessment prioritization and significantly improves migration efficiency.
Enhancement	You can now generate migration reports in JSON format. This structured data support allows for seamless integration with external tools and downstream automation workflows.
Bug fix	Resolved an issue that prevented the download of offline export files when processing high-volume or large-size schema files.

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2.5 Migration Portal 4.13.0 release notes

Released: 01 Jul 2025

New features, enhancements, bug fixes, and other changes in Migration Portal 4.13.0 include the following:

Type	Description
Enhancement	Added support for the EDB Postgres Advanced Server `SPL_CHECK` extension. All the `Procedures`, `Functions`, `Package Body`, `Type Body` and `Trigger` definitions are now also automatically assessed using the `SPL_CHECK` extension to detect potential run time errors. See SPL Check for more information.
Bug fix	Fixed a bug in the `edb_ddl_extractor.sql` script which caused an error message related to the `ORACLE_MAINTAINED` flag for Oracle 11g source databases.
Bug fix	Fixed a bug which incorrectly identified `htp.p` package subprogram calls as being incompatible for target database versions 15, 16 and 17.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue that caused project assessments to fail when a large number of errors were detected by the DDL parsing process.

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2.6 Migration Portal 4.12.0 release notes

Released: 25 Nov 2024

New features, enhancements, bug fixes, and other changes in Migration Portal 4.12.0 include the following:

Type	Description
Enhancement	Added support for EDB Postgres Advanced Server (EPAS) version 17, which introduced several new Oracle compatibility features. Migration Portal users can now assess their Oracle schemas against EPAS 17 and subsequently migrate the schema to an EPAS 17 database.
Enhancement	The assessment notification message now informs users about possible delays when a partitioned table contains a large number of partitions.
Enhancement	The ERH-2107 repair handler has been enhanced to remove the `COMPUTE STATISTICS` keyword from `CREATE INDEX` statements.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue where Migration Portal skipped a portion of an object's DDL due to a rare parsing failure.
Bug fix	Fixed a minor UI issue where the**Reassess** button was displaced when the target DDL had a long line of code without a new line.
Bug fix	Fixed an EDB DDL Extractor script issue that resulted in `PUBLIC SYNONYMS` not being extracted. The fix is included in a new version (2.4.5) of the EDB DDL Extractor script which can be downloaded from the Migration Portal.
Security fix	Updated software libraries and implemented other security improvements.

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2.7 Migration Portal 4.11.0 release notes

Released: 20 Aug 2024

New features, enhancements, bug fixes, and other changes in Migration Portal 4.11.0 include the following:

Type	Description
Enhancement	Updated the styling for logos, fonts and layouts for an improved look and feel.
Security fix	Updated software libraries and implemented other security improvements.
Bug fix	Fixed the 'relation does not exist' error for public synonyms.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue where errors were being reported for compatible `MERGE` and `UNISTR` statements.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue where the report generation took a long time when a project contained a large number of objects.
Bug fix	Fixed an auto-scrolling issue observed on AI Copilot when changing tabs.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue that prevented the usage of the "@" sign in database link names.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue where database link names containing multiple dots were quoted incorrectly.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue that caused the Migration Portal to take a long time loading a project after a schema assessment.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue that prevented the assessment of large source DDL files.

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2.8 Migration Portal 4.10.0 release notes

Released: 27 Jun 2024

New features, enhancements, bug fixes, and other changes in Migration Portal 4.10.0 include the following:

Type	Description
Enhancement	Added support for Postgres `tablefunc` extension functions, such as `crosstab`, in user repairs of incompatible DDL objects. The `crosstab` function is commonly used as a workaround for the Oracle `PIVOT` operator, which isn't available in Postgres.
Enhancement	Added a Migration Portal Knowledge Base entry that describes the use of the Postgres `tablefunc` extension `crosstab` function as a workaround for the Oracle `PIVOT` operator.
Bug fix	Fixed the issue that caused the Migration Portal to refresh when selecting the **Projects** tab after selecting the **Portal Wiki** tab.
Bug fix	Improved the error handling capabilities of AI Copilot. It now provides better information about any errors returned from the backend server.
Bug fix	Fixed the vertical scroll for AI Copilot so that it scrolls as new information is displayed.
Bug fix	Fixed the error that caused AI Copilot to lose in-progress streaming response when navigating to a different tab.
Bug fix	Fixed the error that caused the Quick Help section on the workspace page to go blank when navigating from the AI Copilot tab.
Bug fix	Improved AI Copilot to support adding line breaks in the AI Copilot text box using modifier keys (Control, Command, Option, Shift keys) along with Enter.

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2.9 Migration Portal 4.9.0 release notes

Released: 21 May 2024

New features, enhancements, bug fixes, and other changes in Migration Portal 4.9.0 include the following:

Type	Description
Feature	Added the AI Copilot feature that you can use to ask questions related to database migrations and request suggestions to resolve specific Oracle-to-EDB Postgres Advanced Server schema incompatibility issues. See the Migration Portal AI Copilot documentation for more information.
Enhancement	Added a repair handler ERH-2108 that removes the `PARALLEL/NOPARALLEL` clause from `PARTITIONED TABLE` and `MVIEW` definitions, as it isn't supported in EDB Postgres Advanced Server.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue where Migration Portal couldn't remove the `XMLTYPE` column property clause from the `TABLE` definition. This clause isn't supported in EDB Postgres Advanced Server.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue where an end portion of DDL files was removed due to a parsing failure.

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2.10 Migration Portal 4.8.0 release notes

Released: 16 Apr 2024

New features, enhancements, bug fixes, and other changes in Migration Portal 4.8.0 include the following:

Type	Description
Enhancement	Added a new repair handler (ERH-2106) that removes the `VARRAY` property column clause from the `CREATE TABLE` statement as EDB Postgres Advanced Server does not support the `VARRAY` column property.
Enhancement	Added a new repair handler (ERH-2107) that removes the `USING INDEX COMPUTE STATISTICS` cause from the `CREATE TABLE` statement as EDB Postgres Advanced Server does not support it.
Security fix	Updated the PostgreSQL JDBC library used by Migration Portal to address the security vulnerabilities identified in CVE-2024-1597.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue in which parsing failures for large DDLs led to skipping of words from source DDL.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue whereby DDL files containing special Unicode characters caused the assessment to fail and the user to be unable to see any projects.

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2.11 Migration Portal 4.7.1 release notes

Released: 16 Jan 2024

New features, enhancements, bug fixes, and other changes in Migration Portal 4.7.1 include the following:

Type	Description
Bug fix	Fixed an issue for parsing a DDL completely with white-space Unicode characters in the source.
Security fix	Updated multiple software libraries and implemented other security improvements.

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2.12 Migration Portal 4.7.0 release notes

Released: 20 Nov 2023

New features, enhancements, bug fixes, and other changes in Migration Portal 4.7.0 include the following:

Type	Description
Enhancement	Added support for EDB Postgres Advanced Server version 16.
Security fix	Updated the snakeyaml library used by Migration Portal to address the security vulnerabilities identified in CVE-2018-1000613 and CVE-2022-25857.

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2.13 Migration Portal 4.6.0 release notes

Released: 19 Oct 2023

New features, enhancements, bug fixes, and other changes in Migration Portal 4.6.0 include the following:

Type	Description
Enhancement	Improved performance of the schema parsing phase for large schema files that contain a large number of Oracle objects.
Enhancement	Migration Portal now supports assessing and migrating the `DEFAULT` profile.
Enhancement	A new repair handler (ERH-2104) was added that replaces `XMLTable` with `XMLParse` if the `XMLTable` call has a single argument.
Enhancement	A new repair handler (ERH-2105) was added that puts parentheses around the value of the `IN` clause inside `SELECT` statements.
Bug Fix	Fixed the ERH-2030 repair handler issue where the NEW and OLD variable names updated in the `REFERENCING` clause by the repair handler weren't also updated in the `WHEN` clause of the trigger definition.
Bug Fix	Fixed the ERH-2065 repair handler to remove the `INMEMORY` and `NO INMEMORY` clauses from the `SUBPARTITION TEMPLATE` clause.
Bug Fix	Fixed the ERH-2002 repair handler issue where it wasn't being applied in some scenarios.
Bug Fix	Fixed the ERH-2009 repair handler issue where it wasn't being applied in some scenarios.
Bug Fix	Fixed the issue where the occurrence of the `UTL_HTTP.END_OF_BODY` exception inside PL/SQL objects wasn't handled in the parsing phase.
Bug Fix	Fixed the issue where `GRANT EXECUTE ON DIRECTORY` statements weren't getting removed from the uploaded source DDL scripts.
Bug Fix	Fixed the issue where the `XMLRoot` function was incorrectly flagged as incompatible although it's supported in EDB Postgres Advanced Server.
Bug Fix	Fixed the issue where an assessment fails because of an `OutOfMemoryError` exception in some scenarios.
Bug Fix	Fixed parsing issues related to the usage of the `REMARK`, `HOST` and `PROMPT` keywords in schema files.
Bug Fix	Fixed the issue where column names inside check constraints weren't double-quoted when the**Use Oracle's default case for schema migration** option was selected for the project.
Bug Fix	Fixed the EDB DDL Extractor script so that it performs the permission check prior to performing the Oracle version check and actual schema extraction.
Bug Fix	Updated the DDL parser to comment out `GRANT RESOURCE` statements generated for roles without a schema.

End-of-support notice

EDB Postgres Advanced Server version 11 standard support is ending by November 20, 2023. Support for EDB Postgres Advanced Server version 11 was removed from Migration Portal on May 20, 2023 to ensure that no new EDB Postgres Advanced Server version 11 projects were created after this date.

To maximize the length of available support and to take advantage of new features, particularly those that provide added compatibility with Oracle, we recommend selecting the latest EDB Postgres Advanced Server version as the target of a Migration Portal project. See the EDB Platform Compatibility page for more information on the support periods for each EDB Postgres Advanced Server major version.

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2.14 Migration Portal 4.5.1 release notes

Released: 12 Jul 2023

New features, enhancements, bug fixes, and other changes in Migration Portal 4.5.1 include the following:

Type	Description
Bug fix	Fixed an issue whereby the assessment phase gets stuck due to overutilization of memory when processing a large script that contains many thousands of tables.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue whereby the assessment fails when the **Add suffix to make object names unique** option is selected and the database object name contains the `$` character.

End-of-support notice

Since the end of standard support for EDB Postgres Advanced Server version 11 is scheduled for November 20, 2023, select more recent versions of EDB Postgres Advanced Server that are supported beyond 2023 for new Migration Portal projects. Support for EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11 is planned to begin being removed from Migration Portal on May 20, 2023 to help ensure that no new EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11 projects are created after this date.

To maximize the length of available support and to take advantage of new features, particularly those that provide added compatibility with Oracle, we recommend selecting the latest EDB Postgres Advanced Server version as the target of a Migration Portal project. See the EDB Platform Compatibility page for more information on the support periods for each EDB Postgres Advanced Server major version.

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2.15 Migration Portal 4.5.0 release notes

Released: 18 May 2023

New features, enhancements, bug fixes, and other changes in Migration Portal 4.5.0 include the following:

Type	Description
Enhancement	Migration Portal's migration complexity and feature analysis capability now captures and reports the presence of the following Oracle features that weren't previously captured: `SELECT FOR UPDATE OF`, `ANY with = <> != operators`, `ANY with > < >= <= operators`, `IS JSON CHECK CONSTRAINT`, `LISTAGG ON OVERFLOW`, `UNDER IN TYPE DEFINITION`, `REF IN TYPE SPECIFICATIONS`, `OVERRIDING SUBPROGRAM DECLARATION IN TYPE`, and `OF IN OBJECT VIEW CLAUSE`.
Enhancement	The EDB DDL Extractor utility now provides you with the option to extract `GRANT` statements only if desired when extracting schemas. Previously, `GRANT` statements were always extracted. Now, you can choose to extract them. By default, `GRANT` statements aren't extracted.
Enhancement	Migration Portal now indicates when a project is targeting an EDB Postgres Advanced Server database version that's nearing the end of normal support and restricts further updates to the project when support for the target database is removed from Migration Portal.
Enhancement	Migration Portal now shows the project creation date and Migration Portal version used when the project was created in the **Overview** section of the Migration Portal user interface.
Enhancement	Migration Portal now detects the `SQLERRM()` function as an incompatible function for target database versions 11 to 14.
Enhancement	Migration Portal now has a new repair handler (ERH-2103) that replaces the use of the `= ANY` operator with `IN` and the `!= ANY` operator with `NOT IN`.
Enhancement	Repair handler ERH-2100 now detects and removes `WRITE ON DIRECTORY` grant privileges, which aren't supported by EDB Postgres Advanced Server.
Bug fix	Fixed the issue where some unsupported system grants like `IMPORT FULL` and `EXPORT FULL` weren't being removed by Migration Portal.
Bug fix	Fixed the issue where the `DBMS_UTILITY.FORMAT_CALL_STACK` and `DBMS_UTILITY.LNAME_ARRAY` functions were incorrectly flagged as incompatible when they're supported in EDB Postgres Advanced Server.
Bug fix	Fixed the issue where the `CREATE ROLE` statement wasn't getting extracted for a role that's assigned to another role.
Bug fix	Removed the unnecessary `SET SEARCH_PATH=GLOBAL_OBJECTS` statement from the project export sql file.
Bug fix	Fixed the issue that was causing the Migration Portal assessment process to error out during the file parsing phase in a specific use case.
Bug fix	Fixed the issue where nested tables that were being extracted and included in the uploaded source DDL by the Oracle Data Pump utilities was causing a parsing failure. EDB Postgres Advanced Server doesn't support nested tables. As a result, they're removed from the source DDL prior to processing and assessment by Migration Portal.
Security fix	The ejs library (for Node.js) used by Migration Portal was updated to address the security vulnerabilities identified in CVE-2022-29078 and CVE-2021-23566.
Security fix	The terser (NPM) library used by Migration Portal was updated to address the security vulnerability identified in CVE-2022-25858.

End-of-support notice

Since the end of standard support for EDB Postgres Advanced Server (EPAS) version 11 is scheduled for November 20, 2023, select more recent versions of EPAS that are supported beyond 2023 for new Migration Portal projects. Support for EPAS 11 is planned to begin being removed from Migration Portal on May 20, 2023 to help ensure that no new EPAS 11 projects are created after this date.

To maximize the length of available support and to take advantage of new features, particularly those that provide additional compatibility with Oracle, we recommend selecting the latest EPAS version as the target of a Migration Portal project. See the EDB Platform Compatibility page for more information on the support periods for each EDB Postgres Advanced Server major version.

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2.16 Migration Portal 4.4.0 release notes

Released: 14 Feb 2023

New features, enhancements, bug fixes, and other changes in Migration Portal 4.4.0 include the following:

Type	Description
Enhancement	The Migration Portal now supports EDB Postgres Advanced Server version 15, the latest major version of EDB Postgres Advanced Server.
Enhancement	The Migration Portal has been enhanced to provide the option to preserve the Oracle default case for object names in a migration project. In Postgres, the default case for object names is lowercase. In Oracle, it is uppercase. In most cases, the Postgres default case should be used when migrating a database to Postgres; however, this new option is being provided to better support those applications that specifically use quoted uppercase identifiers in their database queries. Note that while the new capability enables all objects to be created with quoted uppercase names, the initial implementation does not update object name references specified in procedural code.
Enhancement	The Migration Portal migration complexity and feature analysis capability has been enhanced to capture and report the presence of certain Oracle features that had previously not been captured, including the `OUTER JOIN WITH BETWEEN` feature, which corresponds to the use of a `BETWEEN` clause as a condition of an outer join in a query.
Enhancement	The Migration Portal has been enhanced with the new ERH-3008 repair handler which removes `CONSTRAINT` clause(s) from `CREATE VIEW` statements because this feature is not supported in EDB Postgres Advanced Server. As part of this enhancement, the schema assessment report Feature Analysis section related capabilities have been updated to identify and report `VIEW COLUMN CONSTRAINT` occurrences with a categorization of 'Features with existing available workaround'.
Enhancement	The ERH-2057 repair handler has been enhanced to remove the precision part from `LONG` data type.
Bug fix	The EDB DDL Extractor has been updated to extract `ROLE` to `ROLE` grants that were not previously being fetched.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue where the DDL for a `VIEW` was being truncated after the `DATE` keyword, when used to specify a date literal.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue that resulted in the removal of the `DEFAULT` clause on table columns that are specified with `EXTENDED` as the column name.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue where an incorrect object count was being shown in the assessment report, after a user manually repairs an object.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue with the ERH-2059 repair handler where the schema name was incorrectly being removed from row type objects specified with a schema name prefix after converting from the Oracle `PIPE ROW` syntax to the Postgres `RETURN NEXT` syntax.
Other	Added a Migration Portal Knowledge Base entry with a proposed workaround for migrating `TO_TIMESTAMP_TZ()` function calls with a single argument, which are not supported in EDB Postgres Advanced Server.
Other	Support for EDB Postgres Advanced Server version 10 has been removed. Users can no longer select EDB Postgres Advanced Server 10 as a target database for new migration projects. Users are also no longer able to upload new schemas and edit and reassess objects in existing EDB Postgres Advanced Server 10 projects.

