Postgres Plus® Migration Guide

Version 9.5

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1 Introduction

Migration Toolkit is a powerful command-line tool that offers granular control of the migration process. Migration Toolkit facilitates migration of database objects and data to an Advanced Server or PostgreSQL database from:

- Oracle
- MySQL
- SQL Server

You can also use Migration Toolkit to migrate database objects and data from Sybase to Advanced Server, or between Advanced Server and PostgreSQL.

You can install Migration Toolkit with the Postgres Plus Advanced Server installer, or via Stack Builder. Stack Builder is distributed with both Advanced Server, and the PostgreSQL one-click installer available from the EnterpriseDB web site at:


This guide provides a high-level description of the steps involved in the migration process, as well as installation and usage instructions for Migration Toolkit. It also includes solutions to common migration problems, and details unsupported features and their potential workarounds.

Please Note:

This guide uses the term Postgres to refer to either an installation of Postgres Plus Advanced Server or PostgreSQL.

This guide uses the term Stack Builder to refer to either StackBuilder Plus (distributed with Postgres Plus Advanced Server) or Stack Builder (distributed with the PostgreSQL one-click installer from EnterpriseDB).

EnterpriseDB does not support the use of Migration Toolkit with Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) and Oracle Exadata; the aforementioned Oracle products have not been evaluated nor certified with this EnterpriseDB product.
1.1 What’s New

The following features have been added to the Migration Toolkit version 9.4 to create the Migration Toolkit version 9.5:

- Migration Toolkit now supports migration of Oracle profiles with their password parameters with the -allProfiles and -profiles options. For more information, see Section 7.6.

1.2 Typographical Conventions Used in this Guide

Certain typographical conventions are used in this manual to clarify the meaning and usage of various commands, statements, programs, examples, etc. This section provides a summary of these conventions.

In the following descriptions a term refers to any word or group of words that are language keywords, user-supplied values, literals, etc. A term’s exact meaning depends upon the context in which it is used.

- *Italic font* introduces a new term, typically, in the sentence that defines it for the first time.
- *Fixed-width (mono-spaced) font* is used for terms that must be given literally such as SQL commands, specific table and column names used in the examples, programming language keywords, etc. For example, `SELECT * FROM emp;`
- *Italic fixed-width font* is used for terms for which the user must substitute values in actual usage. For example, `DELETE FROM table_name;`
- A vertical pipe | denotes a choice between the terms on either side of the pipe. A vertical pipe is used to separate two or more alternative terms within square brackets (optional choices) or braces (one mandatory choice).
- Square brackets [ ] denote that one or none of the enclosed term(s) may be substituted. For example, `[ a | b ]`, means choose one of “a” or “b” or neither of the two.
- Braces {} denote that exactly one of the enclosed alternatives must be specified. For example, `{ a | b }`, means exactly one of “a” or “b” must be specified.
- Ellipses ... denote that the proceeding term may be repeated. For example, `[ a | b ] ...` means that you may have the sequence, “b a a b a”.
2 Migration Methodology

There are many reasons to consider migrating from one database to another. Migration can allow you to take advantage of new or better technology. If your current database does not offer the right set of capabilities to allow you to scale the system, moving to a database that offers the functionality you need is the best move for your company.

Migration can also be very cost effective. Migrating systems with significant maintenance costs can save money spent on system upkeep. By consolidating the number of databases in use, you can also reduce in-house administrative costs. By using fewer database platforms (or possibly taking advantage of database compatibility), you can do more with your IT budget.

Using more than one database platform can offer you a graceful migration path should a vendor raise their pricing or change their company directive. EnterpriseDB has helped companies migrate their existing database systems to Postgres for years.

We recommend following the methodology detailed in Section 2.1, The Migration Process.

2.1 The Migration Process

The migration path to Postgres includes the following main steps:

1. Start the migration process by determining which database objects and data will be included in the migration. Form a migration team that includes someone with solid knowledge of the architecture and implementation of the source system.

2. Identify potential migration problems. If it is an Oracle-to-Advanced Server migration, consult the Database Compatibility for Oracle® Developer's Guide for complete details about the compatibility features supported in Advanced Server.

Consider using EnterpriseDB's migration assessment service to assist in this review.

3. Prepare the migration environment. Obtain and install the necessary software, and establish connectivity between the servers.

4. If the migration involves a large body of data, consider migrating the schema definition before moving the data. Verify the results of the DDL migration and resolve any problems reported in the migration summary. Section 8 of this document includes information about resolving migration problems.
5. Migrate the data. For small data sets, use Migration Toolkit. If it is an Oracle migration (into Advanced Server), and the data set is large or if you notice slow data transfer, take advantage of one of the other data movement methods available:

- Use the Advanced Server Oracle-compatible database link feature.

- If your data has BLOB or CLOB data, use the dblink_ora style database links instead of the Oracle style database links.

Both of these methods use the Oracle Call Interface (OCI) to connect to Oracle. After connecting, use an SQL statement to select the data from the 'linked' Oracle database and insert the data into the Postgres Plus Advanced Server database.

6. Confirm the results of the data migration and resolve any problems reported in the migration summary.

7. Convert applications to work with the newly migrated Postgres database. Applications that use open standard connectivity such as JDBC or ODBC normally only require changes to the database connection strings and selection of the EnterpriseDB driver. See Section 2.2, Connecting an Application to Postgres for more information.

8. Test the system performance, and tune the new server. If you are migrating into an Advanced Server database, take advantage of Advanced Server's performance tuning utilities:

- Use Dynatune to dynamically adjust database configuration resources.

- Use Optimizer Hints to direct the query path.

- Use the ANAYLZE command to retrieve database statistics.

The Postgres Plus Advanced Server Performance Features Guide and Database Compatibility for Oracle Developer's Guide (both available through the EnterpriseDB website) offer information about the performance tuning tools available with Advanced Server.
2.2 Connecting an Application to Postgres

To convert a client application to use a Postgres database, you must modify the connection properties to specify the new target database. In the case of a Java application, change the JDBC driver name (Class.forName) and JDBC URL.

A Java application running on Oracle might have the following connection properties:

```java
Class.forName("oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver");
Connection con =
    DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:xe",
                  "user",
                  "password")
```

Modify the connection string to connect to a Postgres server:

```java
Class.forName("com.edb.Driver")
Connection con =
    DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:edb://localhost:5444/edb",
                  "user",
                  "password");
```

Converting an ODBC application to connect to an instance of Postgres is a two-step process. To connect an ODBC application:

1. Use an ODBC data source administrator to create a data source that defines the connection properties for the new target database.

Most Linux and Windows systems include graphical tools that allow you to create and edit ODBC data sources. After installing ODBC, check the Administrative Tools menu for a link to the ODBC Data Source Administrator. Click the Add button to start the Create New Data Source wizard; complete the dialogs to define the new target data source.

2. Change the application to use the new data source.

The application will contain a call to SQLConnect (or possibly SQLDriverConnect); edit the invocation to change the data source name. In the following example, the data source is named "OracleDSN":

```java
result = SQLConnect(conHandle,           // Connection handle (returned)
                    "OracleDSN", SQL_NTS, // Data source name
                    username, SQL_NTS, // User name
                    password, SQL_NTS);  // Password
```

To connect to an instance of Postgres defined in a data source named "PostgresDSN", change the data source name:

```java
result = SQLConnect(conHandle,           // Connection handle (returned)
                    "PostgresDSN", SQL_NTS, // Data source name
```
After establishing a connection between the application and the server, test the application to find any compatibility problems between the application and the migrated schema. In most cases, a simple change will resolve any incompatibility that the application encounters. In cases where a feature is not supported, use a workaround or third party tool to provide the functionality required by the application. See Section 8, Migration Issues, for information about some common problems and their workarounds.
3 Functionality Overview

Migration Toolkit is a powerful command-line tool that offers granular control of the migration process. Migration Toolkit includes a number of options, allowing you granular control of the migration process:

- Use the `-safeMode` option to commit each row as it is migrated.
- Use the `-fastCopy` option to bypass WAL logging to optimize migration.
- Use the `- batchSize` option to control the batch size of bulk inserts.
- Use the `-cpBatchSize` option to specify the batch size used with the `COPY` command.
- Use the `- filterProp` option to migrate only those rows that meet a user-defined condition.
- Use the `-customColTypeMapping` option to change the data type of selected columns.
- Use the `-dropSchema` option to drop the existing schema and create a new schema prior to migration.
- On Advanced Server, use the `-allDBLinks` option to migrate all Oracle database links.
- On Advanced Server, use the `-copyViaDBLinkOra` option to enable the `dblink_ora` module.

Using Migration Toolkit is a two-step process:

1. Edit the `toolkit.properties` file to specify the source and target database.
2. Invoke Migration Toolkit at the command line, specifying migration options.

Migration Toolkit facilitates migration of database objects and data to an Advanced Server or PostgreSQL database from:

- Oracle
- MySQL
- SQL Server

Migration Toolkit also allows you to migrate database objects and data to an Advanced Server database from Sybase. You can also use Migration Toolkit to migrate between Advanced Server and PostgreSQL.

For detailed information about defining `toolkit.properties` entries, please refer to Section 5, Building the `toolkit.properties` File.
Object Migration Support

Migration Toolkit migrates object definitions (DDL), table data, or both. The following table contains a platform-specific list of the types of database objects that Migration Toolkit can migrate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Oracle</th>
<th>Sybase</th>
<th>SQL Server</th>
<th>MySQL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schemas</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tables</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List-Partitioned Tables</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range-Partitioned Table</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constraints</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indexes</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triggers</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Data</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Views</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materialized Views</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packages</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procedures</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functions</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequences</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Users/Roles</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profiles</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object Types</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object Type Methods</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database Links</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For detailed information about the commands that offer granular control of the objects imported, please see Section 7.4, Schema Object Selection Options.

Online Migration vs. Offline Migration

Migration Toolkit can migrate immediately and directly into a Postgres database (online migration), or you can also choose to generate scripts to use at a later time to recreate object definitions in a Postgres database (offline migration).

By default, Migration Toolkit creates objects directly into a Postgres database; in contrast, include the -offlineMigration option to generate SQL scripts you can use at a later time to reproduce the migrated objects or data in a new database. You can alter migrated objects by customizing the migration scripts generated by Migration Toolkit before you execute them. With the -offlineMigration option, you can schedule the actual migration at a time that best suits your system load.

For more information about the -offlineMigration option, see Section 7.1, Offline Migration.
4 Installing Migration Toolkit

You can use an RPM package, a graphical Postgres installer, or Stack Builder to install Migration Toolkit. Stack Builder is distributed with both Advanced Server and the PostgreSQL one-click installer, available from EnterpriseDB. For more information about performing an installation with Stack Builder, see Section 4.3

Before installing Migration Toolkit, you must first install Java (version 1.7.0 or later). Free downloads of Java installers and installation instructions are available at:


4.1 Using an RPM Package to Install Migration Toolkit

You can use an RPM package to install Migration Toolkit on a 64-bit Linux host. The Migration Toolkit RPM package resides in the enterprisedb-tools repository, and is named ppas-migrationtoolkit.

