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# **AWS Database Migration Services NoSQL Lab Runbook**

MongoDB to DynamoDB Migration

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## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Objective

In this lab, you will be performing a database migration from a MongoDB source to a Amazon DynamoDB target using the AWS Databases Migration Service (AWS DMS).

#### 1.1.1 Lab Setup

- Create EC2 Key Pair
- Launch AWS CloudFormation Stack

#### 1.1.2 Lab Steps

- Create AWS Database Migration Service Resources
- Create Source Endpoint in AWS DMS
- Create Target Endpoint in AWS DMS
- Create a Migration Task in AWS DMS
- Start the migration

#### 1.1.3 Lab Teardown

- Delete AWS CloudFormation Stack
- Delete AWS Database Migration Service Resources
- Delete EC2 Key Pair

## 1.2 About AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS)

The AWS Database Migration Service helps you migrate databases to AWS quickly and securely. The source database remains fully operational during the migration, minimizing downtime to applications that rely on the database. The AWS Database Migration Service can migrate your data to and from most widely used commercial and open-source databases.

The service supports homogenous migrations such as Oracle to Oracle, as well as heterogeneous migrations between different database platforms, such as Oracle to Amazon Aurora or Microsoft SQL Server to MySQL. It also allows you to stream data to Amazon Redshift, Amazon DynamoDB, and Amazon S3 from any of the supported sources including Amazon Aurora, PostgreSQL, MySQL, MariaDB, Oracle, SAP ASE, SQL Server and MongoDB, enabling consolidation and easy analysis of data in the petabyte-scale data warehouse. AWS Database Migration Service can also be used for continuous data replication with high-availability.

To find out more about AWS DMS, see the product page at <https://aws.amazon.com/dms/>

## 2 Lab Setup

### 2.1 Setup EC2 Key Pair

In this step, you will generate an EC2 key pair for use in the Database Migration Workshop labs.

Make sure you have selected the **Asia Pacific (Tokyo)** region by visiting the following link:

<http://amzn.to/aws-tokyo-keypairs> (=> <https://ap-northeast-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=ap-northeast-1#KeyPairs:sort=keyName>)

If no EC2 key pairs have been created in this region yet, you will see the following screen:

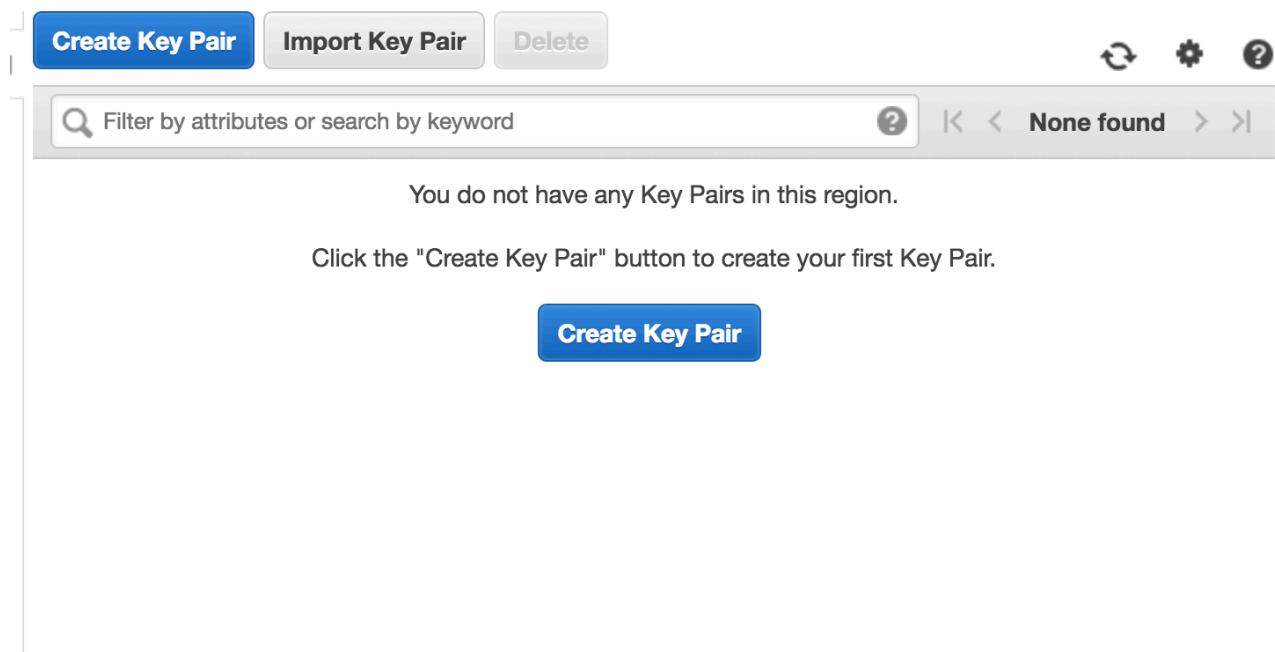


Figure 1: Key Pairs: List All Keys

*For this workshop, we recommend the creation of a new EC2 key pair to be used associated with workshop resources. We will later delete this key pair along with the workshop resources.*

You should click the **Create Key Pair** button and enter **workshop** as the name for the new key pair as shown below, clicking the **Create** button to complete the creation of the new key pair.

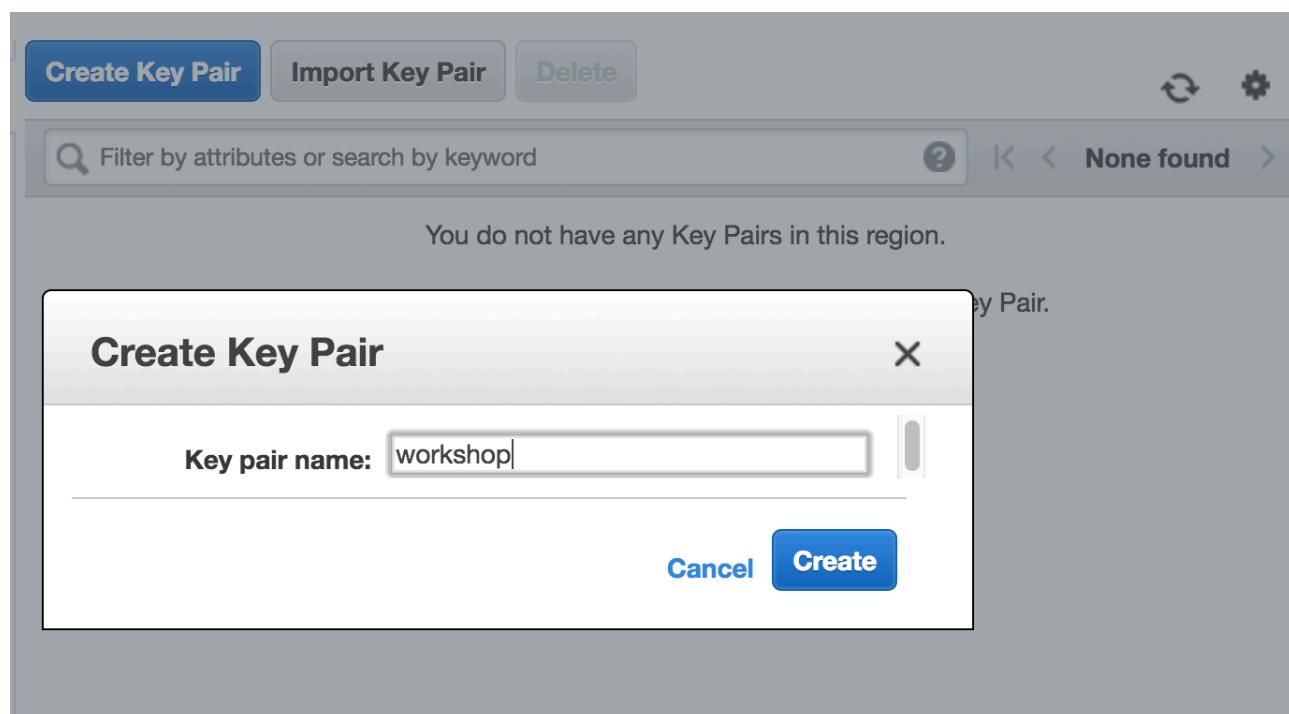


Figure 2: Key Pair: Create Dialog

You should now see a new EC2 key pair labeled **workshop**:

|                                     |          | Create Key Pair                           | Import Key Pair   | Delete      | Refresh | Settings | ? |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---|---|-------------|---------|----------|---|
|                                     |          | Filter by attributes or search by keyword |   | 1 to 1 of 1 |         | > >      |   |
|                                     |          | Key pair name                             | Fingerprint   |             |         |          |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | workshop |   | cc:e3:5d:70:b2:47:56:ae:17:a0:44:5d:c6:30:d3:ce:cb:02:6a:a3 |             |         |          |   |

Figure 3: Key Pair: Created

The private key for this EC2 key pair will have automatically downloaded to your browser's default directory, and this file will be called **workshop.pem**.