End of support notice

Since the end of standard support for EDB Postgres Advanced Server (EPAS) version 11 is scheduled for November 20, 2023, more recent versions of EPAS that will be supported beyond 2023 should be selected for new Migration Portal projects. Support for EPAS 11 is planned to begin being removed from the Migration Portal on May 20, 2023 to help ensure that no new EPAS 11 projects will be created after this date.

To maximize the length of available support and to take advantage of new features, particularly those that provide additional compatibility with Oracle, EDB recommends selecting the latest EPAS version as the target of a Migration Portal project. See the EDB Platform Compatibility page for more information on the support periods for each EDB Postgres Advanced Server major version.

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2.17 Migration Portal 4.3.0 release notes

Released: 08 Dec 2022

New features, enhancements, bug fixes, and other changes in Migration Portal 4.3.0 include the following:

Type	Description
Enhancement	The Migration Portal has been enhanced to support the assessment and migration of users, roles, profiles and grants from the source Oracle database.
Enhancement	The Migration Portal has been updated to provide links to the new version of the EDB DDL Extractor that provides support for extracting users, roles, profiles and grants. The Migration Portal is still able to process and assess DDL generated by the older version of the EDB DDL Extractor; however, the newly supported user related information cannot be extracted by those older versions.
Enhancement	The Migration Portal schema migration complexity scoring and feature analysis capability has been enhanced to provide a score and feature analysis that is based on the selected target EDB Postgres Advanced Server version and not only on version 14 as was the case in the prior releases.
Enhancement	The Migration Portal user interface for migrating schemas to a target database has been simplified to enable offline and online migration modes with a reduced number of steps and redundant options.
Enhancement	The Migration Portal migration complexity and feature analysis capability has been enhanced to capture and report the presence of Oracle features that had previously not been being captured, including the following features: `CONNECT BY CONDITION`, `CONNECT BY NOCYCLE`, and Built-in/SYS owned Function `GROUP_ID`.
Security fix	The jackson-databind library used by the Migration Portal has been updated to address the security vulnerabilities identified in CVE-2022-42003 and CVE-2022-42004.
Bug fix	Fixed the handling of `MAXVALUE` for sequences to avoid warnings and also to resolve the issue with the maximum value allowed for `MAXVALUE` supported in the target EDB Postgres Advanced Server database.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue in the handling of `ALTER TABLE MODIFY` statements related to virtual table columns that are found in the extracted DDL generated using the Oracle Data Pump utility.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue where the `PIPELINED` clause feature is not reported when the clause is used within a package function definition.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue related to catalog views not being detected and reported in compatible features in certain cases.

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2.18 Migration Portal 4.2.0 release notes

Released: 04 Oct 2022

New features, enhancements, bug fixes, and other changes in Migration Portal 4.2.0 include the following:

Type	Description
Enhancement	Added support for calculating a schema migration complexity score and generating a feature analysis for existing projects that were created prior to the 4.1.0 release.
Enhancement	Enhanced the schema migration complexity scoring capability to accommodate updating the score after manually repairing objects.
Enhancement	Added a new “Unresolved Objects” table in the Feature Analysis section of the schema assessment report that lists objects with unresolved errors and the list of incompatible Oracle features used in those objects.
Enhancement	Improved the performance of the schema assessment report generation by up to 3x for projects that contain a large number of Oracle features.
Bug Fix	Fixed the Migration Portal to capture and more accurately report the use of incompatible built-in package and SYS schema TYPE objects.
Bug Fix	Fixed the Migration Portal to more accurately capture the presence of the following Oracle features and assess their impact on schema migration complexity: USER DEFINED EXCEPTION RISING, USER DEFINED EXCEPTION HANDLING, XMLAGG, XMLQUERY, XMLTABLE, XMLPI, XMLPARSE, and XMLROOT.
Bug Fix	Created a new version of the DDL Extractor to correct an issue that results in duplicate entries of Oracle tables defined with the CACHE keyword being emitted to the DDL file. The Migration Portal has been updated to provide links to the new version of the DDL Extractor. The Migration Portal is still able to process and assess DDL generated by the older version of the DDL Extractor.
Bug Fix	Fixed the issue where the PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT declaration is incorrectly reported as an incompatible feature in the Schema Assessment Report “Feature Analysis” section.
Bug Fix	Fixed the issue where LONG RAW is incorrectly reported as an incompatible feature under the “Feature Analysis” section.
Bug Fix	Fixed the issue where a user-defined exception declaration is incorrectly reported as an incompatible feature in the Schema Assessment Report “Feature Analysis” section.
Bug Fix	Fixed the issue where the BULK COLLECT INTO clause is incorrectly reported as an incompatible feature in the Schema Assessment Report “Feature Analysis” section.
Bug Fix	Fixed the issue where NULLIF function is incorrectly reported as an incompatible feature in the Schema Assessment Report “Feature Analysis” section.
Bug Fix	Updated the workaround status of the REGEXP_LIKE clause from “None / Needs Investigation” to “Exists” in the Schema Assessment Report “Feature Analysis” section. A repair handler is currently available and automatically applied for the REGEXP_LIKE clause.
Bug Fix	Updated the list of Oracle predefined PL/SQL exceptions that are supported and not supported by EDB Postgres Advanced Server.
Bug Fix	Fixed the issue where the user selection state on the target DDL object selection page is lost if the user opts for a subset of objects (schemas, tables, views etc.) and moves across wizard pages.

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2.19 Migration Portal 4.1.0 release notes

Released: 04 Aug 2022

New features, enhancements, bug fixes, and other changes in Migration Portal 4.1.0 include the following:

Type	Description
Enhancement	Migration Portal Schema Assessment Reports now include a new Feature Analysis section that provides a migration complexity score based on the effort type and complexity level relevant to the Oracle constructs (in other words, features) found in the uploaded DDL. This new section also provides a summary of the incompatible features found in the DDL. Note that the Feature Analysis section is currently only generated for new migration projects and not for existing projects that had been created prior to this release.
Enhancement	The user can now apply filtering to the available schemas and underlying objects in a project to generate target database DDL for a subset of selected object types. Additionally, instead of a single DDL SQL file being created for download, a zip archive is created, which contains separate files for each selected object type, as well as consolidated scripts for the project and the selected schemas.
Enhancement	Added a new repair handler, ERH-3005, to transform Q quoted strings to either dollar quoted or E quoted strings.
Enhancement	Enhanced the ERH-2078 repair handler to apply pipelined specific transformations at the package header level.
Enhancement	Updated the ERH-2034 repair handler so that it removes NULL from the TYPE definition provided inside a PACKAGE.
Security fix	Upgraded the async, eventsource, h2, jsdom, and moment libraries to the latest versions to address security issues (CVE-2021-43138, CVE-2022-1650, CVE-2022-23221, CVE-2021-42392, CVE-2021-20066, and CVE-2022-31129).
Bug fix	Fixed a corner case that resulted in the skipping of some indexes when processing source Oracle DDL files generated using the Oracle Data Pump utilities.
Bug fix	Fixed the behavior where only the ENABLE keyword was being removed from the ENABLE NOVALIDATE clause in ALTER TABLE statements so that the complete clause is now removed. Also, updated the relevant repair handlers ERH-2003 and ERH-2005.
Bug fix	Fixed a synchronization thread issue that was impacting the performance of other assessments running in parallel with a long-running schema assessment.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue where the DEDUPLICATE LOB clause in CREATE TABLE statements that are generated by the Oracle Data Pump utilities resulted in DDL parsing related errors.

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2.20 Migration Portal 4.0.0 release notes

Released: 22 Apr 2022

New features, enhancements, bug fixes, and other changes in Migration Portal 4.0.0 include the following:

Type	Description
Enhancement	The Migration Portal now supports the use of the EDB DDL Extractor again. Issues related to the DDL Extractor are resolved and the temporary restriction introduced on the use of DDL Extractor file format has been removed. The Migration Portal continues to support the use of the Oracle Data Pump utilities following the instructions in the documentation; however, the use of the EDB DDL Extractor is recommended.
Enhancement	The schema assessment algorithms are optimized to address a few performance related issues and to reduce overall schema assessment time.
Enhancement	Added a repair handler to remove CACHE/NOCACHE keyword from TABLE definition as EDB Postgres Advanced Server does not support it.
Security fix	The jackson-databind and h2 libraries are upgraded to the latest versions to address security issues (CVE-2020-36518, CVE-2022-23221, CVE-2021-42392 and CVE-2021-23463).
Bug fix	Fixed the grammar rule to resolve a parsing error that skipped execution of a repair handler to remove EDITIONABLE keywords.
Bug fix	Fixed the repair handler to perform proper conversion of Oracle PIPELINED and PIPE ROW function calls.
Bug fix	Fixed an issue where the case sensitivity was lost when an object name was based on Unicode characters.
Bug fix	Fixed the issue that displays the Getting Started wizard when Migration Portal landing page is opened for the first time for a new user.
Bug fix	Fixed the issue where a VIEW definition was truncated during transformation in the target EPAS DDL script.
Bug fix	Previously, uploaded DDL files having characters that were not compatible with UTF-8 were failing at the start of the Assessment phase. Migration Portal now reads the SQL files as UTF-8. In case a non UTF-8 file is uploaded, all the characters that are not compatible with UTF-8 will be converted to the replacement character ' ' and assessment will continue without failing.
Bug fix	Fixed constraint name assignment for the unnamed constraint in the source Oracle DDL.
Bug fix	Updated the repair handler to remove the OIDINDEX storage clause for Oracle Data Pump generated source DDL files.
Bug fix	Allowed the COLLATE and COMPUTATION keywords to be used as identifiers.
Bug fix	Fixed the handling of multi-line comments that appear as part of single line comments.
Bug fix	Fixed the grammar to properly identify and skip wrapped objects.
Bug fix	Fixed ConcurrentModificationException occurred while running multiple projects simultaneously.
Bug fix	Fixed unique object names handling across multiple schemas. The object names are not required to be unique across different schemas.
Bug fix	Made some fixes in the create table grammar to ignore the order of some clauses as no specific order is required.

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3 Supported platforms

The Migration Portal supports assessment and migration from Oracle 11g, 12c, 18c, and 19c to EDB Postgres Advanced Server 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18. Migration Portal is supported on the following browsers.

Supported browsers

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

Browser	Supported version
Apple Safari on Macintosh OS	14 and above
Google Chrome	68 and above
Microsoft Edge	42 and above
Mozilla Firefox	60 and above

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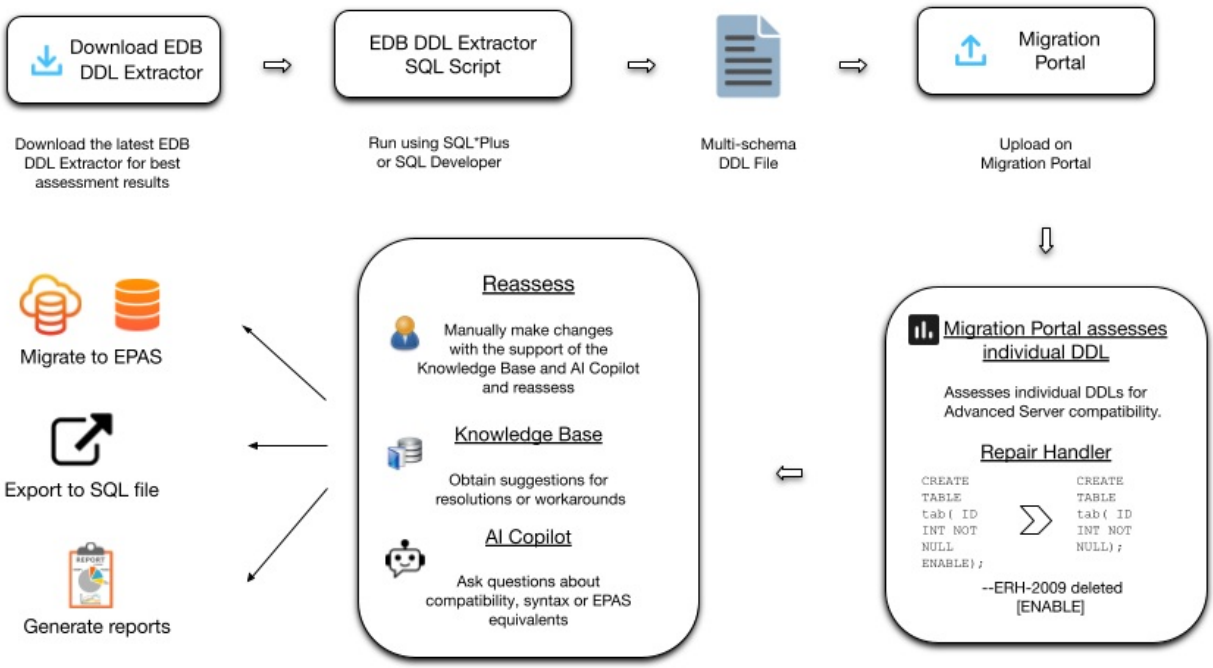
4 Using Migration Portal

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



> **Note**
>
> Migration Portal currently doesn't have team collaboration features. We recommend collaborative meetings, screen sharing, and using the downloadable assessment report to share results.

To access the Migration Portal, open a web browser and go to EnterpriseDB Website. Log in using your credentials. See Migration Portal quick start for an overview of using Migration Portal to migrate Oracle schemas.

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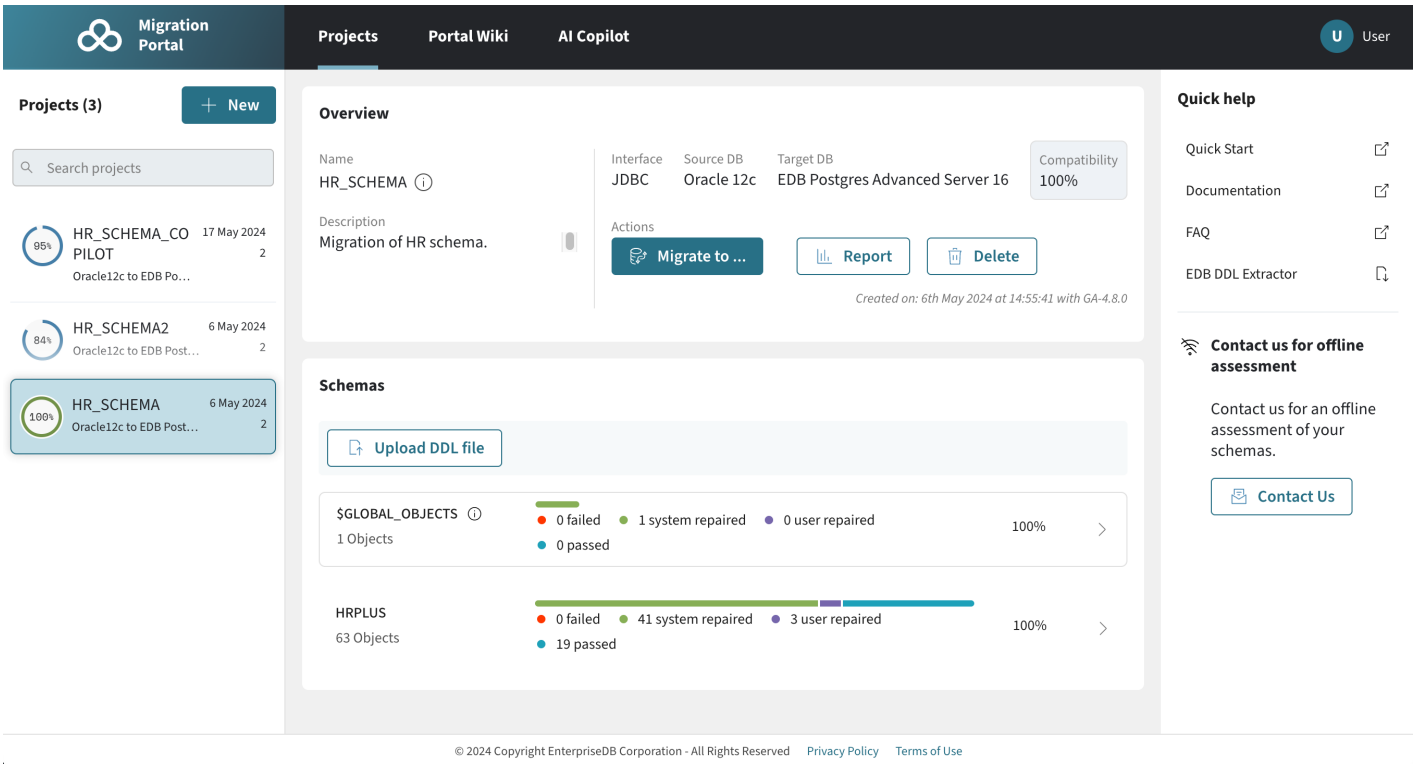
4.1 Overview of the Migration Portal home page

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



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

- **Projects**: The Projects panel displays a list of assessed projects.
- **Create project**: Select **+ New** to create a project.
- **Search projects**: Use the **Search** box to search for projects.
- **Overview**: The Overview panel provides details about the selected project and displays the compatibility percentage after schema assessment.
- **Migrate to**: Select **Migrate to** either to download an EDB Postgres Advanced Server compatible `.sql` file or migrate a schema to an EDB Postgres Advanced Server on premises or in the cloud. For more information, see Schema migration.
- **Report**: Select **Report** to view and download the schema assessment report.
- **Delete**: Select **Delete** to delete a selected project.
- **Warning sign**: A warning message appears if a project or a schema is less than 70% compatible or any DDL doesn't succeed after multiple attempts.
- **Upload DDL file**: Select **Upload new schema** to upload a new DDL file.
- **Schemas**: The Schemas panel displays the assessment result from an uploaded DDL file.
- **Quick help**: The Quick help panel contains quick links to a few required resources.
- **Portal Wiki**: Select **Portal Wiki** to access links to product information and more help guides.

