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Preface

Learn how to migrate Oracle Analytics Cloud – Essbase.

Topics

• Audience
• Documentation Accessibility
• Related Documents
• Conventions

Audience

This Guide is intended for business users, analysts, modelers, and decision-makers across all lines of business within an organization who use Oracle Analytics Cloud – Essbase and plan to migrate Essbase instances from Oracle Analytics Cloud - Classic to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc.

Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customers that have purchased support have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=info or visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs if you are hearing impaired.

Related Documents

These related Oracle resources provide more information.

• Oracle Cloud http://cloud.oracle.com
• Getting Started with Oracle Analytics Cloud
• Administering Oracle Analytics Cloud
• Administering Oracle Analytics Cloud - Classic
• Using Oracle Analytics Cloud - Essbase

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>boldface</strong></td>
<td>Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>italic</em></td>
<td>Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>monospace</strong></td>
<td>Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Learn About Migrating to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure

Learn about how to migrate your existing Oracle Analytics Cloud - Classic instances to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.

Topics:
• About the Migration Scope
• About the Migration Task Flow
• About the Migration Tools

About the Migration Scope

Before migrating Oracle Analytics Cloud - Classic instances to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, consider the scope and constraints of this migration path.

Summary
• Migration scenarios covered in this Guide
  – Source Oracle Analytics Cloud - Classic instance: Essbase, 105.2 or later
  – Source identity management: Oracle Identity Cloud Service (Cloud accounts) or embedded LDAP server (traditional accounts)
  – Target Oracle Analytics Cloud Essbase instance: 105.2 or later
• Not covered in the Guide
  – Source Oracle Analytics Cloud - Classic instance: Data Visualization, Business Intelligence
  – Database migration

Migration scenarios covered in this Guide

With Oracle Analytics Cloud - Classic, you can deploy services with several different feature sets: Business, Data Visualization Intelligence, and Essbase.

This Guide only describes how to migrate services deployed with Essbase.

Before you start, Oracle recommends that you patch your source service with the latest available version. The migration tools you need aren't available in earlier versions.

You can verify the current version of your source and target environments in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console. If you're not sure, check with your administrator.
Not covered in this Guide

This Guide doesn't describe how to migrate Oracle Analytics Cloud - Classic instances deployed with the Business Intelligence or Data Visualization, or non-Oracle Analytics Cloud artifacts, such as associated databases, security configuration, and so on. You must migrate non-Oracle Analytics Cloud artifacts separately or re-create them on the target instance.

About the Migration Task Flow

You use migration tools to migrate Oracle Analytics Cloud - Classic Essbase instances on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Before you start the migration, here's what you need to do.

- Prepare to Migrate
- Migrate Your Service
- Complete Post-Migration Tasks

Prepare to Migrate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>More Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan your new service</td>
<td>Plan your Oracle Analytics Cloud deployment on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Think about what you want before you start.</td>
<td>Plan Your Service on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete your order and log in to your Oracle Cloud account</td>
<td>You must have a subscription for Oracle Analytics Cloud to create services on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. As Cloud Account Administrator, you can complete all setup tasks.</td>
<td>Customize Your Dashboard for Oracle Analytics Cloud</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Migrate users and groups | • Migrate users and groups from Oracle Identity Cloud Service  
• Migrate users and roles from embedded WebLogic LDAP  
• Alternatively, when you migrate using the Essbase Migration Utility, it supports migration of Essbase users and groups, and no pre-migration action is necessary | • Migrate Users And Groups from Oracle Identity Cloud Service  
• Migrate Users and Groups from Embedded WebLogic LDAP Server  
• Migrate Cloud Service Applications Using Migration Utility |
| Reconfigure single sign-on | (Optional) If SAML Single Sign-on (SSO) is configured in your source environment using samlssodocker, set up SSO in your target environment between your identity provider and Oracle Identity Cloud Service. | (Optional) If SAML Single Sign-on (SSO) is configured in your source environment using samlssodocker, set up SSO in your target environment between your identity provider and Oracle Identity Cloud Service. |
### Integrate Oracle Identity Cloud Service with other identity providers

*(Optional) Use Oracle Identity Cloud Service in your target environment to integrate with your identity provider. For example:*

- Reconcile Microsoft Active Directory with Oracle Identity Cloud Service
- Configure Oracle Identity Manager and synchronize users with Oracle Identity Cloud Service
- Configure Office 365 users with Oracle Identity Cloud Service
- Manage Bridges for Oracle Identity Cloud Service
- Integrate Oracle Identity Manager with Oracle Identity Cloud Service
- Configure Oracle Identity Cloud Service to Provide Single Sign-On (SSO) for Office 365
- REST API for Oracle Identity Cloud Service

### Create a service on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure

If you subscribe through Universal Credits, create the service with Oracle Analytics Cloud.