## 2.2 Setup AWS CloudFormation Stack

In this step, you will launch a AWS CloudFormation template that will setup the following resources needed for this lab:

- Source Database: Amazon RDS Oracle (this database will be pre-populated with sample database installed from <https://github.com/awslabs/aws-database-migration-samples>)
- Target Database: Amazon RDS PostgreSQL

**CAUTION: The resources created automatically with this CloudFormation template will continue to run until the CloudFormation stack is deleted or the individual resources are shutdown -- the steps for teardown are located in this document at [Teardown: AWS Cloudformation Stack](#)**

To launch this template, use the following link:

<http://amzn.to/aws-dms-workshop-lab-1> (=> <https://ap-northeast-1.console.aws.amazon.com/cloudformation/home?region=ap-northeast-1#/stacks/new?stackName=workshop&templateURL=https://s3-ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com/aws-dms-workshop/workshop-lab-1.yaml>)

### 2.2.1 AWS CloudFormation Stack Selection

You should now see the following:

#### Create stack

The screenshot shows the 'Create stack' wizard with the 'Select Template' tab selected. On the left, there's a vertical navigation bar with tabs: 'Select Template' (which is highlighted in orange), 'Specify Details', 'Options', and 'Review'. The main area has a heading 'Select Template' and a sub-instruction: 'Select the template that describes the stack that you want to create. A stack is a group of related resources that you manage as a single unit.' Below this, there are two main sections: 'Design a template' and 'Choose a template'. Under 'Design a template', there's a link to 'Use AWS CloudFormation Designer to create or modify an existing template' and a 'Design template' button. Under 'Choose a template', there are three radio button options: 'Select a sample template' (unchecked), 'Upload a template to Amazon S3' (unchecked), and 'Specify an Amazon S3 template URL' (which is checked). The URL field for this option contains 'https://s3-ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com/aws-dms-works...'. At the bottom right of the page, there are 'Cancel' and 'Next' buttons.

Figure 4: AWS CloudFormation Stack Selection: Template

**The default settings are recommended, and no changes are required to this page. Click the Next button on the bottom of the page to continue.**

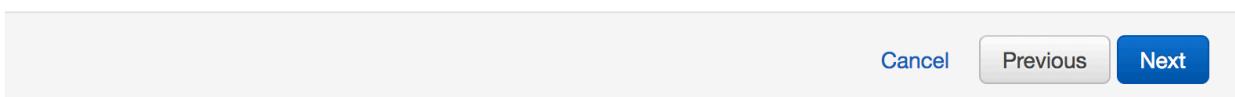


Figure 5: AWS CloudFormation Stack Selection: Confirmation

## 2.2.2 AWS CloudFormation Stack Settings

This page displays the settings and parameters for the CloudFormation stack.

- For **KeyPair**, you will need to confirm your Key Pair created earlier (in our example, it is labeled workshop)
- For **OracleDBPassword** and **PostgresDBPassword**, you will need to enter unique, random passwords.

**CAUTION: These database servers will be public facing with no restrictions on source IPv4 address to access them during the life of this CFN template, so please take care to use passwords of sufficient complexity.**

## Create stack

[Select Template](#)**Specify Details**[Options](#)[Review](#)

### Specify Details

Specify a stack name and parameter values. You can use or change the default parameter values, which are defined in the AWS CloudFormation template. [Learn more.](#)

**Stack name**

workshop

### Parameters

#### Key Pair

**KeyName**

workshop

Name of an existing EC2 KeyPair to enable SSH access to the instance

#### Source Oracle Database Configuration

**OracleDBName**

ORCL

Enter Oracle Database name

**OracleDBPassword**

.....

Enter password for the oracle admin user: dbmaster

**OracleDBStorage**

100

Enter storage for Oracle DB in GB

**OracleInstanceType**

db.t2.medium

Oracle DB instance type

#### Target PostgreSQL Database Configuration

**PostgresDBName**

postgres

Enter PostgreSQL Database name

**PostgresDBUsername**

postadmin

Enter database Admin username for RDS PostgreSQL

**PostgresDBPassword**

.....

Enter password for RDS PostgreSQL Admin user

**PostgresInstanceType**

db.t2.medium

RDS PostgreSQL DB instance type

**PostgresDBStorage**

100

Enter storage for PostgreSQL DB in GB

[Cancel](#)[Previous](#)[Next](#)

Figure 6: AWS CloudFormation: Settings Overview

## Specify Details

---

Specify a stack name and parameter values. You can use or change the default parameter values, which are defined in the AWS CloudFormation template. [Learn more.](#)

Stack name

Figure 7: AWS CloudFormation: Stack Name

## Parameters

---

### Key Pair

---

KeyName  ▼  
Name of an existing EC2 KeyPair to enable SSH access to the instance

Figure 8: AWS CloudFormation: Key Pair

## Parameters

---

### Source Oracle Database Configuration

---

|                    |   |  |
|--------------------|---|--|
| OracleDBName       | <input type="text" value="ORCL"/>   | Enter Oracle Database name                         |
| OracleDBPassword   | <input type="password" value="....."/>  | Enter password for the oracle admin user: dbmaster |
| OracleDBStorage    | <input type="text" value="100"/>  | Enter storage for Oracle DB in GB                  |
| OracleInstanceType | <input type="text" value="db.t2.medium"/> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">▼</span> | Oracle DB instance type                            |

Figure 9: AWS CloudFormation: Oracle

### Target PostgreSQL Database Configuration

|                             |   |  |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| <b>PostgresDBName</b>       | <input type="text" value="postgres"/>     | Enter PostgreSQL Database name                   |
| <b>PostgresDBUsername</b>   | <input type="text" value="postadmin"/>    | Enter database Admin username for RDS PostgreSQL |
| <b>PostgresDBPassword</b>   | <input type="password" value="....."/>    | Enter password for RDS PostgreSQL Admin user     |
| <b>PostgresInstanceType</b> | <input type="text" value="db.t2.medium"/> | RDS PostgreSQL DB instance type                  |
| <b>PostgresDBStorage</b>    | <input type="text" value="100"/>          | Enter storage for PostgreSQL DB in GB            |

Figure 10: AWS CloudFormation: Postgres

Once you have confirmed the settings, click the **Next** button on the bottom of the page to continue.

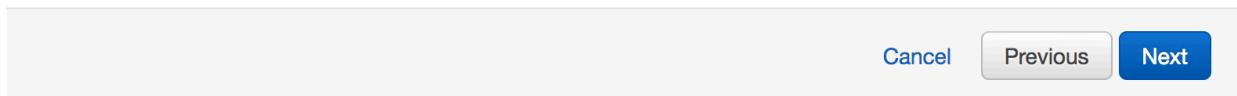


Figure 11: AWS CloudFormation Stack Parameters: Confirmation

### 2.2.3 AWS CloudFormation Stack Options

You will now see the Options for this CloudFormation template. **The default settings are recommended, and no changes are required to this page.**

## Create stack

Select Template  
Specify Details  
**Options**  
Review

### Options

#### Tags

You can specify tags (key-value pairs) for resources in your stack. You can add up to 50 unique key-value pairs for each stack. [Learn more.](#)

|   | Key (127 characters maximum) | Value (255 characters maximum) |                   |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | <input type="text"/>         | <input type="text"/>           | <a href="#">+</a> |

#### Permissions

You can choose an IAM role that CloudFormation uses to create, modify, or delete resources in the stack. If you don't choose a role, CloudFormation uses the permissions defined in your account. [Learn more.](#)

IAM Role [Choose a role \(optional\)](#)  
Enter role arn

#### ► Advanced

You can set additional options for your stack, like notification options and a stack policy. [Learn more.](#)

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) **Next**

Figure 12: AWS CloudFormation Stack Options: All

Click the **Next** button on the bottom of the page to continue.