For information about configuring yum to install packages from the enterprisedb-tools repository, please see Section 3.1 of the Postgres Plus Advanced Server Installation Guide, available at:

http://www.enterprisedb.com/docs/en/9.4/instguide/Postgres_Plus_Advanced_Server_Installation_Guide.1.08.html#

After using an RPM package to install Migration Toolkit, you must configure the Installation; see Section 7.4 of the Postgres Plus Advanced Server Installation Guide for more information:

4.2 Installing Migration Toolkit with the Graphical Installer

You can use the Postgres Plus Advanced Server or PostgreSQL graphical installer (available from the EnterpriseDB website) to install Migration Toolkit. When the graphical installer prompts you to select components for the installation, confirm that the Migration Toolkit option is checked on the Select Components dialog (as shown below, in Figure 4.1).

![Select Components dialog](image)

**Figure 4.1 - The Select Components dialog from the Advanced Server Installation Wizard.**

After installing Migration Toolkit with Advanced Server, you must install the appropriate source-specific drivers before performing a migration; please see Section 4.4 for more information.
4.3 Using Stack Builder to Install Migration Toolkit

Please Note: This guide uses the term Stack Builder to refer to either StackBuilder Plus (distributed with Postgres Plus Advanced Server) or Stack Builder (distributed with the PostgreSQL one-click installer from EnterpriseDB).

Please note that you must have a Java JVM (version 1.7.0 or later) in place before Stack Builder can perform a Migration Toolkit installation. Free downloads of Java installers and installation instructions are available at:


The Java executable must be in your search path (%PATH% on Windows, $PATH on Linux/Unix). Use the following commands to set the search path (substituting the name of the directory that holds the Java executable for javadir):

On Windows, use the command:

```
SET PATH=javadir;%PATH%
```

On Linux, use the command:

```
PATH=javadir:$PATH
```

After setting the search path, you can use the Stack Builder installation wizard to install Migration Toolkit into either Advanced Server or PostgreSQL.

Launching StackBuilder Plus from Advanced Server

To launch StackBuilder Plus from an existing Advanced Server installation, navigate through the Start (or Applications) menu to the Postgres Plus Add-ons menu, and select the StackBuilder Plus menu option.

Launching Stack Builder from PostgreSQL

To launch Stack Builder from an existing PostgreSQL installation, navigate through the Start (or Applications) menu to the PostgreSQL menu, and select the Application StackBuilder Plus menu option.
Stack Builder opens as shown in Figure 4.2.

![Stack Builder welcome window](image)

**Figure 4.2 - The Stack Builder welcome window.**

Use the drop-down listbox to select the target server installation from the list of available servers. If your network requires you to use a proxy server to access the Internet, use the **Proxy servers** button to open the **Proxy servers** dialog and specify a proxy server; if you do not need to use a proxy server, click **Next** to open the application selection window.
Figure 4.3 - The Stack Builder application selection window.

If you are using StackBuilder Plus to add Migration Toolkit to your Advanced Server installation, expand the Add-ons, tools and utilities node of the tree control, and check the box next to EnterpriseDB Migration Toolkit (as shown in Figure 4.3). Click Next to continue.

If you are using Stack Builder to add Migration Toolkit to your PostgreSQL installation, expand the EnterpriseDB Tools node of the tree control (located under the Registration-required and trial products node), and check the box next to Migration Toolkit. Click Next to continue.
To download the Migration Toolkit installer for your Advanced Server installation, you must provide the email address and password associated with your EnterpriseDB user account. Registration is free, and provides access to many EnterpriseDB resources, including the Migration Toolkit installer.

![Screen capture](https://www.enterprisedb.com/user-login-registration)

**Figure 4.4 – Provide EnterpriseDB user credentials.**

When prompted, provide EnterpriseDB user credentials; if you do not have an EnterpriseDB user account, you can use the link provided (see Figure 4.4) to create an account.
Confirm that Migration Toolkit is included in the Selected Packages list and that the Download directory field contains an acceptable download location (as shown in Figure 4.5). Click Next to start the Migration Toolkit download (see Figure 4.6).

Figure 4.5 - The Stack Builder selection confirmation window.

Figure 4.6 – Downloading the Migration Toolkit installer.
When the download completes, Stack Builder confirms that the installation files have been successfully downloaded (Figure 4.7). Choose Next to open the Migration Toolkit installation wizard.

![Stack Builder confirmation](image)

**Figure 4.7 - Stack Builder confirms the file download.**

When prompted by the Migration Toolkit installation wizard, specify a language for the installation (see Figure 4.8) and click OK to continue.

![Language selection](image)

**Figure 4.8 – Select a language for the installation wizard.**
The Migration Toolkit installation wizard opens (as shown in Figure 4.9). Click Next to continue.
Carefully review the license agreement (as shown in Figure 4.7) before highlighting the appropriate radio button; click Next to continue to the User Authentication window (shown in Figure 4.10).
To install Migration Toolkit, you must provide the email address and password associated with your EnterpriseDB user account. Registration is free, and provides access to many EnterpriseDB resources, including the Migration Toolkit installer.

If you do not have an EnterpriseDB user account, click the link to open a browser and provide registration information (see Figure 4.11).

![Figure 4.11 - The EnterpriseDB User Authentication window.](image)

If you have registered your information with EnterpriseDB, enter the email address and password associated with your user account, and click Next to continue.
By default, Migration Toolkit will be installed in the `edbmtk` directory (under the `PostgresPlus` directory). Accept the default installation directory as displayed (see Figure 4.12), or modify the directory, and click `Next` to continue.
Figure 4.13 - Completing the Migration Toolkit installation.

The installation wizard confirms that the **Setup** program is ready to install Migration Toolkit (as shown in Figure 4.13); click **Next** to start the installation.
A dialog confirms that the Migration Toolkit installation is complete (see Figure 4.14); click **Finish** to exit the Migration Toolkit installer.
Figure 4.15 - Stack Builder confirms the installation is complete.

When Stack Builder finalizes installation of the last selected component, it displays the Installation Completed window (shown in Figure 4.15). Click Finish to close Stack Builder.

After installing Migration Toolkit with Stack Builder, you must install the appropriate source-specific drivers before performing a migration; please see Section 4.4 for more information.
4.4 Installing Source-Specific Drivers

Before invoking Migration Toolkit, you must download and install a freely available source-specific driver. To download a driver, or for a link to a vendor download site, visit the Third Party JDBC Drivers page at the EnterpriseDB website:


After downloading the source-specific driver, move the driver file into the JAVA_HOME/jre/lib/ext directory.
5 Building the toolkit.properties File

Migration Toolkit uses the configuration and connection information stored in the toolkit.properties file during the migration process to identify and connect to the source and target databases. On Linux, the toolkit.properties file is located in:

/opt/PostgresPlus/edbmtk/etc

On Windows, the file is located in:

C:\Program Files\PostgresPlus\edbmtk\etc

A sample toolkit.properties file is shown in Figure 5.1.

![Sample toolkit.properties file](image)

Figure 5.1 - A typical toolkit.properties file.

Before executing Migration Toolkit commands, modify the toolkit.properties file with the editor of your choice. Update the file to include the following information:

- **SRC_DB_URL** specifies how Migration Toolkit should connect to the source database. See the section corresponding to your source database for details about forming the URL.

- **SRC_DB_USER** specifies a user name (with sufficient privileges) in the source database.

- **SRC_DB_PASSWORD** specifies the password of the source database user.
• **TARGET_DB_URL** specifies the JDBC URL of the target database.

• **TARGET_DB_USER** specifies the name of a privileged target database user.

• **TARGET_DB_PASSWORD** specifies the password of the target database user.
5.1 Defining an Advanced Server URL

Migration Toolkit facilitates migration from the following platforms to Advanced Server:

- Oracle
- MySQL
- Sybase
- SQL Server
- PostgreSQL

For a definitive list of the objects migrated from each database type, please refer to Section 3, Functionality Overview.

Migration Toolkit reads connection specifications for the source and the target database from the toolkit.properties file. Connection information for each must include:

- The URL of the database
- The name of a privileged user
- The password associated with the specified user.

The URL conforms to JDBC standards and takes the form:

{TARGET_DB_URL|SRC_DB_URL}=jdbc:edb://host:port/database_id

An Advanced Server URL contains the following information:

- **jdbc**
  - The protocol is always jdbc.

- **edb**
  - If you are using Advanced Server, specify edb for the sub-protocol value.

- **host**
  - The name or IP address of the host where the Postgres instance is running.

- **port**
  - The port number that the Advanced Server database listener is monitoring. The default port number is 5444.

- **database_id**
  - The name of the source or target database.
{TARGET_DB_USER|SRC_DB_USER} must specify a user with privileges to CREATE each type of object migrated. If migrating data into a table, the specified user may also require INSERT, TRUNCATE and REFERENCES privileges for each target table.

{TARGET_DB_PASSWORD|SRC_DB_PASSWORD} is set to the password of the privileged Advanced Server user.
5.2 Defining a PostgreSQL URL

Migration Toolkit facilitates migration from the following platforms to PostgreSQL:

- Oracle
- MySQL
- SQL Server
- Postgres Plus Advanced Server

For a definitive list of the objects migrated from each database type, please refer to Section 3, Functionality Overview.

Migration Toolkit reads connection specifications for the source and the target database from the toolkit.properties file. Connection information for each must include:

- The URL of the database
- The name of a privileged user
- The password associated with the specified user.

A PostgreSQL URL conforms to JDBC standards and takes the form:

\{(SRC_DB_URL|TARGET_DB_URL)=jdbc:postgresql://host:port/database_id\}

The URL contains the following information:

- **jdbc**
  
The protocol is always jdbc.

- **postgresql**
  
  If you are using PostgreSQL, specify postgresql for the sub-protocol value.

- **host**
  
The name or IP address of the host where the Postgres instance is running.

- **port**
  
The port number that the Postgres database listener is monitoring. The default port number is 5432.

- **database_id**
  
The name of the source or target database.
{SRC_DB_USER|TARGET_DB_USER} must specify a user with privileges to CREATE each type of object migrated. If migrating data into a table, the specified user may also require INSERT, TRUNCATE and REFERENCES privileges for each target table.

{SRC_DB_PASSWORD|TARGET_DB_PASSWORD} is set to the password of the privileged PostgreSQL user.
5.3 Defining an Oracle URL

Migration Toolkit facilitates migration from an Oracle database to a PostgreSQL or Advanced Server database. When migrating from Oracle, you must specify connection specifications for the Oracle source database in the toolkit.properties file. The connection information must include:

- The URL of the Oracle database
- The name of a privileged user
- The password associated with the specified user.