### Verify your service

Verify that your service is up and running on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and that you can sign in.

### Migrate Your Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>More Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Understand migration options</td>
<td>Understand tool options for migrating Essbase applications.</td>
<td>Migrate Cloud Service Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare for migration</td>
<td>Review considerations and requirements for migrating Essbase applications.</td>
<td>Prepare to Migrate Cloud Service Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understand supported artifacts</td>
<td>Review which global, application-level, and cube-level Essbase artifacts you can migrate.</td>
<td>Migrated Cloud Service Artifacts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Complete Post-Migration Tasks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>More Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Test the migrated service</td>
<td>Check the content you migrated is available on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and everything works as you expect.</td>
<td>Test Your Migrated Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean up services on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic</td>
<td>Remove any resources that you don’t need.</td>
<td>Clean Up Infrastructure and Platform Resources in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### About the Migration Tools

The tools that you use to migrate Oracle Analytics Cloud - Classic instances to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure are shown here, and explained in this Guide.

**Tools to Migrate Essbase Services**

- Migration Utility - migrates multiple applications, artifacts, and users at one time, across Essbase cloud services
• Command Line Interface Tool - migrates source applications and artifacts across Essbase cloud service deployments and releases. This is used to migrate applications one-at-a-time.
Prepare to Migrate Essbase Instances to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure

Before you migrate Oracle Analytics Cloud - Classic instances to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, plan and prepare for migration.

Topics:
- Plan Your Service on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure
- Create a Service on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure with Oracle Analytics Cloud
- Migrate Users and Roles from Oracle Analytics Cloud - Classic
- Verify Your Service and Sign In

Plan Your Service on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure

Take some time to plan your service on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure before you create it. Consider the size, shape, and location of your current deployment and decide what you want your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure to look like, before you start. If it helps, use a checklist similar to the one shown here.

- Which type of subscription do you need?
- Which edition do you need?
- What sizing options are available to you?
- How many OCPUs do you think you'll need?
- Where do you want to deploy your service?
- What name do you want for your service?

Which type of subscription do you need?

If you subscribe through Universal Credits, you create services on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure with Oracle Analytics Cloud. If you are subscription-based, please work with your Oracle sales representative for licensing options on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.

Subscription options on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure:
- Oracle Analytics Cloud (Universal Credits)

Which edition do you need?

Check which edition and feature set you used to create the service on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic - Professional Edition or Essbase Edition. In most cases, you use Essbase Edition to create your target deployment on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.
What sizing options are available to you?

If you subscribe to Oracle Analytics Cloud through Universal Credits, you specify the number of Oracle Compute Units (OCPUs) you want to deploy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size Options</th>
<th>Oracle Analytics Cloud (Universal Credits)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of OCPUs</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How many OCPUs do you think you'll need for Essbase?

Oracle Analytics Cloud offers a range of compute sizes (OCPUs) to suit different scenarios. The larger the compute size, the greater the processing power. If you’re not sure which size to use, contact your sales team to discuss sizing guidelines.

