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Oracle Financial Services Data Migration Scripts: OFSA 4.5 to OFSAA, for migration to Release 5.2.2/7.2 Migration Guide, Release 5.2.2/7.2
Part No. E26522-01

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Preface

Intended Audience

Welcome to Release 5.2.2/7.2 of the Oracle Financial Services Data Migration Scripts: OFSA 4.5 to OFSAA, for migration to Release 5.2.2/7.2 Migration Guide.

This manual is intended for administrators and IT staff involved in the migration of:

Oracle Financial Services Applications version 4.5

To Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications ("OFSAA"):

- Infrastructure release 7.2
- Profitability Management ("OFSPM") release 5.2.2
- Funds Transfer Pricing ("FTP") release 5.2.2
- Asset | Liability Management ("ALM") release 5.2.2

See Related Information Sources on page viii for more Oracle product information.

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Related Information Sources

The following documents are related or can be helpful during Oracle Financial Services Migration to the target release:

- OFSAA Release Notes for Infrastructure, OFSPM, FTP, and ALM
- OFSAA Data Model Data Dictionary
- OFSAA Infrastructure Installation and Configuration Guide
- OFSAA User Guides for Infrastructure, OFSPM, FTP, and ALM
Introduction

About the Guide

This document describes how to use the Oracle Financial Services Migration Tool. It also provides detailed information about the migration process, source and target data models, and acceptance testing of the target system.

Overview of Migration Tool

The Migration Tool is designed to allow customers to easily carry forward as much data as possible to the OFSAAL. Following is the general approach a customer will follow during the migration.
Implementation Note

Migration of common tables like OFSA_CATALOG_OF_IDS is done only once per setup. If the application installation/migration is done incrementally, the need will arise to re-migrate these common tables. So its recommended to have all the applications installed before migration.

As with any major release, there are functional differences that result in difficulty or the inability to migrate certain data. In these cases, this guide will try to recommend the best approach to the customer in order to either manually migrate or re-implement using the new application.

Terminology

The name of the Oracle Financial Services Migration Tool has been shortened in this guide to Migration Tool.
The following operating systems have been shortened in this guide to Windows, where appropriate:

- Microsoft Windows NT 4.0
- Microsoft Windows 2000
- Microsoft Windows XP

The name for a number of Unix-based operating systems, including Red Hat Enterprise Linux and Solaris, has been shortened in this guide to UNIX, where appropriate.

**Application Abbreviations:**

- OFSAA: Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications
- OFSAAI: Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure
- ALM: Asset | Liability Management
- FTP: Funds Transfer Pricing
- OFSPM: Profitability Management

**General Definitions:**

- **InfoDom:** An Information Domain is the area of analysis. It forms the backbone for all the analysis inside Infrastructure. It is the knowledge domain where information is stored, which consists of specific data models, Technical and Business definition of data to help in processing data for analysis. An application install may contain one or more Information Domains.

- **Dimension:** Leaf, Processing Leaf, or Processing Dimension. Refers to a leaf in OFSA 4.5 OFSA_CATALOG_OF_LEAVES. There are two types of dimensions Key and Simple. A key dimension can be of type Ledger Only (i.e. financial_elem_id) or Both Instrument and Ledger (i.e. gl_account_id). A simple dimension is also known as a User-Defined Code (i.e. accrual_basis_cd).

- **Member:** Leaf Value or Dimension Value. Members may be of leaf level or node level.

- **Hierarchy:** Refers to Tree Rollup in OFSA 4.5

- **Segment:** Refers to Folder in OFSA 4.5 with similar functionality. Basically a storage mechanism that can be used to restrict access to objects.

**Database Schemas:**

- **CONFIG:** Stores all administrative and security metadata related to users. An application install can have only one CONFIG schema.

- **ATOMIC:** Stores all the metadata related to FTP, ALM, OFSPM, Dimensions, and Rates within an InfoDom. An application install can have one or more ATOMIC schema.
Preparing a Migration Plan

Overview of Preparing a Migration Plan

Before you execute any migration scripts, the following steps should be taken:

- Become familiar with the features and general usage of the new release
- Determine the upgrade path to the new release
- Choose an upgrade method
- Prepare a backup strategy
- Develop a testing plan
- Test your migration plan on a test database

Become Familiar with New Release

To execute acceptance tests, users involved in the migration process will need to be familiar with the architecture, tools, and user interface of the new release. For more information, see OFSAA User Guides. In particular, users will want to become skilled at accessing similar objects such as business rules, dimensions, users, folders, and hierarchies in both source and target installations.

Upgrade Path

Prerequisite: Install Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications release 5.2.2 and Infrastructure release 7.2 in the target environment.

For Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications release 5.2.2 and Infrastructure release 7.2, the following upgrade path is supported:
Current Release | Upgrade Path
---|---
OFSA 4.5.39+ Server / Database | Direct upgrade is supported using the Financial Services 4.5 Migration Tool and this guide.

**Upgrade Method**

Currently the only method supported is a manual script-driven process using the Migration Tool described in this guide.

**Prepare a Backup Strategy**

The ultimate success of your migration depends heavily on the design and execution of an appropriate backup strategy. To develop a backup strategy, consider the following questions:

- How long can the production database remain inoperable before business consequences become intolerable?
- What backup strategy should be used to meet your availability requirements?
- Are backups archived in a safe, offsite location?
- How quickly can backups be restored (including backups in offsite storage)?
- Have recovery procedures been tested successfully?

**Prepare a Testing Plan**

You need a series of carefully designed tests to validate all stages of the upgrade process. Executed rigorously and completed successfully, these tests ensure that the process of upgrading the production database is well understood, predictable, and successful. Perform as much testing as possible before upgrading the production database. Do not underestimate the importance of a test program.

The testing plan must include the following types of tests:

- Minimal Testing: Entails moving all or part of an application from the current database to the new database and running the application without enabling any new features. Minimal testing is a very limited type of testing that may not reveal potential issues that may appear in a "real-world" production environment. However, minimal testing will immediately reveal any application startup or
invocation problems.

- **Functional Testing**: Includes a set of tests in which new and existing functionality of the system are tested after the upgrade. Functional testing includes all database, networking, and business/application components. The objective of functional testing is to verify that each component in common between the source and target systems behaves properly, as well as confirming that new features are working.

- **Performance Testing**: Compares the performance of various business functions on both the source and target systems. Unlike volume or load stress testing, base performance testing is meant to provide a real-world comparison of common usage without the setup and long run times. Successful completion of base performance testing should be considered a prerequisite to volume or load stress testing.

## Test Your Migration Plan on a Test Environment

Create a test environment that will not interfere with the current production environment. Practice migration of the application metadata using the test environment. The best test, if possible, is performed on an exact copy of the database to be migrated, rather than on a downsized copy or test data. This will familiarize you with the migration process and minimize unexpected issues.
Pre-Migration Activities

Steps in Pre-Migration

Prior to executing the Migration Tool scripts for specific object types, read the latest release notes to identify any infrastructure and application issues that may impact migration, then follow these steps:

1. Understand What’s New in this Release
   1. Schema Structure
      OFSAAI install has at a minimum two application schema; CONFIG and ATOMIC. CONFIG schema contains metadata like users, segments, groups, etc. that are related to security. All other objects and metadata related to rules and processes are present in the ATOMIC schema. Since all procedures are executed in ATOMIC schema, the ATOMIC schema owner should have proper grants for tables in CONFIG schema.

2. Dimension Management: OFSA 4.5 Vs. OFSAA
   The OFSA 4.5 processing leaves are known as dimensions in OFSAA. The leaf_num_id for leaves in 4.5 is known as dimension_id for dimensions in OFSAA. The value of leaf_num_id should be retained in OFSAA as dimension_id in all the tables where it has been referenced. The list of tables where this synch operation has to be carried out is provided below in Step 5: Synchronize OFSAAI Data Model with OFSA 4.5, page 3-8.
   In OFSA 4.5 the leaf members and their attributes are stored the same table whereas in OFSAA, display codes, language specific names, and attributes for the members are stored in separate tables.
   DIM_<DIMENSION NAME>_B - Display Code, Leaf / Node Indicator, Enable / Disable
   DIM_<DIMENSION NAME>_TL - Language specific Name, Description
Metadata information about dimensions:
REV_DIMENSIONS_B - Display Code, Column Name, Tables, Key / Simple, ...
REV_DIMENSIONS_TL - Language specific Name, Description

Metadata information about dimension attributes:
REV_DIM_ATTRIBUTES_B - Label, Data Type, Default value, ...
REV_DIM_ATTRIBUTES_TL - Language specific Name, Description

Due to business requirement, management of dimensions must follow a dual format approach. OFSAA retains the way leaves where stored in OFSA 4.5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFSA_LEAF_DESC</th>
<th>OFSA_NODE_DESC</th>
<th>OFSA_LEVEL_DESC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OFSA_DETAIL_ELEM_B</td>
<td>OFSA_DETAIL_LEAVES</td>
<td>OFSA_DETAIL_OR_G_UNIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFSA_DETAIL_OTHER_COA</td>
<td>OFSA_IDT_ROLLUP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.5 OFSA_Detail_Elem allows duplicate names, whereas the target (DIM_<dimension>_TL) requires names to be unique. Therefore preparation should include a step to ensure unique source names for Financial Elements.