When migrating from an Oracle database, SRC_DB_URL should contain a JDBC URL, specified in one of two forms. The first form is:

```
jdbc:oracle:thin:@host_name:port:database_id
```

The second form is:

```
jdbc:oracle:thin:@//host_name:port/{database_id|service_name}
```

An Oracle URL contains the following information:

```
jdbc
```

The protocol is always jdbc.

```
oracle
```

The sub-protocol is always oracle.

```
thin
```

The driver type. Specify a driver type of thin.

```
host_name
```

The name or IP address of the host where the Oracle server is running.

```
port
```

The port number that the Oracle database listener is monitoring.

```
database_id
```

The database SID of the Oracle database.
**service_name**

The name of the Oracle service.

**SRC_DB_USER** should specify the name of a privileged Oracle user.

**SRC_DB_PASSWORD** must contain the password of the specified user.
5.4 Defining a MySQL URL

Migration Toolkit facilitates migration from a MySQL database to an Advanced Server or PostgreSQL database. When migrating from MySQL, you must specify connection specifications for the MySQL source database in the `toolkit.properties` file. The connection information must include:

- The URL of the source database
- The name of a privileged user
- The password associated with the specified user.

When migrating from MySQL, `SRC_DB_URL` takes the form of a JDBC URL. For example:

```
jdbc:mysql://host_name[:port]/database_id
```

A MySQL URL contains the following information:

```
jdbc
```

The protocol is always `jdbc`.

```
mysql
```

The sub-protocol is always `mysql`.

```
//host_name
```

The name or IP address of the host where the source server is running.

```
[port]
```

The port number that the MySQL database listener is monitoring.

```
/database_id
```

The name of the source database.

`SRC_DB_USER` should specify the name of a privileged MySQL user.

`SRC_DB_PASSWORD` must contain the password of the specified user.
5.5 **Defining a Sybase URL**

Migration Toolkit facilitates migration from a Sybase database to an Advanced Server database. When migrating from Sybase, you must specify connection specifications for the Sybase source database in the `toolkit.properties` file. The connection information must include:

- The URL of the source database
- The name of a privileged user
- The password associated with the specified user.

When migrating from Sybase, `SRC_DB_URL` takes the form of a JTDS URL. For example:

```
jdbc:jtds:sybase://host_name[:port]/database_id
```

A Sybase URL contains the following information:

**jdbc**

- The protocol is always `jdbc`.

**jtds**

- The driver name is always `jtds`.

**sybase**

- The server type is always `sybase`.

**host_name**

- The name or IP address of the host where the source server is running.

**port**

- The port number that the Sybase database listener is monitoring.

**database_id**

- The name of the source database.

`SRC_DB_USER` should specify the name of a privileged Sybase user.

`SRC_DB_PASSWORD` must contain the password of the specified user.
5.6 Defining a SQL Server URL

Migration Toolkit facilitates migration from a SQL Server database to a PostgreSQL or Advanced Server database. Migration Toolkit supports migration of the following object definitions:

- schemas
- tables
- table data
- constraints
- indexes

Migration Toolkit reads connection specifications for the source database from the toolkit.properties file. The connection information must include:

- The URL of the source database
- The name of a privileged user
- The password associated with the specified user.

If you are connecting to a SQL Server database, SRC_DB_URL takes the form of a JTDS URL. For example:

```
jdbc:jtds:sqlserver://server[:port]/database_id
```

A SQL Server URL contains the following information:

- `jdbc`  
  The protocol is always `jdbc`.

- `jtds`  
  The driver name is always `jtds`.

- `sqlserver`  
  The server type is always `sqlserver`.

- `server_name`  
  The name or IP address of the host where the source server is running.

- `port`  
  The port number that the source database listener is monitoring.
database_id

The name of the source database.

SRC_DB_USER should specify the name of a privileged SQL Server user.

SRC_DB_PASSWORD must contain the password of the specified user.
6 Executing Migration Toolkit

After installing Migration Toolkit, and specifying connection properties for the source and target databases in the toolkit.properties file, Migration Toolkit is ready to perform migrations.

The Migration Toolkit executable is named runMTK.sh on Linux systems and runMTK.bat on Windows systems. On a Linux system, the executable is located in:

```
/opt/PostgresPlus/edbmtk/bin
```

On Windows, the executable is located in:

```
C:\Program Files\PostgresPlus\edbmtk\bin
```

**Note:** If the following error appears upon invoking the Migration Toolkit, check the file permissions of the toolkit.properties file.

```
MTK-11015: The connection credentials file ..../etc/toolkit.properties is not secure and accessible to group/others users. This file contains plain passwords and should be restricted to Migration Toolkit owner user only.
```

The operating system user account running the Migration Toolkit must be the owner of the toolkit.properties file with a minimum of read permission on the file. In addition, there must be no permissions of any kind for group and other users. The following is an example of the recommended file permissions where user enterprisedb is running the Migration Toolkit.

```
-rw------ 1 enterprisedb enterprisedb 191 Aug 1 09:59 toolkit.properties
```

**Importing Character Data with Embedded Binary Zeros (NULL characters)**

The Migration Toolkit properly supports importation of a column where its value is NULL.

However, the Migration Toolkit does not support importation of NULL character values (embedded binary zeros 0x00) with the JDBC connection protocol. If you are importing data that includes the NULL character, use the `–replaceNullChar` option to replace the NULL character with a single, non-NULL, replacement character.

Once the data has been migrated, use a SQL statement to replace the character specified by `–replaceNullChar` with binary zeros.
### 6.1 Migrating a Schema from Oracle

Unless specified in the command line, Migration Toolkit expects the source database to be Oracle and the target database to be Advanced Server. To migrate a complete schema on Linux, navigate to the executable and invoke the following command:

```bash
$ ./runMTK.sh schema_name
```

To migrate a complete schema on Windows, navigate to the executable and invoke the following command:

```bash
> .\runMTK.bat schema_name
```

**Where:**

`schema_name`  

- `schema_name` is the name of the schema within the source database (specified in the `toolkit.properties` file) that you wish to migrate. You must include at least one `schema_name`.  

**Note:** When the default database user of a migrated schema is automatically migrated, the custom profile of the default database user is also migrated if such a custom profile exists. A custom profile is a user-created profile. For example, custom profiles exclude Oracle profiles `DEFAULT` and `MONITORING_PROFILE`.  

You can migrate multiple schemas by following the command name with a comma-delimited list of schema names.  

On Linux, execute the following command:

```bash
$ ./runMTK.sh schema_name1,schema_name2,schema_name3
```

On Windows, execute the following command:

```bash
> .\runMTK.bat schema_name1,schema_name2,schema_name3
```
6.2 Migrating from a Non-Oracle Source Database

If you do not specify a source database type and a target database type, Postgres assumes the source database to be Oracle, and the target database to be Postgres Plus Advanced Server.

To invoke Migration Toolkit, open a command window, navigate to the executable, and invoke the following command:

```bash
$ ./runMTK.sh -sourcedbtype db_type -targetdbtype target_type [options, ...] schema_name;
```

Where:

- `sourcedbtype source_type`

  `source_type` specifies the server type of the source database. `source_type` is case-insensitive. By default, `source_type` is `oracle`. `source_type` may be one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To migrate from:</th>
<th>Specify:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oracle</td>
<td>oracle (the default value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MySQL</td>
<td>mysql</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL Server</td>
<td>sqlserver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sybase</td>
<td>sybase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PostgreSQL</td>
<td>postgres postgresql</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Server</td>
<td>enterprisedb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- `targetdbtype target_type`

  `target_type` specifies the server type of the target database. `target_type` is case-insensitive. By default, `target_type` is `enterprisedb`. `target_type` may be one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To migrate to:</th>
<th>Specify:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Server</td>
<td>enterprisedb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PostgreSQL</td>
<td>postgres postgresql</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

`schema_name`

`schema_name` is the name of the schema within the source database (specified in the `toolkit.properties` file) that you wish to migrate. You must include at least one `schema_name`.

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The following example migrates a schema (table definitions and table content) named HR from a MySQL database on a Linux system to an Advanced Server host. Note that the command includes the -sourcedbtype and targetdbtype options:

```
$ ./runMTK.sh -sourcedbtype mysql -targetdbtype enterprisedb HR
```

On Windows, use the following command:

```
> .\runMTK.bat -sourcedbtype mysql -targetdbtype enterprisedb HR
```

You can migrate multiple schemas from a source database by including a comma-delimited list of schemas at the end of the Migration Toolkit command. The following example迁anes multiple schemas (named HR and ACCTG) from a MySQL database to a PostgreSQL database:

On Linux, use the following command to migrate multiple schemas from a MySQL database:

```
$ ./runMTK.sh -sourcedbtype mysql -targetdbtype postgres HR,ACCTG
```

On Windows, use the following command form:

```
> .\runMTK.bat -sourcedbtype mysql -targetdbtype postgres HR,ACCTG
```
Append migration options when you run Migration Toolkit to conveniently control details of the migration. For example, to migrate all schemas within a database, append the `-allSchemas` option to the command:

```
$ ./runMTK.sh -allSchemas
```

Sections 7.1 through 7.7 of this document contain reference material for each of the command options that work with Migration Toolkit; options are grouped by their behavior. The table below shows the section number (within this document) that describes each set of features.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature:</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Relevant Options:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Offline Migration</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td><code>-offlineMigration</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import Options</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td><code>-sourceDbType, -targetDbType, -schemaOnly, -dataOnly</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schema Creation Options</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td><code>-dropSchema, -targetSchema</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schema Object Selection Options</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td><code>-allTables, -tables, -constraints, -ignoreCheckConstFilter, -skipCKConst, -skipFKConst, -skipColDefaultClause, -indexes, -triggers, -allViews, -views, -allSequences, -sequences, -allProcs, -procs, -allFuncs, -funcs, -checkFunctionBodies, -allPackages, -packages, -allRules</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration Options</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td><code>-truncLoad, -enableConstBeforeDataLoad, -retryCount, -safeMode, -fastCopy, -analyze, vacuumAnalyze, -replaceNullChar, -copyDelimiter, -batchSize, -cpBatchSize, -fetchSize, -filterProp -customColTypeMapping, -customColTypeMappingFile</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Specific Options</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td><code>-allUsers, -users, -allProfiles, -profiles, -importPartitionAsTable, -objectTypes, -copyViaDBLinkOra, -allDBLinks -allSynonyms, -allPublicSynonyms, -allPrivateSynonyms, -useOraCase</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Options</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td><code>-help, -logDir, -logFileCount, -logFileSize, -logBadSQL -verbose, -version</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.1 Offline Migration

If you specify the `-offlineMigration` option in the command line, Migration Toolkit performs an offline migration. During an offline migration, Migration Toolkit reads the definition of each selected object and creates an SQL script that, when executed at a later time, replicates each object in Postgres.

Note: The following examples demonstrate invoking Migration Toolkit in Linux; to invoke Migration Toolkit in Windows, substitute the `runMTK.bat` command for the `runMTK.sh` command.