Essbase can be Oracle Compute Unit (OCPU) intensive depending on your application. If you're planning a deployment with Essbase, the minimum number of OCPUs recommended for production deployments is 4 OCPUs, and the maximum is 52 OCPUs. To help you decide which compute size best suits your deployment, consider how many active users you expect to perform concurrent activities such as:

- Users running queries in hybrid mode
- Users running calculations in block storage mode
- Users running reports or queries in aggregate storage cubes

Essbase provides you with standard storage for all compute sizes. Work with your sales team to verify that your storage requirements are met, based on the number of applications that you plan to deploy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Which compute size do you think you'll need?</th>
<th>Considerations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 OCPU (not supported)</td>
<td>Not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 OCPU (trials or development services only)</td>
<td>Suitable only for trials or development services for outline design. Not recommended for production deployments because this compute size isn't enough to support concurrent operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 OCPU (minimum for production services)</td>
<td>4 - 52 OCPUs suitable for production deployments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 OCPU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 OCPU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 OCPU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 OCPU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 OCPU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 OCPU (Phoenix region only)</td>
<td>32 - 52 OCPUs available only in the Phoenix region. These larger sizes are dependent upon available capacity. Consult with Oracle Support if you have deployment issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52 OCPU (Phoenix region only)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where do you want to deploy your service?

Verify the region where you deployed your current service on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure is hosted in similar geographic areas, also called regions. If multiple regions are available to you, decide where you want to deploy your service. For example, Phoenix, Ashburn, Frankfurt, London. To find out which regions are available, see [www.oracle.com/cloud/data-regions.html](http://www.oracle.com/cloud/data-regions.html).
What name do you want for your service?

Think about a suitable name for your service. The name that you specify is displayed on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console and in the URL for your service. If you want, you can use the same name as your current service on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic.

Name restrictions on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure:

- Must contain between 1 and 25 characters
- Must start with an ASCII letter: a to z or A to Z
- Must contain only ASCII letters or numbers
- Mustn't contain any other special characters
- Must be unique within the identity domain

Create a Service on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure with Oracle Analytics Cloud

As Cloud Account Administrator, you can create services on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Use Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console to set up a service with Oracle Analytics Cloud.

1. Sign in to Oracle Cloud as the Cloud Account Administrator. If you're signing in for the first time, you can find your account name and login information in your welcome email.

2. In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console, click the navigation menu icon in the top left corner.

3. Under More Oracle Cloud Services, go to Platform Services and click Analytics.

4. Click Create Instance.

5. For Instance Name, enter a name for your service instance. The name must start with a letter and can contain only letters and numbers.
6. For **Notification Email**, enter the email address of the person you want to notify when this service is ready to use and receive other status updates about this service in the future.

   This person is usually you, the Cloud Account Administrator who’s setting up the service.

7. If multiple identity domains are available to you, select the **Identity Domain** that you want this service to use and then enter the name of an existing user in this identity domain that you want to assign as the **Service Administrator**.

   You don't see these options if only one identity domain is available.

8. If several geographical regions are available to you, select the **Region** where you want to deploy Oracle Analytics Cloud. For example, `uk-london-1`.

9. For **License Type**, select your appropriate license type, or work with your Oracle sales representative for licensing options on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.

10. If several edition options are available to you, select **Essbase Edition**. The edition that you select determines the feature set that you can use.

    For example:

![Image](image.png)

11. For **Feature Set**, select **Essbase Edition** to deploy Essbase on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.

12. For **Number of OCPUs**:, select the number of Oracle Compute Units (OCPUs) for your environment.
For example:

13. Click **Next**.

14. Verify that the details are correct, and click **Create**.

It takes about 20 minutes to create the service. Oracle sends an email to the designated email address when your service is ready. Display the Activity page to check the current status.

Migrate Users and Roles from Oracle Analytics Cloud - Classic

Before you migrate to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, you must migrate your users and groups from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic. The way you migrate depends on whether you're using Oracle Identity Cloud Service or an embedded WebLogic LDAP server. If you subscribe to Oracle Analytics Cloud - Classic through Universal Credits, you manage users in Oracle Identity Cloud Service. If you subscribe to Oracle Analytics Cloud - Classic through a traditional metered or unmetered subscription, you might be using an embedded WebLogic LDAP server.

**Topics**

- Migrate Users And Groups from Oracle Identity Cloud Service
Migrate Users and Groups from Embedded WebLogic LDAP Server

Migrate Users And Groups from Oracle Identity Cloud Service

There are options for migrating users and groups from Oracle Identity Cloud Service.

• Use export and import features in Oracle Identity Cloud Service to migrate users and roles from an identity domain on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic to another identity domain on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. See Manage Oracle Identity Cloud Service Users or Manage Oracle Identity Cloud Service Groups

• The Essbase Migration Utility offers an option to migrate users and groups from Oracle Identity Cloud Service in your source environment at the same time as you migrate your Essbase cloud applications.