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- **AI Copilot**: Select AI Copilot to interact with an AI chat interface. This interface helps you to get information about DDL compatibility, Postgres query syntax, EDB Postgres Advanced Server equivalents, and more. Before using AI Copilot, you're prompted to agree to its terms of use to opt in to using the feature.

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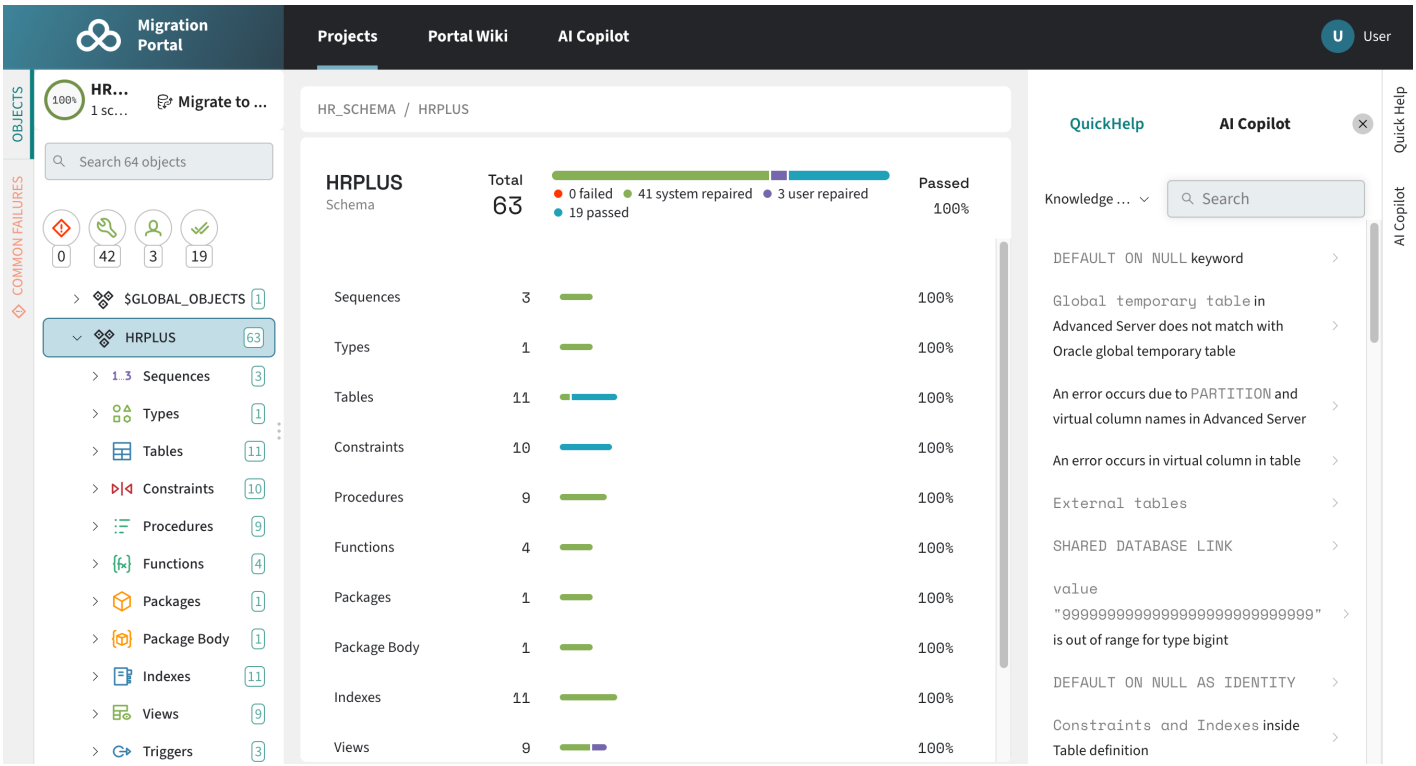
4.2 Overview of the Migration Portal Projects page

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



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

- **Project Compatibility**: The **Project Compatibility** symbol shows how compatible the assessed schema is, displaying a numeric percentage and color gradient to show the range.
- **Schema Count**: Displays the number of schemas in a project.
- **Migrate to**: Select **Migrate to** to migrate the schema to an EDB Postgres Advanced Server on premises or in the cloud.
- **Search objects**: Use the **Search** box to search for objects.
- **Filters**: From the left panel of the Projects page, you can filter the failed, system-repaired, user-repaired, and automatically passed objects. You can select one or more filter combinations to refine the information.
- **Objects**: Tab that displays the objects for the selected schemas.
- **Common Failures**: Tab that displays the reason for the failed objects for the selected schemas.

  > **Note**
  >
  > You can download a `.csv` file for the common failures for the project.

- **Schema**: Displays the result of the assessment.
- **Tooltip**: Hover over a result set to display a tooltip with the number of passed, failed, and repaired objects.
- **Quick help**: The Quick help panel displays links to Knowledge Base articles and repair handler documentation. Use the **Search** box to search the Knowledge Base entries or repair handler documentation for specific information.

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- **AI Copilot**: Select AI Copilot to interact with an AI interface. This interface helps you to obtain information about DDL compatibility, Postgres query syntax, EDB Postgres Advanced Server equivalents, and more. Before using AI Copilot, you're prompted to agree to its terms of use to opt in to using the feature.

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4.3 Migration Portal quick start

To migrate Oracle schemas using Migration Portal:

1. Generate a `.sql` file with metadata information of your schemas. For more information, see Performing a schema extraction.

2. Log in to Migration Portal with your EDB credentials.

3. Create a new project.

4. Upload the `.sql` file with your schema metadata.

   > **Note**
   >
   > Uploading large DDL files might freeze or crash the browser (depending on the browser and the system resources in use). In this scenario, try running Migration Portal in a different browser or extracting fewer schemas and uploading that file into Migration Portal.

5. Select **Create & assess**. Migration Portal reviews every construct, executes repair actions to improve compatibility with EDB Postgres Advanced Server, and flags any remaining errors that require manual intervention.

6. Verify the DDL objects, for example, TABLES that don't show a 100% success ratio.

7. Select the objects that aren't compatible with EDB Postgres Advanced Server.

8. To look up and understand possible workarounds for the objects that aren't compatible in EDB Postgres Advanced Server, refer to the Knowledge Base or interact with AI Copilot.

   > **Important**
   >
   > Ensure you test all suggested solutions to confirm the converted schemas behave as expected.

9. Make the required changes and select **Reassess** to rerun the analysis.

10. After resolving errors in your schemas, you can download the modified EDB compatible DDL file and use any client application such as pgAdmin or PSQL client and migrate the schema to EDB Postgres Advanced Server. You can also migrate to EDB Postgres Advanced Server on the cloud. For more information, see Schema migration.

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4.4 AI Copilot

AI Copilot is an AI-driven chatbot tool, designed to assist you with issues that can occur during the schema assessment of DDL files. It uses third-party AI services and is trained on both EDB's product documentation and Support knowledge base to deliver use-case-specific solutions.

The chatbot is embedded into the Migration Portal, offering an easily accessible interface where you can interact with AI Copilot.

Use cases

You can ask questions about topics such as:

- Migration strategies
- Oracle and EDB Postgres Advanced Server or PostgreSQL DDL compatibility
- EDB Postgres Advanced Server or PostgreSQL equivalents for Oracle queries
- Syntax errors
- Usage examples for specific procedures or functions

Use AI Copilot

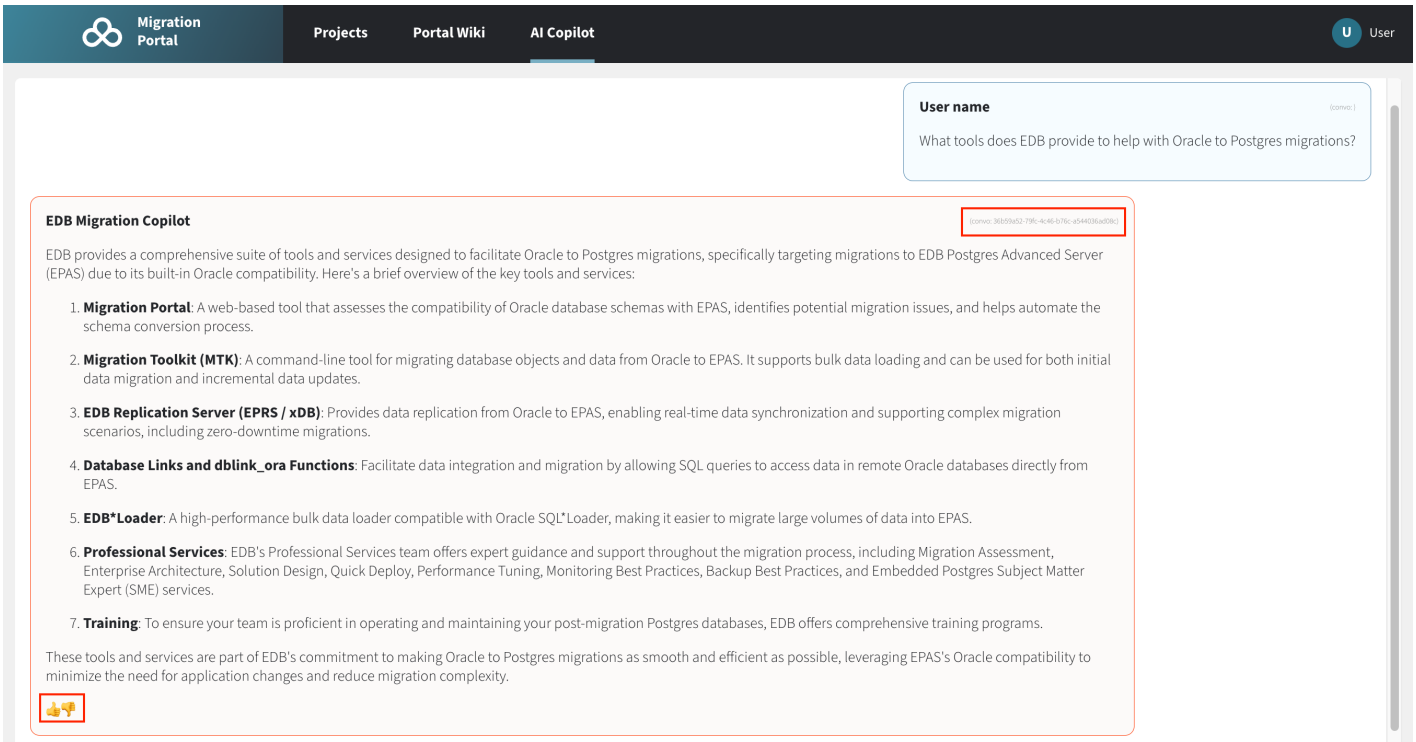
1. To start using AI Copilot, enable the service by agreeing to the terms and conditions.

2. Enter questions. For examples, see How to create good prompts.

Feedback

You can provide general feedback on a specific AI Copilot answer by selecting the thumbs-up or thumbs-down icon.

You can also provide more detailed feedback or report an issue by copying the conversation ID and sharing it with the Support team.



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4.4.1 Enabling AI Copilot

To use AI Copilot, you first must agree to its terms and conditions.

Enabling AI Copilot

1. In the top menu bar of the Migration Portal, select **AI Copilot**. You can also access AI Copilot from the right-hand pane. This view is available only after selecting a project and schema.
2. Select **Opt in for AI Copilot**. A pop-up window displays the terms and conditions for the use of AI Copilot.
3. Read the terms and conditions, select **I have read and agree to the terms and conditions of the agreement**, and close the window.

AI Copilot is enabled. You can now use AI Copilot chat to ask questions about the Migration Portal, migration strategies, syntax error resolution, and so on. For usage examples, see How to create good prompts.

Disabling AI Copilot

You can disable AI Copilot at any time.

1. At the top-right corner of the Migration Portal, select your user name.
2. Select **Settings**.
3. Select **Opt out from the AI Copilot**.

AI Copilot is disabled.

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4.4.2 How to create good prompts

The quality and accuracy of the answers that AI Copilot provides depend on the quality of your prompt. AI Copilot works best if it has large context around a question, details or specifics about the situation, and examples. The more detailed and precise you can make your prompt, the better the answers will be.

Like with other language models, you can use prompt engineering techniques with AI Copilot to improve your query input.

> **Data considerations**
>
> All prompts inserted in the chatbot are stored in an EDB-managed backend database and stored by the AI service provider.
>
> Don't enter sensitive information like full names, user names, passwords, and addresses into the chatbot.

Example queries

> **Important**
>
> Before applying any suggested solutions in production environments, we strongly recommend testing the solutions in a controlled test environment to ensure the proposed fixes align with your specific migration requirements.

Asking a general question

Neutral prompt

```
What tools are there to migrate databases?
```

Since AI Copilot is trained on EDB product documentation and knowledge base, this general question will still give you an answer in the context of EDB's product offerings. However, the chatbot focuses on the most common use case, migrating from an Oracle database to a Postgres database, which might not be your use case.

To improve this prompt, be more specific about the source and target databases.

Better prompt

```
What tools does EDB provide to migrate from open-source Postgres to EDB Postgres Advanced Server?
```

This prompt will produce a more accurate answer, listing EDB's product offerings that support that specific use case.

You can then continue the conversation by adding more questions or context, for example:

```
What is the difference between the Migration Portal and the Migration Toolkit?
```

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Finding a solution for a syntax error

When the Migration Portal finds a syntax issue, it flags a line with the problem.

You can ask a general question to gain more knowledge about the query, for example:

```
What are type casts in Postgres?
How do I use `SYS.ODCIVARCHAR2LIST`?
```

You can ask AI Copilot to correct a query with a syntax error. In this case, copy the entire query that contains the line with the issue:

```
Can you correct the syntax of this query? `CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW HRPLUS.VW_STRING_LIST (STRING_VAL) AS
SELECT COLUMN_VALUE FROM SYS.ODCIVARCHAR2LIST('a','b', 'c');`
```

Alternatively, you can request an EDB Postgres Advanced Server target equivalent for an Oracle source query:

```
Can you provide an EDB Postgres Advanced Server-compatible equivalent for `CREATE OR REPLACE FORCE
EDITIONABLE VIEW "HRPLUS"."VW_STRING_LIST" ("STRING_VAL") AS SELECT "COLUMN_VALUE" FROM
SYS.ODCIVARCHAR2LIST('a','b', 'c');`
```

Both prompts will suggest a similar syntax to create an EDB Postgres Advanced Server-compatible view:

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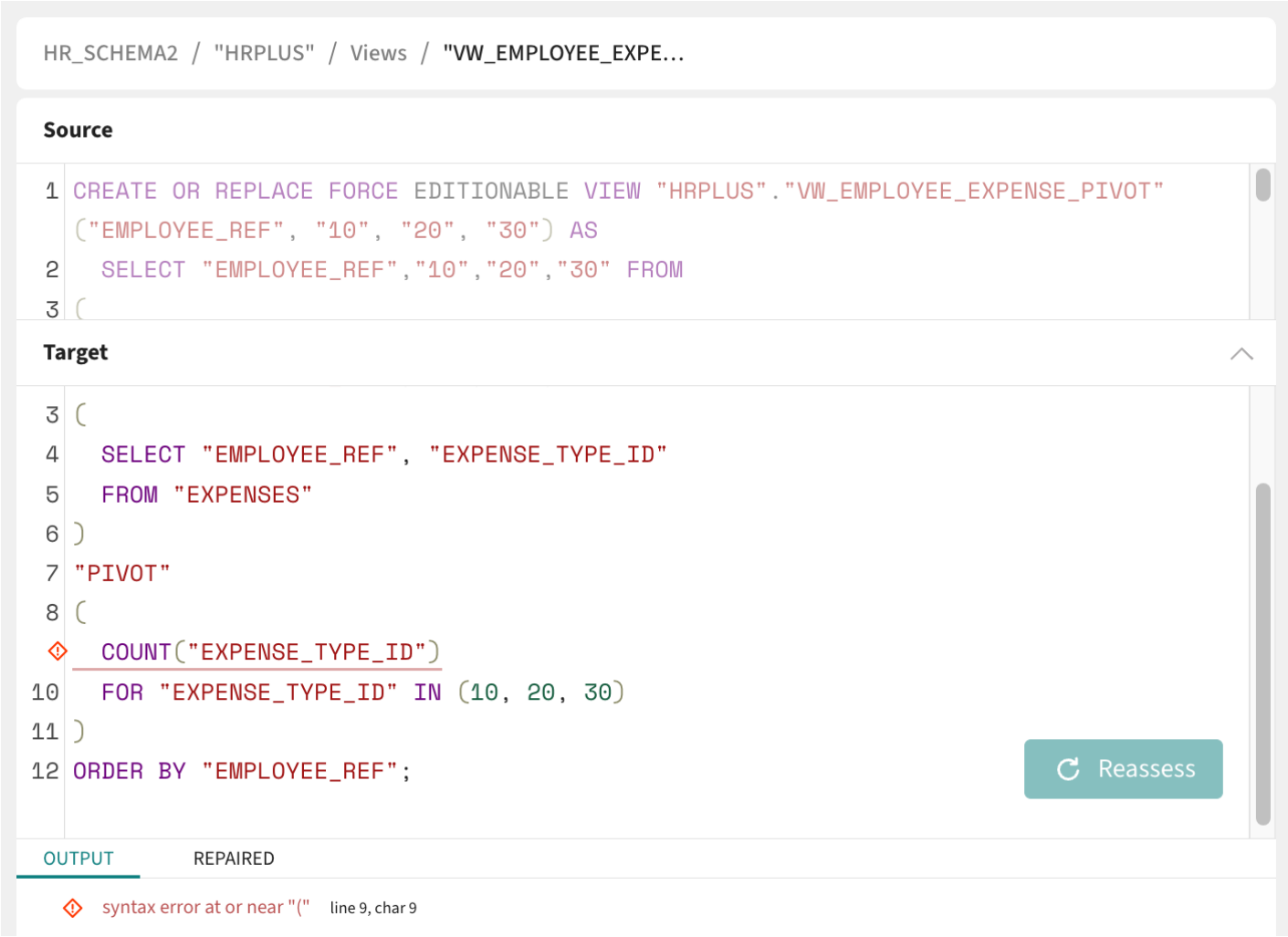
```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW HRPLUS.VW_STRING_LIST (STRING_VAL) AS
  SELECT UNNEST(ARRAY['a','b', 'c']) AS COLUMN_VALUE;
```

Understanding an imprecise syntax error

Sometimes, the Migration Portal provides an imprecise or vague error message for a syntax issue:



You can ask AI Copilot to explain the issue:

```
What is the issue with the following argument when used in a Postgres query? `PIVOT (
COUNT(expense_type_id) FOR expense_type_id IN (10, 20, 30) ) ORDER BY employee_ref;`
```

And to suggest an equivalent:

```
Can you provide a Postgres-compatible version of this Oracle query? `SELECT EMPLOYEE_REF,"10","20","30"
FROM ( SELECT employee_ref, expense_type_id FROM expenses ) PIVOT ( COUNT(expense_type_id) FOR
expense_type_id IN (10, 20, 30) ) ORDER BY employee_ref;`
```

The suggestions generated by AI Copilot for these example prompts are different. In this case, the recommended path is to use the provided suggestions to create an equivalent query. Then test the behavior of the original against the created query, and ensure the target query fulfills the original purpose before using it in production.

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5 Migrating a database

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

1. Perform a schema extraction.
2. Perform a schema assessment.
3. Perform a schema migration.
4. Perform a data migration.

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5.1 Performing a schema extraction

Schema extraction methods

You can perform a schema extraction using the EDB or Oracle extraction tools. For instructions and examples, see:

- EDB DDL Extractor (recommended method)
- Oracle Data Pump utilities

EDB recommends using the EDB DDL extractor to extract your schemas. Alternatively, you can use Oracle's Data Pump (IMPDP/EXPDP) tool to export schemas from an Oracle database.

> **Warning**
>
> If you choose to extract schemas using a different method and then upload the DDL file to Migration Portal, the portal may not be able to assess the file correctly.

For more information, see Known issues, limitations, and notes.

Schemas and objects support

The lists and tables that follow show supported and unsupported schemas and objects in Migration Portal.

Unsupported schemas

Exclude these Oracle systems schemas while generating the SQL dump file.

ANONYMOUS	APEX_PUBLIC_USER	APEX_030200	APEX_040000	APEX_040200
APPQOSSYS	AUDSYS	CTXSYS	DMSYS	DBSNMP
DBSFWUSER	DEMO	DIP	DMSYS	DVF
DVSYS	EXFSYS	FLOWS_FILES	FLOWS_020100	FRANCK
GGSYS	GSMADMIN_INTERNAL	GSMCATUSER	GSMROOTUSER	GSMUSER
LBACSYS	MDDATA	MDSYS	MGMT_VIEW	OJVMSYS
OLAPSYS	ORDPLUGINS	ORDSYS	ORDDATA	OUTLN
ORACLE_OCM	OWBSYS	OWBYSS_AUDIT	PDBADMIN	RMAN
REMOTE_SCHEDULER_AGENT	SI_INFORMTN_SCHEMA	SPATIAL_CSW_ADMIN_USR	SPATIAL_WFS_ADMIN_USR	SQLTXADMIN
SQLTXPLAIN	SYS$UMF	SYS	SYSBACKUP	SYSDG
SYSKM	SYSRAC	SYSTEM	SYSMAN	TSMSYS
WKPROXY	WKSYS	WK_TEST	WMSYS	XDB
XS$NULL				

> **Note**
>
> EDB Postgres Advanced Server doesn't support schema names starting with `pg_`.

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Supported object types

- Tables
- Sequences
- Constraints
- Indexes (Except LOB indexes and indexes on materialized views)
- Synonyms
- Views
- Materialized views
- DB links
- Types and type body
- Triggers
- Functions
- Procedures
- Packages
- Users
- Roles
- Profiles
- Role and object grants

> **Note**
>
> COMMENTS on columns, tables, and materialized views are also supported.

Unsupported object types

- Editions
- Operators
- Schedulers
- LOB indexes and indexes on materialized views
- XML schemas
- Tablespaces
- Directories
- RLS policy
- Queues *
- Library
- Indextype

* Even though EDB Postgres Advanced Server provides support for Queue tables, Migration Portal does not currently support it. Queue tables in the source DDL are not uploaded as source and target DDL objects.

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5.1.1 Extracting schemas using the EDB DDL Extractor

Download the latest EDB DDL Extractor script from the Migration Portal **Projects** page.

> **Note**
>
> Migration Portal might become unresponsive for very large SQL files, depending on your system and browser resource availability. To resolve this issue, try extracting fewer schemas at a time to reduce the SQL file size.

Prerequisites

You can run the EDB DDL Extractor script in SQL Developer or SQL*Plus. It uses Oracle's `DBMS_METADATA` built-in package to extract DDLs for different objects under schemas (specified while running the script). The EDB DDL Extractor creates the DDL file uploaded to the portal and analyzed for EDB Postgres Advanced Server compatibility.

> **Note**
>
> You must have `CONNECT` and `SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE` roles and `CREATE TABLE` privilege.

Version compatibility

Migration Portal 5.0.0 and later require EDB DDL Extractor version 3.0.0 or later. Migration Portal rejects SQL files produced by extractor versions 2.4.x and earlier at upload time.

If you previously extracted DDL using an older extractor version, download the latest `edb_ddl_extractor.sql` from the Migration Portal **Projects** page and re-extract your schemas before uploading.

Running the extractor

You can run the EDB DDL Extractor script in SQL*Plus or SQL Developer. In either tool, the script prompts you for the schemas to extract, the location for the output file, and whether to extract dependent objects, `GRANT` statements, and a report of objects that aren't extracted.

For SQL*Plus

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

   ```
   @edb_ddl_extractor.sql
   ```

   The script prompts you to provide the details described in the steps that follow.

2. If the Oracle user that's running the script has the required privileges, press **Enter** to continue running the script.

3. Provide the schema name. When extracting multiple schemas, use a comma (`','`) as a delimiter.

   > **Note**
   >
   > If you want to extract all the user schemas from the current database, don't mention any schema names while extracting. However, we recommend mentioning the schema names that you want to extract.

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4. Enter the path or directory for the extractor to store the extracted DDL. If you don't specify a path, the extracted DDL is output to the directory where you ran the SQL*Plus command.

5. Enter `yes` to extract dependent objects from other schemas or `no` if you don't want to extract them.

6. Enter `yes` to extract `GRANT` statements or `no` to skip them. The default is `no`.

7. Enter `yes` to append a report of objects that the script doesn't extract, or `no` to skip the report. The default is `no`. For details, see Report of objects that aren't extracted.

8. Enter `yes` to include a detailed listing of each object in the report, or `no` to include counts only. The default is `no`. This setting applies only if you enabled the report.

SQL*Plus example

1. Run the extractor script:

```
@edb_ddl_extractor.sql
```

2. Press **Enter**.

3. Specify three schemas by separating them with commas:

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

4. Enter a path for the output file:

   On Linux, you might use:

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

   Similarly on Windows:

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

5. Enter `yes` to extract dependent objects in other schemas:

```
WARNING:

Given schema(s) list may contain objects which are dependent on objects
from other schema(s), not mentioned in the list.` `Assessment may fail
for such objects. It is suggested to extract all dependent objects
together.
Extract dependent object from other schemas?(yes/no) (Default no / Ignored for all schemas option):
yes
```

6. Enter `yes` to extract grant statements:

```
Extract GRANT statements?(yes/no) (Default no): yes
```

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7. Enter `yes` to append the not-extracted objects report, and `yes` to include the detailed listing:

```
Report objects NOT extracted by this script?(yes/no) (Default no): yes
Include detailed listing in not-extracted report?(yes/no) (Default no, counts only): yes
```

For SQL Developer

After loading the `edb_ddl_extractor.sql` script into SQL Developer and connecting to the source Oracle database, run the script. As the script executes, respond to the prompts.

1. If the user for the database connection has the required privileges as listed in the **Script Output** tab, select **Yes** to continue running the script.
2. Enter a comma-separated list of schemas, and select **OK**.
3. Enter the path for the output file, and select **OK**. The default is the location of the DDL Extractor script.
4. Enter `yes` or `no` to extract dependent objects, and select **OK**. The default is not to extract dependent objects.
5. Enter `yes` or `no` to extract grant statements, and select **OK**. The default is not to extract grant statements.
6. Enter `yes` or `no` to append a report of objects that the script doesn't extract, and select **OK**. The default is not to include the report.
7. Enter `yes` to include a detailed listing of each object or `no` to include counts only, and select **OK**. The default is counts only. This setting applies only if you enabled the report.

Output of the DDL Extractor run appears in the Script Output tab. The name of the output file appears after the `Extraction Completed` message in the script output.

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

The script then iterates through the object types in the source database. After the task is completed, the `.SQL` output is stored at the location you entered (for example, `c:\Users\Example\Desktop\`).

Understanding the output file

The EDB DDL Extractor writes all of its output to a single `.sql` file. The file always contains the extracted DDL. If you enable the optional report, the script also appends it to the end of the same file.

Standard output

Starting with EDB DDL Extractor 3.0.0, the extracted SQL file separates table definitions from their constraints:

- `CREATE TABLE` statements contain column definitions only. Primary key, unique, foreign key, check, and `NOT NULL` constraints aren't included inline.

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- Constraints are emitted as separate `ALTER TABLE ... ADD CONSTRAINT` statements in dedicated sections of the extracted file. The sections are
  - `## Primary Key Constraints`
  - `## Unique Key Constraints`
  - `## Foreign Keys`
  - `## Check Constraints` (which also covers `NOT NULL` constraints)
- Both enabled and disabled constraints are extracted.

Don't edit the section markers (lines beginning with `##`) in the extracted file. Migration Portal relies on them to parse the output correctly.

Report of objects that aren't extracted

The EDB DDL Extractor can append an optional report to the end of the output file. The report lists the objects in your schemas that the script didn't extract, so you can estimate how much manual migration work remains after you run the extractor.

The report is informational only. It doesn't change which DDL the script extracts. The script doesn't create a separate file or display the report in the script output.

The report is off by default. To enable it, answer `yes` to the last two prompts when you run the script.

What the report contains

The report groups not-extracted objects into two categories:

- **Category A: Unsupported object types.** The script doesn't support extracting these object types, regardless of their state. Examples include:
  - Scheduler objects (`CHAIN`, `PROGRAM`, `SCHEDULE`, `JOB`)
  - Legacy `DBMS_JOB` jobs
  - `RULE`, `RULE SET`, and `EVALUATION CONTEXT`
  - Java objects (`JAVA CLASS`, `JAVA SOURCE`, `JAVA RESOURCE`)
  - `LIBRARY`
  - `OPERATOR`
  - `AQ QUEUE` objects
  - `CLUSTER` objects
- **Category B: Skipped objects.** The script supports these object types (for example, tables, views, functions, procedures, packages, types, and indexes), but it skipped the specific object because it met one of these conditions:
  - The object has an `INVALID` status.
  - The PL/SQL source is wrapped (obfuscated). Oracle doesn't expose the source for wrapped objects.
  - The index is a LOB index or has an `UNUSABLE` status.
  - The table is the storage table for a nested-table column.
  - The table is the underlying table for an AQ queue.

Objects in the recycle bin (names beginning with `BIN$`) are excluded from the report, just as they're excluded from extraction. The report includes a count of the excluded objects so that nothing appears to be silently missing. For example:

```
## Note: 3 recycle-bin (BIN$...) object(s) excluded from this report.
```

Example report

This example shows the report with the detailed listing enabled:

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```
##################################################################################################
#####################
## Objects NOT Extracted By This Script (Out-Of-Scope / Skipped)
## Informational only - does not affect the DDL extracted above.
##################################################################################################
#####################
## [A. Unsupported object type: CHAIN] schema=APP_TEST type=CHAIN name=SCHED_CHAIN status=VALID
## [A. Unsupported object type: CLUSTER] schema=APP_TEST type=CLUSTER name=CLU_GOOD status=VALID
## [B. AQ queue tables] schema=APP_TEST type=QUEUE TABLE name=QUEUE_TAB status=-
## [B. INVALID FUNCTION] schema=APP_TEST type=FUNCTION name=FN_INVALID status=INVALID
## [B. INVALID PACKAGE] schema=APP_TEST type=PACKAGE name=PKG_INVALID_SPEC status=INVALID
## [B. INVALID PROCEDURE] schema=APP_TEST type=PROCEDURE name=PROC_INVALID status=INVALID
## [B. INVALID TABLE] schema=APP_TEST type=TABLE name=TAB_OF_TYPE status=INVALID
## [B. INVALID TYPE] schema=APP_TEST type=TYPE name=TY_INVALID2 status=INVALID
## [B. LOB indexes] schema=APP_TEST type=INDEX (LOB) name=SYS_IL0000074734C00005$$ status=VALID
## [B. Nested-table storage] schema=APP_TEST type=TABLE (NESTED) name=TAB_NESTED_STORAGE status=-
## [B. WRAPPED PROCEDURE] schema=APP_TEST type=PROCEDURE (WRAPPED) name=PROC_WRAPPED status=WRAPPED
##
## SUMMARY - counts of not-extracted objects by category
## A. Unsupported object type: CHAIN : 1 object(s)
## A. Unsupported object type: CLUSTER : 1 object(s)
## B. AQ queue tables : 1 object(s)
## B. INVALID FUNCTION : 1 object(s)
## B. INVALID PACKAGE : 1 object(s)
## B. INVALID PROCEDURE : 1 object(s)
## B. INVALID TABLE : 1 object(s)
## B. INVALID TYPE : 1 object(s)
## B. LOB indexes : 1 object(s)
## B. Nested-table storage : 1 object(s)
## B. WRAPPED PROCEDURE : 1 object(s)
## Note: 0 recycle-bin (BIN$...) object(s) excluded from this report.
```

If you don't enable the detailed listing, the report omits the list of individual objects and includes only the header, the `SUMMARY` block, and the recycle-bin note.

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5.1.2 Extracting schemas using Oracle Data Pump utilities

Migration Portal requires only the metadata in the SQL dump file to assess the extracted schemas.

Prerequisites

- If you plan on exporting schemas that aren't your own, make sure that you're assigned the `DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE` role. Otherwise, you can export only your own schema.
- Make sure that you have enough tablespace quota to create objects in the tablespace.
- In SQL*Plus, create a directory object that points to a directory on your server file system. For example:

  On Linux:

  ```
  create directory DMPDIR as
  '/sample/file/path';
  ```

  On Windows:

  ```
  create directory DMPDIR as
  'c:\sample\file\path\';
  ```

- In SQL*Plus, grant read-write permissions to the user running the Data Pump utility.

