Oracle® Banking Payments

Reference Document Data Archival/Purging

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1 Preface

Purpose

This guide is designed to help acquaint you with the Oracle Banking Payments application. This guide provides answers to specific features and procedures that the user need to be aware of the module to function successfully.

Audience

This manual is intended for the following User/User Roles:

Table 1-1 User Roles

Role	Function
Implementation & IT Staff	Implementation & Maintenance of the Software

Documentation Accessibility

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Oracle is fully committed to diversity and inclusion. Oracle respects and values having a diverse workforce that increases thought leadership and innovation. As part of our initiative to build a more inclusive culture that positively impacts our employees, customers, and partners, we are working to remove insensitive terms from our products and documentation. We are also mindful of the necessity to maintain compatibility with our customers' existing technologies and the need to ensure continuity of service as Oracle's offerings and industry standards evolve. Because of these technical constraints, our effort to remove insensitive terms is ongoing and will take time and external cooperation.

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text.
italic	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
`monospace`	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

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Data Archival in Oracle Banking Payments

Introduction

This chapter provides information on the Data Archival in Oracle Banking Payments. It fulfill the business requirements to archive data from the main Transaction-processing tables at a definable frequency to avoid performance degradation. It also helps to retrieve & view archived data on demand.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- Interval Partitioning of Oracle Database
- Data Archival in Oracle Banking Payments

Interval Partitioning of Oracle Database

Database partitioning is the process of splitting tables or indexes into smaller and manageable pieces. Logically there is only one table or index when the application access the database. But due to partitioning, that table or index consists of many physical partitions. Each partition is an independent object controlled either by itself or as part of the larger object.

Interval Partitioning performs Data Archival in Oracle Banking Payments. It is one of the nine schemes of partitioning in Oracle Database.

The main characteristics of Interval Partitioning are:

- It performs partition of table, basis on the range of values in a particular column.
- It helps to define partition criteria basis on a date or a time-interval type column.
- It also aids in the exclusion of data beyond the archival period in the low-cost storage device.
- Designing application tables using Interval Partitions helps address the Data Archival requirements automatically.

To understand the Interval Partition, take an example to archive data of 13 months. Assume that the 13 months data need to be archived quarterly. The transaction table must contain a date datatype column to perform interval partitioning of the table. Let’s call this the Booking Date column. Each time a data transaction happens, the transaction creation date goes into the Booking Date column. In the Transaction-processing tables, the partition criterion must set quarterly to segregate each quarter data into separate partitions within the same table. Therefore, for 13 months, data segregates into five different tables.

Data Archival in Oracle Banking Payments

The Data Archival process involves the following steps:

- A date column TXN_ARCH_DT (Transaction Archival Date) get added to all the main Transaction-processing tables. This column denotes the transaction creation date.
- The partitioning of tables is implemented only based on the transaction creation date.
- To perform Interval Partition of the table, install the Partition Script. The Partition Script comes with each software release.
- In Partition Script, the time-frequency is set at three months interval. To change the Data Archival period, modify the Partition Script before installation.
- After installation of the Partition Script, all transaction data populates in appropriate partitions of the tables.

On existing data, a default conversion script also forms part of the Partition Script. The Partition Script contains a default clause to house the existing records. So, the default value populates in the TXN_ARCH_DT column. All the new transaction after software upgrade goes into new partitions