The Source data can be reviewed and cleaned up manually or through a mass update:

To clean up manually, run the following query to retrieve a list of all records that have duplicate display names. You can clean up each record individually.

Select * from ofsa_detail_elem where display_name in
(select DISPLAY_NAME from
(select DISPLAY_NAME,count(*) a from ofsa_detail_elem
group by DISPLAY_NAME
having count(*) > 1));

You can run the above query again after your manual updates to ensure that there are no further duplicates.

If you prefer to do a mass update, then use the following update statement:
Update ofsa_detail_elem set display_name =
    display_name || '-' || leaf_node
where display_name in
    (select DISPLAY_NAME from
     (select DISPLAY_NAME, count(*) a from ofsa_detail_elem
      group by DISPLAY_NAME
      having count(*) > 1));
Commit;

3. **New seeded dimension: "Product"**

OFSA introduces a new seeded dimension "Product" with dimension_id (leaf_num_id) = 4. Since there are dependencies on the dimension_id (e.g., for business rules), if you have any user-defined dimensions in OFSA 4.5, you will need to retain the dimension_id of the dimension while adding it in the target instance. There is a potential conflict if you have already defined a dimension called "Product" or leaf_num_id of 4 is assigned to a different user-defined dimension.

We suggest the following actions when appropriate for these three cases:

1. OFSA 4.5 has a dimension "Product" with leaf_num_id = 4.

   *Solution: No action required.*

2. OFSA 4.5 has a dimension "Product" with leaf_num_id <> 4 (e.g. 9).

   *Solution: Update the dimension_id of the "Product" in the new instance to reflect the leaf_num_id of the "Product" in 4.5.*

   ```
   update rev_dimensions_b
   set dimension_id = <Product leaf_num_id>
   where dimension_id = 4;
   
   update rev_dimensions_tl
   set dimension_id = <Product leaf_num_id>
   where dimension_id = 4;
   
   update rev_dim_attributes_b
   set dimension_id = <Product leaf_num_id>
   where dimension_id = 4;
   
   update rev_dim_attributes_tl
   set dimension_id = <Product leaf_num_id>
   where dimension_id = 4;
   ```

3. OFSA 4.5 has a different user-defined dimension (i.e. channel_id) with leaf_num_id = 4.

   *Solution: Update the dimension_id of the "Product" in the new instance using a value of MAX (leaf_num_id in OFSA 4.5) +1.*
update rev_dimensions_b
set dimension_id = (select max(leaf_num_id)
    from ofsa_catalog_of_leaves@<dblink>)
where dimension_id = 4;

update rev_dimensions_tl
set dimension_id = (select max(leaf_num_id)
    from ofsa_catalog_of_leaves@<dblink>)
where dimension_id = 4;

update rev_dim_attributes_b
set dimension_id = (select max(leaf_num_id)
    from ofsa_catalog_of_leaves@<dblink>)
where dimension_id = 4;

update rev_dim_attributes_tl
set dimension_id = (select max(leaf_num_id)
    from ofsa_catalog_of_leaves@<dblink>)
where dimension_id = 4;

Please ensure you retain the leaf_num_id for other user-defined dimensions and carry them forward to OFSAA. You can use the following query to find the dimension_id (leaf_num_id) of all the key dimensions.

In Source:
select * from ofsa_catalog_of_leaves;
In Target:
select * from rev_dimensions_b where simple_dimension_flag = 'N';

4. [Optional] Cleanup:

Hierarchies (Tree Rollups) and Hierarchy (Tree) Filters

Since the dimension member table in OFSAA includes leaf and node members, the migration converts the OFSA 4.5 tree rollup nodes to new unique node dimension members. Therefore, you may want to delete obsolete tree rollups from your 4.5 instance prior to migration. This will help to avoid "clutter" of unnecessary node members in the dimension member pool of the target database.

If a node/leaf exist in a TREE FILTER rule but does not exist in underlying TREE ROLLUP, the customers are suggested to reconstruct the filter and drop the obsolete dimension members (leaves/nodes) before running the migration scripts.

Result Tables

Since result tables may contain a tremendous amount of data which may be updated when you re-run a process, you may wish to save migration processing time by removing result data prior to migration. This can include:

1. FTP and ALM detail cash flow audit records (OFSA_PROCESS_CASH_FLOWS). This data is migrated when you run the
FTP or ALM rules script.

2. ALM: ALM result data is migrated when you run the script for ALM result data ("migrate_result_tbls"). If you don’t want to migrate any of the OFSA 4.5 ALM results, you can simply skip that script.

   **Note:** Some ALM process rules may have a selective reprocessing flag on, which impacts the set of data it will overwrite when you rerun the process.

```
OFSA_EXCHANGE_RATES_AUDIT
OFSA_INTEREST_RATES_AUDIT
RES_DTL%
CONS_DTL%
OFSA_RESULT_MASTER
OFSA_CONSOLIDATED_MASTER
OFSA_RESULT_SCENARIO
OFSA_IDT_RESULT_HEADER
OFSA_RESULT_BUCKET
OFSA_TM_STOCH_VAR
OFSA_TM_STOCH_TOT_VAR
OFSA_TM_STOCH_MKT_VAL
```

**Users**

Usernames cannot exceed 20 characters in length. Run the following SQL to determine if any usernames exceed this limit.
SELECT DISTINCT
    username,
    CASE WHEN LENGTH(username) > 20
        THEN 'FAIL: UserName cannot exceed length of 20'
        ELSE 'OK'
    END user_status
FROM ofsa_users;

SELECT DISTINCT
    access_name,
    CASE WHEN LENGTH(access_name) > 20
        THEN 'FAIL: UserName cannot exceed length of 20'
        ELSE 'OK'
    END user_status
FROM ofsa_catalog_of_ids;

SELECT DISTINCT
    chg_login,
    CASE WHEN LENGTH(chg_login) > 20
        THEN 'FAIL: UserName cannot exceed length of 20'
        ELSE 'OK'
    END user_status
FROM ofsa_catalog_of_ids;

Object Names and Descriptions

The following special characters are not allowed in names or descriptions in the
new release:

1. &
2. @
3. ~
4. '
5. +

To accommodate these restrictions, if you use any of these special characters in
names or descriptions, you can remove or replace them prior to migration.
Otherwise the migration scripts will use the following logic:

- Names and Descriptions: Replace special character with underscore.
- Names checked for uniqueness. In the unlikely case a replacement makes a
  name non-unique, it will prefix the name with a sequential number.

Use the following SQL to determine if any names or descriptions contain
special characters.
SELECT
    sys_id_num,
    id_desc_short,
    id_desc_long
FROM (SELECT
    sys_id_num,
    id_desc_short,
    id_desc_long,
    CASE WHEN    INSTR(id_desc_short,'&')>0 OR
           INSTR(id_desc_short,'@')>0 OR
           INSTR(id_desc_short,'~')>0 OR
           INSTR(id_desc_short,'''')>0
           OR INSTR(id_desc_short,'+')>0
    THEN '1'
    ELSE '0' END short_status,
    CASE WHEN    INSTR(id_desc_long,'&')>0 OR
           INSTR(id_desc_long,'@')>0 OR
           INSTR(id_desc_long,'~')>0 OR
           INSTR(id_desc_long,'''')>0
           OR INSTR(id_desc_long,'+')>0
    THEN '1'
    ELSE '0' END long_status
FROM ofsa_catalog_of_ids)
WHERE short_status = 1 or long_status = 1;

2. Backup Procedure

At a minimum take a backup of CONFIG and ATOMIC schema. Make sure the folder has necessary permission to create dump and log files.

You can use the below command to create a backup –
expc <schema name>/<password>@<database sid> file=<export filename> log=<log filename> full=N

3. Set aside enough space

1. Target Database

Make sure the OFSAA target database has sufficient space to execute the migration tool. The target database size should be double the size of the source OFSA 4.5 database or at least two times the size all product tables (All Rule + Common + Dimension Management) + 1 times size of all the fact tables (Instrument, Transaction, Ledger, and User-defined Lookup tables) + Results tables. Your database administrator can assist with this task.

2. RAM

The migration scripts require a minimum of 800MB RAM.

4. Create reference IRC

This step applies to customers with ALM or FTP installed and where rate index rules have been defined. This is due to the design change in OFSAA where the valuation curve code becomes a selection in the rate index rule instead of the FTP
and ALM process rules.