  ```
  grant read,write on directory DMPDIR to
  <Username>;
  ```

Perform either of the following procedures:

- Extract one or more schemas in a database
- Extract all schemas in a database

Extract one or more schemas in a database

1. Before running the `expdp` command, create a file with a `.par` extension (for example, `export.par`) on your server. Add attributes and values to the file:

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```
CONTENT=metadata_only
INCLUDE=SYNONYM
INCLUDE=SEQUENCE
INCLUDE=TYPE
INCLUDE=TABLE
INCLUDE=CONSTRAINT
INCLUDE=PROCEDURE
INCLUDE=FUNCTION
INCLUDE=PACKAGE
INCLUDE=INDEX
INCLUDE=MATERIALIZED_VIEW
INCLUDE=VIEW
INCLUDE=TRIGGER
INCLUDE=DB_LINK
INCLUDE=USER
INCLUDE=GRANT
INCLUDE=SYSTEM_GRANT
```

The attributes and values in this command specify the following options:

- `CONTENT=metadata_only` extracts only the metadata of the schemas.
- `INCLUDE=` specifies the database object types to include in the extraction. Extract only database object types that are supported by Migration Portal, see Supported object types.

2. From the command line, run the export command to generate a `schemas_metadata.dump` file. For example, to extract metadata information for `<Schema_1>`, `<Schema_2>`, `<Schema_3>`, and so on, run:

```
expdp <Username>@<ConnectIdentifier> DIRECTORY=DMPDIR SCHEMAS=<Schema_1>,<Schema_2>,<Schema_3>
DUMPFILE=schemas_metadata.dump parfile=export.par
```

3. To generate a SQL file from the dump file, run the import command.

   For example, to generate a `YourSchemas.SQL` file from the `schemas_metadata.dump` file, enter:

```
impdp <Username>@<ConnectIdentifier> DIRECTORY=DMPDIR TRANSFORM=OID:n,SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES:n
EXCLUDE=STATISTICS SQLFILE=YourSchemas.sql DUMPFILE=schemas_metadata.dump
```

See file encoding for information about the file encoding format expected by the Migration Portal.

Extract all schemas in a database

> **Note**
>
> Don't perform this procedure from a user account that belongs to the excluded schemas list (seeUnsupported schemas). The `impdp` command fails if the user account running the command is in the excluded list of schemas.

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1. Before running the `expdp` command, create a file with a `.par` extension (for example, `export.par`) on your server. Add attributes and values to the file:

```
CONTENT=metadata_only
FULL=Y
INCLUDE=SYNONYM
INCLUDE=SEQUENCE
INCLUDE=TYPE
INCLUDE=TABLE
INCLUDE=CONSTRAINT
INCLUDE=PROCEDURE
INCLUDE=FUNCTION
INCLUDE=PACKAGE
INCLUDE=INDEX
INCLUDE=MATERIALIZED_VIEW
INCLUDE=VIEW
INCLUDE=TRIGGER
INCLUDE=DB_LINK
INCLUDE=USER
INCLUDE=PROFILE
INCLUDE=GRANT
INCLUDE=ROLE
INCLUDE=ROLE_GRANT
INCLUDE=SYSTEM_GRANT
```

   The attributes and values in this command specify the following options:

   - `CONTENT=metadata_only` extracts only the metadata of the schemas.
   - `INCLUDE=` specifies the database object types to include in the extraction. Extract only database object types that are supported by Migration Portal, see Supported object types.
   - `FULL=Y` extracts all schemas in the database.

2. From the command line, run the export command to generate a `schemas_metadata.dump` file:

```
expdp <Username>@<ConnectIdentifier> DIRECTORY=DMPDIR DUMPFILE=schemas_metadata.dump
parfile=export.par
```

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3. Before running the `impdp` command, create a parameter file with a `.par` extension (for example, `import.par`) on your server. Add attributes and values to the file:

```
EXCLUDE=SCHEMA:"IN(select username as schema_name from sys.dba_users where LOWER(username) LIKE 'pg_%'
OR username IN
('ANONYMOUS','APEX_PUBLIC_USER','APEX_030200','APEX_040000','APEX_040200','APPQOSSYS','AUDSYS','CTXSYS',
SYS','DBSNMP',
'DBSFWUSER','DEMO','DIP','DMSYS','DVF','DVSYS','EXFSYS','FLOWS_FILES','FLOWS_020100',
'FRANCK','GGSYS','GSMADMIN_INTERNAL',
'GSMCATUSER','GSMROOTUSER','GSMUSER','LBACSYS','MDDATA','MDSYS','MGMT_VIEW','OJVMSYS','OLAPSYS','ORDPLUG
','ORDSYS',
'ORDDATA','OUTLN','ORACLE_OCM','OWBSYS','OWBYSS_AUDIT','PDBADMIN','RMAN','REMOTE_SCHEDULER_AGENT','SI_IN
MTN_SCHEMA',
'SPATIAL_CSW_ADMIN_USR','SPATIAL_WFS_ADMIN_USR','SQLTXADMIN','SQLTXPLAIN','SYS$UMF','SYS','SYSBACKUP','S
G','SYSKM',
'SYSRAC','SYSTEM','SYSMAN','TSMSYS','WKPROXY','WKSYS','WK_TEST','WMSYS','XDB','XS$NULL'))"
EXCLUDE=STATISTICS
```

The attributes and values in this command specify the following options:

- `EXCLUDE` specifies the schemas to exclude. Append a list of the Unsupported schemas to ensure that the Data Pump utility doesn't extract any system schemas (including schemas beginning with `pg_`).
- `EXCLUDE=STATISTICS` specifies not to include statistics-related information in the SQL output file. By not including them in the SQL file, the size of the file is significantly reduced without affecting Migration Portal's ability to assess the DDL.

4. To generate a SQL file from the dump file, run the import command.

For example, to generate `YourSchemas.SQL` file from the `schemas_metadata.dump` file, enter:

```
impdp <Username>@<ConnectIdentifier> DIRECTORY=DMPDIR TRANSFORM=OID:n,SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES:n
SQLFILE=YourSchemas.sql DUMPFILE=schemas_metadata.dump parfile=import.par
```

See file encoding for information about the file encoding format expected by the Migration Portal.

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5.2 Performing a schema assessment

You can assess an Oracle database schema for compatibility with EDB Postgres Advanced Server. You can also generate a report about the assessment.

> **Note**
>
> Review the release notes and known issues for an overview of unsupported schema objects.

> **Using Migration Portal through Hybrid Manager**
>
> If you're accessing Migration Portal through an HM project, the project creation steps below don't apply — your project is created automatically by HM, or manually through the HM console. Start from **Verify the DDL objects** to resolve schema incompatibilities. See Migrating schema from Oracle to an HM-managed database for context.

Perform a schema assessment

1. Navigate to Migration Portal.
2. Enter your EDB credentials.
3. Select **New** to create a project.
4. In the dialog box, enter the project name in the **Project name** field.
5. Specify project details:
   - Select the application interface.
   - Select a source DB and version for the source.
   - Select the target DB and Version for the target.
6. To upload the `.SQL` file generated with your schema metadata, select **Choose file**.

   > **Note**
   >
   > Don't modify the `.SQL` file.

7. To specify adding a suffix to indexes (_IDX) and constraints (_CON) when creating a project, select the **Add suffix to make object names unique** check box. This selection ensures better assessment results, as EDB Postgres Advanced Server doesn't support the same name for tables and indexes whereas Oracle does.
8. To specify using Oracle default casing when creating a project, select the **Use Oracle's default case for schema migration** check box. Use the Oracle's default case feature to preserve the Oracle's default, uppercase naming convention for all database objects when migrating schema from an Oracle database to an EDB Postgres Advanced Server database. See Known issues, limitations, and notes for more information about this feature.
9. To specify assessing the DEFAULT profile, when creating a project, select the **Assess DEFAULT profile (if available)** check box. The EDB DDL Extractor extracts the ALTER PROFILE statements for DEFAULT profiles that are overridden in the Oracle database. This option results in Migration Portal assessing the DEFAULT profile and attempting to apply these statements in the target EDB Postgres Advanced Server database when the schema is migrated. We recommend that the settings of the ALTER PROFILE DEFAULT statement be verified and updated, if necessary, before migrating the DDL to the target database. See Known issues, limitations, and notes for more information about this feature.
10. Select **Create & assess** to create a new project and to assess the schemas.

    The analysis tool reviews every construct and executes repair actions to improve compatibility with EDB Postgres Advanced Server. It flags any remaining errors that require manual intervention. As part of the assessment process, Migration Portal also automatically runs an SPL Check analysis, which reports warnings about potential runtime issues separately from these compatibility errors.

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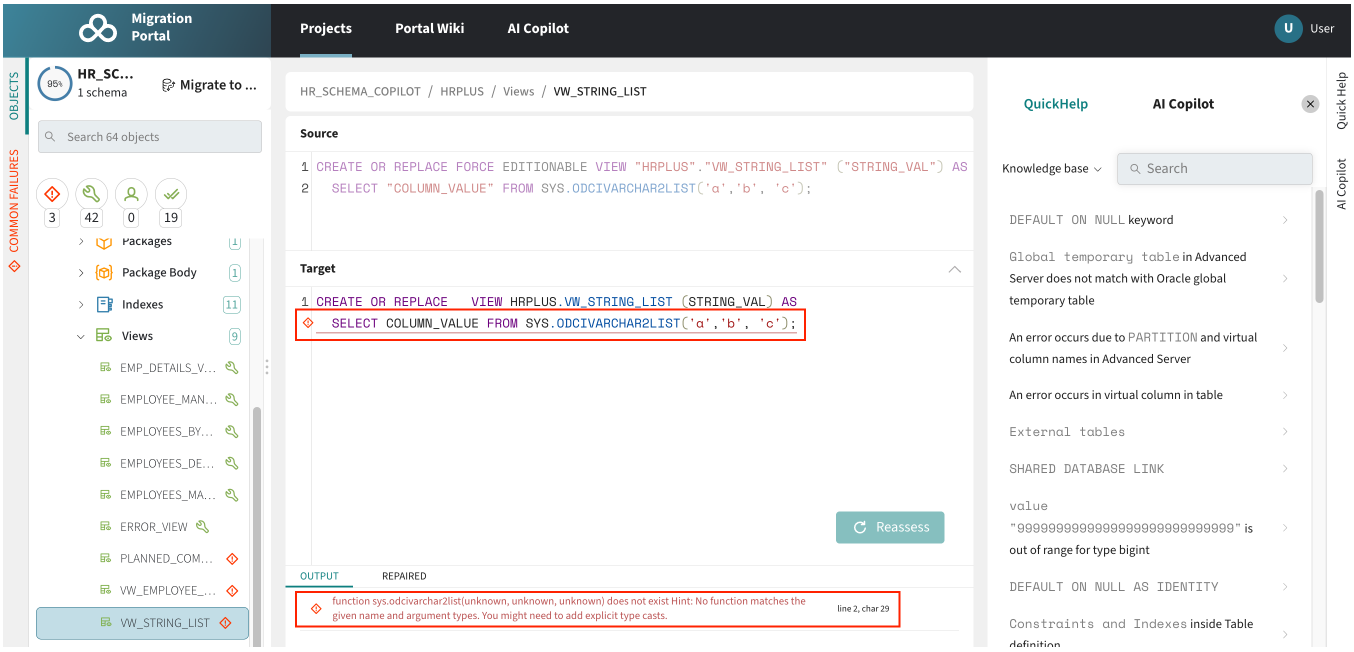
11. Verify the DDL objects (e.g., TABLES) that don't show a 100% success ratio.

12. Select the objects that aren't compatible with EDB Postgres Advanced Server and view the details. At the bottom of the middle panel, you can view repair action details.



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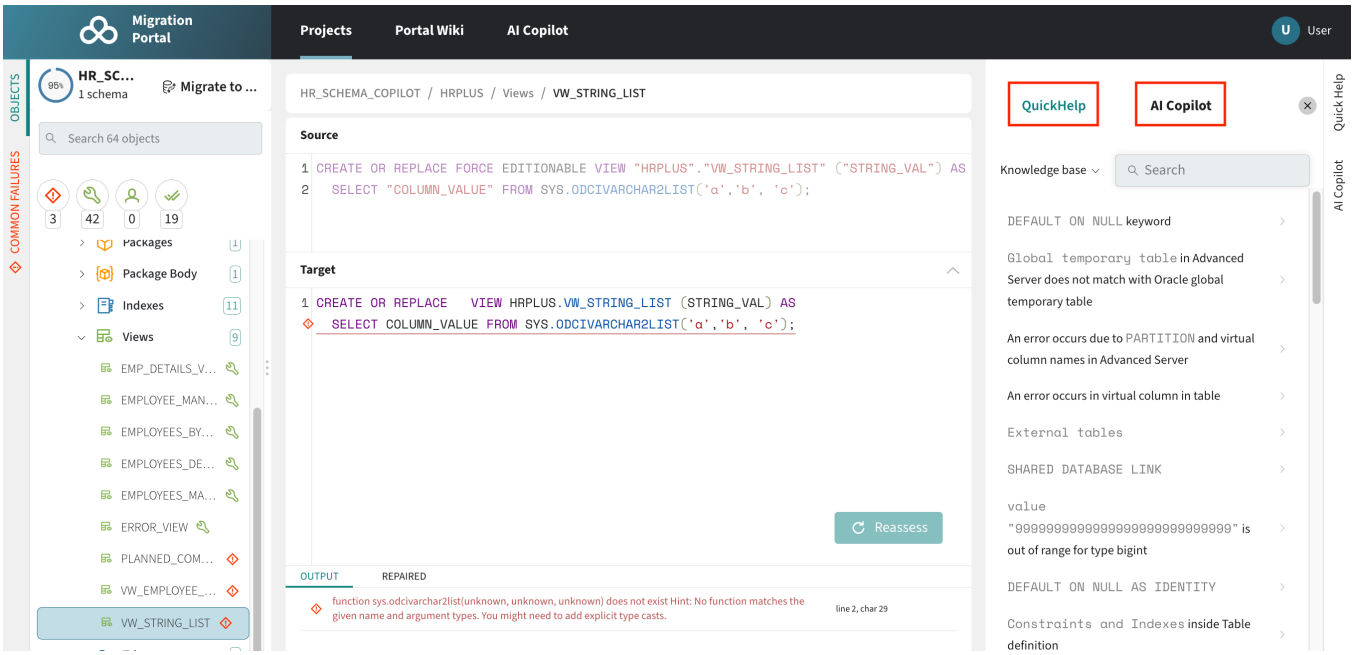
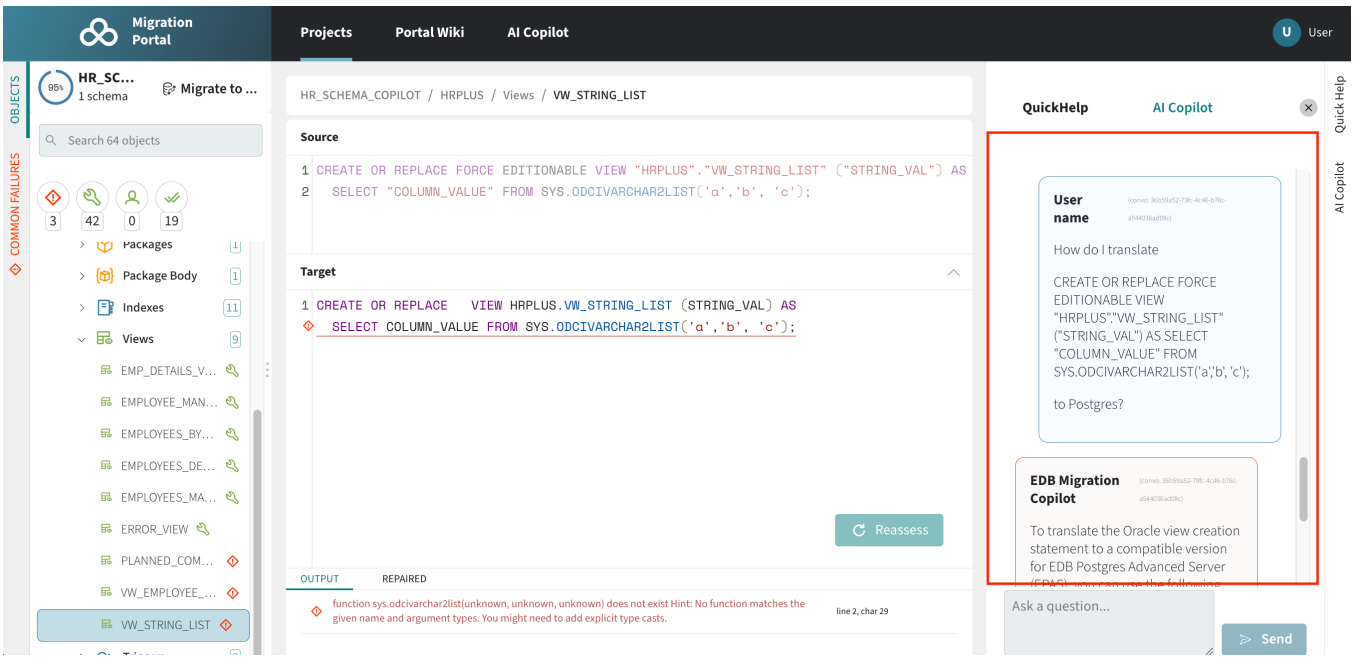
13. To locate the possible workarounds for the objects that aren't immediately compatible with EDB Postgres Advanced Server, refer to the **Quick Help** (Knowledge Base) information or interact with the AI Copilot in the right panel.