To perform an offline migration of both schema and data, specify the `-offlineMigration` keyword, followed by the schema name:

```
$ ./runMTK.sh -offlineMigration schema_name
```

Each database object definition is saved in a separate file with a name derived from the schema name and object type in the user's home folder. To specify an alternative file destination, include a directory name after the `-offlineMigration` option:

```
$ ./runMTK.sh -offlineMigration file_dest schema_name
```

To perform an offline migration of schema objects only (creating empty tables), specify the `-schemaOnly` keyword in addition to the `-offlineMigration` keyword when invoking Migration Toolkit:

```
$ ./runMTK.sh -offlineMigration -schemaOnly schema_name
```

To perform an offline migration of data only (omitting any schema object definitions), specify the `-dataOnly` keyword and the `-offlineMigration` keyword when invoking Migration Toolkit:

```
$ ./runMTK.sh -offlineMigration -dataOnly schema_name
```

By default, data is written in COPY format; to write the data in a plain SQL format, include the `-safeMode` keyword:

```
$ ./runMTK.sh -offlineMigration -dataOnly -safeMode schema_name
```

By default, when you perform an offline migration that contains table data, a separate file is created for each table. To create a single file that contains the data from multiple tables, specify the `-singleDataFile` keyword:
./runMTK.sh -offlineMigration -dataOnly -singleDataFile -safeMode schema_name

Please note: the -singleDataFile option is available only when migrating data in a plain SQL format; you must include the -safeMode keyword if you include the -singleDataFile option.
7.1.1 Executing Offline Migration Scripts

You can use the `edb-psql` command line (on Advanced Server) or `psql` command line (on PostgreSQL) to execute the scripts generated during an offline migration. The following example describes restoring a schema (named `hr`) into a new database (named `acctg`) stored in Advanced Server.

1. Use the `createdb` utility to create the `acctg` database, into which we will restore the migrated database objects:

   ```bash
   createdb -U enterprisedb acctg
   ```

2. Connect to the new database with `edb-psql`:

   ```bash
   edb-psql -U enterprisedb acctg
   ```

3. Use the `\i` meta-command to invoke the migration script that creates the object definitions:

   ```bash
   acctg=# \i .;/mtk_hr_ddl.sql
   ```

4. If the `-offlineMigration` command included the `-singleDataFile` keyword, the `mtk_hr_data.sql` script will contain the commands required to recreate all of the objects in the new target database. Populate the database with the command:

   ```bash
   acctg=# \i .;/mtk_hr_data.sql
   ```
7.2 Import Options

By default, Migration Toolkit assumes the source database to be Oracle and the target database to be Advanced Server; include the -sourcedbtype and -targetdbtype keywords to specify a non-default source or target database.

By default, Migration Toolkit imports both the data and the object definition when migrating a schema; alternatively you can choose to import either the data or the object definitions.

-sourcedbtype source_type

The -sourcedbtype option specifies the source database type. source_type may be one of the following values: mysql, oracle, sqlserver, sybase, postgresql or enterprisedb. source_type is case-insensitive. By default, source_type is oracle.

-targetdbtype target_type

The -targetdbtype option specifies the target database type. target_type may be one of the following values: enterprisedb, postgres, or postgresql. target_type is case-insensitive. By default, target_type is enterprisedb.

-schemaOnly

This option imports the schema definition and creates all selected schema objects in the target database. This option cannot be used in conjunction with -dataOnly option.

-dataOnly

This option copies the table data only. When used with the -tables option, Migration Toolkit will only import data for the selected tables (see usage details below). This option cannot be used with -schemaOnly option.
7.3 Schema Creation Options

By default, Migration Toolkit imports the source schema objects and/or data into a schema of the same name. If the target schema does not exist, Migration Toolkit creates a new schema. Alternatively, you may specify a custom schema name via the -targetSchema option. You can choose to drop the existing schema and create a new schema using the following option:

-dropSchema [true|false]

When set to true, Migration Toolkit drops the existing schema (and any objects within that schema) and creates a new schema. (By default, -dropSchema is false).

-targetSchema schema_name

Use the -targetSchema option to specify the name of the migrated schema. If you are migrating multiple schemas, specify a name for each schema in a comma-separated list. If the command line does not include the -targetSchema option, the name of the new schema will be the same as the name of the source schema.

You cannot specify information-schema, dbo, sys or pg_catalog as target schema names. These schema names are reserved for meta-data storage in Advanced Server.
7.4 Schema Object Selection Options

Use the following options to select specific schema objects to migrate:

-allTables

Import all tables from the source schema.

-tables table_list

Import the selected tables from the source schema. table_list is a comma-separated list of table names (e.g. -tables emp, dept, acctg).

-constraints

Import the table constraints. This option is valid only when importing an entire schema or when the -allTables or -tables table_list options are specified.

-ignoreCheckConstFilter

By default, Migration Toolkit does not implement migration of check constraints and default clauses from a Sybase database. Include the -ignoreCheckConstFilter parameter when specifying the -constraints parameter to migrate constraints and default clauses from a Sybase database.

-skipCKConst

Omit the migration of check constraints. This option is useful when migrating check constraints that are based on built-in functions (in the source database) that are not supported in the target database.

This option is valid only when importing an entire schema or when the -allTables or -tables table_list options are specified.

-skipFKConst

Omit the migration of foreign key constraints. This option is valid only when importing an entire schema or when the -allTables or -tables table_list options are specified.

-skipColDefaultClause

Omit the migration of the column DEFAULT clause.
-indexes

Import the table indexes. This option is valid when importing an entire schema or when the -allTables or -tables table_list option is specified.

-triggers

Import the table triggers. This option is valid when importing an entire schema or when the -allTables or -tables table_list option is specified.

-allViews

Import the views from the source schema. Please note that this option will migrate both dynamic and materialized views from the source. (Oracle and Postgres materialized views are supported.)

-views view_list

Import the specified materialized or dynamic views from the source schema. (Oracle and Postgres materialized views are supported.) view_list is a comma-separated list of view names (e.g. -views all_emp,mgmt_list,acct_list)

-allSequences

Import all sequences from the source schema.

-sequences sequence_list

Import the selected sequences from the source schema. sequence_list is a comma-separated list of sequence names.

-allProcs

Import all stored procedures from the source schema.

-procs procedures_list

Import the selected stored procedures from the source schema. procedures_list is a comma-separated list of procedure names.

-allFuncs

Import all functions from the source schema.

-funcs function_list
Import the selected functions from the source schema. *function_list* is a comma-separated list of function names.

-*checkFunctionBodies* [true/false]

When *false*, disables validation of the function body during function creation (to avoid errors if the function contains forward references). The default value is *true*.

-*allPackages*

Import all packages from the source schema.

-*packages* *package_list*

Import the selected packages from the source schema. *package_list* is a comma-separated list of package names.

-*allRules*

Import all rules from the source database; this option is only valid when both the source and target are stored on a Postgres host.
7.5 Migration Options

Use the migration options listed below to control the details of the migration process.

(loaderCount  [value])

Use the -loaderCount option to specify the number of parallel threads that Migration Toolkit should use when importing data. This option is particularly useful if the source database contains a large volume of data, and the Postgres host (that is running Migration Toolkit) has high-end CPU and RAM resources. While value may be any non-zero, positive number, we recommend that value should not exceed the number of CPU cores; a dual core CPU should have an optimal value of 2.

Please note that specifying too large of a value could cause Migration Toolkit to terminate, generating a 'Out of heap space' error.

(truncLoad)

Truncate the data from the table before importing new data. This option can only be used in conjunction with the -dataOnly option.

(enableConstBeforeDataLoad)

Include the -enableConstBeforeDataLoad option if a non-partitioned source table is mapped to a partitioned table. This option enables all triggers on the target table (including any triggers that redirect data to individual partitions) before the data migration. -enableConstBeforeDataLoad is valid only if the -truncLoad parameter is also specified.

(retryCount  [value])

If you are performing a multiple-schema migration, objects that fail to migrate during the first migration attempt due to cross-schema dependencies may successfully migrate during a subsequent migration. Use the -retryCount option to specify the number of attempts that Migration Toolkit will make to migrate an object that has failed during an initial migration attempt. Specify a value that is greater than 0; the default value is 2.

(safeMode)

If you include the -safeMode option, Migration Toolkit commits each row as migrated; if the migration fails to transfer all records, rows inserted prior to the point of failure will remain in the target database.
-fastCopy

Including the -fastCopy option specifies that Migration Toolkit should bypass WAL logging to perform the COPY operation in an optimized way, default disabled. If you choose to use the -fastCopy option, migrated data may not be recoverable (in the target database) if the migration is interrupted.

-replaceNullChar value

The Migration Toolkit properly supports importation of a column where its value is NULL.

However, the Migration Toolkit does not support importation of NULL character values (embedded binary zeros 0x00) with the JDBC connection protocol. If you are importing data that includes the NULL character, use the -replaceNullChar option to replace the NULL character with a single, non-NULL, replacement character. Do not enclose the replacement character in quotes or apostrophes.

Once the data has been migrated, use a SQL statement to replace the character specified by -replaceNullChar with binary zeros.

-analyze

Include the -analyze option to invoke the Postgres ANALYZE operation against a target database. The optimizer consults the statistics collected by the ANALYZE operation, utilizing the information to construct efficient query plans.

-vacuumAnalyze

Include the -vacuumAnalyze option to invoke both the VACUUM and ANALYZE operations against a target database. The optimizer consults the statistics collected by the ANALYZE operation, utilizing the information to construct efficient query plans. The VACUUM operation reclaims any storage space occupied by dead tuples in the target database.

-copyDelimiter

Specify a single character to be used as a delimiter in the copy command when loading table data. The default value is '\t'(tab).

-batchSize
Specify the batch size of bulk inserts. Valid values are 1-1000. The default batch size is 1000; reduce the value of `-batchSize` if `Out of Memory` exceptions occur.

`-cpBatchSize`

Specify the batch Size in MB, to be used in the `COPY` command. Any value greater than 0 is valid; the default batch size is 8 MB.

`-fetchSize`

Use the `-fetchSize` option to specify the number of rows fetched in a result set. If the designated `-fetchSize` is too large, you may encounter `Out of Memory` exceptions; include the `-fetchSize` option to avoid this pitfall when migrating large tables. The default fetch size is specific to the JDBC driver implementation, and varies by database.

MySQL users note: By default, the MySQL JDBC driver will fetch all of the rows that reside in a table into the client application (Migration Toolkit) in a single network round-trip. This behavior can easily exceed available memory for large tables. If you encounter an 'out of heap space' error, specify `-fetchSize 1` as a command line argument to force Migration Toolkit to load the table data one row at a time.

`-filterProp file_name`

`file_name` specifies the name of a file that contains constraints in key=value pairs. Each record read from the database is evaluated against the constraints; those that satisfy the constraints are migrated. The left side of the pair lists a table name; please note that the table name should not be schema-qualified. The right side specifies a condition that must be true for each row migrated. For example, including the following constraints in the property file:

```plaintext
countries=country_id<>'AR'
```

migrates only those countries with a `country_id` value that is not equal to `AR`; this constraint applies to the `countries` table.