Within OFSA 4.5 Rate Manager, assign a reference IRC to each active currency.

In OFSA 4.5, you may also want to create additional rate indexes and select them in the process in such a way that a rate index is always used in combination with the same valuation curve code as you have selected in the OFSA 4.5 process rule.

5. **Synchronize OFSAAI Data Model with OFSA 4.5**

If you have registered any user-defined columns, tables and indexes in OFSA 4.5, you will need to create them in the OFSAA instance prior to migration. The column names in the OFSAA instance should match the names in the OFSA 4.5 instance, but the column order does not have to match. There may be additional columns in the OFSAA instance due to new requirements for certain table classifications.

For more information regarding the steps for adding user-defined dimensions, columns, tables, and so on, through ERWin to create logical and physical objects for user-defined objects, and various utilities for registering and validating the additions, see *Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Data Model Utilities User Guide*. This will help to ensure that the proper data model is in place and all seeded information and metadata updates are captured before starting migration.

Synchronize Dimension Metadata:

Please set the dimension_id in the tables listed below to match the leaf_num_id of leaves stored in OFSA_CATALOG_OF_LEAVES:

- REV_DIMENSIONS_B
- REV_DIMENSIONS_TL
- REV_DIM_ATTRIBUTES_B
- REV_DIM_ATTRIBUTES_TL

**Note:** It is important to retain the leaf_num_id used in OFSA 4.5 OFSA_CATALOG_OF_LEAVES, as this number is used in other dependent tables (e.g. OFSA_CATALOG_OF_LEAVES and its OFSAA target table).

6. **Set up required GRANT permission**

1. **Grants to be created in CONFIG schema**

The migration is executed from the ATOMIC schema. Therefore, it is essential that the ATOMIC schema be given select, insert, and update privileges to the tables in the CONFIG schema. For migration, these privileges should be assigned to the tables CSSMS_GROUP_MAST, CSSMS_USR_PROFILE,
CSSMS_USR_GROUP_MAP, CSSMS_SEGMENT_MAST, DSNMASTER, DB_MASTER, CSSMS_ROLE_FUNCTION_MAP, CSSMS_GROUP_ROLE_MAP, CSSMS_USR_GROUP_MAP_VIEW.

Log into CONFIG schema and execute the following commands.

```
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on CSSMS_GROUP_MAST to <ATOMIC SCHEMA>;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on CSSMS_USR_PROFILE to <ATOMIC SCHEMA>;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on CSSMS_USR_GROUP_MAP to <ATOMIC SCHEMA>;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on CSSMS_SEGMENT_MAST to <ATOMIC SCHEMA>;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on DSNMASTER to <ATOMIC SCHEMA>;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on DB_MASTER to <ATOMIC SCHEMA>;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on CSSMS_ROLE_FUNCTION_MAP to <ATOMIC SCHEMA>;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on CSSMS_GROUP_ROLE_MAP to <ATOMIC SCHEMA>;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on CSSMS_USR_GROUP_MAP_VIEW to <ATOMIC SCHEMA>;
```

2. Grants to be created to ATOMIC schema

For logging, a directory has to be created on the server (E.g., /home/<user>/log) and it has to be mapped using the create directory command.

**Grant create directory permission to ATOMIC schema:**

```
GRANT CREATE ANY DIRECTORY to <ATOMIC SCHEMA>;
```

Create Directory 'ERRORDIR' using the following command:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE DIRECTORY ERRORDIR as '<Absolute Path of Log Directory>';
```

E.g., in Windows
```
CREATE OR REPLACE DIRECTORY ERRORDIR as 'C:\Migration\Log';
```

E.g., in Linux
```
CREATE OR REPLACE DIRECTORY ERRORDIR as '/home/<user>/log';
```

**Grant exec privilege on UTL_FILE to ATOMIC schema**

```
GRANT EXECUTE on sys.utl_file to <ATOMIC SCHEMA>;
```

Make sure the log directory has write privileges for others if you created the directory as a non-DBA OS group user. Proper file write permission should be granted for the folder in which the log files will be written.

Log into ATOMIC schema and run the below commands to test privileges.
declare
outFile utl_file.file_type;
begin
outFile := utl_file.fopen('ERRORDIR', 'Test.txt', 'W');
 utl_file.put_line(outFile, 'Testing the Output in linux');
 utl_file.fclose(outFile);
end;
/

Please check that the file "Test.txt" is generated successfully in the log directory you set in Step 6(2), page 3-9. If the file is not created, please review/repeat the step.

7. Create DB Link

Log into target database via SQL Plus and create a database link from target database (OFSAA) to the source database (OFSA 4.5). You will need the follow information about the source database: Oracle SID, OFSA Owner, and OFSA Owner Password to create this link. Use the following commands at the SQL prompt of target database to grant the permission to create database link and create the database link by SYS or user with equivalent privileges:

To Grant permission to create DB Link

```sql
GRANT CREATE DATABASE LINK TO <ATOMIC SCHEMA>;
CREATE DATABASE LINK <DB_LINK>
CONNECT TO <OFSA OWNER>
IDENTIFIED BY <OFSA OWNER PWD>
USING <SOURCE SID>;
```

The <DB_LINK> will be passed as parameter in all the migration scripts (see also: Step 9, page 3-10, where you will need the database link name so you can update this parameter within the migration script). Only a user with DBA role can create this link. Please contact your DBA or Oracle support for further help.

8. Set up your shell environment on Target Database server

```bash
export ORACLE_HOME=$myhome
export ORACLE_SID=$mysid
$ORACLE_HOME/bin/oraenv (assuming this prompts you for the information regarding your new instance, to update TNSNAMES)
```

9. Copy Migration Packages

- Create a new directory "Migration" under home directory (or the user directory) and copy the following scripts in target database machine in text mode:

  1. Migration_Stagging_Tables.sql
  2. fsi_migds.sql
3. fsi_migdb.sql
4. fsi_migups.sql
5. fsi_migupb.sql
6. fsi_utils.sql
7. fsi_utilb.sql

- Edit Migration_Stagging_Tables.sql: For all occurrences of "G_DBLINK" within the file, replace with database link name, which you created in step 7, page 3-10.

10. Create Staging Tables
Log into sqlplus from Atomic schema user, and execute the following at the prompt:

```
SQL> spool migrationStaggingTables.log
SQL> @Migration_Stagging_Tables.sql
SQL> spool off
```

Check the contents of `migrationStaggingTables.log` in the current directory for any errors and correct before continuing.

Log into ATOMIC schema and execute the following scripts in the order given below to create the packages and procedures necessary for migration:

```sql
SQL> @fsi_utils.sql
SQL> @fsi_migds.sql
SQL> @fsi_migups.sql
SQL> @fsi_migdb.sql
SQL> @fsi_migupb.sql
SQL> @fsi_utilb.sql
```

11. NLS_CHARACTERSET Warning
If your NLS_CHARACTERSET on Target and Source instances are different, please be cautious of possible character conversion when you try to copy some tables from Source to Target. In order to avoid character conversion, use the DDL table creation statement from the Source instance in creating the table in the Target instance and make sure the table definition remains the same.

12. Pre-Migration: Important Checklist
Before running the migration scripts, please confirm the following have been successfully completed:

1. Data model upload for the new release is completed in the target database
2. DB link from target to source was created with privilege granted to ATOMIC
3. All the migration scripts, provided in Step 9, page 3-10 above, were executed successfully in target database.

4. Tables related to user-defined dimensions have been created in the target database in the new format `DIM_<DIMENSION NAME>_B`, `DIM_<DIMENSION NAME>_TL`, `DIM_<DIMENSION NAME>_ATTR`, and `DIM_<DIMENSION NAME>_HIER`.

5. Metadata about the user defined dimensions exists in `REV_DIMENSIONS_B` and `REV_DIMENSION_TL`; these tables are populated when you run the "Add Dimension" utility. This metadata is crucial for migration of user defined dimensions.

6. User-Defined instrument and transaction tables have been created in the target database and include the new `product_id` dimension, defined as `number(14)`. The dimension `product_id` should already exist as a seeded column in the seeded instrument tables.

7. Target database has sufficient space to execute the migration. Target database size must be approximately 2 times the source 4.5 database size; see details earlier in this document. Please contact your DBA to find the tablespace and database size in source as well as target database.

8. A physical directory in the server has been mapped to logical directory using the `create directory` command of Step 6(2), page 3-9.

9. Sufficient RAM is available before running the scripts. (Minimum 800MB).

10. For the rate index rules in ALM and FTP stochastic processing: Confirm that a reference IRC has been assigned in OFSA 4.5 to each active currency there.

   **Note:** Cleaning Script to drop all temporary objects created during migration might be provided as an enhancement in a later release.
Steps in Migrating the Database

At this point, you are prepared to migrate the data from the original OFSA 4.5 source to the OFSAA target database. All of the following scripts are assumed to be run from a UNIX shell with the same environment as defined in Pre-Migration Activities, page 3-1. Some of the pre-migration steps discussed earlier in this document are highlighted again here for your reference. For more information on specific objects migrated within each step, see Table Mapping, page B-1.

1. Folders and Users
   1. Prerequisite
      
      Ensure that all the CMMS_* tables are available and verify that the ATOMIC user has insert privilege on them.

   2. How to execute the procedure
      
      Log into target DB ATOMIC schema. Run the following script to migrate users and folders:

      ```sql
      SQL> set serveroutput on
      SQL> exec fsi_util.migrate_user_folder_tbls(<CONFIG SCHEMA>,<G_DBLINK>);
      ```

      where<CONFIG SCHEMA> is the name of CONFIG schema and<G_DBLINK> is the database link from target to source.

      Check the contents of status.txt and migrateUserFolderData.log in the log directory for any errors and correct before continuing.

2. Dimensions - Seeded and User Defined:
   1. Prerequisite
      
      Check that the metadata info for all dimensions in
OFSA_CATALOG_OF_LEAVES of source database is seeded in REV_DIMENSION_B and REV_DIMENSION_TL. This metadata info is captured when you run the "Add Dimension" utility. If metadata for any dimension is missing in REV_DIMENSION_B or REV_DIMENSION_TL table, that dimension will not be migrated.

2. How to execute the procedure

Log into target DB ATOMIC schema. Run the following scripts to migrate dimension data, such as dimension members and attributes:

```
SQL> set serveroutput on
SQL> exec fsi_util.migrate_dimension (<G_DBLINK>);
```

where <G_DBLINK> is the database link from target to source.

Check the contents of status.txt and migrateDimensionData.log in the current directory for any errors and correct before continuing.

3. Common Tables

1. Prerequisite
Dimension data must be migrated before you execute this procedure.

2. How to execute the procedure
Log into target DB ATOMIC schema. Run the following scripts to migrate common tables, such as interest rate codes, fiscal year info, etc.:

```
SQL> set serveroutput on
SQL> exec fsi_util.migrate_common_tbls (<CONFIG SCHEMA>,<G_DBLINK>);
```

where <CONFIG SCHEMA> is the name of CONFIG schema and <G_DBLINK> is the database link from target to source.

Check the contents of status.txt and migrateCommonData.log in the current directory for any errors and correct before continuing.

4. Hierarchies

1. Prerequisite
Dimension data and common tables migration must be completed before you execute this procedure. Confirm that all the DIM_<DIMENSION NAME>_HIER tables exist for all seeded and user defined processing dimensions. Confirm that the metadata information for all the dimensions in your OFSA 4.5 OFSA_CATALOG_OF_LEAVES table is available in the REV_DIMENSION_B and REV_DIMENSION_TL tables and that the leaf_num_id of each dimension is preserved.
2. **How to execute the procedure**

Log into target DB ATOMIC schema. Run the following script to migrate hierarchies:

```
SQL> set serveroutput on
SQL> exec fsi_util.migrate_hierarchy(<G_DBLINK>)
```

where `<G_DBLINK>` is the database link from target to source.

Check the contents of `status.txt` and `migrateHierarchy.log` in the current directory for any errors and correct before continuing.

5. **Business Rules and Results**

1. **Prerequisite**

   Log into target DB ATOMIC schema. This procedure should be executed only after Steps 1 to 4 (listed above) are executed successfully.

2. **How to execute the procedure**

   There are separate migration scripts for each set of application-specific objects, categorized according to the associated OFSAA application. Objects shared by more than one application are handled internally in each procedure individually, but in such a way that they are migrated only once irrespective of which application script is run first.

   Run the following scripts in the order given below to migrate various business rules:

   - **Funds Transfer Pricing Rule Migration**
     ```
     SQL> set serveroutput on
     SQL> exec fsi_util.migrate_tpRule_tbls (<G_DBLINK>)
     ```
     where `<G_DBLINK>` is the database link from target to source.

     Check the contents of `status.txt` and `migrateTPRule.log` in the current directory for any errors and correct before continuing.

   - **Asset | Liability Management Rule Migration**
     ```
     SQL> set serveroutput on
     SQL> exec fsi_util.migrate_almRule_tbls (<G_DBLINK>)
     ```
     where `<G_DBLINK>` is the database link from target to source.

     Check the contents of `status.txt` and `migrateALMRule.log` in the current directory for any errors and correct before continuing.

     **Note:** Rules shared by FTP and ALM

     The FTP and ALM rule migration scripts contain logic to
ensure that rules shared by the two applications are only migrated once. For example, if you run the FTP rule migration it will migrate your prepayment rules; the ALM rule script will then recognize that these rules have already been migrated and will not attempt to migrate them again.

• Asset | Liability Management Results Tables Migration

Prerequisite:
Run ALM rule related tables migration (see above).

Execute the procedure:

```
SQL> set serveroutput on
SQL> exec fsi_util.create_result_table (G_DBLINK)
```

where `<G_DBLINK>` is the database link from target to source.

Check the contents of `status.txt` and `createResultTables.log` in the current directory for any errors and correct before continuing.

Execute the procedure:

```
SQL> set serveroutput on
SQL> exec fsi_util.migrate_result_tbls (G_DBLINK)
```

where `<G_DBLINK>` is the database link from target to source.

Check the contents of `status.txt` and `migrateResultTablesData.log` in the current directory for any errors and correct before continuing.

• Profitability Management Rule Related Tables Migration.

```
SQL> set serveroutput on
SQL> exec fsi_util.migrate_pftRule_tbls(<G_DBLINK>)
```

where `<G_DBLINK>` is the database link from target to source.

Check the contents of `status.txt` and `migratePFTRule.log` in the current directory for any errors and correct before continuing.

6. Fact Tables: Ledger, Instrument, Transaction, and Lookup tables

1. Prerequisite

This procedure can be executed independently to migrate ledger, instrument, transaction, or user-defined lookup tables, one at a time. As discussed earlier, ensure that all the tables exist in the target instance and that they include the `product_id` dimension.

If the OFSA 4.5 source table includes a `product_id` dimension, then the value of that leaf (dimension member) will be migrated, otherwise the migration scripts
will automatically populate this column with "-1".

The instrument or transaction table can have a new name in the target instance. However, as discussed earlier, the target structure should be similar. At minimum, it should include all column names defined in the OFSA 4.5 source table. The migration procedure expects the new target table name as a parameter. If you want to retain the same name (recommended), then the first two parameters will have the same value.

**Important:** If you specify a target table name different than the source table name, any objects which depend on the original table name will be affected. This could impact (but is not limited to) objects such as your target data element filters, expressions, ALM or FTP process rules, etc., where OFSA 4.5 had a specific table selection.

### 2. How to execute the procedure

Run the following script to migrate ledger, instrument, transaction, or user-defined lookup tables:

```sql
SQL> set serveroutput on
SQL> exec fsi_util.migrate_user_acc_tables(<SRC TABLE>,<TRG TABLE>, <G_DBLINK>) ;
```

where `<SRC TABLE>` is the OFSA 4.5 source table name, `<TRG TABLE>` is the OFSAA target table name, and `<G_DBLINK>` is the database link between target and source.

Check the contents of **status.txt** and **migrateUserAccData.log** in the current directory for any errors and correct before continuing.

### 7. Generic Script to Migrate Any Table

#### 1. Prerequisite

This module migrates any generic table which does not contain any processing leaf. The structure of the table in the target instance must match the structure of the OFSA 4.5 table you are migrating.

#### 2. How to Execute the Procedure

Run the following script to migrate other user-defined tables:

```sql
SQL> set serveroutput on
SQL> exec fsi_util.migrate_any_table(<SRC TABLE>, <G_DBLINK>);
```

where `<SRC TABLE>` is the OFSA 4.5 source table name, and `<G_DBLINK>` is the database link between target and source.

Check the contents of **status.txt** and **migrateGenericData.log** in the current directory for any errors and correct before continuing.
Activities after migration

- **Passwords**
  
  Passwords are not migrated from OFSA 4.5. The user will be prompted for a new password upon initial login.

- **User mapping: Groups and Roles**
  
  In the OFSAAI security design, users are mapped to groups, and groups are mapped to roles. Migrated users need to be mapped to one or more user groups, which in turn must be mapped to specific segments and roles for any of the installed applications, so users will have access to appropriate rules and other objects in the application.

- **Preferences (Global and Application-Specific)**
  
  Application administrators should set the global preferences and application preferences (for each installed application) through the UI. Administrators can define settings at the level for ‘All Users’, and designate whether each setting is editable by individual users.

  Some of the application preferences options will vary by application, such as auto-balancing leaves for ALM, as of date, etc.

  After the administrator has defined global and application preferences, each individual user should review his own preferences settings. For more information on preferences, see OFSAAI User Guide.

- **FTP processes**
  
  1. Processes with both transfer pricing and option cost selections

     In OFSA 4.5, the transfer pricing process rule allows users to combine standard transfer pricing and stochastic / option cost selections. In OFSAA, these are split
into two separate process rule types. For process rules which have both transfer pricing and option cost selections, only the transfer pricing selections will be migrated. If you wish to produce option cost results based on the combined OFSA 4.5 rule, you can build new process rules through the FTP UI.

2. Processes with propagation selection

Propagation settings are not migrated due to the design change between OFSA 4.5 and OFSAA. In OFSA 4.5, propagation selections were available within the process rule. In OFSAA, propagation patterns are globally defined in a separate UI. If you process FTP using the rate propagation feature, please check and update the propagation patterns UI in the OFSAA.

3. Processes with only option cost selections (no transfer pricing selections)

(Also see "Pre-Migration" Step 4, page 3-7.)

In OFSA 4.5 the valuation curve selection is in the process rule. In OFSAA, the valuation curve selection is in the stochastic rate indexing rule, so the migration scripts cannot migrate the OFSA 4.5 valuation curve selection. After migration, you may want to change the valuation curve selection associated with the functional currency in your OFSAA stochastic rate indexing rules, so the selection there is in synch with the valuation curve selection in your OFSA 4.5 process.

4. Processes with ledger migration selection

In OFSA 4.5, the process reads the selection in the active configuration. In OFSAA FTP, accrual basis is a selection in the process rule. The migration scripts default this to product accrual basis. This may not be the same selection you ran with in OFSA 4.5 from the configuration. Please check applicable process rules and select the accrual basis accordingly.

- Rate Index Rules in FTP and ALM

See notes under FTP and ALM process rules, regarding valuation curve selection, and see "Pre-Migration" step 4, page 3-7.

- ALM: Active Time Bucket rule

The migration scripts create a new time bucket rule for every configuration which has time buckets defined.

User must check and activate a time bucket rule prior to launching an ALM process.

- ALM processes

1. Transfer Pricing Flag

The transfer pricing flag will be turned off for all deterministic processes. If any
of your OFSA 4.5 processes have the transfer pricing flag set on, you can navigate to the process in the OFSAA UI, set the switch on, and select an appropriate transfer pricing rule.

2. Stochastic Processes: Valuation Curve selection
   (See also: "Pre-migration" step 4, page 3-7.)
   In OFSA 4.5 the valuation curve selection is in the process rule. In OFSAA, the valuation curve selection is in the stochastic rate indexing rule, so the migration scripts cannot migrate the OFSA 4.5 valuation curve selection. After migration, you may want to change the valuation curve selection associated with the reporting currency in your OFSAA stochastic rate indexing rules, so the selection there is in synch with the valuation curve selection in your OFSA 4.5 process.

• **OFSPM: Allocations that incorporate parentheses:**
  The migration scripts do not migrate allocations that incorporate parentheses, as the new release does not support parentheses. If you have any such allocations, you can rebuild them in OFSAA, which supports nested expressions (equivalent to OFSA 4.5 formula id) such that an allocation can "filter on" an expression. OFSAA allocation rules also support expressions in their drivers.

• **User-Defined Views**
  The migration scripts do not migrate custom views. To create a single table view in OFSAA:
  1. Create logical/physical in ERWin data with same name/structure as view.
  2. Register this table by import data model and running the validation routine.
  3. Drop table and create view with same name in the schema directly.
Troubleshooting and Logging

Log File and Status File

Each procedure produces a log and status file. These files are overwritten each time you run the procedure. The log file contains the list of tables and number of rows migrated for these tables. Most procedures contain two parts: Staging and Target Migration; the log captures the details for both. (For instrument, transaction, and ledger tables, there are no staging tables.) The log is produced in the LOG DIRECTORY created in pre-migration step 6 (2), page 3-9. The status file is created by the spool command when executing SQL. The status file gives the status of the procedure executed. If there is an error, the error along with possible solution is provided. If the procedure does not complete successfully, you must correct the error before proceeding.

Procedure names and the associated log file names are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure Description</th>
<th>Procedure Name</th>
<th>Log File Generated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Users And Folders</td>
<td>migrate_user_folder_tbls</td>
<td>migrateUserFolderData.log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions</td>
<td>migrate_dimension</td>
<td>migrateDimensionData.log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Tables</td>
<td>migrate_common_tbls</td>
<td>migrateCommonData.log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hierarchies</td>
<td>Migrate_hierarchy</td>
<td>migrateHierarchy.log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds Transfer Pricing Rules</td>
<td>migrate_tpRule_tbls</td>
<td>migrateTPRule.log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALM Rules</td>
<td>migrate_almRule_tbls</td>
<td>migrateALMRule.log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creation of ALM result tables</td>
<td>create_result_table</td>
<td>createResultTables.log</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Migration of ALM result tables
migrate_result_tbls migrateResultTablesData.log

OFSPM Rules
migrate_pftRule_tbls migratePFTRule.log

Ledger, Instrument, and Transaction Tables, and User-Defined Lookup tables
migrate_user_Acc_tables migrateUserAccData.log

Other user-defined tables
migrate_any_table migrateGenericData.log

Sample Migration log file
Time of Procedure Execution : 26-NOV-2009 06:11:32
INSERTING INTO TABLE FSI_USERS_T
***** Inserted 61 Rows Successfully in FSI_USERS_T
INSERTING INTO TABLE FSI_USER_GROUPS_T
***** Inserted 30 Rows Successfully in FSI_USER_GROUPS_T

********** Starting Migration From Staging to Target **********
INSERTING INTO TABLE CSSMS_USR_PROFILE
***** Inserted 61 Rows Successfully in CSSMS_USR_PROFILE
INSERTING INTO TABLE CSSMS_GROUP_MAST
***** Inserted 30 Rows Successfully in CSSMS_GROUP_MAST

Sample Status.txt when there is no Error
Last Procedure Executed :- MIGRATE_ALMRULE_TBLS
Time of Procedure Execution : 11-DEC-2009 05:12:35
Procedure MIGRATE_ALMRULE_TBLS Completed Successfully
*** NO Errors found ***

Sample Status.txt when there is an Error
Last Procedure Executed :- MIGRATE_COMMON_TBLS
Time of Procedure Execution : 11-DEC-2009 12:12:19
Procedure MIGRATE_COMMON_TBLS Executed with ERRORS
*** Errors Details ***
Table Name :- 'LEDGER_STAT'
Oracle Error Message :- ORA-00904: "PRODUCT_ID": invalid identifier

Suggested Solution (Please Contact OFFS Support):
=================================================================
Please check the structure of the Table Name :- 'LEDGER_STAT'. A column (See Error Message) is missing.
# Migration Errors – Troubleshooting

## Troubleshooting the Errors

This section gives basic troubleshooting for the errors that might be faced during the migration process. If the error is not listed here or you would like further details regarding the solution, please contact your System Administrator or Oracle Support.

You can query FSI_ERROR_LOG table to see the error message. This table is created by the migration scripts and stores error messages after every procedure is run. When you execute each procedure, it automatically truncates this table. You may also manually delete the contents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Description</th>
<th>Solution</th>
<th>Occurrence</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ORA-02019: connection description for remote database not found</td>
<td>Check whether the Database Link passed as a parameter is created see Pre-Migration Activities, page 3-1</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORA-00942: table or view does not exist</td>
<td>Check whether the table is present or not</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORA-00904: &quot;&lt;COLUMN NAME&gt;&quot; : invalid identifier E.g., ORA-00904: &quot;SYS_ID_NUM&quot;: invalid identifier</td>
<td>Check the table name in FSI_ERROR_LOG. Check whether the column name captured in the ERROR is present in the table. In the example, if Table Name points to ABC then ensure Table ABC contains &quot;SYS_ID_NUM&quot; column.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Severity</td>