When using the **Quick Help** (Knowledge Base), enter the error message for the incompatible objects with EDB Postgres Advanced Server and select **Search**.

When using the AI Copilot, use the chat window to interact with the AI-enabled chat feature. You can ask questions about compatibility, enter the error message, request syntax Postgres equivalents for DDL queries, and so on.



> **Note**
>
> If the information or workaround for incompatible objects isn't available in the Knowledge Base or AI Copilot, contact the Support team for help.

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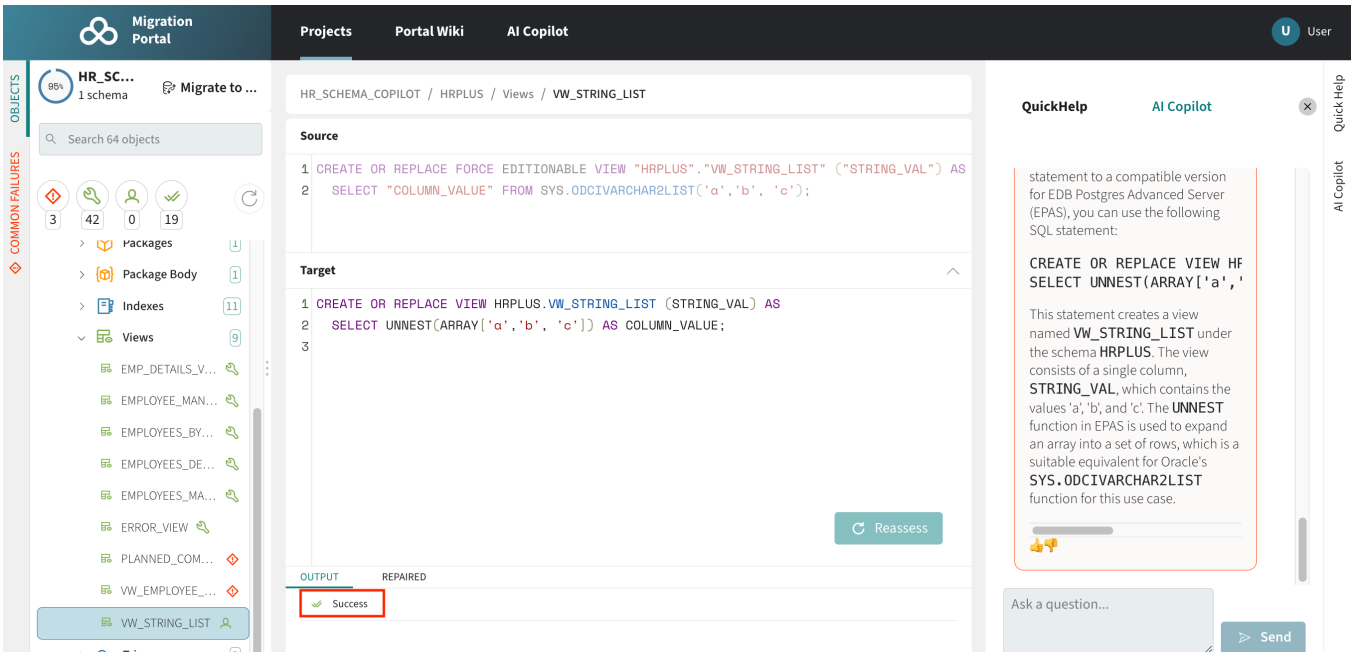
14. Use the information you obtained from the Knowledge Base and AI Copilot to make all incompatible objects compatible. Manually make the changes in the **Target** pannel for that object and select **Reassess**.

> **Important**
>
> Ensure that you test all suggested solutions to confirm the converted schemas behave as expected.



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

When you have finished working with the DDL, you can either download the modified EDB-compatible DDL as a `.sql` file or migrate the schemas. See Schema migration.

Generate an assessment report

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

1. Select **Report**.

2. Select the schemas to include in the report.

3. To generate the onscreen report, select **Generate**.

   You can select either the **Generate PDF** or **Generate JSON** option to save the report. You can use the JSON format to easily integrate into external systems or for further automated processing.

   You can also view the count of distinct repair handlers applied to the DDLs under the selected schemas.

> **Note**
>
> Migration Portal doesn't assess sensitive PL/SQL source code hidden in Oracle wrapped objects. These wrapped objects aren't included in the assessed objects count, and therefore the true value of compatibility percentage might be different from the value calculated in the assessment report.

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See the note in Known issues and notes for more information about wrapped objects.

Evaluate an assessment report

The assessment report presents data and information about the compatibility of objects and features in your schemas and the overall project.

- **Object**: Migration Portal generates an object for all CREATE statements it processes. In addition, it generates an object for each ALTER TABLE statement that adds a constraint in the uploaded DDL.
- **Feature**: An Oracle clause or a construct that is used in the creation of an object. A feature can be used multiple times in one or more objects.

The assessment report lists tables for *Incompatible Features* and *Unresolved Objects*.

Object compatibility

An object is compatible if it successfully executes on a target database.

Object compatibility summary

In the assessment report, you see a summary of object compatibility based on the following categories:

Object compatibility level	Description
Passed	Executes on a target database without applying any repair handlers.
System repaired	Executes successfully on a target database after applying one or more repair handlers. Repair handlers use transformation logic to automatically make DDLs compatible with EDB Postgres Advanced Server. Ensure that you carefully review the descriptions in the **Repair Handler applied** section of the report in case of an unexpected impact on the behavior of the object.
User repaired	Executes successfully on a target database after being manually repaired and reassessed by the user.
Failed objects	Does not execute successfully on the target database.

> **Note**
>
> The object analysis presented is based on the existing state of the objects in the target DDL, which might change if the objects are updated and reassessed. For example, objects that are fixed are removed from the *Unresolved Objects* table after reassessment.

Additional object compatibility information

After the summary, you see additional sections related to object compatibility:

Report section	Description	Usage
All failures	Summarizes all reasons why objects failed conversion, listing the failure count and the specific object types affected per schema. You will see a consolidated view of common problems like "relation does not exist" or "type does not exist" across the entire project.	You can identify the most common compatibility issues, allowing you to prioritize the development of reusable fix strategies for widespread failures.

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Report section	Description	Usage
Object dependencies	Lists objects, object type, and any errors in hierarchical form, focusing on how they relate to other objects in the schema. It often shows dependency chains, where a failure in one object (for example, a table) cascades errors to dependent objects (for example, a procedure or view).	You can establish the correct conversion order and prioritize fixing foundational objects first, as resolving a parent object's issue will likely clear the errors on many dependent children. When incompatible objects require refactoring (using the AI Copilot, or manual rewriting), the dependency list helps determine the exact scope of the rewrite, ensuring all calling procedures, views, or functions are adjusted correctly.
Assessment result for schemas	Provides a detailed breakdown of object compatibility for each individual schema included in the project. It summarizes the number of total, passed, system repaired, user repaired, and failed objects per schema.	Scope the migration effort for each schema individually, focusing resources on schemas with the highest number of failed or system-repaired objects.
Repair handlers applied	Lists the codes (for example, ERH-2013), short descriptions, and long descriptions of the automated repair handlers used by the system. It shows how many times each unique handler was applied to successfully execute an object on the target database.	Understand the extent of automated changes applied to your DDL, to help you validate the converted code and identify potential post-migration performance impacts.

Feature compatibility

Some features might not be natively available in EDB Postgres Advanced Server. The assessment report presents a summary of feature occurrences and compatibility levels.

Feature compatibility level	Workaround status
Compatible features	-
Features with existing available workaround	Exists
Features with reasonable effort new workaround	Possible
Features with no workaround or requiring further investigation	None / Needs Investigation

> **Note**
>
> For features with no workaround, it might be possible to address the feature incompatibility through application-level changes.

Limitations

The assessment report is updated after a user manually makes changes to the target DDL and selects **Reassess**. However, the *Incompatible Features* table in the report does not get updated and continues to list the incompatible features in the source DDL. The schema migration complexity assessment score is updated as incompatible objects with incompatible features are resolved. Also, after objects are fixed and reassessed they are removed from the *Unresolved Objects* table along with the listing of any incompatible features that were originally found in those objects.

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5.2.1 Schema assessment checks

During schema assessment, the following check is performed automatically.

SPL Check

SPL Check is a code analysis tool that identifies potential runtime errors in your Oracle procedural code. It's an important part of the assessment process when you're migrating to EDB Postgres Advanced Server (EPAS).

All schemas that are assessed with Migration Portal are analyzed by SPL Check. This function, which is based on the EDB SPL Check extension, detects execution time errors within `FUNCTION`, `PROCEDURE`, `PACKAGE BODY`, `TYPE BODY`, and `TRIGGER` object types.

SPL Check findings are reported as warnings, separate from the compatibility errors that determine whether an object passes assessment. An object with an SPL Check warning can still pass assessment, and warnings don't block you from importing the object — however, it's recommended to resolve them to avoid potential runtime failures after migration.

To review SPL Check warnings:

- In the object tree, select the **Only SPL Check warnings** filter check box to show only objects that have SPL Check warnings. You can combine it with the status filters (for example, **Passed**) to find, for example, passed objects that still carry a warning.
- Open an affected object in the editor. An amber triangle icon appears in the gutter at the line SPL Check flagged.

> **Note**
>
> SPL Check findings were previously recorded as errors. Starting with 5.1.0, they're recorded as warnings. Objects in existing projects still show their SPL Check findings as errors, and still show as failed, until you select **Reassess** on the object or create a new project with the same file.

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5.3 Performing a schema migration

After resolving errors in your schemas, you can migrate the schemas to an EDB Postgres Advanced Server database.

The Migration Portal provides guided steps for migrating your schemas using one of the following target database options:

- Offline migration - download a data definition language (DDL) SQL file to create the schema manually in a target EDB Postgres Advanced Server database using a client application such as the psql client or pgAdmin. This option is suitable for both on-premises and cloud based migrations.
- Online migration - connect directly to a target EDB Postgres Advanced Server database and automatically create the schema in it. Generally, this option is most suitable for migrations to databases running in the cloud (either BigAnimal clusters or self-managed instances).

> **Note**
>
> To preserve the Oracle object ownership in the target database, you must choose the **Offline migration** option. See Import the schema into your target database.

Before migrating a schema, EDB recommends that you identify any configuration requirements for the target database in Known issues, limitations, and notes.

Offline migration

Migrate schemas manually to an EDB Postgres Advanced Server on Windows or Linux platforms by running a DDL SQL file using a client.

Download the SQL files

1. In the **Projects** view, select **Migrate to...**.
2. Select **Offline Migration** and **Next**.
3. Select one or more schemas to migrate to EDB Postgres Advanced Server. You can also expand a schema and select specific object types under each schema.

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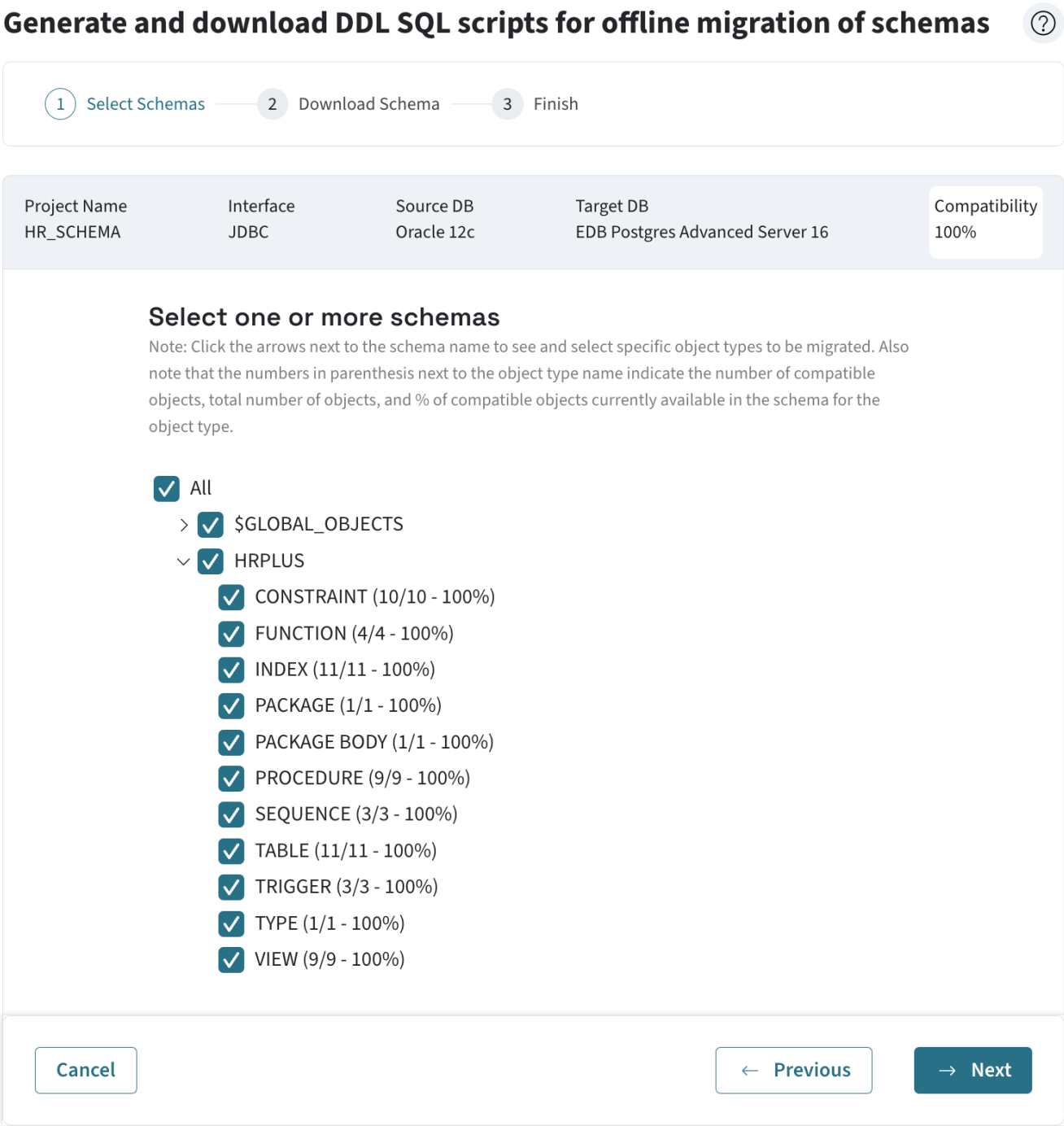

Note

If your schemas aren't 100% compatible, a banner appears. Complete the Contact Us form as needed.

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4. Select **Download SQL file**, to download the assessed schema. The zip package consists of SQL files with DDLs for your selected schemas and objects. The DDLs are grouped in SQL files by project, schemas, or objects.

File name	Description	Example
`<ProjectName>_ALL_OBJECTS.sql`	A single consolidated file consisting of DDLs for all your selected schemas and objects.	`AllTestMigration_ALL_OBJECTS.sql` consists of DDLs for all objects of schemas OE, SH, IX, and PM, and only selected objects of schema HR.
`<SchemaName>.sql`	One or more files, each consisting of DDLs for selected objects in a particular schema.	`HR.sql` consists of DDLs for all the selected objects of the HR schema.
`$GLOBAL_OBJECTS.sql`	A single file consisting of DDLs for the schemas, roles, users, and their grants.	Used when you preserve Oracle object ownership.
`<SchemaName>_<ObjectType>.sql`	One or more files, each consisting of DDLs for a single selected object.	`HR_TABLE.sql` consists of DDLs only for TABLE object of the HR schema.

5. After the zip file finishes downloading, select **Done** to return to the main Migration Portal page.

Import the schema into your target database

After you download the SQL files, import the schema into your target database. The way you import the schema determines who owns the imported objects.

In Oracle, a user and a schema are the same thing. Objects in the `HR` schema are always owned by the `HR` user. In EDB Postgres Advanced Server, as in Postgres, a user and a schema are separate, and the owner of an object is the user that creates it. If you run the `<ProjectName>_ALL_OBJECTS.sql` file as a superuser (for example, `enterprisedb`), the superuser owns every imported object. Other users can then access the objects only if you provide access using `GRANT` statements.

Choose one of the following options:

- **Import as a superuser** is the simplest option. Use it if your application connects as the superuser or as the owner of the objects, or if you plan to provide access using `GRANT` statements.
- **Preserve Oracle object ownership** is the option to use if your application logs in as the schema user (such as `HR`) and you want the same owners as in Oracle. Without the same owners, the schema user gets `permission denied` errors, even on its own schema.

Select the tab for the option you want to use:

Run the SQL files, such as the `<ProjectName>_ALL_OBJECTS.sql` file, as a superuser. The superuser owns all the imported objects.