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) **Next**

Figure 13: AWS CloudFormation Stack Options: Confirmation

## 2.2.4 AWS CloudFormation Stack Review

### Create stack

Review

---

**Template**

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Template URL</b>  | <a href="https://s3-ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com/aws-dms-workshop/workshop-lab-1.yaml">https://s3-ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com/aws-dms-workshop/workshop-lab-1.yaml</a>  |
| <b>Description</b>   | This CloudFormation template is used during the AWS DMS Workshop and creates the following - a new VPC (TODO) - an Oracle RDS instance - a Postgre RDS instance CAUTION -- You will be billed for the AWS resources used if you create a stack from this template, and are responsible for any/all charges made while running these services in your AWS account |
| <b>Estimate cost</b> | <a href="#">Cost</a>   |

---

**Details**

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| <b>Stack name:</b>                              | workshop     |
| <b>Key Pair</b>                                 |              |
| <b>KeyName</b>                                  | workshop     |
| <b>Source Oracle Database Configuration</b>     |              |
| <b>OracleDBName</b>                             | ORCL         |
| <b>OracleDBPassword</b>                         | .....        |
| <b>OracleDBStorage</b>                          | 100          |
| <b>OracleInstanceType</b>                       | db.t2.medium |
| <b>Target PostgreSQL Database Configuration</b> |              |
| <b>PostgresDBName</b>                           | postgres     |
| <b>PostgresDBUsername</b>                       | postadmin    |
| <b>PostgresDBPassword</b>                       | .....        |
| <b>PostgresInstanceType</b>                     | db.t2.medium |
| <b>PostgresDBStorage</b>                        | 100          |

---

**Options**

|                               |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| <b>Tags</b>                   |         |
| No tags provided              |         |
| <b>Advanced</b>               |         |
| <b>Notification</b>           |         |
| <b>Termination Protection</b> | Disable |
| <b>Timeout</b>                | none    |
| <b>Rollback on failure</b>    | Yes     |

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) **Create**

Figure 14: AWS CloudFormation Stack: Review

Click the **Create** button on the bottom of the page to continue.

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) **Create**

Figure 15: AWS CloudFormation Stack Review: Creation

**AWS resources associated with this workshop lab will now be automatically created immediately, and billing will**

proceed until this CloudFormation stack is deleted or those resources are individually stopped/terminated -- the steps for teardown are located in this document at [Teardown: AWS Cloudformation Stack](#)

### 2.2.5 AWS CloudFormation Stack: List Stacks

You should now see a list of any existing CloudFormation templates for this region in your account, and the new CloudFormation stack called **workshop** should now appear in your console.

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFormation 'List Stacks' page. At the top, there are buttons for 'Create Stack', 'Actions', and 'Design template', along with a refresh icon and a gear icon. A filter bar is present with the text 'Filter: Active' and 'By Stack Name'. The main area displays a table with the following data:

|                                     | Stack Name | Created Time                 | Status          | Description             |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | workshop   | 2017-10-22 12:12:32 UTC+0800 | CREATE_COMPLETE | This CloudFormation te. |

Figure 16: AWS CloudFormation Stack: List Stacks

If the stack does not immediately appear, you may need to click the **Refresh** button above the list panel.

### 2.2.6 AWS CloudFormation Stack: Outputs

When the stack and its underlying resource creations are completed, the status will be displayed as **CREATE\_COMPLETE**. Once this has occurred, we can gather Outputs from the CloudFormation stack.

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFormation console interface. At the top, there are buttons for 'Create Stack', 'Actions', 'Design template', and settings. A filter bar is set to 'Active' and 'By Stack Name'. Below this, a table lists one stack named 'workshop'.

| Stack Name | Created Time                 | Status          | Description   |
|------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| workshop   | 2017-10-22 12:12:32 UTC+0800 | CREATE_COMPLETE | This CloudFormation template is used during the AWS DMS Work... |

Below the stack list, there are tabs for 'Overview', 'Outputs', 'Resources', 'Events', 'Template', 'Parameters', 'Tags', 'Stack Policy', and 'Change Sets'. The 'Outputs' tab is selected. It displays a table of outputs:

| Key                          | Value  | Description                                  | Export Name |
|------------------------------|--|--|-------------|
| OracleJDBCConnectionString   | jdbc:oracle:thin:@wo1mo68832b8er8.cnlavnyl<br>m1rz.ap-northeast-1.rds.amazonaws.com:152<br>1:ORCL    | JDBC connection string for Oracle database   |             |
| Regionname                   | ap-northeast-1   |  |             |
| PostgresJDBCConnectionString | jdbc:postgresql://wpofi3ugd73u6p.cnlavnylm1<br>rz.ap-northeast-1.rds.amazonaws.com:5432/p<br>ostgres | JDBC connection string for PostgreSQL dat... |             |
| StackName                    | workshop   |  |             |

Figure 17: AWS CloudFormation Stack: Outputs

## 3 Lab Steps

### 3.1 Create AWS DMS Role

To access Amazon DynamoDB from AWS DMS, we need to create an IAM service role.

Search IAM

**Dashboard**

- Groups
- Users
- Roles
- Policies
- Identity providers
- Account settings
- Credential report

---

Encryption keys

Welcome to Identity and Access Management

IAM users sign-in link:  
<https://shirkeys.signin.aws.amazon.com/console>

Customize | Copy Link

**IAM Resources**

Users: 7      Roles: 76  
Groups: 4      Identity Providers: 0  
Customer Managed Policies: 15

**Security Status**

3 out of 5 complete.

|                                       |                                   |   |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| <span style="color: orange;">⚠</span> | Activate MFA on your root account | ▼ |
| <span style="color: green;">✓</span>  | Create individual IAM users       | ▼ |
| <span style="color: green;">✓</span>  | Use groups to assign permissions  | ▼ |
| <span style="color: orange;">⚠</span> | Apply an IAM password policy      | ▼ |
| <span style="color: green;">✓</span>  | Rotate your access keys           | ▼ |

Figure 18: AWS DMS Role - IAM Console

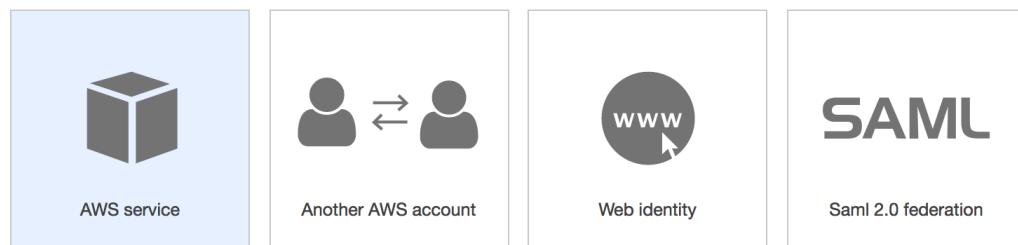
The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Roles page. On the left, a sidebar menu includes options like Dashboard, Groups, Users, Roles (which is selected and highlighted in orange), Policies, Identity providers, Account settings, Credential report, and Encryption keys. A search bar labeled "Search IAM" is at the top. The main content area has a title "Roles" and a sub-section "What are IAM roles?". It explains that IAM roles are a secure way to grant permissions to entities and lists several examples. Below this, it says IAM roles issue keys valid for short durations. There's also a section for "Additional resources" with links to IAM Roles FAQ, Documentation, a tutorial, and common scenarios. At the bottom, there are two buttons: "Create role" (in blue) and "Delete role". Below them is a search bar with a magnifying glass icon and the word "Search". A table follows, with columns "Role name" and "Description". A single row is shown, with a checkbox next to "Admin" and the role name "Admin".

Figure 19: AWS DMS Role - Create IAM Role

## Create role



## Select type of trusted entity



Allows AWS services to perform actions on your behalf. [Learn more](#)

Choose the service that will use this role

|                   |                       |                  |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| API Gateway       | Data Pipeline         | IoT              | Service Catalog |
| Auto Scaling      | Directory Service     | Lambda           | Storage Gateway |
| Batch             | DynamoDB              | Lex              |                 |
| CloudFormation    | EC2                   | Machine Learning |                 |
| CloudHSM          | EC2 Container Service | OpsWorks         |                 |
| CloudWatch Events | EMR                   | RDS              |                 |
| CodeBuild         | Elastic Beanstalk     | Redshift         |                 |
| CodeDeploy        | Elastic Transcoder    | SMS              |                 |
| <b>Config</b>     | Glue                  | SNS              |                 |
| DMS               | Greengrass            | SWF              |                 |

\* Required

[Cancel](#)

[Next: Permissions](#)

Figure 20: AWS DMS Role - Select 'AWS Service'

|               |                    |          |
|---------------|--------------------|----------|
| CodeBuild     | Elastic Beanstalk  | Redshift |
| CodeDeploy    | Elastic Transcoder | SMS      |
| <b>Config</b> | Glue               | SNS      |
| <b>DMS</b>    | Greengrass         | SWF      |

Select your use case

**DMS**

Allows Database Migration Service to call AWS services on your behalf.

\* Required

[Cancel](#)

[Next: Permissions](#)

Figure 21: AWS DMS Role - Select 'DMS'

## Create role



## Attach permissions policies

Choose one or more policies to attach to your new role.

