**Data Migration Guide**

We are migrating key business data into a data warehouse to improve analytics and reporting. The main focus is tracking the number of orders per ZIP code (from the CUST\_ORG table), per item type (from the CONC\_INV table), and per description (from the CONTR table). This will help analyze order trends based on location and product type, making it easier to make business decisions.

In this setup, the fact table will be ORDERS\_FACT, which will store the total number of orders—this is the core table that holds measurable data. The dimension tables will be:

1. ZIP\_CODE\_DIM – Taken from CUST\_ORG, representing customer locations.
2. ITEM\_TYPE\_DIM – Taken from CONC\_INV, categorizing different item types like large bottles, small bottles, cups etc.
3. DESCRIPTION\_DIM – Taken from CONTR and contains descriptions like premium or standard packaging.

This structure makes queries faster and allows for easy breakdown of order data by location and product type.

For data migration, we will use the Extract, Transform, Load (ETL) process with Oracle Fusion Data Integration Tools.

* Extract: Oracle Fusion’s Data Management tools will pull relevant data from source tables, ensuring we only extract necessary fields to optimize performance (the ones mentioned above)
* Transform: This step focuses on aggregating order data. The ORDERS\_FACT table will store the SUM of orders per ZIP code, per item type, and per description. This means:
  + Grouping data by ZIP code, item type, and description.
  + Summing up the total number of orders for each combination.
  + Ensuring that duplicate or redundant records are removed to maintain data integrity.
  + Generating surrogate keys for dimension tables to improve query performance.
* Load: We will use Oracle Data Integrator (ODI) to insert the transformed and aggregated data into the warehouse. Proper indexing and partitioning will be applied to ensure efficient retrieval of data.

This migration will enhance business intelligence by providing a centralized, structured, and optimized dataset for order tracking. By pre-aggregating order counts, the system will be able to generate faster and more insightful reports, helping in:

* Identifying high-demand locations (which ZIP codes have the most orders).
* Optimizing inventory management based on item type demand.

**References**

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