`-customColTypeMapping column_list`

Use custom type mapping to change the data type of migrated columns. The left side of each pair specifies the columns with a regular expression; the right side of each pair names the data type that column should assume. You can include multiple pairs in a semi-colon separated `column_list`. For example, to map any column whose name ends in `ID` to type `INTEGER`, use the following custom mapping entry:
Custom mapping is applied to all table columns that match the criteria unless the column is table-qualified.

The '\\' characters act as an escape string; since "." is a reserved character in regular expressions, on Linux use '\\.' to represent the "." character. For example, to use custom mapping to select rows from the EMP_ID column in the EMP table, specify the following custom mapping entry:

```
EMP\..EMP_ID=INTEGER
```

On Windows, use '\.' to represent the "." character:

```
EMP\.EMP_ID=INTEGER
```

You can include multiple custom type mappings in a `property_file`; specify each entry in the file on a separate line, in a `key=value` pair. The left side of each pair selects the columns with a regular expression; the right side of each pair names the data type that column should assume.
7.6 Oracle Specific Options

The following options apply only when the source database is Oracle.

-objecttypes schema_name

Import the user-defined object types from the specified schema.

-allUsers

Import all users and roles from the source database. Please note that the -allusers option is only supported when migrating from an Oracle database to an Advanced Server database.

-users user_list

Import the selected users or roles from the source Oracle database. user_list is a comma-separated list of user/role names (e.g. -users MTK, SAMPLE, acctg). Please note that the -users option is only supported when migrating from an Oracle database to an Advanced Server database.

-allProfiles

Import all custom (that is, user-created) profiles from the source database. Other Oracle non-custom profiles such as DEFAULT and MONITORING_PROFILE are not imported.

For the imported profiles, only the following password parameters associated with the profiles are imported:

    FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS
    PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME
    PASSWORD_REUSE_TIME
    PASSWORD_REUSE_MAX
    PASSWORD_LOCK_TIME
    PASSWORD_GRACE_TIME
    PASSWORD_VERIFY_FUNCTION

All other profile parameters such as the Oracle resource parameters are not imported. The Oracle database user specified by SRC_DB_USER must have SELECT privilege on the Oracle data dictionary view DBA_PROFILES.

Please note that the -allProfiles option is only supported when migrating from an Oracle database to an Advanced Server database.
-profiles profile_list

Import the selected, custom (that is, user-created) profiles from the source Oracle database. profile_list is a comma-separated list (with no intervening space characters) of profile names (e.g. -profiles ADMIN_PROFILE, USER_PROFILE). Oracle non-custom profiles such as DEFAULT and MONITORING_PROFILE are not imported.

As with the -allProfiles option, only the password parameters are imported. The Oracle database user specified by SRC_DB_USER must have SELECT privilege on the Oracle data dictionary view DBA_PROFILES.

Please note that the -profiles option is only supported when migrating from an Oracle database to an Advanced Server database.

-importPartitionAsTable table_list

Include the -importPartitionAsTable parameter to import the contents of a partitioned table that resides on an Oracle host into a single non-partitioned table. table_list is a comma-separated list of table names (e.g. -importPartitionAsTable emp, dept, acctg).

-copyViaDBLinkOra

The dblink_ora module provides Advanced Server-to-Oracle connectivity at the SQL level. dblink_ora is bundled and installed as part of the Advanced Server database installation. dblink_ora utilizes the COPY API method to transfer data between databases. This method is considerably faster than the JDBC COPY method.

The following example uses the dblink_ora COPY API to migrate all tables from the HR schema:

```bash
./runMTK.sh -copyViaDBLinkOra -allTables HR
```

The target Advanced Server database must have dblink_ora installed and configured. For information about dblink_ora, please see the Database Compatibility for Oracle Developer's Guide, available at:

-allDBLinks [link_Name_1=password_1,link_Name_2=password_2,...]

Choose this option to migrate Oracle database links. The password information for each link connection in the source database is encrypted, so unless specified, a dummy password (edb) is substituted.

To migrate all database links using edb as the dummy password for the connected user:

```
./runMTK.sh -allDBLinks HR
```

You can alternatively specify the password for each of the database links through a comma-separated list of name=value pairs. Specify the link name on the left side of the pair and the password value on the right side.

To migrate all database links with the actual passwords specified on the command-line:

```
./runMTK.sh -allDBLinks LINK_NAME1=abc,LINK_NAME2=xyz HR
```

Migration Toolkit migrates only the database link types that are currently supported by EnterpriseDB; this includes fixed user links of public and private type.

-allSynonyms

Include the -allSynonyms option to migrate all public and private synonyms from an Oracle database to an Advanced Server database. If a synonym with the same name already exists in the target database, the existing synonym will be replaced with the migrated version.

-allPublicSynonyms

Include the -allPublicSynonyms option to migrate all public synonyms from an Oracle database to an Advanced Server database. If a synonym with the same name already exists in the target database, the existing synonym will be replaced with the migrated version.

-allPrivateSynonyms

Include the -allPrivateSynonyms option to migrate all private synonyms from an Oracle database to an Advanced Server database. If a synonym with the same name already exists in the target database, the existing synonym will be replaced with the migrated version.
Include the `-useOraCase` option to preserve the Oracle default, uppercase naming convention for all database objects except for procedural objects (that is, functions, procedures, and packages) when migrating from an Oracle database to an Advanced Server database.

The default behavior of the Migration Toolkit (without using the `-useOraCase` option) is that database object names are extracted from Oracle without enclosing quotation marks (unless the database object was explicitly created in Oracle with enclosing quotation marks). The following is a sample portion of a table DDL generated by the Migration Toolkit with the `-offlineMigration` option:

```sql
CREATE TABLE DEPT (  
    DEPTNO NUMBER(2) NOT NULL,  
    DNAME VARCHAR2(14),  
    LOC VARCHAR2(13)  
);  
ALTER TABLE DEPT ADD CONSTRAINT DEPT_PK PRIMARY KEY (DEPTNO);  
ALTER TABLE DEPT ADD CONSTRAINT DEPT_DNAME_UQ UNIQUE (DNAME);  
```

When this table is then migrated to, and created in Advanced Server, all unquoted object names are converted to lowercase letters, so the table appears in Advanced Server as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Modifiers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deptno</td>
<td>numeric(2,0)</td>
<td>not null</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cname</td>
<td>character varying(14)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loc</td>
<td>character varying(13)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indexes:
```
"dept_pk" PRIMARY KEY, btree (deptno)
"dept_dname_uq" UNIQUE CONSTRAINT, btree (cname)
```

If your Advanced Server applications are referencing the migrated database objects using quoted uppercase identifiers, the applications will fail since the database object names are now in lowercase.

```sql
usepostcase=# SELECT * FROM "DEPT";  
ERROR:  relation "DEPT" does not exist  
LINE 1: SELECT * FROM "DEPT";  

```

For such desired application usage, perform the migration with the `-useOraCase` option. The DDL then contains all database object names (except for functions, procedures, and packages unless created in Oracle with quoted names) enclosed in quotes:

```sql
CREATE TABLE "DEPT" (  
    "DEPTNO" NUMBER(2) NOT NULL,  
    "DNAME" VARCHAR2(14),  
```
When this table is migrated to, and created in Advanced Server, all object names are maintained in uppercase letters, so the table appears in Advanced Server as follows:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Modifiers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEPTNO</td>
<td>numeric(2,0)</td>
<td>not null</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNAME</td>
<td>character varying(14)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC</td>
<td>character varying(13)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Indexes:

- "DEPT_PK" PRIMARY KEY, btree ("DEPTNO")
- "DEPT_DNAME_UQ" UNIQUE CONSTRAINT, btree ("DNAME")

Applications can then access the object using quoted uppercase names.

```sql
useroracase=# SELECT * FROM "DEPT";
DEPTNO |   DNAME    |   LOC
--------|------------|--------
10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK
20 | RESEARCH   | DALLAS
30 | SALES      | CHICAGO
40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON
(4 rows)
```
7.7 Miscellaneous Options

Use the migration options listed below to view Migration Toolkit help and version information; you can also use the options in this section to control Migration Toolkit feedback and logging options.

-help

Display the application command-line usage information.

-logDir log_path

Include this option to specify where the log files will be written; log_path represents the path where application log files are saved. By default, on Linux log files are written to:

$HOME/.enterprisedb/migration-toolkit/logs

On Windows, the log files are saved to:

%HOMEDRIVE%%HOMEPA$$HOMEPATH\%enterprisedb\migration-toolkit\logs

-logFileCount file_count

Include this option to specify the number of files used in log file rotation. Specify a value of 0 to disable log file rotation and create a single log file (it will be truncated when it reaches the value specified using the logFileSize option). file_count must be greater than or equal to 0; the default is 20.

-logFileSize file_size

Include this option to specify the maximum file size limit (in MB) before rotating to a new log file. file_size must be greater than 0; the default is 50 MB.

-logBadSQL

Include this option to have the schema definition (DDL script) of any failed objects saved to a file. The file is saved under the same path that is used for the error logs and is named in the format mtk_bad_sql_schemaname_timestamp.sql where schemaname is the name of the schema and timestamp is the timestamp of the Migration Toolkit run.

-verbose [on|off]
Display application log messages on standard output (By default, verbose is on).

-version

Display the Migration Toolkit version.
### 7.8 Example

The following is an example of the Migration Toolkit usage for an Oracle to Advanced Server migration.