[Create policy](#)

Refresh

|                          |   | Policy name | Attachments   | Description |
|--------------------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | AdministratorAccess                           | 5           | Provides full access to AWS services and resources.           |             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | allow-all-ssm                                 | 1           | Permit access by EC2 instances to register with Directory ... |             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | AmazonAPIGatewayAdministrator                 | 0           | Provides full access to create/edit/delete APIs in Amazon ... |             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | AmazonAPIGatewayDynamicDNS                    | 0           | Allows API Gateway to push logs to user's account.            |             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | AmazonAPIGatewayInvokeFullAccess              | 0           | Provides full access to invoke APIs in Amazon API Gateway.    |             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | AmazonAPIGatewayPushToCloudWatchLogs          | 0           | Allows API Gateway to push logs to user's account.            |             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | AmazonAppStreamFullAccess                     | 1           | Provides full access to Amazon AppStream via the AWS ...      |             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | AmazonAppStreamReadOnlyAccess                 | 0           | Provides read only access to Amazon AppStream via the ...     |             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | AmazonAppStreamServiceAccess                  | 1           | Default policy for Amazon AppStream service role.             |             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | AmazonAthenaFullAccess                        | 0           | Provide full access to Amazon Athena and scoped access...     |             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | AmazonCloudDirectoryFullAccess                | 0           | Provides full access to Amazon Cloud Directory Service.       |             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | AmazonCloudDirectoryReadOnlyAccess            | 0           | Provides read only access to Amazon Cloud Directory Ser...    |             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | AmazonCognitoDeveloperAuthenticatedIdentit... | 0           | Provides access to Amazon Cognito APIs to support deve...     |             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | AmazonCognitoPowerUser                        | 0           | Provides administrative access to existing Amazon Cognit...   |             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | AmazonCognitoReadOnly                         | 0           | Provides read only access to Amazon Cognito resources.        |             |

\* Required

[Cancel](#)

[Previous](#)

[Next: Review](#)

Figure 22: AWS DMS Role - Attach Permissions

## Create role



## Attach permissions policies

Choose one or more policies to attach to your new role.

[Create policy](#)

[Refresh](#)

| Filter: Policy type ▾               |  | Showing 7 results   |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
|                                     | Policy name ▾  | Attachments ▾   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ▶ <a href="#">AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess</a>                   | 2 Provides full access to Amazon DynamoDB via the AWS Ma...       |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | ▶ <a href="#">AmazonDynamoDBFullAccesswithDataPipeline</a>   | 0 Provides full access to Amazon DynamoDB including Export...     |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | ▶ <a href="#">AmazonDynamoDBReadOnlyAccess</a>               | 0 Provides read only access to Amazon DynamoDB via the A...       |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | ▶ <a href="#">AWSApplicationAutoscalingDynamoDBTableP...</a> | 0 Policy granting permissions to Application Auto Scaling to a... |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | ▶ <a href="#">AWSLambdaDynamoDBExecutionRole</a>             | 0 Provides list and read access to DynamoDB streams and wri...    |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | ▶ <a href="#">AWSLambdaDynamoDBExecutionRole-f4d5cf...</a>   | 0   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | ▶ <a href="#">AWSLambdaInvocation-DynamoDB</a>               | 0 Provides read access to DynamoDB Streams.                       |

\* Required

[Cancel](#)

[Previous](#)

[Next: Review](#)

Figure 23: AWS DMS Role - Filter for DynamoDB Permissions

## Create role



## Review

Provide the required information below and review this role before you create it.

Role name\*  Maximum 64 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+=-,@-\_ ' characters.

Role description  Maximum 1000 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+=-,@-\_ ' characters.

Trusted entities AWS service: dms.amazonaws.com

Policies  [AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess](#) 

---

\* Required Cancel Previous Create role

Figure 24: AWS DMS Role - Add Role Name

Specify the role name **dms-workshop-dynamodb-role** and click **Create role**

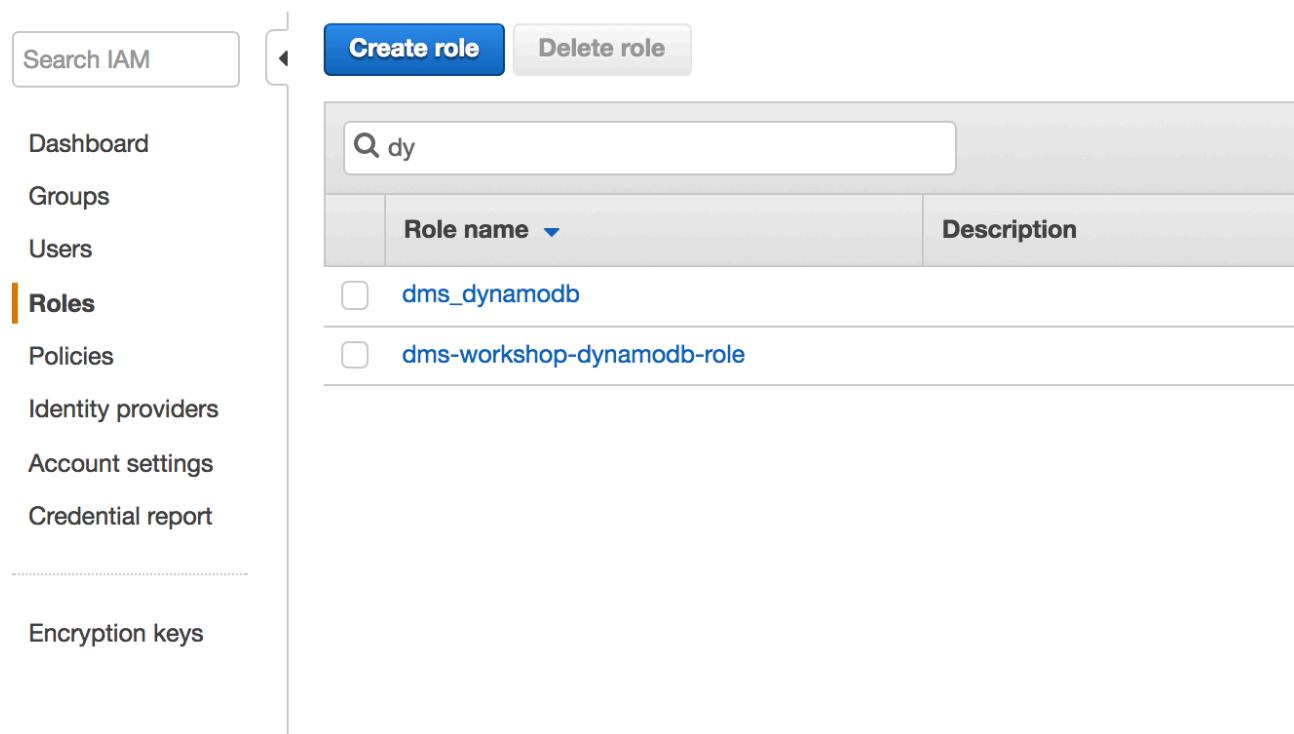


Figure 25: AWS DMS Role - Filter Roles to find new role

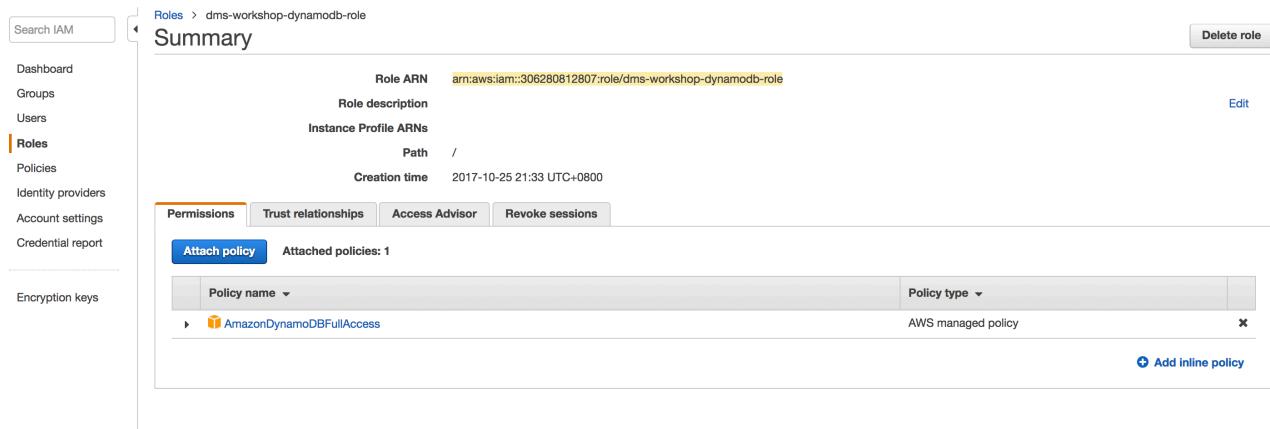


Figure 26: AWS DMS Role - View Details, Note the ARN for later

### 3.2 AWS Database Migration Services

The AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) consist of three main components:

- **Replication Instances** for performing the movement of data
- **Endpoints** for specifying the source and target databases
- **Tasks** for controlling the execution of migrations on the replication instances

We will provide instructions on how to set up each of these three components.