1. Extract the downloaded zip file.

2. Use the `psql` command line utility (also available as `edb-psql` in an EDB Postgres Advanced Server installation) to connect to your EDB Postgres Advanced Server database server as a superuser, such as `enterprisedb`.

3. Create a new database. Replace `<target_db>` with the name of the new database:

```
CREATE DATABASE <target_db>;
```

4. Connect to the new database:

```
\connect <target_db>
```

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5. Import the required SQL files into the new database:

```
\i <path_to_exported_schema_file>.sql
```

> **Note**
>
> You can alternatively use the `pgAdmin` client for the import.

To keep the Oracle ownership, use the `$GLOBAL_OBJECTS.sql` file and the individual schema files (for example, `HR.sql` and `SALES.sql`) from the downloaded zip file instead of the `<ProjectName>_ALL_OBJECTS.sql` file.

Use the psql client for this procedure. Some errors are expected, and psql continues past them. The pgAdmin Query Tool stops the whole script at the first error.

1. **Extract the zip file.** Extract the downloaded zip file. Run the commands that use the SQL files from the folder that contains the extracted files.

2. **Connect to the server.** Use the `psql` command line utility (also available as `edb-psql` in an EDB Postgres Advanced Server installation) to connect to your EDB Postgres Advanced Server database server as a superuser, such as `enterprisedb`.

3. **Create the target database.** Create a new database. Replace `<target_db>` with the name of the new database:

   ```
   CREATE DATABASE <target_db>;
   ```

   Then exit psql (`\q`).

4. **Create the roles and users.** From your operating system shell, not the psql prompt, run the `$GLOBAL_OBJECTS.sql` file. Enclose the file name in single quotes so that the shell doesn't interpret the `$`:

   ```
   psql -U enterprisedb -d <target_db> -f '$GLOBAL_OBJECTS.sql'
   ```

   The roles and users are created, but you can expect errors. The file also contains `GRANT` statements for objects that don't exist yet, so psql reports errors such as `relation ... does not exist` for those statements. You can ignore these errors for now. The next steps create the objects, and a later step runs this file again to apply the grants. For the list of expected errors, see Errors you can ignore.

5. **Assign each schema to its owner.** From your operating system shell, connect to the target database as a superuser:

   ```
   psql -U enterprisedb -d <target_db>
   ```

   At the psql prompt, create each schema and make the matching user its owner. Run one line for each schema. In the examples, `<hr>` and `<sales>` are placeholders for the schemas and the users that own them. Replace them with the names of your own schemas and users:

   ```
   CREATE SCHEMA IF NOT EXISTS <hr>;     ALTER SCHEMA <hr>    OWNER TO <hr>;
   CREATE SCHEMA IF NOT EXISTS <sales>;  ALTER SCHEMA <sales> OWNER TO <sales>;
   ```

   If objects in one schema use objects in another schema (for example, in views, foreign keys, or code that references `<hr>.<object>` from `<sales>`), also grant `USAGE` on the schemas. In Oracle, an object grant is enough to use an object in another schema. In EDB Postgres Advanced Server, the user also needs `USAGE` on the schema that contains the object.

   ```
   GRANT USAGE ON SCHEMA <hr>    TO <sales>;
   GRANT USAGE ON SCHEMA <sales> TO <hr>;
   ```

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6. **Create the objects of each schema as its owner.** Use the per-schema SQL files from the zip file you downloaded (the `<SchemaName>.sql` files, such as `HR.sql` and `SALES.sql`). Exit psql (`\q`). From your operating system shell, run one command for each file:

```
PGOPTIONS="-c role=<hr>"    psql -U enterprisedb -d <target_db> -f HR.sql
PGOPTIONS="-c role=<sales>" psql -U enterprisedb -d <target_db> -f SALES.sql
```

   Setting `role=<hr>` makes the superuser act as the `<hr>` user, so `<hr>` owns every object that the file creates. You don't need the password of the `<hr>` user.

7. **Apply the object grants.** Run the `$GLOBAL_OBJECTS.sql` file again:

```
psql -U enterprisedb -d <target_db> -f '$GLOBAL_OBJECTS.sql'
```

   The objects now exist, so the object grants succeed. Errors for roles and schemas that already exist are expected.

8. **Re-create the objects that failed.** Run the per-schema SQL files again, using the same commands as in**Create the objects of each schema as its owner**, but only for the files that reported errors the first time. Some objects depend on objects in other schemas that didn't exist yet, so they failed the first time and can be created now.

Errors you can ignore

Some errors are expected while you run the procedure. The following table lists the errors you can ignore, the step where each one occurs, and why.

Step	Error	Reason
Create the roles and users, **Create the objects of each schema**	`operator too long at or near "####..."`	The file includes a header banner. This is a known export issue.
Create the roles and users	`relation/schema/function ... does not exist` on a `GRANT` statement	The objects don't exist yet. The **Apply the object grants** step creates the grants after the objects exist.
Create the objects of each schema	`permission denied for database <target_db>` on the `CREATE SCHEMA` line	The schema already exists because you created it in the **Assign each schema to its owner** step.
Create the objects of each schema	`relation ... does not exist` or `permission denied for table/schema ...`	The statement depends on an object that is created later. The **Re-create the objects that failed** step creates it.
Apply the object grants	`schema/role ... already exists`	The **Create the roles and users** step already created the schema or role.
Re-create the objects that failed	`relation/constraint ... already exists` or `multiple primary keys ... not allowed`	The **Create the objects of each schema** step already created the object.

After you re-create the objects that failed, investigate any error that isn't listed in the table.

Verify object ownership

At a psql prompt connected to `<target_db>`, run the following query, replacing the schema names in the `IN` list with your own. If every object has the correct owner, the query returns no rows:

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```
SELECT n.nspname AS schema, c.relname AS object, pg_get_userbyid(c.relowner) AS owner
FROM pg_class
c
JOIN pg_namespace n ON n.oid =
c.relnamespace
WHERE n.nspname IN ('<hr>',
'<sales>')
  AND c.relkind IN ('r', 'p', 'v', 'm',
'S')
  AND pg_get_userbyid(c.relowner) <> n.nspname;
```

> **Note**
>
> Objects that require superuser privileges, such as public synonyms, database links, and extensions, can fail when you create the objects of each schema as its owner. Run those statements as a superuser.

Online migration

Directly connect to and create schemas in the target EDB Postgres Advanced Server database.

1. In the **Projects** view, select **Migrate to...**.

2. Select **Online Migration** and **Next**.

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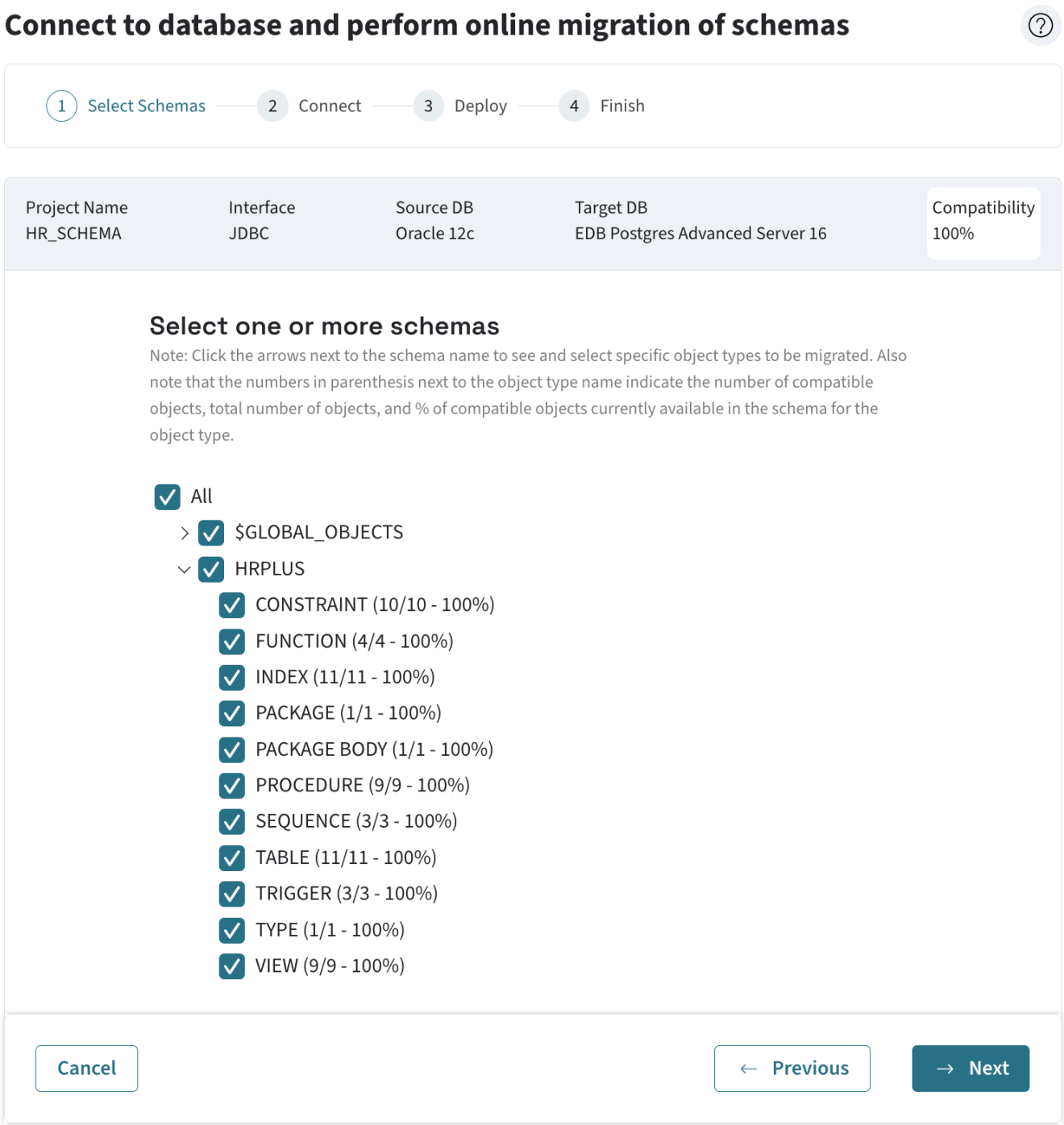
3. Select one or more schemas to migrate to EDB Postgres Advanced Server. You can also expand a schema and select specific object types under each schema.



4. Enter the required connection details on the `Connection` page.

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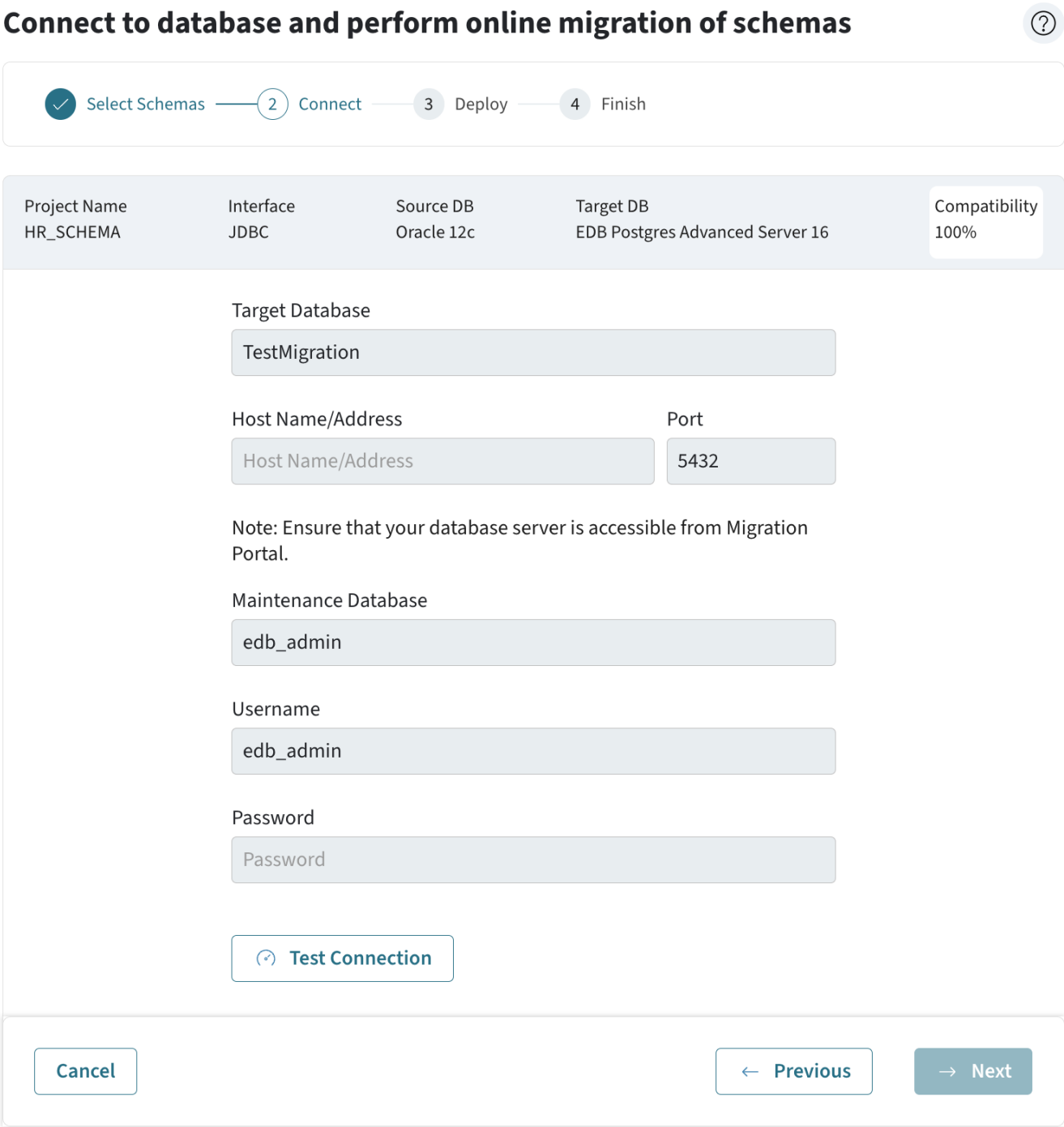

Distributed high-availability PGD destinations

When using the Migration Portal online migration option to migrate schemas into an EDB Postgres Advanced Server database, ensure the migrated schemas are created in the primary PGD database that will be replicated across the cluster.

Hybrid Manager (HM)-managed destinations: If the destination is an HM-managed distributed high-availability database cluster running EDB Postgres Advanced Server, both the **Target Database** and **Maintenance Database** fields must point at the default `bdrdb` database. Hybrid Manager is a separate EDB platform that embeds Migration Portal. For details, see Migration Portal in Hybrid Manager.

On-premises database server destinations: If the destination is a PGD cluster running EDB Postgres Advanced Server, both the**Target Database** and **Maintenance Database** fields must point at the primary PGD database that will be replicated across the cluster.

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5. To verify the connection details, select **Test Connection**.

> **Note**
>
> You can select **Edit Connection** to make changes to the connection details and retest the connection details.

6. If the test connection is successful, select **Next** to connect to the target database and create the selected schemas in the target server.

7. After the migration completes, a page displays with a message indicating whether the migration completed successfully or with errors. Select the **Download Summary** button to download and review a log generated for the migration attempt.

8. Select **Done** to return to the main Migration Portal page.

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5.4 Performing a data migration

After performing the schema migration, migrate the data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   > **Note**
   >
   > The tables are truncated before attempting the data load.

Advanced data migration

For larger databases that require a parallel data load, you can use one of the following methods:

- The EDB Postgres Advanced Server database link feature (for compatibility with Oracle databases)
- A Dblink or a database link style migration (if your data contains `CLOB` data)

For more information, see the Migration Toolkit.

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6 Known issues, limitations, and notes

These are the known issues, limitations, and notes for:

- Migration Portal
- EDB DDL Extractor
- Oracle Data Pump utilities

Migration Portal

Wrapped objects

Migration Portal can't assess wrapped objects. If you include them in the extracted DDL, they aren't loaded into Migration Portal and aren't included in the count of objects that are assessed. If you want to assess wrapped objects and migrate them to EDB Postgres Advanced Server, include unwrapped versions of the objects in the DDL file that you upload to Migration Portal. The recommended way of doing this is to replace the wrapped versions in the Oracle database with clear-text versions before performing the schema extraction. After performing the schema extraction, you can replace the objects with the wrapped versions.

Removed objects

Some unsupported Oracle objects are removed when Migration Portal assesses your source DDL file. These removed objects are excluded from the conversion procedure and aren't flagged as removed in the Migration Portal assessment.

The following objects are removed during the schema assessment:

- Objects related to `MATERIALIZED VIEWS`, for example, backend `TABLE` or `INDEX` statements created to support `MVIEW`
- Objects related to `Queues`
- Objects related to `Nested Tables`
- Objects related to `XMLType Tables`
- Types that depend on `SYSTEM Schemas`
- Indexes related to `PRIMARY KEY` and `UNIQUE` constraints
- Unsupported system `GRANT` privileges

  EDB supports granting only `CREATE DATABASE LINK`, `CREATE PUBLIC DATABASE LINK`, `DROP PUBLIC DATABASE LINK`, and `EXEMPT ACCESS POLICY` system privileges. Other `GRANT` statements aren't supported and are removed from the DDL file.

File encoding

Migration Portal recommends the `.SQL` output file be in the UTF-8 encoding format. If you upload a `.SQL` file with non-UTF-8 encoding, all the characters that aren't compatible with UTF-8 are converted to the replacement character ' ' in the output DDL.

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> **Tip**
>
> You can manually convert the extracted file to the UTF-8 format by using the iconv utility on Linux or the LibIconv utility on Windows. For example, if your database character set is in Latin-1 (ISO-8859-1), you can convert the extracted file to the UTF-8 format, as follows:
>
> ```
> iconv -f iso-8859-1 -t UTF-8 sample.sql > sample_utf8.sql
> ```

White label error

When a new version of Migration Portal is released, you might encounter an issue in which you can't open Migration Portal. An error like `White label Error Page` or some other error prevents you from using Migration Portal. The browser's stored cache data causes this error. When this happens, clear the cache data from the browser history, or use the Incognito/Private window to access Migration Portal.

ALTER statements

Except for `ALTER PROFILE DEFAULT`, `ALTER TABLE` and `ALTER TRIGGER`, Migration Portal doesn't process any other `ALTER` statements in the DDL.

Users, roles, profiles, and grants

Grants

The Migration Portal now supports assessing and migrating the Oracle users for the schemas that have been extracted and uploaded. All the users, roles, and profiles for the schemas associated with a project are grouped together under a `GLOBAL_OBJECTS` pseudo schema in the Migration Portal views. Currently, grants of system privileges, object privileges, and roles are included with the DDL of the user object. Similarly, grants of system and object privileges to roles are included with the DDL of the role objects.

Since the grants are currently attached to the user and role objects, if one or more objects that the user is being granted a permission on fails, the user object itself fails assessment. To resolve this issue, any grant statements on failed objects can be commented out either using a SQL single line comment (`--`) for individual statements or a SQL multi-line comment (`/* */`) for consecutive grant statements and then a reassessment of the object can be performed. After the failed object corresponding to the failed grant statements have been repaired, the previously failing grant statement can be uncommented and the user object reassessed.

Granting the RESOURCE role is equivalent to granting the CREATE and USAGE privileges on a schema that shares the same name as the grantee. If you want to grant the RESOURCE role, you need to first create a schema with the same name as the user or role. Otherwise, a "Schema does not exist" error occurs.

Privileges

To migrate a schema to a target EDB Postgres Advanced Server database, the target database user being used to perform the migration needs the following privileges:

- `SUPERUSER` to migrate profiles
- `SUPERUSER` or `CREATE ROLE` to migrate users and roles

Passwords

When migrating users, the Migration Portal does not migrate the users' passwords. The users are created in the target EDB Postgres Advanced Server database without a password. If it is desired or required that the users be configured with a password, this can be done manually in the target database after the users have been migrated.

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Profiles

The Migration Portal migrates non- `DEFAULT` profiles assigned to the schema users. Oracle profiles include both password and resource limits. EDB Postgres Advanced Server supports only the Oracle password-related limits. Resource limits are extracted with the profiles, but the Migration Portal uploads, assesses, and migrates only the password limits. Also, the `DEFAULT` profile might be overridden in the Oracle database with new limit values. The EDB DDL Extractor extracts `ALTER PROFILE` statements for `DEFAULT` profiles that are overridden in the Oracle database, and the Migration Portal attempts to apply these statements in the target EDB Postgres Advanced Server database. If the schema is being migrated to an EDB Postgres Advanced Server instance with existing users and databases, we recommend that the settings of the `ALTER PROFILE DEFAULT` statement be verified and updated, if necessary, before migrating the DDL to the target database.

> **Note**
>
> Starting with version 4.3.0, the Migration Portal supports assessment of users, roles, profiles, and grants. However, for the projects created using a version earlier than 4.3.0 of the Migration Portal, this capability isn't supported. To assess the users, roles, profiles, and grants, use the latest version of the EDB DDL Extractor and create a new project.

Using Oracle default case

The option to use the Oracle default case feature preserves Oracle's default uppercase naming convention for all database objects when migrating a schema from an Oracle database to an EDB Postgres Advanced Server database.

The EDB DDL Extractor and Oracle Data Pump utilities extract all the DDLs in the default case of Oracle (that is, uppercase for object names or the respective case for case-sensitive object names) except for object names referenced inside the body of PL/SQL objects unless they are explicitly double-quoted by the user when creating the DDL.

So, the Migration Portal preserves all double quotes from the source schema file for this feature, and in addition, the Migration Portal applies double quotes to:

- The column names inside the `SELECT` statement of views and materialized views.
- The column names inside check constraints.
- The table name and column names inside the trigger header.

When the option to use Oracle casing is not selected, the default behavior of the Migration Portal is that all objects are created in lowercase (the default case of EDB Postgres Advanced Server) or mixed case if an object name is specified using a quoted mixed case in the source DDL.

Find the below source and target DDLs using the useOraCase feature:

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```
-- Source
DDL
CREATE TABLE "RHS_SANITY"."DEPT"
   (    "DEPTNO"
NUMBER(2,0),
    "DNAME" VARCHAR2(14),
    "LOC" VARCHAR2(14),
     CONSTRAINT "DEPTDEPTNO_PK" PRIMARY KEY
("DEPTNO")
  USING INDEX  ENABLE,
     CONSTRAINT "DEPTDNAME_UK" UNIQUE
("DNAME")
  USING INDEX  ENABLE
   )
;

-- Target
DDL
CREATE TABLE "RHS_SANITY"."DEPT"
   (    "DEPTNO"
NUMBER(2,0),
    "DNAME" VARCHAR2(14),
    "LOC" VARCHAR2(14),
     CONSTRAINT "DEPTDEPTNO_PK" PRIMARY KEY
("DEPTNO")
  USING INDEX  ENABLE,
     CONSTRAINT "DEPTDNAME_UK" UNIQUE
("DNAME")
  USING INDEX  ENABLE
   )
;
```