Migrate Users and Groups from Embedded WebLogic LDAP Server

Use the Migration Utility to migrate users and groups from the source embedded WebLogic LDAP at the same time as you migrate your Essbase cloud applications. See Migrate Cloud Service Applications Using Migration Utility.

Verify Your Service and Sign In

Oracle sends an email to the designated email address when your Oracle Analytics Cloud service is ready. Navigate to your service in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console, obtain the service URL, and then sign in to verify your Oracle Analytics Cloud service is up and running.

1. Sign in to your Oracle Cloud account.

2. In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console, click Navigation menu icon in the top left corner.

3. Under More Oracle Cloud Services, go to Platform Services, and click Analytics.

   If you subscribe through Universal Credits, your services are listed on the Oracle Analytics Cloud page that is displayed.

   If you have a fixed subscription, you create services with Oracle Analytics Cloud Subscription. To access these services, click the Navigation menu icon again, and then click Analytics Subscription.

4. Click Manage this instance for your service, and then click Oracle Analytics Cloud URL (or Oracle Analytics Cloud Subscription URL).
5. Sign in with your administrator credentials.
Migrate Your Essbase Instances to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure

When your target environment is ready, migrate your Essbase applications to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.

- Prepare to Migrate Cloud Service Applications
- Selective and Ordered Import of Artifacts
- Migrate Cloud Service Applications

Prepare to Migrate Cloud Service Applications

Here are some considerations and requirements when migrating cloud service applications.

- If you're migrating across Essbase cloud deployments and releases, from v17.3.3 (or earlier), use the scripts for migrating to Essbase. See Scripts for Administration Tasks. This also applies to export and import of provisioned application roles and scripts.
- Restoring an application or database from a prior backup, after the application or database was re-created using LCM import, isn't supported.
- Global variables, email configuration settings, and file scanner settings must be set on the target instance before using any of the migration tools.

The required user roles are as follows:

- For exporting: Application manager for the application created. In addition, the following roles can use LCM utility and CLI tool: Service Administrator for all applications; Power User for all applications created by the Power User.
- For importing: Power User or Service Administrator, for creating new applications during import.

Selective and Ordered Import of Artifacts

You can control import of Essbase artifacts using a selection list text file, for on-premises migrations (using the LCM standalone tool) and for cloud service migrations (using the CLI tool).

A selection list text file contains a list of all artifacts in the exported zip that are grouped by section. You can generate the file during export using lcmexport command. At the end of the file is an IMPORT section that contains the list of artifact entries to be imported.

You can edit the file and delete, or comment, the rows of artifacts that you want to skip in the import, using lcmimport command. You provide the text file as an argument in lcmimport operation. You can also control the order of import.
Sample selection list text file

@Provisions
/Sample/Provisions/CalcAssociation.csv

@Databases/Basic/Calc_scripts
/Sample/Databases/Basic/Calc_scripts/Default Calc
/Sample/Databases/Basic/Calc_scripts/CalcAll.csc

# ------------IMPORT-----------------
import @Provisions
import @Databases/Basic/Calc_scripts
# ------------IMPORT-----------------

How to use this feature

- During export with the CLI tool, you can specify in the lcmexport command, the optional argument `-gal`, `-generateartifactlist` to generate a text file containing a list of exported artifacts.

- To skip a complete category of files, such as .rul files, comment the corresponding IMPORT section at the end of the text file.

- To skip specific files, delete or comment those entries in the text file.

- To control the import order, rearrange the entries under any specific category into the order that you prefer them to be imported. Files are then imported in the order listed under that category. During import, specify this file using `-al`, `-artifactlist`.

- Note that the lcmimport command has an `-overwrite` option.
  - If `-overwrite` is true, the import operation recreates the entire application. It only imports the artifacts or files that are listed in the text file.
  - If `-overwrite` is false, the import operation imports just the artifacts or files that aren't commented in the text file. It doesn't impact other artifacts already present in the target application.