### 3.2.1 AWS DMS Replication Instances

**AWS DMS Replication Instances - List All** To create our new AWS DMS replication instances, we will first view the console for replication instances by visiting the following link:

<http://amzn.to/aws-tokyo-dms-instances> (=> <https://ap-northeast-1.console.aws.amazon.com/dms/home?region=ap-northeast-1#replication-instances:>)

You should now see the following screen:

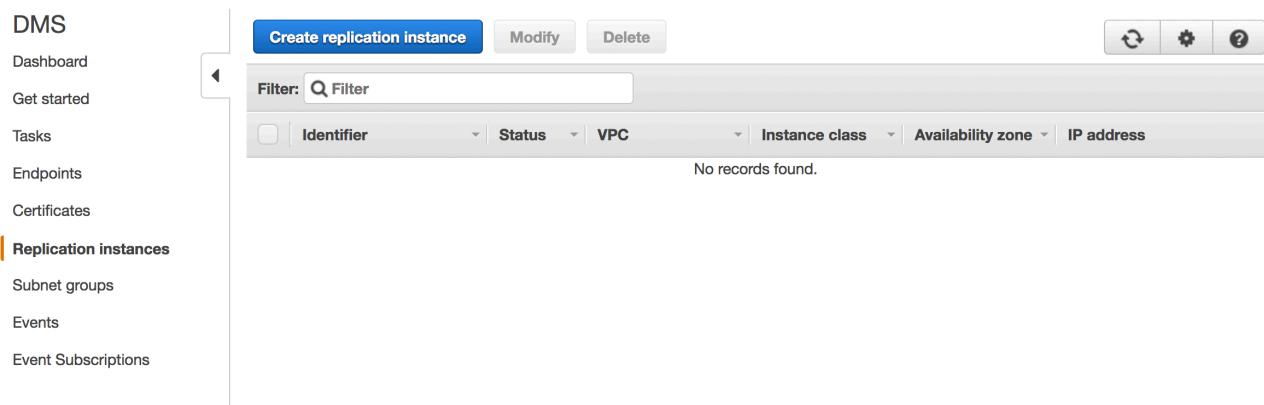


Figure 27: AWS DMS Replication Instances - List All

**AWS DMS Replication Instances - Create New** Next, click on **Create Replication Instance** button, and populate the values on this page:

A replication instance initiates the connection between the source and target databases, transfers the data, and caches any changes that occur on the source database during the initial data load. Use the fields below to configure the parameters of your new replication instance including network and security information, encryption details, and performance characteristics. We suggest you shut down the replication instance once your migration is complete to prevent further usage charges.

The screenshot shows the 'Create New' configuration page for a DMS Replication Instance. The form fields are as follows:

- Name\***: workshop-nosql
- Description\***: DMS Workshop for NoSQL
- Instance class\***: dms.t2.medium
- Replication engine version\***: 2.3.0
- VPC\***: vpc-15465871 - workshop
- Multi-AZ**: No
- Publicly accessible**:

Below the form are two sections: 'Advanced' and 'Maintenance'. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Create replication instance' buttons.

Figure 28: AWS DMS Replication Instances - Create New

using the following values:

- **Name:** workshop-nosql
- **Description:** AWS DMS Workshop for NoSQL
- **Instance class:** dms.t2.medium
- **Replication engine version:** (leave as default)
- **VPC:** (select VPC created by CloudFormation stack, which should be named **workshop**)

**CAUTION: The replication instance created here will continue to run until specifically deleted -- the steps for teardown are located in this document at [Teardown: AWS DMS Resources](#)**

**AWS DMS Replication Instances - Confirm** After creation, the replication instance(s) will be provisioned and display status of **Creating**:

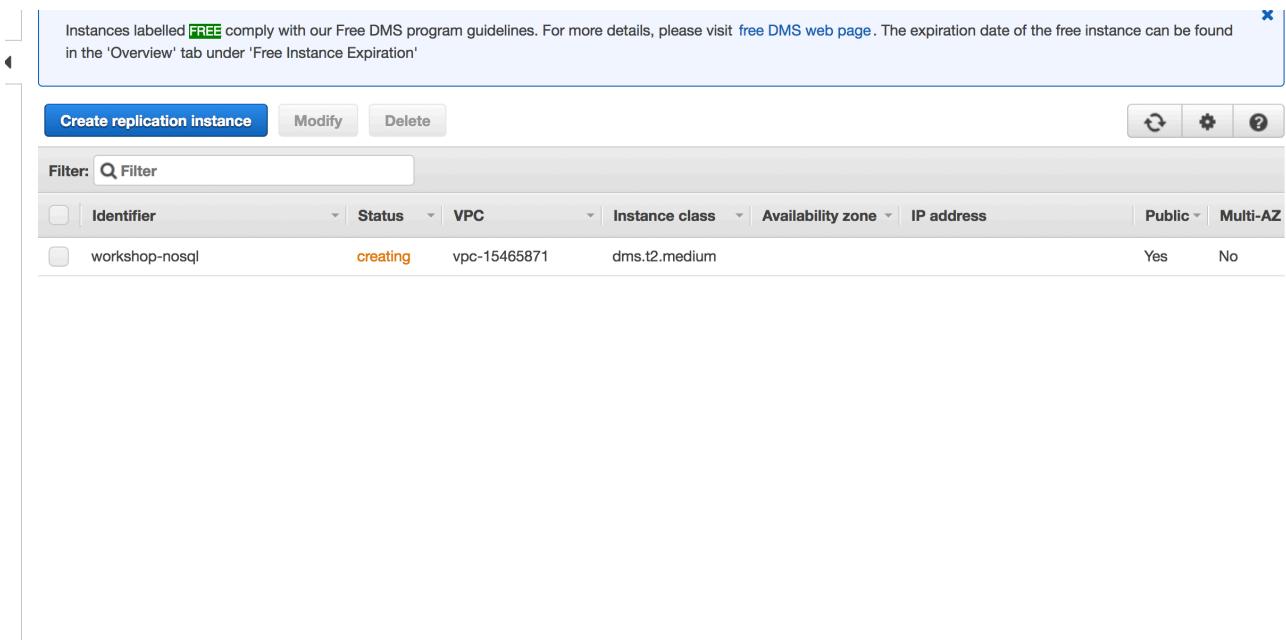


Figure 29: AWS DMS Replication Instances - List New Creating

...before changing to Available:

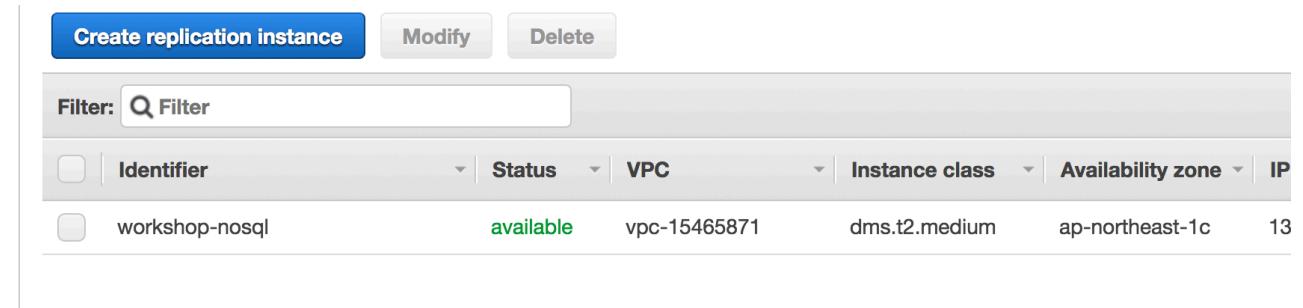


Figure 30: AWS DMS Replication Instances - List New Available

Now that the **DMS Replication Instance** server is ready and available to perform database migrations, we will next create **DMS Endpoints** to connect the Replication Instance to the Source and Target databases.