The following is the content of the toolkit.properties file.

```properties
SRC_DB_URL=jdbc:oracle:thin:@192.168.2.6:1521:xe
SRC_DB_USER=edb
SRC_DB_PASSWORD=password

TARGET_DB_URL=jdbc:edb://localhost:5444/edb
TARGET_DB_USER=enterprisedb
TARGET_DB_PASSWORD=password
```

The following is the invocation of the Migration Toolkit.

```bash
$ ./runMTK.sh EDB
Running EnterpriseDB Migration Toolkit (Build 48.0.0) ...
Source database connectivity info...
conn =jdbc:oracle:thin:@192.168.2.6:1521:xe
user =edb
password=******
Target database connectivity info...
conn =jdbc:edb://localhost:5444/edb
user =enterprisedb
password=******
Connecting with source Oracle database server...
Connected to Oracle, version 'Oracle Database 10g Express Edition Release 10.2.0.1.0 - Production'
Connecting with target EnterpriseDB database server...
Connected to EnterpriseDB, version '9.4.0.0'
Importing redwood schema EDB..
Creating Schema...edb
Creating Sequence: NEXT_EMPNO
Creating Tables...
Creating Table: BAD_TABLE
MTK-15013: Error Creating Table BAD_TABLE
DB-42704: ERROR: type "binary_double" does not exist at position 58
-- CREATE TABLE BAD_TABLE (  
--     F1 NUMBER NOT NULL,  
--     ^  
-- Line 3:     F2 BINARY_DOUBLE  
--
Creating Table: DEPT
Creating Table: EMP
Creating Table: JOBHIST
Creating Table: "MixedCase"
Creating Table: "lowercase"
Created 5 tables.
Loading Table Data in 8 MB batches...
[DEPT] Migrated 4 rows.
[DEPT] Table Data Load Summary: Total Time(s): 0.147 Total Rows: 4
Loading Table: DEPT ...
[DEPT] Migrated 4 rows.
[DEPT] Table Data Load Summary: Total Time(s): 0.147 Total Rows: 4
Loading Table: EMP ...
[EMP] Table Data Load Summary: Total Time(s): 0.077 Total Rows: 14
```
Loading Table: JOBHIST ...
[JOBHIST] Migrated 17 rows.
[JOBHIST] Table Data Load Summary: Total Time(s): 0.042 Total Rows: 17 Total Size(MB): 9.765625E-4
Loading Table: "MixedCase" ...
["MixedCase"] Table Data Load Summary: Total Time(s): 0.098 Total Rows: 0
Loading Table: "lowercase" ...
["lowercase"] Table Data Load Summary: Total Time(s): 0.066 Total Rows: 0
Data Load Summary: Total Time (sec): 0.806 Total Rows: 35 Total Size(MB): 0.001
Creating Constraint: DEPT_PK
Creating Constraint: DEPT_DNAME_UQ
Creating Constraint: EMP_PK
Creating Constraint: JOBHIST_PK
Creating Constraint: SYS_C008958
MTK-15001: Error Creating Constraint SYS_C008958
DB-42P01: com.edb.util.PSQLException: ERROR: relation "bad_table" does not exist
Creating Constraint: EMP_REF_DEPT_FK
Creating Constraint: EMP_SAL_CK
Creating Constraint: JOBHIST_REF_DEPT_FK
Creating Constraint: JOBHIST_REF_EMP_FK
Creating Constraint: JOBHIST_DATE_CHK
Creating Trigger: USER_AUDIT_TRIG
Creating Trigger: EMP_SAL_TRIG
MTK-13009: Warning! Skipping migration of trigger DROP_TRIGGER, currently non-table triggers are not supported in target database.
Creating View: SALESEMP
Creating Function: EMP_COMP
Creating Package: EMP_ADMIN
MTK-16005: Package Body is Invalid, Skipping...

Schema EDB imported with errors.

MTK-12001: The user/role migration failed due to insufficient privileges.
Grant the user SELECT privilege on the following Oracle catalogs:
DBA_ROLES
DBA_USERS
DBA_TAB_PRIVS
DBA_PROFILES
DBA_ROLE_PRIVS
ROLE_ROLE_PRIVS
DBA_SYS_PRIVS

One or more schema objects could not be imported during the migration process. Please review the migration output for more details.

Migration logs have been saved to /home/user/.enterprisedb/migration-toolkit/logs

********************** Migration Summary **********************
 Sequences: 1 out of 1
 Tables: 5 out of 6
 Constraints: 9 out of 10
 Triggers: 2 out of 3 (skipped 1)
 Views: 1 out of 1
 Functions: 1 out of 1
 Packages: 1 out of 1
 Total objects: 30
 Successful count: 20
 Failed count: 2
 Skipped count: 1
Invalid count: 7

List of failed objects
----------------------
Tables
--------
1. EDB.BAD_TABLE

Constraints
------------
1. EDB.BAD_TABLE.SYS_C008958

List of invalid objects
=======================
1. EDB.HIRE_CLERK (FUNCTION)
2. EDB.NEW_EMPNO (FUNCTION)
3. EDB.EMP_ADMIN (PACKAGE BODY)
4. EDB.EMP_QUERY (PROCEDURE)
5. EDB.EMP_QUERY_CALLER (PROCEDURE)
6. EDB.LIST_EMP (PROCEDURE)
7. EDB.SELECT_EMP (PROCEDURE)

************************************************************************************

Note the omission of skipped and unsupported database objects. The migration information is summarized in the Migration Summary at the end of the run.
8 Migration Issues

During the migration process, the migration summary displays the progress of the migration. If an error occurs, the summary will display information about the error. The migration summary is also written to a log file. The default locations for the log files are:

On Linux:

$HOME/.enterprisedb/migration-toolkit/logs

On Windows, the log files are saved to:

%HOMEDRIVE%\HOMEPATH%\enterprisedb\migration-toolkit\logs

You can specify an alternate log file directory with the -logdir log_path option in Migration Toolkit.

8.1 Migration Toolkit Connection Errors

Migration Toolkit uses information from the toolkit.properties file to connect to the source and target databases. Most of the connection errors that occur when using Migration Toolkit are related to the information specified in the toolkit.properties file. Use the following section to identify common connection errors, and learn how to resolve them.

For information about editing the toolkit.properties file, see Section 5, Building the toolkit.properties file.

8.1.1 Invalid username/password

When I try to perform a migration from an Oracle database with Migration Toolkit, I get the following error:

MTK-11009: Error Connecting Database "Oracle"
DB-1017: java.sql.SQLException: ORA-01017: invalid username/password; logon denied

The user name or password specified in the toolkit.properties file is not valid to use to connect to the Oracle source database.

To resolve this error, edit the toolkit.properties file, specifying the name and password of a valid user with sufficient privileges to perform the migration in the SRC_DB_USER and SRC_DB_PASSWORD properties.
8.1.2 Connection rejected: FATAL: password

When I try to perform a migration with Migration Toolkit, I get the following error:

```
MTK-11009: Error Connecting Database "Postgres Plus"
DB-28P01: com.edb.util.PSQLException: FATAL: password authentication failed for user "name"
```

The user name or password specified in the `toolkit.properties` file is not valid to use to connect to the Postgres database.

To resolve this error, edit the `toolkit.properties` file, specifying the name and password of a valid user with sufficient privileges to perform the migration in the `TARGET_DB_USER` and `TARGET_DB_PASSWORD` properties.

8.1.3 Exception: ORA-28000: the account is locked

When I try to perform a migration from an Oracle database with Migration Toolkit, I get the following error message:

```
MTK-11009: Error Connecting Database "Oracle"
DB-28000: java.sql.SQLException: ORA-28000: the account is locked
```

The Oracle account associated with the user name specified in the `toolkit.properties` file is locked.

To resolve this error, you can either unlock the user account on the Oracle server or edit the `toolkit.properties` file, specifying the name and password of a valid user with sufficient privileges to perform the migration in the `SRC_DB_USER` and `SRC_DB_PASSWORD` parameters.

8.1.4 Exception: oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver

When I try to perform a migration with Migration Toolkit, the migration fails and I get the error message:

```
MTK-11009: Error Connecting Database "Oracle"
java.lang.ClassNotFoundException: oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver
```

Before using Migration Toolkit, you must download and install the appropriate JDBC driver for the database that you are migrating from. See Section 4.3, Installing Source-Specific Drivers for complete instructions.
8.1.5 I/O exception: The Network Adapter could not establish the connection

When I try to perform a migration with Migration Toolkit, I get the following error:

MTK-11009: Error Connecting Database "Oracle"
DB-17002: java.sql.SQLException: Io exception: The Network Adapter could not establish the connection

The JDBC URL for the source database specified in the toolkit.properties file contains invalid connection properties.

To resolve this error, edit the toolkit.properties file, specifying valid connection information for the source database in the SRC_DB_URL property. For information about forming a JDBC URL for your specific database, see Sections 5.1 through 5.6 of this document.

8.1.6 Exception: The URL specified for the “target” database is invalid

When I try to perform a migration with Migration Toolkit, I get the following error:

MTK-10045: The URL specified for the "target" database is invalid.
Check the connectivity credentials.

The JDBC URL for the target database (Advanced Server) specified in the toolkit.properties file contains invalid connection properties.

To resolve this error, edit the toolkit.properties file, specifying valid connection information for the target database in the TARGET_DB_URL property. For information about forming a JDBC URL for Advanced Server, see section 5.1 of this document.
8.2 Migration Toolkit Migration Errors

The following errors may occur after Migration Toolkit has successfully connected to the target and source database servers.

8.2.1 ERROR: Extra Data after last expected column

When migrating a table online, I get the error message:

```
MTK-17001: Error Loading Data into Table: table_name
DB-22P04: com.edb.util.PSQLException: ERROR: extra data after last expected column
   Where: COPY table_name, line 5: "50|HR|LOS|ANGELES"
```

This error occurs when the data in a column in `table_name` includes the delimiter character. To correct this error, change the delimiter character to a character not found in the table contents.

*Note:* In this example, the pipe character (|) occurs in the text, LOS|ANGELES, intended for insertion into the last column, and the Migration Toolkit is run using the `–copyDelimiter '|'` option, which results in the error.

8.2.2 Error Loading Data into Table: TABLE_NAME

When performing a data-only migration, I get the following error:

```
MTK-17001: Error Loading Data into Table: TABLE_NAME
DB-42P01: com.edb.util.PSQLException: ERROR: relation "schema.table_name" does not exist
```

I also get the error:

```
Trying to reload table: TABLE_NAME through bulk inserts with a batch size of 100
MTK-17001: Error Loading Data into Table: TABLE_NAME
DB-42P01: com.edb.util.PSQLException: ERROR: relation "schema.table_name" does not exist
```

You must create a table to receive the data in the target database before you can migrate the data. Verify that a table (with a name of `TABLE_NAME`) exists in the target database; create the table if necessary and re-try the data migration.
8.2.3 Error Creating Constraint CONS_NAME_FK

When I perform a table migration that includes indexes and constraints, I get the following error message:

MTK-15001: Error Creating Constraint EMP_DEPT_FK
DB-42P01: com.edb.util.PSQLException: ERROR: relation "hr.departments" does not exist
Creating Constraint: EMP_JOB_FK
MTK-15001: Error Creating Constraint EMP_JOB_FK
DB-42P01: com.edb.util.PSQLException: ERROR: relation "hr.jobs" does not exist
Creating Constraint: EMP_MANAGER_FK

Schema HR imported with errors.

One or more schema objects could not be imported during the migration process. Please review the migration output for more details.

Migration logs have been saved to /home/user/.enterprisedb/migration-toolkit/logs

****************** Migration Summary ******************
Tables: 1 out of 1
Constraints: 4 out of 6

Total objects: 7
Successful count: 5
Failed count: 2
Invalid count: 0

List of failed objects
-----------------------
Constraints
-----------
1. HR.EMPLOYEES.EMP_DEPT_FK
2. HR.EMPLOYEES.EMP_JOB_FK

The table you are migrating includes a foreign key constraint on a table that does not exist in the target database. Migration Toolkit creates the table, omitting the foreign key constraint.