<td>Impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORA-01722: invalid number</td>
<td>Check the datatype of the Table column. A Number Data type was expected by procedure whereas Varchar2/Char was passed to it.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORA-00001: unique constraint (&lt;PRIMARY KEY NAME&gt;) violated</td>
<td>A duplicate row exists and cannot be inserted into a table. This should not occur. Please check with your DBA or contact Oracle Helpdesk.</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORA-00001: unique constraint (FSI_DB_INFO_PK) violated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORA-06502: PL/SQL: numeric or value error: number precision too large</td>
<td>Table column has size smaller than expected. Please check the table name and column mapping.</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORA-12899: value too large for column</td>
<td>Check the NLS_CHARACTERSET of Target and Source. Typical OFSA 4.5 instance is set to US7ASCII, whereby OFSAAI instance is set to UTF8. When NLS_CHARACTERSET differs character byte lengths can be different.</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mapping of OFSA 4.5 tables to OFSAA tables

This section describes the mapping of OFSA 4.5 tables to the OFSAA tables, categorized by associated application, functional object, or commonality across applications.

See also: Pre-Migration Activities, page 3-1 and Post Migration Activities, page 5-1.

Users and Folders

Users:

The underlying paradigm for user, user group, and folders has changed in OFSAA, but the user experience should be similar to OFSA 4.5. In OFSAA, security management functions are mapped to roles. Roles and segments are mapped to user groups, and users are mapped to user groups.

Passwords will not be migrated; users will be prompted for a new password during initial login.

Folders:

All the existing folders will be migrated to OFSAA format tables. The rules will be migrated into the same folders as they were in OFSA 4.5.

For more information, see Post-Migration activities, page 5-1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Category</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Users</td>
<td>OFSA_USER_GROUP_ASSIGNMENT</td>
<td>CSSMS_USR_GROUP_MAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object Category</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFSA_USERS</td>
<td>CSSMS_USR_PROFILE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFSA_USER_GROUPS</td>
<td>CSSMS_GROUP_MAST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preferences</td>
<td>OFSA_IDT_CONFIGURE</td>
<td>REV_APP_USER_PREFERENCES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folders</td>
<td>OFSA_ID_FOLDERS</td>
<td>CSSMS_SEGMENT_MAST</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Dimension Members and Attributes

See also: Hierarchies, page B-6.

In OFSAA, processing dimension data is held in dual format: It is stored in legacy OFSA 4.5 format and the new OFSAA format, to support engines and UIs which will ultimately run off the newer format in a future release, enabling greater flexibility in dimension management. A reverse population utility manages member data from the new format to legacy-format tables within the target database.

Corresponding to each dimension, in the OFSAA format, there are four tables:

- `DIM_<DIMENSION NAME>_B` - Display Code, Leaf / Node Indicator, Enable / Disable
- `DIM_<DIMENSION NAME>_TL` - Language specific Name, Description
- `DIM_<DIMENSION NAME>_ATTR` - Attribute values
- `DIM_<DIMENSION NAME>_HIER` - Hierarchy parent / child association

The OFSA 4.5 dimension members are migrated to their corresponding `DIM_%_B` and `%_TL` tables. Also note that in OFSA 4.5, `OFSA_DETAIL_OTHER_COA` holds user-defined processing dimensions as well as members of the seeded General Ledger dimension type. Therefore, there could be multiple dimension in the OFSA 4.5 table; their members would be stored in separate OFSAA tables, based on the dimension.

The OFSA 4.5 columns (attributes) of a given dimension are transposed to rows, and are stored in the corresponding `DIM_<DIMENSION NAME>_ATTR` table.

In OFSA 4.5, the root and nodes in a hierarchy are stored separately from the leaf-member pool. In OFSAA, nodes are stored in the same tables as leaf members. Therefore, during migration to OFSAA, we populate the nodes used in hierarchies as members in the corresponding `DIM_<DIMENSION NAME>_B` and `DIM_<DIMENSION NAME>_TL` table, identifying the nodes with `LEAF_ONLY_FLAG='N'`. The nodes are given a unique sequence number. To ensure a unique display name, if the script encounters a duplicate name, it will add the
OFSAA also stores metadata about dimensions in REV_DIMENSIONS_B and REV_DIMENSIONS_TL tables. The attribute metadata is stored in REV_DIM_ATTRIBUTES_B and REV_DIM_ATTRIBUTES_TL table. For seeded dimensions, these tables are populated during installation.

**Note:** See Pre-Migration Activities, page 3-1.
User must create the OFSAA dimension tables for user defined dimensions, run the "Add Dimension" utility to seed metadata in REV_DIMENSIONS_B and REV_DIMENSIONS_TL tables, and synch the dimension_id with the OFSA_CATALOG_LEAVES leaf_num_id before executing the dimension migration.

'V' type leaves are not supported in OFSA 4.5 and will not be migrated to OFSAA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Category</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimension Members</td>
<td>OFSA_LEAF_DESC</td>
<td>DIM_&lt;DIMENSION NAME&gt;_B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Attributes</td>
<td></td>
<td>DIM_&lt;DIMENSION NAME&gt;_TL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OFSA_LEAF_DESC</td>
<td>OFSA_LEAF_DESC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OFSA_NODE_DESC</td>
<td>DIM_&lt;DIMENSION NAME&gt;_B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DIM_&lt;DIMENSION NAME&gt;_TL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OFSA_NODE_DESC</td>
<td>OFSA_NODE_DESC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OFSA_DETAIL_ELEM</td>
<td>DIM_FINANCIAL_ELEMENTS_B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DIM_FINANCIAL_ELEMENTS_TL</td>
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<td>OFSA_DETAIL_LEAVES</td>
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Object Category | Source | Target
--- | --- | ---
DIM_COMMON_COA_ATTR | OFSA_DETAIL_LEAVES | OFSA_DETAIL_ORG_UNIT
DIM_ORG_UNIT_B | DIM_ORG_UNIT_TL | DIM_ORG_UNIT_ATTR
OFSA_DETAIL_ORG_UNIT | DIM_GENERAL_LEDGER_B | DIM_GENERAL_LEDGER_TL
DIM_GENERAL_LEDGER_ATTR | DIM_<DIMENSION NAME>_B | DIM_<DIMENSION NAME>_TL
OFSA_DETAIL_OTHER_COA | OFSA_DETAIL_OTHER_COA

**Common Tables**

The Common Tables procedure migrates several tables which are common to all products; examples include database info, preferences, application info, rate management data like interest rates, currencies, etc. Other common tables such as hierarchies, instruments, transactions, etc., are handled through other migration steps.

Object Category | Source | Target
--- | --- | ---
Various Metadata | OFSA_DB_INFO | FSI_DB_INFO
| OFSA_APPLICATIONS | FSI_APPLICATIONS

B-4 Oracle Financial Services Data Migration Scripts: OFSA 4.5 to OFSAA, for migration to Release 5.2.2/7.2 Migration Guide
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Category</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Target</th>
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<tr>
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<td>OFSA_FISCAL_YEAR_INFO</td>
<td>FSI_FISCAL_YEAR_INFO</td>
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<td>OFSA_CATALOG_OF_IDS</td>
<td>FSI_M_OBJECT_DEFINITION_B</td>
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<td></td>
<td>FSI_M_OBJECT_DEFINITION_TL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OFSA_LOOKUP</td>
<td>FSI_ENGINE_LOOKUP</td>
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<td>Rate Management</td>
<td>OFSA_CURRENCIES</td>
<td>FSI_CURRENCIES</td>
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<td>OFSA_EXCHANGE_RATE_HIST</td>
<td>FSI_EXCHANGE_RATE_HIST</td>
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<td>FSI_EXCHANGE_RATE_HIST_AUDIT</td>
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<td>OFSA_EXCHNG_RATE_DIRECT_ACCESS</td>
<td>FSI_EXCHNG_RATE_DIRECT_ACCESS</td>
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<td>OFSA_EXCHNG_RATE_CONV_FORMULA</td>
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<td>OFSA_FIXED_CURRENCIES_AUDIT</td>
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<td>OFSA_IRCS</td>
<td>FSI_IRCS</td>
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<td>OFSA_IRC_RATE_TERMS</td>
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<td>OFSA_IRC_TS_PARAM_HIST</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuning Options</td>
<td>Currently not migrated...</td>
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</table>
Hierarchies and Filters

Hierarchies

See also: Dimensions and Attributes, page B-2.

In OFSA 4.5, hierarchies for the various dimensions are stored in a single table, OFSA_IDT_ROLLUP. In OFSAA, for each dimension, there is a separate hierarchy table: DIM_<DIMENSION NAME>_HIER. The OFSA 4.5 rows are moved to their corresponding DIM_<DIMENSION NAME>_HIER table based on the dimension_id.

In OFSAA, a parent child relationship is created in the hierarchical model. As discussed earlier, the root and all nodes in OFSA 4.5 are stored as members in the corresponding OFSAA dimension member table; a flag identifies those members as a node type rather than a leaf.

Migration also creates a default hierarchy for each processing dimension. It uses a two level format, i.e. a root node and all the members of the dimension as its children. The hierarchy rule is named DEFAULT_HIER:<DIMENSION ID>, where the dimension name is based on leaf_field in OFSA_CATALOG_OF_LEAVES. In the event the hierarchy name exceeds 30 characters, the 3 trailing characters "_ID" will be excluded from the rule name, and the prefix will be shortened to "DE. The default hierarchies will be placed in the "ALL" folder. A new unique hierarchy_id will be generated based on Max(sys_id_num) +1 from OFSA_CATALOG_OF_IDS table.

As mentioned in Chapter 3: Pre-Migration Activities, before executing the migration script, please ensure that:

- all the tables related to user defined dimensions are in place.