Sample use cases

- **Import only the data from exported zip**
  You have an exported zip of Sample app and want to just import the data from Sample/Basic.
  - In the text file generated during lcmexport, comment all the import entries, except “import @Databases/Basic”.
  - Also comment “/Sample/Databases/Basic/Basic outline” under “@Databases/Basic”, just to import data alone.
  - Note that `-overwrite` option is not valid for this use case (“data only” import). The reason is that during import, LCM will drop the entire application and import it as blank. Then, only data is attempted to be imported, without the outline, therefore making the application invalid.

- **Import outline only**
  You want to update the Sample.Basic cube with just the outline from the exported zip.
In the IMPORT section at the end of the text file, comment all entries except "import @Databases/Basic".

Also comment "/Sample/Databases/Basic/Data" under "@Databases/Basic", just to import the outline.

- **Import single cube for an application with multiple cubes**
  Sample application has three cubes named Basic, Basic1, Basic2, and you want to just import Basic.
  - In the IMPORT section at the end of the text file, comment all entries except "Basic" cube (import @Databases/Basic, import @Databases/Basic/Xml_files, etc.).
  - Without the -overwrite option, it imports or overrides only the Basic cube, whereas other cubes (Basic1, Basic2) in that application, remain as they are without any impact.
  - With the -overwrite option, it drops and recreates the application, with just the Basic cube.

### Migrate Cloud Service Applications

You can migrate applications and cubes across cloud service instances. Learn how to prepare for migration, and review some use cases for migrating.

You can use the Command-Line Interface (CLI) tool to migrate your source application and artifacts across Essbase cloud service deployments and releases. This is used to migrate applications one-at-a-time.

You can use the Migration Utility tool to migrate multiple applications, artifacts, and users at one time, across Essbase cloud services.

- Migrated Cloud Service Artifacts
- Migrated Artifacts Using CLI Tool
- Migrate Cloud Service Applications Using Migration Utility

### Migrated Cloud Service Artifacts

The following table describes which global, application-level, and cube-level Essbase artifacts you can migrate between cloud service instances.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Supported For Cloud to Cloud migration</th>
<th>Exceptions/Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application and cube metadata</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Application metadata includes application type and settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cube metadata includes cube properties and settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application-level configuration files</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>If these files exist, they’re migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculation scripts</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Application- and cube-level calculations are migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artifact</td>
<td>Supported For Cloud to Cloud migration</td>
<td>Exceptions/Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalog server</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Files listed under Files in the web interface under Applications/&lt;appname&gt; are migrated. Other files stored under Shared/Users folders aren't migrated. You can manually download them in the web interface and restore them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connections and Datasources</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Using Migration Utility, system- and application-level connections and Datasources are migrated. Using CLI tool, connections and Datasources created at the application level are migrated. With both tools, you must include the following argument in lcmexport operations: - include-server-level (or its abbreviation -isl).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>To be migrated, data must be in the cube directory on the cloud service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk volumes</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Disk volume definitions aren't applicable to Essbase cloud instances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drill through definitions</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Drill through definitions are migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excel workbooks and files</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Excel workbooks and files are migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filters</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Cube-level and user-created filters are migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global variables</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>You must include the -isl argument in lcmexport commands. When you're using Migration Utility, you must set global variables on the target instance before migrating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layouts</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Cube-level layouts are migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linked Reporting Objects (LROs)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>LROs are included for backwards compatibility with migrated on-premises applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location aliases</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Location aliases are migrated with the cube.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log files</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Log files aren't migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named queries</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Cube-level named queries are migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artifact</td>
<td>Supported For Cloud to Cloud migration</td>
<td>Exceptions/Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outlines and formulas</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Formulas containing @XREF aren't migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partitions</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Replicated and transparent partitions are migrated. Only partition definitions from the target cube are exported to the file system. When migrating partitioned cubes, you must import the source cube before the target cube; otherwise, partition definitions may not be restored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report scripts</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Application- and cube-level report scripts are migrated. The scripts are included for backwards compatibility with migrated on-premises applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule files, text files, .csv files</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Application-and cube-level files are migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scenarios</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>If a cube is scenario-enabled and has a Sandbox dimension, the related scenarios are migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substitution variables</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Application- and cube-level substitution variables are migrated. If you have global (server)-level substitution variables, you must convert them to application-level variables prior to migration, or recreate them in the Console after migration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Users and groups</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Users and groups are migrated using Migration Utility; they aren't migrated when using CLI tool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User roles</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>User roles can be migrated only from one Essbase cloud instance to another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallet files</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Wallet files are migrated for the specified application.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Migrated Artifacts Using CLI Tool