You can avoid generating the error message by including the -skipFKConst option in the Migration Toolkit command.
8.2.4 Error Loading Data into Table

I've already migrated the table definition; when I try to migrate the data into the table, I get an error:

MTK-17001: Error Loading Data into Table: DEPARTMENTS
DB-22P04: com.edb.util.PSQLException: ERROR: extra data after last expected column
  Where: COPY departments, line 1: "10 Administration 200     1700"
Trying to re-load table: DEPARTMENTS through bulk inserts with a batch size of 100
MTK-17000: Batch entry 0 INSERT INTO hr.DEPARTMENTS VALUES (10, 'Administration', 200, 1700); was aborted. Call getNextException to see the cause.
DB-42601: java.sql.BatchUpdateException: Batch entry 0 INSERT INTO hr.DEPARTMENTS VALUES (10, 'Administration', 200, 1700); was aborted. Call getNextException to see the cause., Skipping Batch
MTK-17000:ERROR: INSERT has more expressions than target columns
  Position: 48
[DEPARTMENTS] Table Data Load Summary: Total Time(s): 0.037 Total Rows: 0
Data Load Summary: Total Time (sec): 0.168 Total Rows: 0 Total Size(MB): 0.0

Schema HR imported with errors.

The table definition (in the target database) does not match the migrated data. If you've altered the target or source table, confirm that the table definition and the data are compatible.

8.2.5 ERROR: value too long for type

I've already migrated the table definition; when I try to migrate the data into the table, I get the following error:

MTK-17001: Error Loading Data into Table: DEPARTMENTS
DB-22001: com.edb.util.PSQLException: ERROR: value too long for type character(1)
  Where: COPY departments, line 1, column location_id: "1700"
Trying to re-load table: DEPARTMENTS through bulk inserts with a batch size of 100
MTK-17000: Batch entry 0 INSERT INTO hr.DEPARTMENTS VALUES (10, 'Administration', 200, 1700); was aborted. Call getNextException to see the cause.
DB-22001: java.sql.BatchUpdateException: Batch entry 0 INSERT INTO hr.DEPARTMENTS VALUES (10, 'Administration', 200, 1700); was aborted. Call getNextException to see the cause., Skipping Batch
MTK-17000:ERROR: value too long for type character(1)

A column in the target database is not large enough to receive the migrated data; this problem could occur if the table definition is altered after migration. The column name (in our example, location_id) is identified in the line that begins with 'Where:'.

Where: COPY departments, line 1, column location_id: "1700"

To correct the problem, adjust the column size and re-try the migration.
8.2.6 ERROR: Exception in thread: OutOfMemoryError

When migrating from a MySQL database, I encounter the following error:

```
Loading Table: big_range ...
Exception in thread "dataload_job_1" java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: Java heap space
    at com.mysql.jdbc.MysqlIO.nextRow(MysqlIO.java:1370)
    at com.mysql.jdbc.MysqlIO.readSingleRowSet(MysqlIO.java:2369)
    at com.mysql.jdbc.MysqlIO.getResultSet(MysqlIO.java:451)
    at com.mysql.jdbc.MysqlIO.readResultsForQueryOrUpdate(MysqlIO.java:2076)
    at com.mysql.jdbc.MysqlIO.readAllResults(MysqlIO.java:1451)
    at com.mysql.jdbc.Connection.execSQL(Connection.java:3277)
    at com.mysql.jdbc.Connection.execSQL(Connection.java:3206)
    at com.mysql.jdbc.Statement.executeQuery(Statement.java:1232)
    at com.edb.dbhandler.mysql.Data.getTableData(Data.java:90)
    at com.edb.DataLoader.loadDataInFastMode(DataLoader.java:594)
    at com.edb.DataLoader.run(DataLoader.java:186)
    at java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:722)
```

By default, the MySQL JDBC driver will fetch all of the rows that reside in a table into the client application (Migration Toolkit) in a single network round-trip. This behavior can easily exceed available memory for large tables.

To correct the problem, specify `-fetchSize 1` as a command line argument when you re-try the migration.
8.3 Unsupported Oracle Features

Advanced Server offers complete support for some Oracle features and partial support for others. Migration Toolkit cannot migrate any object that uses an unsupported feature.

In some cases, Migration Toolkit can migrate objects that use features that offer partial compatibility. In other cases, Advanced Server supports suitable workarounds.

Full-text search is an example of functionality that is not fully compatible with Oracle. The Advanced Server database has included support for full-text search for quite some time, but the implementation is quite different than Oracle's; Migration Toolkit is unable to migrate objects that utilize this feature.

There are also features that Advanced Server does not yet support. Features in this category include Automated Storage Management, Advanced Queuing, table compression, and external tables. You can often orchestrate a successful workaround:

- Automated Storage Management can be replaced with (system specific) volume management software.

- Advanced Queuing can be replaced by external messaging systems such as ActiveMQ, TIBCO or MQ Series.

- Table compression can be implemented by storing data in a tablespace that resides on a compressed filesystem.

- External tables don't exist in Advanced Server, but you can load flat text files into staging tables in the database. We recommend using the EDB*Loader utility to load the data into an Advanced Server database quickly.
8.4 Frequently Asked Questions

Does Migration Toolkit support the migration of packages?

Migration Toolkit supports the migration of packages from an Oracle database into Advanced Server. See Section 3, Functionality Overview for information about the migration support offered by Advanced Server.

Is there a way to transfer only the data from the source database?

Yes. Data transfer is supported as part of an online or offline migration.

Does Migration Toolkit support migration of tables that contain data of the CLOB data type?

Migration Toolkit does support migration of tables containing data of the CLOB type.

Does Advanced Server support the enum data type?

Advanced Server does not currently support the enum data type, but will support them in future releases. Until then, you can use a check constraint to restrict the data added to an Advanced Server database. A check constraint defines a list of valid values that a column may take.

The following code sample includes a simple example of a check constraint that restricts the value of a column to one of three dept types; sales, admin or technical.

```
CREATE TABLE emp (  
    emp_id INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
    dept VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
    CHECK (dept IN ('sales', 'admin', 'technical'))
);
```

If we test the check constraint by entering a valid dept type, the INSERT statement works without error:

```
test=# INSERT INTO emp VALUES (7324, 'sales');
INSERT 0 1
```

If we try to insert a value not included in the constraint (support), Advanced Server throws an error:

```
test=# INSERT INTO emp VALUES (7325, 'support');
ERROR: new row for relation "emp" violates check constraint "emp_dept_check"
```
Does Advanced Server support materialized views?

Postgres does not support Oracle compatible materialized views. To setup a materialized view/summary table in Postgres you must manually create the triggers that maintain the summary table. Automatic query rewrite is not currently supported; the application must be made aware of the summary table's existence.

When I try to migrate from a MySQL database that includes a TIME data type, I get the following error: Error Loading Data into Table: Bad format for Time. Does Postgres support MySQL TIME data types?

Postgres will have no problem storing TIME data types as long as the value of the hour component is not greater than 24.

Unlike Postgres, the MySQL TIME data type will allow you to store a value that represents either a TIME or an INTERVAL value. A value stored in a MySQL TIME column that represents an INTERVAL value could potentially be out of the accepted range of a valid Postgres TIMESTAMP value. If, during the migration process, Postgres encounters a value stored in a TIME data column that it perceives as out of range, it will return an error.
9 Error Codes

When the Migration Toolkit encounters a problem, it issues a notification in the form of an error code and a message.

This chapter describes the error codes, messages, and their resolutions.

9.1 Overview

Each error code begins with the prefix \texttt{MTK}– followed by five digits. The first two digits denote the error class, which is a general classification of the error. The last three digits represent the specific error condition.

The following table lists the error classes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>Successful Completion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>General Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Invalid User Input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Configuration Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Insufficient Privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Unsupported Feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Missing Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Schema Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Procedural Language Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Data Loading</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If there is an error reported back by a specific database server, this error message is prefixed with \texttt{DB–}. For example, if table creation fails due to an existing table in a Postgres database server, the error code \texttt{42P07} is returned by the database server. The specific error in the Migration Toolkit log appears as \texttt{DB–42P07}.
9.2 Error Code Summary

The following sections summarize the Migration Toolkit error codes. In the following tables, column Error Code lists the Migration Toolkit error codes. The Message and Resolution column contains the message displayed with the error code. The message explains the cause of the error and how it is to be resolved.

In the Message and Resolution column, $NAME is a placeholder for information that is substituted at run time with the appropriate value.
## 9.2.1 Class 02 - Warning

This class represents the warning messages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Code</th>
<th>Message and Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MTK-02000</td>
<td>All the warnings that relate to this class and do not have a specific error code binding will use this error code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-02001</td>
<td>Run <code>runMTK -help</code> to see the usage details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-02002</td>
<td>Warning! The offline migration path <code>$OFFLINE_PATH</code> does not exist, the scripts will be created under the user home folder.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.2.2 Class 10 – Invalid User Input

This class represents invalid user input values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Code</th>
<th>Message and Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10000</td>
<td>All the errors that relate to this class and do not have a specific error code binding will use this error code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10001</td>
<td>You cannot select information_schema, dbo, sys, or pg_catalog as target schemas. These are used to store metadata information in $DATABASE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10002</td>
<td>The '-schemaOnly' and '-dataOnly' options cannot be specified at the same time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10003</td>
<td>The <code>'\t'</code> is required as a copyDelimiter, when using escapeTabDelimiter option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10004</td>
<td>The -truncLoad option can only be given with the -dataOnly option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10005</td>
<td>The '-dataOnly' option is applicable only for -allTables/-tables option. Schema DDL cannot be copied when this option is in place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10006</td>
<td>The -constraints,-indexes and -triggers options are applicable only in the context of -allTables/-tables option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10007</td>
<td>The '-vacuumAnalyze' and '-analyze' options cannot be specified at the same time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10008</td>
<td>The -skipFKConst option can only be given with -constraints option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10009</td>
<td>The -skipCKConst option can only be given with -constraints option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10010</td>
<td>The -fastCopy option cannot be specified with -schemaOnly option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10011</td>
<td>The -skipColDefaultClause cannot be specified with -dataOnly option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10012</td>
<td>The '-customColTypeMapping' and '-customColTypeMappingFile' options cannot be specified at the same time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10013</td>
<td>Provided default date time must be in following format 'yyyy-MM-dd_HH:mm:ss'. Time portion is optional, to specify time, the underscore symbol '-' is necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10014</td>
<td>You cannot select MySQL and Sybase as the target database for migration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10015</td>
<td>Copy delimiter should be a single character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10017</td>
<td>Invalid number for batch size, use a number from 1-50000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10018</td>
<td>Copy Batch Size should be greater than 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10019</td>
<td>Invalid number for Copy Batch Size, use a number &gt; 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10020</td>
<td>Fetch Size should be greater than 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10021</td>
<td>Invalid number for Fetch Size, use a number &gt; 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error Code</td>
<td>Message and Resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10022</td>
<td>One or more of the command-line arguments is invalid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10023</td>
<td>The -targetDBVersion value should be specified using major.minor pattern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10024</td>
<td>The -targetDBVersion can only be used with -offlineMigration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10025</td>
<td>Options (-constraints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10026</td>
<td>The -allSchemas option should be specified as the last option in the command-line options list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10027</td>
<td>You have specified invalid command-line arguments. Run 'runMTK -help' to see the usage details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10028</td>
<td>The -replaceNullChar cannot be specified with -schemaOnly option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10029</td>
<td>The -nullReplacementChar can only be specified with -replaceNullChar option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10030</td>
<td>The -ignoreCheckConstFilter can only be given with -constraints option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10031</td>
<td>The -enableConstBeforeDataLoad can only be given with -truncLoad option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10032</td>
<td>The retryCount value should be greater than 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10033</td>
<td>Invalid number for retryCount, use a number &gt; 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10034</td>
<td>The loaderCount value should be greater than 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10035</td>
<td>Invalid number for loaderCount, use a number &gt; 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10036</td>
<td>Cannot use singleDataFile option for offline data migration in COPY format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10037</td>
<td>The offline data migration in COPY format is supported only when PostgreSQL or EnterpriseDB (PPAS) is the target database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10038</td>
<td>The $SCHEMA cannot be used as schema name in $DATABASE. Choose a different schema name via -targetSchema option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10039</td>
<td>Log file size should be greater than 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10040</td>
<td>Log file count should be greater than or equal to 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10041</td>
<td>Offline migration can only be used with schema only option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10042</td>
<td>The copyViaDBLinkOra option can only be used for copying data from Oracle to EnterpriseDB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10043</td>
<td>The -recreateConst option can only be given with the -dataOnly option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10044</td>
<td>The $DATABASE database type is not supported by Migration Toolkit. Specify a valid database type string (i.e., EnterpriseDB, Postgres, Oracle, SQLServer, Sybase, or MySQL).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10045</td>
<td>The URL specified for the $DATABASE database is invalid. Check the connectivity credentials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error Code</td>
<td>Message and Resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10046</td>
<td>The <code>-escapeKeywords</code> value may be <code>true</code> or <code>false</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10047</td>
<td>The <code>-useOraCase</code> option can only be used for migration from Oracle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10048</td>
<td>The Postgres exported snapshot id is invalid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-10049</td>
<td>The URL specified for the Oracle database is not supported by <code>dblink_ora</code>. Check the connectivity credentials and provide a valid URL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.2.3 Class 11 – Configuration Issues