### 3.2.2 AWS DMS Endpoints

**AWS DMS Endpoints - List All** To create our new AWS DMS endpoints, we will first view the console for endpoints by visiting the following link:

<http://amzn.to/aws-tokyo-dms-endpoints> (=> <https://ap-northeast-1.console.aws.amazon.com/dms/home?region=ap-northeast-1#endpoints:>)

You should now see the following screen:

The screenshot shows the AWS DMS Endpoints management interface. On the left, a sidebar lists various DMS services: Dashboard, Get started, Tasks, Certificates, Replication instances, Subnet groups, Events, and Event Subscriptions. The 'Endpoints' option is selected and highlighted with an orange border. At the top of the main content area, there are several buttons: 'Create endpoint' (highlighted in blue), 'Modify', 'Test connection', 'Refresh schemas', and 'Delete'. Below these buttons is a 'Filter' input field with placeholder text 'Q Filter'. The main content area displays a table with the following columns: Identifier, Type, Status, Engine, Server name, Port, Migration Hub Mapping, and ARN. A message 'No records found.' is centered below the table. In the top right corner of the main area, there are three small icons: a refresh symbol, a gear symbol, and a question mark symbol.

Figure 31: AWS DMS Endpoints - List All

Click the **Create Endpoint** button to proceed to creating the first endpoint.

**AWS DMS Endpoints - Create Source** You should now see the following page:

## Create endpoint

AWS DMS accesses your data sources and targets using endpoints. A source endpoint allows AWS DMS to read data from a database (on-premise or in the cloud), or from a non-database source such as Amazon S3. A target endpoint allows AWS DMS to write data to a database, or to a non-database target.

We recommend that you choose "Run test" on this page, to verify that your endpoint is valid before using it in an AWS DMS task.

Endpoint type\*  Source  Target [?](#)

Endpoint identifier\*  [?](#)

Source engine\*  [?](#)

Server name\*

Port\*  [?](#)

SSL mode\*  [?](#)

User name\*  [?](#)

Password\*  [?](#)

[Advanced](#)

---

▼ Test endpoint connection (optional)

Test your endpoint connection by selecting a replication instance within your desired VPC. After clicking "Run test", an endpoint will be created with the details provided and attempt to connect to the instance. If the connection fails, you can edit and test it again. Endpoints that aren't saved will be deleted.

VPC\*  [?](#)

Replication instance\*  [?](#)

Refresh schemas after successful connection test [?](#)

---

[Cancel](#)

Figure 32: AWS DMS Endpoints - Create Endpoint

## Create endpoint

AWS DMS accesses your data sources and targets using endpoints. A source endpoint allows AWS DMS to read data from a database (on-premise or in the cloud), or from a non-database source such as Amazon S3. A target endpoint allows AWS DMS to write data to a database, or to a non-database target.

We recommend that you choose "Run test" on this page, to verify that your endpoint is valid before using it in an AWS DMS task.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Source Endpoint' configuration page. The 'Endpoint type\*' field is set to 'Source'. The 'Endpoint identifier\*' field contains 'dms-workshop-mongodb'. The 'Source engine\*' dropdown is set to 'mongodb'. The 'Server name\*' field is '10.0.0.11'. The 'Port\*' field is '27017'. The 'SSL mode\*' dropdown is 'none'. The 'Authentication mode\*' dropdown is 'password'. The 'User name\*' field is 'dms\_user'. The 'Password\*' field is obscured by dots. The 'Authentication source\*' field is 'dms\_sample'. The 'Database name\*' field is 'dms\_sample'. The 'Authentication mechanism\*' dropdown is 'scram\_sha-1'. The 'Metadata mode\*' dropdown is 'document'. A checkbox for '\_id as a separate column' is checked.

Figure 33: AWS DMS Endpoints - Create Source Endpoint (Details)

### DMS Endpoint - Enter Data for Source Endpoint

Enter the fields as follows:

- **Endpoint type:** (select default of Source)
- **Endpoint identifier:** dms-workshop-oracle
- **Source engine:** oracle
- **Server name:** (the Oracle Server Name/URL generated by the CloudFormation stack)
- **Port:** (the Oracle Server Port you provided in the CloudFormation stack parameters, default is 1521)
- **SSL mode:** none
- **User name:** dbmaster
- **Password:** (the Oracle password you provided in the CloudFormation stack parameters)
- **SID:** (the Oracle Database name you provided in the CloudFormation stack parameters, default is ORCL)

▼ Test endpoint connection (optional)

Test your endpoint connection by selecting a replication instance within your desired VPC. After clicking "Run test", an endpoint will be created with the details provided and attempt to connect to the instance. If the connection fails, you can edit and test it again. Endpoints that aren't saved will be deleted.

VPC\* vpc-15465871 - workshop

Replication instance\* workshop-nosql - vpc-15465871 ⓘ

Refresh schemas after successful connection test ⓘ

Run test

Cancel Create endpoint

Figure 34: AWS DMS Endpoints - Create Source Endpoint (Test)

For the test portion, fill the following details:

- **VPC:** (select the VPC marked with **workshop**)
- **Replication Instance:** (select the DMS Replication Instance created earlier)
- **Refresh schemas...:** (leave default of checked)

**DMS Endpoint - Test Source Endpoint** Selecting the **workshop** VPC and the **DMS Replication Instance** that lives in that VPC that you created earlier, you can now test the connection from that Replication Instance instance to the Source database via the **DMS Endpoint** settings above. Click the **Run Test** button to proceed. A successful test will display as Connection Successfully Tested as shown below:

▼ Test endpoint connection (optional)

Test your endpoint connection by selecting a replication instance within your desired VPC. After clicking "Run test", an endpoint will be created with the details provided and attempt to connect to the instance. If the connection fails, you can edit and test it again. Endpoints that aren't saved will be deleted.

VPC\* vpc-15465871 - workshop

Replication instance\* workshop-nosql - vpc-15465871 ⓘ

Refresh schemas after successful connection test ⓘ

Run test

Connection tested successfully

Figure 35: AWS DMS Endpoints - Create Source Endpoint (Test Success)

You can now click the **Save** button to save this endpoint.

Congratulations! You have successfully set up and tested the Source endpoint. We will now repeat the process for the Target endpoint.

**AWS DMS Endpoints - List All (Updated)** We will return to the DMS Endpoints view in the console by visiting the following link:

<http://amzn.to/aws-tokyo-dms-endpoints> (=> <https://ap-northeast-1.console.aws.amazon.com/dms/home?region=ap-northeast-1#endpoints:>)

You should now see the following screen:

|                          | Identifier            | Type   | Status | Engine   | Server name | Port  |  |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|----------|-------------|-------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | dms-workshop-dynamodb | target | active | dynamodb |             |       |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | dms-workshop-mongod   | source | active | mongodb  | 10.0.0.20   | 27017 |  |

Figure 36: AWS DMS Endpoints - List All (Updated)

Again, we will click to **Create Endpoint**, seeing the Create Endpoint page as before.

### Create endpoint

AWS DMS accesses your data sources and targets using endpoints. A source endpoint allows AWS DMS to read data from a database (on-premise or in the cloud), or from a non-database source such as Amazon S3. A target endpoint allows AWS DMS to write data to a database, or to a non-database target.

We recommend that you choose "Run test" on this page, to verify that your endpoint is valid before using it in an AWS DMS task.

Endpoint type\*  Source  Target

Endpoint identifier\*

Target engine\*

Service Access Role ARN\*

[Advanced](#)

Figure 37: AWS DMS Endpoints - Create Target Endpoint (Details)

Enter the fields as follows:

- **Endpoint type:** Target
- **Endpoint identifier:** dms-workshop-postgres
- **Source engine:** postgres
- **Server name:** (the Postgres Server Name/URL generated by the CloudFormation stack)
- **Port:** (the Postgres Server Port you provided in the CloudFormation stack parameters, default is 5432)
- **SSL mode:** none
- **User name:** (the Postgres password you provided in the CloudFormation stack parameters, the default is postadmin)
- **Password:** (the Postgres password you provided in the CloudFormation stack parameters)
- **Database name:** (the Postgres database name you provided in the CloudFormation stack parameters, default is postgres)

▼ Test endpoint connection (optional)

Test your endpoint connection by selecting a replication instance within your desired VPC. After clicking "Run test", an endpoint will be created with the details provided and attempt to connect to the instance. If the connection fails, you can edit and test it again. Endpoints that aren't saved will be deleted.

VPC\* vpc-15465871 - workshop

Replication instance\* workshop-nosql - vpc-15465871 ⓘ

Run test

Cancel Create endpoint

Figure 38: AWS DMS Endpoints - Create Target Endpoint (Test)

For the test portion, fill the following details:

- **VPC:** (select the VPC marked with **workshop**)
- **Replication Instance:** (select the DMS Replication Instance created earlier)
- **Refresh schemas...:** (leave default of checked)

**DMS Endpoint - Test Target Endpoint** Selecting the **workshop** VPC and the **DMS Replication Instance** that lives in that VPC that you created earlier, you can now test the connection from that Replication Instance instance to the Target database via the **DMS Endpoint** settings above. Click the **Run Test** button to proceed. A successful test will display as Connection Successfully Tested as shown below:

▼ Test endpoint connection (optional)

Test your endpoint connection by selecting a replication instance within your desired VPC. After clicking "Run test", an endpoint will be created with the details provided and attempt to connect to the instance. If the connection fails, you can edit and test it again. Endpoints that aren't saved will be deleted.