The following table describes which global, application-level, and cube-level Essbase artifacts you can migrate between cloud service instances, using the Command Line Tool (CLI) and Lifecycle Management (LCM) commands.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Supported For Cloud to Cloud migration</th>
<th>Exceptions/Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application and cube metadata</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Application metadata includes application type and settings. Cube metadata includes cube properties and settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application-level configuration files</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>If these files exist, they are migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculation scripts</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Application- and cube-level calculations are migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalog server</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Files listed under Files in the web interface under Applications/&lt;appname&gt; are migrated. Other files stored under Shared/Users folders are not migrated - you can manually download in the web interface and restore them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connections and Datasources</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Connections and Datasources created at the application level are migrated. To migrate global connections and Datasources, using the CLI tool, include the following argument to LCM import or export operations: -include-server-level (or use abbreviation -isl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>To be migrated, data must be in the cube directory on the cloud service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk volumes</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Disk volume definitions aren’t applicable to Essbase cloud instances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drill through definitions</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excel workbooks and files</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filters</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Cube-level filters and user-created filters are migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layouts</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Cube-level layouts are migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linked Reporting Objects (LROs)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Included here for backwards compatibility with migrated on-premises applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location aliases</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Location aliases are migrated with the cube.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log files</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Log files are not migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named Queries</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Cube-level named queries are migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outlines and formulas</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Formulas containing @XREF cannot be migrated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Migrate Cloud Service Applications Using Migration Utility

You can use Migration Utility to migrate source applications and elements across Essbase cloud service deployments and releases. The utility migrates multiple applications, elements, and users at one time.

As an Essbase Service Administrator user, you can use Migration Utility to migrate an entire instance (all applications, users and groups, and other artifacts) from one cloud instance to another in a single process. Note that Command-Line Interface tool (CLI), using LCM import and export, requires you to migrate applications one-at-a-time and doesn't migrate users.

Here are some use cases for migrating with Migration Utility:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Supported For Cloud to Cloud migration</th>
<th>Exceptions/Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Partitions</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Replicated and transparent partitions are migrated. Only partition definitions from the target cube are exported to the file system. When migrating the partitioned cubes, you must import the source cube before the target cube; otherwise, partition definitions may not be restored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report scripts</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Application- and cube-level report scripts are migrated. Included here for backwards compatibility with migrated on-premises applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rules files, text files, .csv files</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Application-and cube-level files are migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scenarios</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>If a cube is scenario-enabled and has a Sandbox dimension, the scenarios are migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substitution variables</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Application- and cube-level substitution variables are migrated. If you have global (server) level substitution variables, you must convert them to application-level variables prior to migration, or recreate them in the Console after migration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Users</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User roles</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>User roles can be migrated only from one Essbase instance to another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallet files</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Wallet files for the specified application are migrated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Migrate Cloud Service Applications Using Migration Utility**

You can use Migration Utility to migrate source applications and elements across Essbase cloud service deployments and releases. The utility migrates multiple applications, elements, and users at one time.

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Here are some use cases for migrating with Migration Utility.
• Use this utility if you want to migrate users on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure - Classic to Oracle Identity Cloud Service on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, at the same time that you migrate your cloud service application.

• WebLogic LDAP users can migrate the users from LDAP in the source to IDCS in the target.

• Use this utility for basic deployments that aren’t customized. If your deployment includes customizations, such as executing MAXL scripts on the server, loading data or building dimensions using custom drivers, or if your applications include defined partitions or custom Single Sign On solutions, use CLI tool instead of Migration Utility.

To migrate cloud service applications and users using Migration Utility

1. Before you use the utility, if you haven’t already, patch your source Essbase instance to the latest version.

2. If it isn’t already installed, download and install Java SE Development Kit (JDK) 8 from Oracle Technology Network.

3. Set the JAVA_HOME environment variable name on your system to point to the JDK installation folder. If the installation path contains any spaces, enclose the path in the variable value, within quotation marks, for example, "C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_171".