While using the Oracle default case, you may experience a lower compatibility ratio compared to other projects. The following are reasons that might contribute to this lower compatibility ratio:

- The most common reason is that the object/relation doesn't exist. This scenario is caused by the fact that the table/object is in double-quoted upper case to preserve the Oracle case, whereas in the failing object it is referenced without the double-quotes. For example:

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```
CREATE TABLE "HR"."EMP"
   (   "EMPNO"
NUMBER(4,0),
       "ENAME" VARCHAR2(10),
       "JOB" CLOB,
       "MGR" NUMBER(4,0),
       "HIREDATE" DATE,
       "SAL" NUMBER(7,2),
       "COMM" NUMBER(7,2),
       "DEPTNO" NUMBER(2,0),
     CONSTRAINT "PK_EMP" PRIMARY KEY
("EMPNO")
  USING INDEX  ENABLE
   )
;

CREATE OR REPLACE  PROCEDURE "HR"."PROC"
IS
 CURSOR emp_cur IS SELECT hiredate, CAST(hiredate AS timestamp(6)) AS timestamped FROM
emp;
 REC
emp_cur%rowtype;
BEGIN
   OPEN
emp_cur;
   LOOP
   FETCH emp_cur INTO rec;
     EXIT WHEN emp_cur%NOTFOUND
;
              DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(rec.hiredate ||'
'||rec.timestamped);
         END LOOP;
    CLOSE
EMP_CUR;
   END
;
```

The error displays as follows:

```
relation "emp" does not exist
```

In the example above, the table name and its column names are specified with quoted uppercase names in the `CREATE TABLE` statement; however, in the `CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE` statement, the table and its columns are referenced using using unquoted lowercase identifiers.

- The variables defined using `%type` are failing in code objects as preceding `table.column-name` are in lower case, like `employees.employee_id%type` whereas the table name and the column names for the actual table are in double-quoted uppercase. For example:

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```
CREATE TABLE "HR"."EMPLOYEES"
   (    "EMPLOYEE_ID"
NUMBER(6,0),
        "FIRST_NAME" VARCHAR2(20),
        "LAST_NAME" VARCHAR2(25) CONSTRAINT "EMP_LAST_NAME_NN" NOT NULL ENABLE,
        "EMAIL" VARCHAR2(25) CONSTRAINT "EMP_EMAIL_NN" NOT NULL ENABLE,
        "PHONE_NUMBER" VARCHAR2(20),
        "HIRE_DATE" DATE CONSTRAINT "EMP_HIRE_DATE_NN" NOT NULL ENABLE,
        "JOB_ID" VARCHAR2(10) CONSTRAINT "EMP_JOB_NN" NOT NULL ENABLE,
        "SALARY" NUMBER(8,2),
        "COMMISSION_PCT" NUMBER(2,2),
        "MANAGER_ID" NUMBER(6,0),
        "DEPARTMENT_ID" NUMBER(4,0),
         CONSTRAINT "EMP_SALARY_MIN" CHECK ("SALARY" > 0)
ENABLE,
         CONSTRAINT "EMP_EMP_ID_PK" PRIMARY KEY
("EMPLOYEE_ID")
  USING INDEX  ENABLE,
         CONSTRAINT "EMP_EMAIL_UK" UNIQUE
("EMAIL")
  USING INDEX  ENABLE
   )
;
CREATE OR REPLACE  PROCEDURE "HR"."PKG" AS
-- declare variables for data fetched from
cursor
  empid       employees.employee_id%TYPE; -- variable for
employee_id
  hiredate    employees.hire_date%TYPE;   -- variable for
hire_date
  firstname   employees.first_name%TYPE;  -- variable for
first_name
  lastname    employees.last_name%TYPE;   -- variable for
last_name
  rowcount
NUMBER;
  bonusamount
NUMBER;
  yearsworked
NUMBER;
-- declare the cursor with a
parameter
  CURSOR cursor1 (thismonth NUMBER)IS
    SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, hire_date FROM
employees
       WHERE EXTRACT(MONTH FROM hire_date) = thismonth;
BEGIN
  null;
END;
```

The error displays as follows:

```
syntax error at or near "%" (line 3, char 37)
```

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- When tables have TYPE reference in column data type they fail due to the difference in case. For example:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE "HR"."USER_TYPE" IS OBJECT(
    "ID" NUMBER,
    "NAME" VARCHAR2(256)
);

CREATE TABLE "HR"."MY_TABLE"
(
    "ID" NUMBER,
    "MY_NAME" user_type
);
```

The error displays as follows:

```
type "user_type" does not exist
LINE 4:     "MY_NAME" user_type

^
SQL state:
42704
Character: 58
```

Incomplete object definition

While assessing source schemas with Migration Portal, in rare scenarios, the converted object definitions are incomplete when the source DDL contains reserved words.

If you encounter an issue where some part of the object definition is missing or the definition gets terminated before reaching the actual end of the statement, you might be using keywords reserved by EDB Postgres Advanced Server. For example, when you use `CONSTRAINT` as a column name in a `TABLE` definition and then reference it in `VIEW` or `MVIEW` definitions, Migration Portal might terminate that DDL statement abruptly and skip to the next definition without successfully assessing or converting it.

To work around this issue, you can either:

- Rename the column name in the Oracle database, then reextract the DDL and upload it to Migration Portal.
- Rename the column name in the extracted DDL file and then upload it to Migration Portal.

EDB DDL Extractor

General limitations

- The EDB DDL Extractor script doesn't extract objects restored using `Flashback` that still have names like `BIN$b54+4XlEYwPgUAB/AQBWwA==$0`. If you want to extract these objects, you must change the names of the objects and rerun the extraction process.
- The EDB DDL Extractor extracts `nologging` tables as normal tables. Once these tables are migrated to EDB Postgres Advanced Server, WAL log files are created.
- The EDB DDL Extractor extracts objects only with `VALID` status. For any objects that have `INVALID` status that you want Migration Portal to assess, first update them to `VALID`.
- The EDB DDL Extractor doesn't extract objects that were obfuscated using the Oracle wrap feature. As such, these objects aren't included in the set of DDL assessed by the Migration Portal. If you want to assess these objects and migrate them to EDB Postgres Advanced Server, replace the wrapped versions of the objects with nonwrapped versions. See Wrapped objects for more information.
- The EDB DDL Extractor creates Global Temporary tables to store the schema names and their dependency information. These tables are dropped at the end of successful extraction.

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- The EDB DDL Extractor script doesn't extract schemas whose name starts with `PG_` because PostgreSQL doesn't support it. If you want to extract these schemas, you must change the name of the schema before extraction.
- The EDB DDL Extractor automatically extracts the information for the profiles, roles, and grants.
- The EDB DDL Extractor currently doesn't support the extraction of `ROLES`, `SYSTEM GRANTS ON ROLES`, `OBJECT GRANTS ON ROLES`, and `ROLE GRANTS` from Oracle 11g. This behavior results in error messages being written to the extracted files in the sections corresponding to these object types. These errors don't cause any issue in the assessment of these files by Migration Portal.
- The EDB DDL Extractor script may log `object "OBJECT_NAME" of type SYNONYM not found in schema "PUBLIC"` errors in the dependent objects section of the extracted file. This happens only if the user selects the option to extract dependent objects from an Oracle multi tenant environment where the Oracle database is a container database.

"Snapshot Too Old" error

The EDB DDL Extractor displays the error “ORA-01555: snapshot too old“ at runtime when the database server generates a volume of transactions that can't be properly processed by the UNDO tablespace.

When the database server generates undo transactions at a high rate, it can cause the server to run out of space to store undo data. Since the UNDO tablespace is implemented as a circular buffer, it starts overwriting older undo data blocks. Resolve this error and rerun the EDB DDL Extractor to ensure you extract the DDLs without any errors.

To work around this error, increase the allocated space for the `UNDO_RETENTION` parameter.

First, check the currently allocated total space for undo operations and the currently free space:

1. Check the existing value of the `UNDO_RETENTION` parameter:

```
SELECT value FROM v$parameter WHERE name =
'undo_retention';
```

2. Add the results of the two following queries to check the total available space in the UNDO tablespace:

```
SELECT SUM(bytes)/1024/1024 free_mb FROM dba_undo_extents WHERE
status='EXPIRED';
```

```
SELECT dfs.tablespace_name, SUM(dfs.bytes) / 1024 / 1024 AS free_mb FROM
dba_free_space dfs
JOIN dba_tablespaces dt ON dfs.tablespace_name = dt.tablespace_name
WHERE dt.contents = 'UNDO' GROUP BY dfs.tablespace_name; 2 3
4
```

Next, determine the number of MB your environment requires and increase the allocated storage space:

1. Monitor the volume of undo data generated by transactions during peak usage hours:

```
SELECT SUM(undoblks * 8192)/1024/1024 AS undo_mbs FROM
v$undostat;
```

> **Note**
>
> The value reflects the number of undo blocks consumed during a 10-minute interval, converted to MB.

2. Calculate the total number of MB your environment requires for the UNDO tablespace. For example, if the transaction volume generates X MB of undo data per minute, and the requirement is to retain the data for Y minutes:

   UNDO Space (MB) = X (MB/min) × Y (min)

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3. Update the `UNDO_RETENTION` parameter according to the required space in MB. This example increases the storage space to 2400 MB:

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET UNDO_RETENTION =
2400;
```

output

```
System altered.
```

Oracle Data Pump utilities

- Migration Portal might fail to parse your SQL file if you create a database link using the `IDENTIFIED BY` clause with Oracle's quote operator, for example, `IDENTIFIED BY VALUES q'[:1]'`. To parse your file successfully, try using an actual password, for example, `IDENTIFIED BY my_password`.

- The DDL generated by Oracle Data Pump utilities might contain `ALTER STATEMENTS` such as `ALTER FUNCTION`, `ALTER PACKAGE`, and `ALTER TYPE`, which are not processed by Migration Portal.

- Profiles and roles aren't extracted when the Oracle Data Pump is executed in schema mode, that is, when the `SCHEMAS` parameter is used when executing the `expdp` command. If the schema user being exported has a profile assigned to it, the assessment of the schema user object fails in Migration Portal since the profile isn't part of the exported `impdp` file. To correct the issue, remove the profile assignment in the user object target DDL, and reassess the user creation object.

- You might see some errors while trying to extract `ROLES`, `SYSTEM GRANTS ON ROLES`, `OBJECT GRANTS ON ROLES`, and `ROLE GRANTS` from Oracle 11g using `impdp` or `expdp` in schema mode. The workaround is to use the `full=y` option, which extracts all the schemas and these object types without error.

AI Copilot

AI Copilot is a tool designed to assist you with issues that come up while migrating DDLs. While this tool can greatly aid in problem solving, it's important to understand that generative AI technology will sometimes generate inaccurate or irrelevant responses. The accuracy and quality of recommended solutions is heavily influenced by your prompt and query strategies.

Before applying any suggested solutions in production environments, we strongly recommend testing the solutions in a controlled test environment to ensure the proposed fixes align with your specific migration requirements.

In this first release, the AI Copilot's response time can be slower than expected.

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