This class represents invalid configuration settings provided in the toolkit.properties file or in any other configuration file used by the Migration Toolkit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Code</th>
<th>Message and Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MTK-11000</td>
<td>All the errors that relate to this class and do not have a specific error code binding will use this error code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-11001</td>
<td>The properties file containing table filter clause cannot be loaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-11002</td>
<td>The custom type mapping file couldn't be loaded. Reason: $REASON.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-11003</td>
<td>The custom type mapping file contains an invalid mapping entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-11004</td>
<td>The custom type mapping file doesn't contain any mapping entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-11005</td>
<td>Connectivity information for source database is not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-11006</td>
<td>Connectivity information for target database is not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-11007</td>
<td>Unable to create the logs directory. $PATH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-11008</td>
<td>The properties file containing table columns filter list cannot be loaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-11009</td>
<td>Error Connecting Database $DATABASE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-11010</td>
<td>Error loading $DBLINKORA_FILE file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-11011</td>
<td>Error while loading DBLink Ora module. $DBLINKORA_MODULE. Verify that dblink_ora is installed/configured on target EnterpriseDB server. Please see the Database Compatibility for Oracle Developer's Guide for more information about installing and configuring the dblink_ora module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-11012</td>
<td>Error while loading given DBLink Ora module. $DBLINKORA_MODULE. Verify that dblink_ora is installed/configured on target EnterpriseDB server. Please see the Database Compatibility for Oracle Developer's Guide for more information about installing and configuring the dblink_ora module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-11013</td>
<td>Could not load DBLinkOra Module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-11014</td>
<td>Error connecting to DBLinkOra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-11015</td>
<td>The connection credentials file $TOOLKIT_PROP_FILE is not secure and accessible to group/others users. This file contains plain passwords and should be restricted to Migration Toolkit owner user only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 9.2.4 Class 12 – Insufficient Privileges

This class represents insufficient privilege errors for loading database user/role information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Code</th>
<th>Message and Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MTK-12000</td>
<td>All the errors that relate to this class and do not have a specific error code binding will use this error code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-12001</td>
<td>The user/role migration failed due to insufficient privileges. Grant the user SELECT privilege on the following Oracle catalogs: DBA_ROLES, DBA_USERS, DBA_TAB_PRIVS, DBA_PROFILES, DBA_ROLE_PRIVS, ROLE_ROLE_PRIVS, DBA_SYS_PRIVS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-12002</td>
<td>The migration of privileges failed due to insufficient privileges. Grant the user SELECT privilege on the following Oracle catalog: dba_tab_privs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.2.5 Class 13 – Unsupported Features

This class represents errors related with the migration of unsupported objects and clauses. Either the target database has not provided the implementation for the given object, or the Migration Toolkit does not handle its migration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Code</th>
<th>Message and Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MTK-13000</td>
<td>All the errors that relate to this class and do not have a specific error code binding will use this error code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-13001</td>
<td>Skipping index as Oracle does not allow multiple indexes against same column list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-13002</td>
<td>For $DATABASE views migration is not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-13003</td>
<td>For $DATABASE roles migration is not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-13004</td>
<td>You cannot migrate triggers, sequences, procedures, functions, packages and synonyms for MySQL, SQL Server, and Sybase databases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-13005</td>
<td>You cannot migrate sequences and packages for SQL Server database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-13006</td>
<td>Given trigger is not migrated, the trigger is owned by a different user schema and cross-schema triggers are not supported by EnterpriseDB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-13007</td>
<td>The given trigger is not migrated, the trigger has WHEN clause which is not supported by EnterpriseDB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-13008</td>
<td>Skipping Database Link $DATABASE_LINK. EnterpriseDB currently does not support this type of Database Link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-13009</td>
<td>Warning! Skipping migration of trigger $TRIGGER, currently non-table triggers are not supported in target database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-13010</td>
<td>You cannot migrate procedures, packages, synonyms and database links to PostgreSQL database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-13011</td>
<td>Domain objects are not supported in target database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-13012</td>
<td>Rules are not supported in $DATABASE database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-13013</td>
<td>The database type is not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-13014</td>
<td>Hash partition is not supported in EnterpriseDB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-13015</td>
<td>$TYPE is Not Supported by COPY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-13016</td>
<td>The migration to PostgreSQL is supported only when Oracle or PostgreSQL is the source database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-13017</td>
<td>Groups are not supported in $DATABASE database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-13018</td>
<td>Profile migration is not supported in $SRC_DB to $TARGET_DB permutation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-13019</td>
<td>Cannot migrate unknown Profile $PROFILE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error Code</td>
<td>Message and Resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-13020</td>
<td>Profiles cannot be migrated to database version $VERSION.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-13021</td>
<td>Password Profile verify function $MY_VERIFICATION_FUNCTION must be explicitly migrated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.2.6 Class 14 – Missing Objects

This class represents failures to find metadata information in the source database.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Code</th>
<th>Message and Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MTK-14000</td>
<td>All the errors that relate to this class and do not have a specific error code binding will use this error code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-14001</td>
<td>One or more tables are missing from the source $DATABASE database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-14002</td>
<td>One or more tables couldn't be found in the source $DATABASE database. With -tables mode, the table name should be in uppercase unless it is case-sensitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-14003</td>
<td>One or more users couldn't be found in the source $DATABASE database. With -users mode, the user name should be in uppercase unless it is case-sensitive.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.2.7 Class 15 – Schema Migration

The class represents migration issues related to non-procedural database objects such as tables, constraints, indexes, synonyms, views, users, and roles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Code</th>
<th>Message and Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15000</td>
<td>All the errors that relate to this class and do not have a specific error code binding will use this error code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15001</td>
<td>Error creating constraint $CONSTRAINT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15002</td>
<td>Error creating role $ROLE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15003</td>
<td>Error granting given privilege $PRIVILEGE on $OBJECT to $USER.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15004</td>
<td>Error granting $ROLE to $USER.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15005</td>
<td>Error granting privilege $REASON.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15006</td>
<td>Error creating user $USER.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15007</td>
<td>Error creating index $INDEX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15008</td>
<td>Error creating view $VIEW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15009</td>
<td>Error creating materialized view $MVIEW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15010</td>
<td>Error creating public synonym $SYNONYM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15011</td>
<td>Error creating private synonym $SYNONYM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15012</td>
<td>Error creating sequence $SEQUENCE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15013</td>
<td>Error creating table $TABLE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15014</td>
<td>Error creating database link $DATABASE_LINK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15015</td>
<td>Error creating given object type $OBJECT_TYPE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15016</td>
<td>The table $TABLE could not be created in $DATABASE database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15017</td>
<td>The linked schema $LINKED_SCHEMA doesn't exist in the target database. Create the schema and then retry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15018</td>
<td>Error creating domain $DOMAIN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15019</td>
<td>Error creating custom data type $DATA_TYPE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15020</td>
<td>Error creating membership for group $GROUP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error Code</td>
<td>Message and Resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15021</td>
<td>Table name $TABLE does not have a schema qualifier. With multiple schema migration context, each table should be schema qualified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15022</td>
<td>Schema qualifier $SCHEMA does not match the schema list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15023</td>
<td>The table metadata information is not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15024</td>
<td>Tables list is not initialized yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15025</td>
<td>Error while getting database metadata information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15026</td>
<td>Error creating group $GROUP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-15027</td>
<td>Error creating Profile $PROFILE.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.2.8 Class 16 – Procedural Language Migration

The class represents migration issues related to database objects that are based on procedural languages such as procedures, functions, packages, anonymous blocks, triggers, and rules.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Code</th>
<th>Message and Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MTK-16000</td>
<td>All the errors that relate to this class and do not have a specific error code binding will use this error code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-16001</td>
<td>Error Creating Trigger $TRIGGER.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-16002</td>
<td>Error Creating Rule $RULE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-16003</td>
<td>Error Creating Package Spec $PACKAGE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-16004</td>
<td>Error Creating Package Body $PACKAGE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-16005</td>
<td>Package Body is invalid, skipping...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-16006</td>
<td>Error Creating Procedure $PROCEDURE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-16007</td>
<td>Error Creating Function $FUNCTION.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-16008</td>
<td>Error Creating Anonymous Block $BLOCK.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.2.9 Class 17 – Data Loading

This class represents errors that may occur while copying data from the source to the target database.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Code</th>
<th>Message and Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MTK-17000</td>
<td>All the errors that relate to this class and do not have a specific error code binding will use this error code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-17001</td>
<td>Error Loading Data into Table: $TABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-17002</td>
<td>Encoding Conversion encountered some characters that will be loaded using Bulk Inserts instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-17003</td>
<td>Error in copy tables $REASON.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-17004</td>
<td>Invalid Data Type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTK-17005</td>
<td>This Table Contains CLOB data, Marked for Bulk Insert Loading.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>