4. Sign in to the source Essbase service, and navigate to the Console tab.

5. In the Console, go to Desktop Tools and expand Command Line Tools.

6. Click Download next to Migration Utility.

7. Download migrationTools.zip to a local drive. For best results, choose a path that has no spaces, for example, C:\Oracle.

8. Extract migrationTools.zip, and see the extracted files (properties, jar, and readme) in the migrationTools folder.

9. Before you run the import or export commands provided with Migration Utility, you must edit the properties files.

   a. Edit the properties strings in the export.properties file:
      • userName - Essbase administrator user name.
      • password - Essbase administrator password.
      • host - Essbase host or IP address.
      • port - Essbase port. Enter the value of 80 for LDAP source. Otherwise, accept the default value of 443 (SSL/TLS) for IDCS source.

   b. Edit the properties strings in import.properties file:
      • userName - Essbase administrator user name.
      • password - Essbase administrator password.
      • host - Essbase host or IP address.
      • port - Essbase port. Accept the default value of 443 (SSL/TLS) for IDCS target.
      • userPassword - Initial password assigned for all new or replaced imported users.
c. Edit Oracle Identity Cloud Service information in import.properties. Obtain these values from the console for Oracle Identity Cloud Service.
   - idcsHost - IDCS host
   - idcsTenant - IDCS tenant
   - clientId - Client identifier for OAuth authorization
   - clientSecret - Client secret for OAuth authorization
   - appId - Application identifier

10. To run Migration Utility, use the following java command to export all applications, users, and groups from the Essbase source instance catalog to a tar file.

```
java -jar migrationTools.jar export export.properties <new_tar_file>
```

11. After you export from the source instance, use the following java command to import the data tar file to the target instance.

```
java -jar migrationTools.jar import import.properties <existing_tar_file>
```

12. After you run the import, the data is stored in the Essbase catalog of the target instance. If any exported applications already exist on the target, they aren’t overwritten. Any existing user data is overwritten.
Complete the Post-Migration Tasks

After successfully migrating your Essbase content from Oracle Analytics Cloud - Classic to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, test your service thoroughly, and then perform cleanup and other optional configuration tasks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>More information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Test the migrated service</td>
<td>Check the content you migrated is available on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and everything works as you expect.</td>
<td>Test Your Migrated Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean up services on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic</td>
<td>Clean up services on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic</td>
<td>Clean Up Infrastructure and Platform Resources in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Test Your Migrated Service

After migrating your Oracle Analytics Cloud - Classic Essbase instance to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, test your service thoroughly to ensure it's production-ready.

1. If you have any artifacts in Lifecycle Management (LCM) that aren't supported for migration, they can be manually migrated.

2. Test that the migrated data loads and dimension builds work as expected.

3. Run a Smart View report to check connectivity and data.

Clean Up Infrastructure and Platform Resources in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic

After testing your Oracle Analytics Cloud instance on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure you can delete the source Oracle Analytics Cloud - Classic instance and other supporting resources in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic such as IP reservations, the associated cloud database, cloud storage, and so on. Remove these resources from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic to avoid costs for services that you no longer use.

1. Delete the Oracle Analytics Cloud - Classic instance.
   a. Sign in to your Oracle Cloud account, and navigate to the Analytics Classic page.
   b. Click Manage this instance for the instance you migrated, and then select Delete.
   c. When prompted for confirmation, click Delete.

2. Delete IP reservations that you created for the service.
   a. Click IP Reservations.
b. Click Delete for the IP reservation.

c. When prompted for confirmation, click OK.

3. Delete the Oracle Database Cloud Service service instance associated with the Oracle Analytics Cloud - Classic instance.
Don't delete a database if it’s still used by other services.
   a. Navigate to the Database Classic page.
   b. Click Manage this instance for the database instance, and then select Delete.
   c. When prompted for confirmation, click Delete.

4. Delete any object storage containers that you created in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic to support your source Oracle Analytics Cloud - Classic instances.
Don't delete a container if it's still used by other services.
   a. Navigate to the Storage Classic page.
   b. Click the delete icon for the container.
   c. When prompted for confirmation, click OK.