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Common Security Module

CSM Authorization Schema Migration Procedure

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Document History

Document Location

The most current version of this document is located in CVS under security/docs.

Revision History

Version Number	Revision Date	Author	Summary of Changes
1.0	07/20/2005	Kunal Modi	Initial Draft

Review

Name	Team/Role	Version	Date Reviewed	Reviewer Comments
Eric Copen	QA Team	1.0	07/20/2005	

Related Documents

More information can be found in the following related CSM documents:

Document Name

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CSM Authorization Schema Migration Procedure

1. Introduction

After the CSM 3.0 release, a requirement emerged to support Oracle databases also. To support Oracle the authorization schema requires names to consist of 30 or fewer characters and not share the name of any Oracle reserved words. As a result a new authorization schema has been published and the APIs have been changed to use the new schema. The APIs & UPT release version 3.0.1 and above will now use the new schema.

1.1 Purpose

This document provides the procedure to migrate data from the existing schema to the new schema. It provides detailed steps to export data from an existing schema, transform it to fit into a new schema, and upload it into a new schema.

1.2 Scope

This document provides the migration procedure to move data from an existing schema to a new schema. It does not provide instructions to create a new authorization schema (see the *CSM Guide for Application Programmers*). Since prior installations of the authorization schema were performed on MySQL databases, this migration procedure pertains to the MySQL database only.

2. Migration Procedure

The following procedure defines in detail the steps needed to migrate data from an existing authorization schema to a new authorization schema:

1. Log on to the MySQL server using a proper username and password
2. On the MySQL prompt enter the following command to download the data from the old schema into a temporary SQL file.

   ```
   mysqldump --no-create-info --skip-comments [old_auth_schema] > FILE.sql
   ```

   - `[old_auth_schema]` refers to the old authorization schema database which is currently hosting the authorization data
   - `FILE.sql` is the fully qualified file name of the temporary file which stores the data as insert statements
3. In the temporary SQL file, replace the name of the table from that of the old schema to the newly created one. Open the file in any text editor. Using the find and replace facility of the editor replace the old table names given below with their corresponding new table names.

Old Table Names	New Table Names
APPLICATION	CSM_APPLICATION
ROLE	CSM_ROLE
GROUPS	CSM_GROUP
PRIVILEGE	CSM_PRIVILEGE
USER	CSM_USER
PROTECTION_ELEMENT	CSM_ PROTECTION_ELEMENT
PROTECTION_GROUP	CSM_ PROTECTION_GROUP
PROTECTION_GROUP_ PROTECTION_ELEMENT	CSM_PG_PE
ROLE_PRIVILEGE	CSM_ROLE_PRIVILEGE
USER_GROUP	CSM_ USER_GROUP
USER_PROTECTION_ELEMENT	CSM_ USER_PE
USER_GROUP_ROLE_PROTECTION_GROUP	CSM_ USER_GROUP_ROLE_PG

4. Now exit from the MySQL prompt. You should be back to the OS Command prompt. Go to the directory which contains the executables for MySQL and provide the following command.

   ```
   mysql --user=[user_name] --password=[password] –h [hostname]
   [new_auth_schema] < FILE.sql
   ```

- `[user_name]` is the user name used to connect the MySQL database
- `[password]` is the password for the user name
- `[hostname]` is the host URL where the MySQL database is hosted. If you are running this command from the same machine where MySQL is hosted, you do not need to provide this parameter.
- `[new_auth_schema]` is the name of the database created using the new authorization schema.
- `FILE.sql` is the file containing the data exported from the old schema, which needs to be loaded into the new schema