VPC\* vpc-15465871 - workshop

Replication instance\* workshop-nosql - vpc-15465871 ⓘ

**Run test**

✓ Connection tested successfully

**Cancel** **Save**

Figure 39: AWS DMS Endpoints - Create Target Endpoint (Test Success)

You can now click the **Save** button to save this endpoint. You should now see the list of DMS Endpoints with two endpoints in an Active status as shown below:

| Identifier            | Type   | Status | Engine   | Server name               | Port | Migration Hub Mapping | ARN   |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|----------|---------------------------|------|-----------------------|---|
| dms-workshop-oracle   | source | active | oracle   | wodwgy5bbdg6k.cnlavnylr   | 1521 |                       | arn:aws:dms:ap-northeast-1:306280812807:endpoint:YI |
| dms-workshop-postgres | target | active | postgres | wpjg07l4ha940d.cnlavnylm1 | 5432 |                       | arn:aws:dms:ap-northeast-1:306280812807:endpoint:5f |

Figure 40: AWS DMS Endpoints - List Endpoints (Source and Target)

You have now successfully created both DMS Endpoints, Source and Target, and you can now move to the creation of a DMS Task.

### 3.2.3 AWS DMS Tasks

The following link will display all **DMS Tasks** in this region

<http://amzn.to/aws-tokyo-dms-tasks> (=> <https://ap-northeast-1.console.aws.amazon.com/dms/home?region=ap-northeast-1#tasks:>)

**AWS DMS Tasks -- List All** You should now see the following:

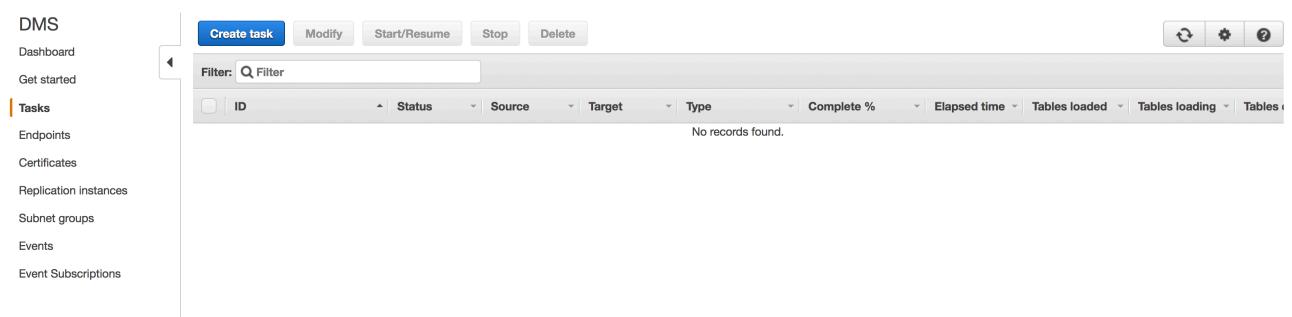


Figure 41: AWS DMS Tasks - List Tasks

**AWS DMS Tasks - Create New** You will now create a new AWS DMS Task by clicking the **Create Task** button, which will display the following page:

### Create task

A task can contain one or more table mappings which define what data is moved from the source to the target. If a table does not exist on the target, it can be created automatically.

|                       |   |  |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| Task name*            | dms-workshop-task-oracle2postgres                   |  |
| Replication instance* | dms-workshop-oracle2postgres-repl-inst ...          |  |
| Source endpoint*      | dms-workshop-oracle                                 |  |
| Target endpoint*      | dms-workshop-postgres                               |  |
| Migration type*       | Migrate existing data and replicate ongoing changes |  |

Your source database is Oracle. Replicating ongoing changes requires supplemental logging to be turned on.

Please ensure your archive logs are retained on the server for a sufficient amount of time, (24 hours is usually enough.) To set your archivelog retention on RDS databases you can use the following command: exec rdsadmin.rdsadmin\_util.set\_configuration('archivelog retention hours', 24);

Start task on create

Figure 42: AWS DMS Tasks - Create Task (Detail)

Within this page, you will enter the following data:

- **Task name:** dms-workshop-task-oracle2postgres
- **Replication instance:** (defaults to **DMS Replication Instance** you created earlier)
- **Source endpoint:** (defaults to **DMS Endpoint** for the Oracle source database that you created earlier)
- **Target endpoint:** (defaults to **DMS Endpoint** for the Postgres source database that you created earlier)
- **Migration type:** Migrate existing data and replicate ongoing changes
- **Start task on create:** (leave this checked)

**▼ Task Settings**

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>Target table preparation mode*</b>  | <input type="radio"/> Do nothing                          |  |
|  | <input type="radio"/> Drop tables on target               |  |
|  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Truncate                 |  |
| <br><b>Stop task after full load completes*</b>  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Don't stop               |  |
|  | <input type="radio"/> Stop Before Applying Cached Changes |  |
|  | <input type="radio"/> Stop After Applying Cached Changes  |  |
| <br><b>Include LOB columns in replication*</b>   | <input type="radio"/> Don't include LOB columns           |  |
|  | <input type="radio"/> Full LOB mode                       |  |
|  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Limited LOB mode         |  |
| <br><b>Max LOB size (kb)*</b>  | 32  |  |
| <br><b>Enable logging</b>  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                       |  |
| <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">CloudWatch Logs usage will be charged at standard rates. See <a href="#">here</a> for more details.</div> |   |  |

**Advanced Settings****▼ Table mappings****Guided****JSON**

Figure 43: AWS DMS Tasks - Create Task (Continued)

Continue by entering the following data:

- **Target table preparation mode:** Truncate
- **Stop task after full load completes:** Don't stop
- **Include LOB columns in replication:** Limited LOB mode
- **Max LOB size (kb):** 32
- **Enable logging:** selected/checked

**AWS DMS Tasks - Add Selection Criteria** Add the following selection criteria, as shown below:

▼ Table mappings

Guided    JSON

**Selection rules** ⓘ

At least one selection rule with an include action is required. Once you have one or more selection rules, you can add transformation rules.

**Where** ⓘ

Schema name is ▼

Table name is like  ⓘ

Use % as a wildcard.

Action ▼ ⓘ

**Filter** ⓘ

Add column filter

Add selection rule

The screenshot shows the 'Selection rules' section of the AWS DMS Tasks interface. It includes fields for 'Schema name is' (set to 'DMS\_SAMPLE'), 'Table name is like' (set to '%'), and 'Action' (set to 'Include'). There are also 'Where' and 'Filter' sections, and a button to 'Add selection rule'.

Figure 44: AWS DMS Tasks - Add Selection Criteria

**AWS DMS Tasks - Add First Transformation** You will now add your first transformation rule to transform data during migration. Click the **Add transformation rule** link, filling the information shown below before clicking the **Add transformation rule** button to save the transformation.

▼ Table mappings

Guided JSON

**Selection rules** ⓘ

where schema name is like 'DMS\_SAMPLE' and table name is like '%', include

+ add selection rule

**Transformation rules** ⓘ

Target Schema ⓘ

Where ⓘ

Schema name is DMS\_SAMPLE

Action ⓘ

Action Make lowercase

cancel Add transformation rule

The screenshot shows the AWS DMS Tasks interface for adding a transformation rule. In the 'Selection rules' section, there is a WHERE clause: 'where schema name is like 'DMS\_SAMPLE' and table name is like '%', include'. Below it, there is a '+ add selection rule' button. In the 'Transformation rules' section, the 'Target' is set to 'Schema'. Under 'Where', the 'Schema name is' dropdown is set to 'DMS\_SAMPLE'. Under 'Action', the 'Action' dropdown is set to 'Make lowercase'. At the bottom right, there are 'cancel' and 'Add transformation rule' buttons.

Figure 45: AWS DMS Tasks - Add First Transformation

**AWS DMS Tasks - Add Second Transformation** You will add your second transformation rule to transform data during migration. Click the **Add transformation rule** link, filling the information shown below before clicking the **Add transformation rule** button to save the transformation.

▼ Table mappings

Guided    JSON

**Selection rules** ⓘ

where schema name is like 'DMS\_SAMPLE' and table name is like '%', include

**+ add selection rule**

**Transformation rules** ⓘ

For schema where schema name is like 'DMS\_SAMPLE', make lowercase

Target: Table

Where ⓘ

Schema name is: DMS\_SAMPLE

Table name is like: %

Use % as a wildcard.