  DIM_<DIMENSION NAME>_B - Display Code, Leaf / Node Indicator, Enable / Disable
  DIM_<DIMENSION NAME>_TL - Language specific Name, Description
  DIM_<DIMENSION NAME>_ATTR - Attribute values
  DIM_<DIMENSION NAME>_HIER - Hierarchy parent / child association
• Metadata for the user defined dimensions exists in REV_DIMENSIONS_B and REV_DIMENSIONS_TL tables, with dimension_id the same as the OFSA_CATALOG_OF_IDS leaf_num_id.

Filters

The OFSA 4.5 data, group, and tree (hierarchy) filter types are now available under a single rule type (Filters) in OFSAA.

Migration scripts update the hierarchy filter table in OFSAA with the latest node details and levels.

Based on level restrictions from OFSA 4.5, the maximum levels in a hierarchy is 15 including Root, lower level nodes, and the leaf members.

For data element filters, the migration scripts do not check the validity of the table and column names. Further, the OFSAA data element UI performs more validations than the OFSA 4.5 UI. The migration script will migrate OFSA 4.5 data filters "as is" and if there is any invalid data, the OFSAA UI will prevent you from saving cases which violate these rules:

Ranges:

1. The "To" value should be >= the "From" value

2. The ranges should not overlap.

Method = Formula:

Return type of formula should be the same as source column data type. Criteria should be complete; there may be rare cases in OFSA 4.5 where a column has been selected, but no criteria have been defined, so the filter will produce invalid SQL.

Tree (hierarchy) filters: If a node/leaf exist in a TREE FILTER rule but does not exist in the underlying TREE ROLLUP, the customers are suggested to reconstruct the filter and drop the obsolete dimension members (leafs/nodes) before running the migration scripts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Category</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hierarchies</td>
<td>OFSA_IDT_ROLLUP</td>
<td>DIM_&lt;DIMENSION NAME&gt;_HIER</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OFSA_IDT_ROLLUP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OFSA_LEVEL_DESC</td>
<td>REV_HIERARCHY_LEVELS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OFSA_LEVEL_DESC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Common for FTP/ALM

The FTP and ALM rule migration scripts contain logic to ensure that rules shared by the two applications are only migrated once. Examples include prepayments, prepayment tables, payments and repricing patterns, etc.

For example, if you run the FTP rule migration it will migrate your prepayment rules; the ALM rule script will then recognize that these rules have already been migrated and will not attempt to migrate them again.

Target requires a hierarchy selection; migration scripts will create and populate with default hierarchy for the appropriate dimension. Target currency will default to functional currency from OFSA_DB_INFO.

The valuation curve is now a selection in the rate index rule, instead of the OFSA 4.5 design where it was selected in the process rule. Each active currency should have at least one associated interest rate code. The migration scripts assign the minimum IRC associated with each active currency as the valuation curve for that currency.

Application administrators should review the rate index rules and confirm selections for the valuation curve(s) in each rule during the post migration analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Category</th>
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<th>Target</th>
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<tr>
<td>Filters</td>
<td>OFSA_IDT_DATA_FILTER</td>
<td>REV_DATA_FILTER</td>
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<tr>
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<td>OFSA_IDT_GRP_FILTER</td>
<td>REV_GROUP_FILTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OFSA_IDT_VIEW_FILTER</td>
<td>REV_HIERARCHY_FILTER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Category</th>
<th>Source</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Prepayment rules</td>
<td>OFSA_IDT_PREPAYMENT</td>
<td>FSI_M_PPMT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OFSA_PP_ORGDATE_ASSUMP</td>
<td>FSI_M_PPMT_CALC_PARAMS</td>
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<td>Prepayment Tables</td>
<td>OFSA_IDT_PREPAY_TBL</td>
<td>FSI_M_PPMT_MODEL</td>
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<td>(Prepayment Model Rules)</td>
<td>OFSA_PP_TBL_HYPERCUBE</td>
<td>FSI_PPMT_MODEL_HYPERCUBE</td>
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<td>OFSA_PP_HYPERCUBE_MAP</td>
<td>FSI_PPMT_MODEL_HYPERCUBE_MAP</td>
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<td>Object Category</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Target</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Detailed cash flow audit records</td>
<td>OFSA_PROCESS_CASH_FLOWS</td>
<td>FSI_O_PROCESS_CASH_FLOWS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Payment Patterns</td>
<td>OFSA_PAYMENT_PATTERN</td>
<td>FSI_PAYMENT_PATTERN</td>
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<td>OFSA_PAYMENT_PATTERN_EVENT</td>
<td>FSI_PAYMENT_PATTERN_EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate Index Rules</td>
<td>OFSA_IDT_RATE_INDEX</td>
<td>FSI_M_RATE_INDEX</td>
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<td>Repricing Patterns</td>
<td>OFSA_REPRICE_PATTERN</td>
<td>FSI_REPRICE_PATTERN</td>
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<td>OFSA_REPRICE_PATTERN_EVENT</td>
<td>FSI_REPRICE_PATTERN_EVENT</td>
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<td></td>
<td>FSI_REPRICE_PATTERN_EVENT_D_TL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Payment Schedule</td>
<td>OFSA_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE</td>
<td>FSI_D_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Transfer Pricing/ FTP**

Transfer pricing rules requires a hierarchy selection; migration will create and populate with default hierarchy for the appropriate dimension. Target currency will default to functional currency from OFSA_DB_INFO. There are a few new features for which the migration scripts populate a default value equivalent to OFSA 4.5 functionality.

Transfer pricing process rules migrate a few new features with default values equivalent to OFSA 4.5 functionality.

For rules using:

- **Weighted Term method**
- **Duration method**
- Cashflow Type = Discounted Cash Flow.
- Output Duration to Instrument switch = off.
- Single Rate Discounting = Coupon Rate.

Transfer pricing process rules migrate a few new features with default values equivalent to OFSA 4.5 functionality.
For processes with:

**Ledger migration**

- **Charge/Credit Method**: Use Ledger Level
- **Migration Dimension**: Use the transfer pricing product.
  
  This can be determined by looking at
  `OFSA_CATALOG_OF_IDS`, which stores the leaf identifier for the process rule.
- **Accrual Basis**: Use product accrual basis. Depends on
  selection in OFSA 4.5 configuration, this may not emulate your OFSA 4.5 results.

For more information regarding handling of OFSA 4.5 process rules which have both
transfer pricing and option cost selections, and processes which have propagation
selections, and option-cost-only processes (handling of valuation curve), see remarks in
Post Migration Activities, page 5-1.

- If Detail Cash Flow flag is on, number of records is set to 5, and record selection
  code "Set to First" (i.e. first 5).

- Deterministic processes: Interpolation method = Linear.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Category</th>
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<td>Transfer Pricing Rules</td>
<td>OFSA_IDT_TRANSFER_PRICE</td>
<td>FSI_M_TRANSFER_PRICE_RULE</td>
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<td>OFSA_TP_REDEMPTION_CURVE_DTL</td>
<td>FSI_M_TP_REDEMP_CT_DTL</td>
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<tr>
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<td>OFSA_TP_UNPRICED_ACCT_DTL</td>
<td>FSI_M_TP_UNPRICED_ACCT_DTL</td>
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<tr>
<td>TP Process Rules</td>
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<td>OFSA_TP_STOCH_ASSUMP</td>
<td>FSI_TP_STOCH_ASSUMP</td>
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<tr>
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<td>OFSA_TP_PROC_TABLES</td>
<td>FSI_TP_PROC_TABLES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Risk Manager/ ALM

In ALM, many of the tables’ data have been transposed from rows to columns; e.g. Auto Balancing, Leaf (Product) Characteristics, and Transaction Strategies.

Some target requires a hierarchy selection; migration scripts will create and populate with default hierarchy for the appropriate dimension. Target currency will default to functional currency from OFSA_DB_INFO.

For rules with rate-volume relationships, rate dependency pattern rules are generated based on unique combination of forecast balance sys_id_num, currency, and product. The new rate dependency is saved as an embedded rule selection within the migrated forecast balance rule.

An OFSA 4.5 process rule can be either deterministic (scenario based) or stochastic. In OFSAA, these are separate rule types, further differentiated by whether they are static or dynamic.

Depending on selections in an OFSA 4.5 rule, any of the following would qualify a rule as dynamic:

1. It has forecast balance, maturity strategy (a.k.a. maturity mix), and pricing margins. (Note: if it has one, it should have all 3, otherwise it’s bad data – an unlikely case)

2. It has a transaction strategy

3. It has formula leaves (formula results). This option is only available in scenario based (deterministic) processes.

The transfer pricing flag will be set off for all deterministic processes. For more information regarding any OFSA 4.5 processes which have the transfer pricing flag set on, see Post-Migration Activity, page 5-1.

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Configuration, Modeling Buckets, Gap</td>
<td>OFSA_IDT_CONFIGURE</td>
<td>FSI_TIME_BUCKET_MASTER</td>
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<td>Buckets</td>
<td>OFSA_CNFG_DATE_BUCKET</td>
<td>FSI_INCOME_SIMULATION_BUCKETS</td>
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<td>OFSA_IDT_DGAP</td>
<td>FSI_M_LR_IRR_BUCKETS</td>
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<td>OFSA_DGAP_AUX</td>
<td>FSI_LR_IRR_BUCKETS_AUX</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Discount Rates</strong></td>
<td>OFSA_IDT_DISCOUNT_RATE</td>
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<td>OFSA_FBAL_DIMENSIONS</td>
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<td>OFSA_FCAST_RATES_BUCKETS</td>
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<td>OFSA_FCAST_RATES_SCENARIOS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Note:</td>
<td>Minimum Rate is defaulted to 0 for Exchange Rates and Interest Rates.</td>
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<td>Formula Leaves</td>
<td>OFSA_IDT_TM_FORMULA</td>
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<td>OFSA_TM_FIN_ELEM_SET</td>
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Table Mapping  B-13
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Category</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>FSI_O_EAR_LEAF_DTL</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFSA_EAR_TOTAL_AVG</td>
<td>FSI_O_EAR_TOTAL_AVG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFSA_EAR_TOTAL_DTL</td>
<td>FSI_O_EAR_TOTAL_DTL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFSA_INTEREST_RATES_AUDIT</td>
<td>FSI_INTEREST_RATES_AUDIT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFSA_EXCHANGE_RATES_AUDIT</td>
<td>FSI_EXCHANGE_RATES_AUDIT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSI_ALM_DETERMINISTIC_PROCESS</td>
<td>FSI_ALM_DTL_CASHFLOW_AUDIT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSI_ALM_STOCHASTIC_PROCESS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Profitability/OFSPM

The migration of allocation rules from OFSA 4.5 to OFSAA has seen a complete structural change, in terms of data storage logic. Primarily the concept of a multiple page allocation rule is eliminated in this migration. Migration will translate multi-page rules from OFSA 4.5 into multiple individual rules in OFSAA. It will name each page based on the OFSA 4.5 allocation rule name with a sequential number (i.e. Fixed Cost_1, Fixed_Cost_2). It will not be possible to split out the data that has been previously generated by multi-page rules into multiple identity codes. The association of sys_id_num to identity_code will only be truly correct going forward for the allocation’s first page. Rules with parentheses will not be migrated. Rules with more than one source, operator, and driver will not be migrated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Category</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transaction</td>
<td>OFSA_IDT_TRANS_STRATEGIES</td>
<td>FSI_M_TRANS_STRATEGIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategies</td>
<td></td>
<td>FSI_M_TRANS_MASTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OFSA_FIN_ELEM_SET_DTL</td>
<td>FSI_FIN_ELEM_SET_DTL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation rules</td>
<td>OFSA_IDT_ALLOC</td>
<td>FSI_M_ALLOCATION_RULE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OFSAALLOC_LEAVES</td>
<td>FSI_M_ALLOC_DETAILS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FSI_M_ALLOC_LEAF_SELECTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lookup Driver</td>
<td>OFSA_IDT_LOOKUP_TABLE</td>
<td>FSI_M_LOOKUP_TABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table rules</td>
<td>OFSA_LOOKUP_TABLE_KEY_MAPPIN G</td>
<td>FSI_M_LOOKUP_TABLE_KEY_MAPPIND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static Driver</td>
<td>OFSA_TABLE_DESC</td>
<td>FSI_M_ALLOC_TABLE_ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table rules</td>
<td>OFSA_IDT_TABLE</td>
<td>FSI_M_ALLOC_TABLEDETAILS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OFSA_MAP_TABLES</td>
<td>FSI_MAP_TABLES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ledger, Instrument Tables, Transaction Tables, Lookup Tables

You can individually migrate Ledger, as well as seeded or user-defined instrument, transaction, and user-defined lookup tables, as mentioned earlier with the script "migrate_user_Acc_tables".

When you migrate the table, the script allows you to specify the name of the existing source and target table. The target table must contain a minimum of all the source columns using the same column names as in source, and the new product_id dimension where applicable to the table type. As mentioned earlier, the product_id column will be seeded with -1, unless the OFSA 4.5 source table already has a product_id column (in which case the values will be directly migrated). Depending on table classification, the target table may have additional new columns.

The following default values are used:

PRODUCT_ID: If product_id is a new dimension in the target instance (not present in OFSA 4.5 source) then it will receive a default value of -1 in OFSAA.

BALANCE_TYPE_CD: LEDGER_STAT balance_type_cd will receive a default value of 500: "Legacy Migration".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Category</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ledger</td>
<td>LEDGER_STAT</td>
<td>LEDGER_STAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument</td>
<td>&lt;INSTRUMENT NAME&gt;</td>
<td>FSI_D_&lt;INSTRUMENT NAME&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction</td>
<td>&lt;INSTRUMENT NAME&gt;_TRNS</td>
<td>FSI_D_&lt;INSTRUMENT NAME&gt;_TXNS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lookup</td>
<td>&lt;LOOKUP NAME&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;LOOKUP NAME&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Objects Not Migrated

### Objects Comments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.5 Profitability Functional Area</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OFSPM: Allocations (some cases)</td>
<td>1. Rules with more than one Source, Operator, and Driver will not be migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Migration scripts will translate multi-page rules from OFSA 4.5 into multiple individual rules in OFSAA. It will name them based on the OFSA 4.5 allocation name, numbered sequentially. It will not be possible to split out the data that has been previously generated by multi-page rules into multiple identity codes. The association of sys_id_num to identity_code will only be truly correct going forward for the allocation's first page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Filters: OFSAA will restrict to appropriate columns; if any non-compliant definitions encountered in OFSA 4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. OFSAA does not support rules with multiple macros and/or multiple constants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 Balance and Control Functional Area</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correction Rules</td>
<td>Correction rules are not migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correction Processing</td>
<td>You can create Cash Flow Edit rules in ALM and FTP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL IDs</td>
<td>Not Migrated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.5 Risk Manager Functional Area</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leaf Characteristics, Transaction Strategies (TP fields)</td>
<td>TP IRC and TP Margin are no longer defined in ALM but user can select a TP Rule with the ALM process.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.5 Transfer Pricing Online Functional Area</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transfer Pricing Online (5.2.2: Pricing Management)</td>
<td>Pricing Management selections should be freshly implemented in 5.2.2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.5 Common Code Functional Area</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Configuration (subset of data)</td>
<td>1. In the new applications, Global and Application Preferences replace some of the options from the 4.5 Configuration rules. Preferences are not rule-based; so there is no direct mapping from 4.5. For more information regarding setup of Preferences, see Post Migration Activities, page 5-1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. For ALM, the time and gap bucket definitions from the 4.5 Configuration ID’s will be migrated to ALM Time Bucket Rules, named based on the source Configuration ID. Only 1 may be active at a given time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 Common Code Functional Area</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error reporting</td>
<td>OFSA_PROCESS_ERRORS is not migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaves, Nodes (some special cases)</td>
<td>1. 'V' type leaves are not supported in OFSA 4.5 and will not be migrated to OFSAA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Member names must be unique; script will concatenate text to non-unique member names to ensure the name is unique. This logic applies to leaf-level members, and node-level members from 4.5 hierarchies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batch IDs</td>
<td>Not migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transformation IDs</td>
<td>Not migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transformed Hierarchies, Ledger, and ALM results.</td>
<td>Not migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Filters (special cases)</td>
<td>If a node/leaf exist in a TREE FILTER rule but does not exist in underlying TREE ROLLUP, the customers are suggested to reconstruct the filter and drop the obsolete dimension members (leafs/nodes) before running the migration scripts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User-Defined Codes</td>
<td>The current migration does not migrate OFSA 4.5 user-defined codes. They can be stored as simple dimensions in OFSAA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User-Defined Views</td>
<td>See Post Migration Activities, page 5-1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User passwords</td>
<td>Passwords will not be migrated; users will be prompted for a new password during initial login.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Functional Areas</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 Seeded Rules</td>
<td>Rules in the reserved range (designated in OFSA 4.5 OFSA_CATALOG_OF_IDS where the sys_id_num is between 79999 and 100000) will be excluded from migration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.5 Tuning Option</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Process Tuning</td>
<td>Tuning options can be manually entered via the UI.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Release Notes

For more information on latest issues and resolutions, see Readme for Oracle Financial Services 4.5 Migration Tool v 5.2.1.