Action ⓘ

Action: Make lowercase

cancel    Add transformation rule

The screenshot displays the AWS Database Migration Services (DMS) 'Add Second Transformation' configuration screen. At the top, there are tabs for 'Guided' (selected) and 'JSON'. Below the tabs, the 'Selection rules' section is shown with a condition: 'where schema name is like 'DMS\_SAMPLE' and table name is like '%', include'. A 'add selection rule' button is available. The 'Transformation rules' section follows, specifically for 'schema where schema name is like 'DMS\_SAMPLE''. It includes a 'Target' dropdown set to 'Table', a 'Where' section with 'Schema name is' set to 'DMS\_SAMPLE' and 'Table name is like' set to '%', and a note about using '%' as a wildcard. The 'Action' section shows 'Action' set to 'Make lowercase'. At the bottom right, there are 'cancel' and 'Add transformation rule' buttons.

Figure 46: AWS DMS Tasks - Add Second Transformation

**AWS DMS Tasks - Add Third Transformation** You will now add your final transformation rule to transform data during migration. Click the **Add transformation rule** link, filling the information shown below before clicking the **Add transformation rule** button to save the transformation.

▼ Table mappings

Guided    JSON

**Selection rules** ⓘ

where schema name is like 'DMS\_SAMPLE' and table name is like '%', include

**+ add selection rule**

**Transformation rules** ⓘ

For schema where schema name is like 'DMS\_SAMPLE', make lowercase

For table where schema name is like 'DMS\_SAMPLE' and table name is like '%', make lowercase

**Target** Column

**Where** ⓘ

Schema name is DMS\_SAMPLE

Table name is like %

Column name is like %

Use % as a wildcard.

**Action** ⓘ

Action Make lowercase

**cancel** **Add transformation rule**

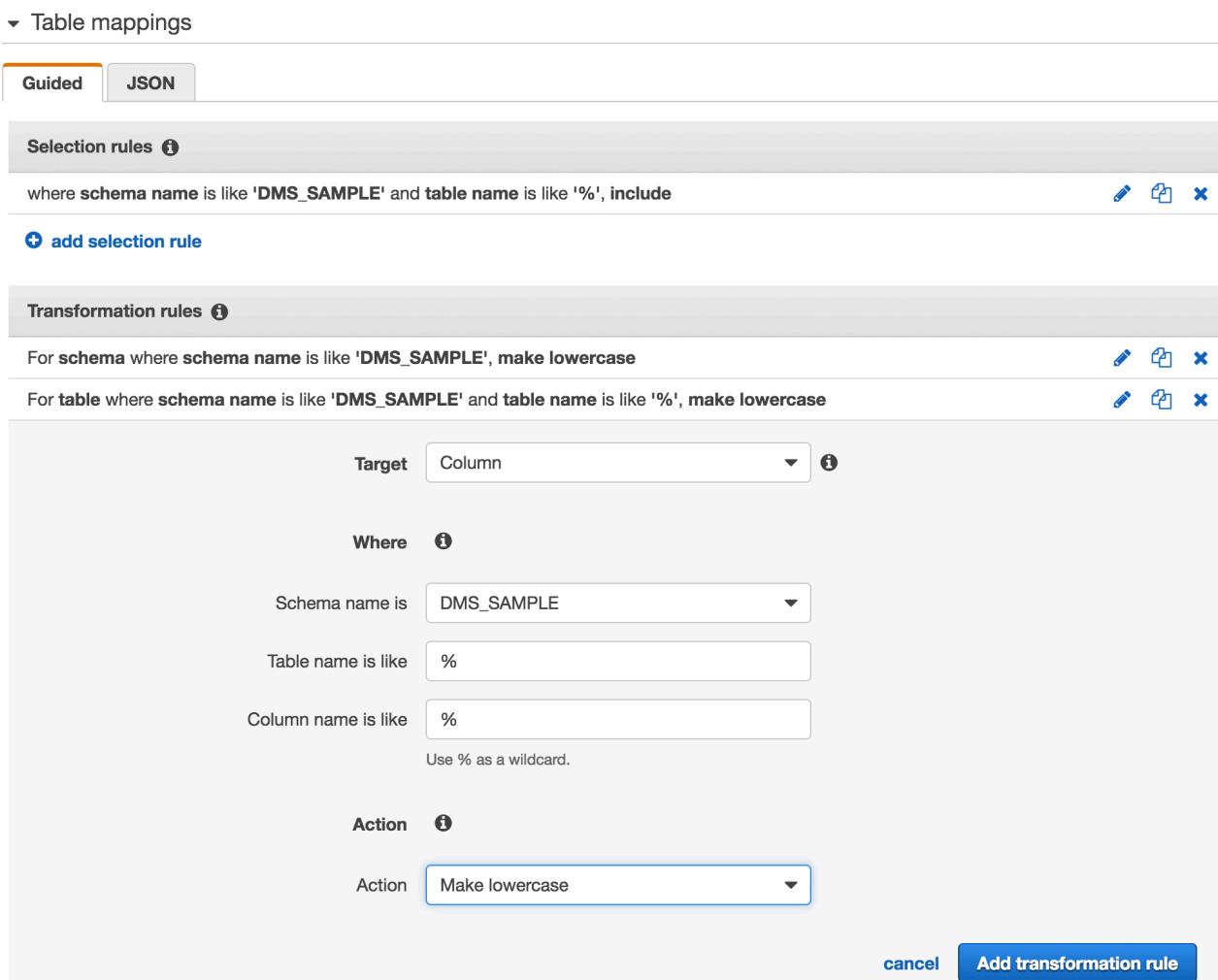


Figure 47: AWS DMS Tasks - Add Third Transformation

**AWS DMS Tasks - Create Task (Final)** Review the information and click the **Create Task** button to continue.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Task' configuration page. At the top, there is a checkbox for 'Enable logging' which is checked. Below it, a note states: 'CloudWatch Logs usage will be charged at standard rates. See [here](#) for more details.' There is also a link to 'Advanced Settings'. The main area is titled 'Table mappings' and includes tabs for 'Guided' (selected) and 'JSON'. Under 'Selection rules', there is a rule: 'where schema name is like 'DMS\_SAMPLE' and table name is like '%', include'. Under 'Transformation rules', there are three rules: 'For schema where schema name is like 'DMS\_SAMPLE'', 'For table where schema name is like 'DMS\_SAMPLE'' and 'For column where schema name is like 'DMS\_SAMPLE'' both set to 'make lowercase'. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Create task' buttons.

Figure 48: AWS DMS Tasks - Create Task (Final)

You will now see the new DMS Task listed with a status of Creating, then Starting, then Running, as shown below

The screenshot shows the 'List Tasks' page. On the left, there is a sidebar with 'Tasks' selected. The main area has a 'Create task' button and a table with the following data:

| ID                        | Status   | Source        | Target        | Type                 | Complete % | Elapsed time | Tables loaded | Tables loading | Tables error |
|---------------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| dms-workshop-task-oracle2 | Starting | dms-workshop- | dms-workshop- | Full Load, Ongoing F | 0          | 0            | 0             | 0              | 0            |

Figure 49: AWS DMS Tasks - List Tasks (Updated)

You have now successfully set up all the major components for a database migration with AWS DMS. Next, we will troubleshoot some errors that commonly occur during real-world migrations.

## 4 Lab Teardown

### 4.1 Teardown AWS DMS Resources

You will now destroy the previously created AWS DMS resources. Because there is an interdependency between these resources, we will terminate the resources in the reverse order of the original creation.

The order for destruction will be:

- Tasks
- Endpoints
- Replication Instances

You can find all of these resources under the AWS console for AWS Database Migration Services at the following link:

<http://amzn.to/aws-tokyo-dms-instances> (=> <https://ap-northeast-1.console.aws.amazon.com/dms/home?region=ap-northeast-1#replication-instances:>)

#### 4.1.1 Teardown AWS DMS Resources: Tasks

First, you will delete the existing AWS DMS Task associated with this workshop. You can find this at the following link:

<http://amzn.to/aws-tokyo-dms-tasks> (=> <https://ap-northeast-1.console.aws.amazon.com/dms/home?region=ap-northeast-1#tasks:>)

You should see a list of all DMS Tasks in this region. Locate the DMS Task created earlier during this workshop. The default name for the Task created during this workshop was **dms-workshop-task-oracle2postgres**.

Select the task and, if it is running, click the **Stop** button.

Wait a few moments until the Task until the status is updated to Stop, then click the **Delete** button.

---

The process of deleting a DMS Task may take a minute or two. Continue to refresh until the DMS Task is no longer visible, then proceed to the next step.

---

#### 4.1.2 Teardown AWS DMS Resources: Endpoints

Next, you can now delete the DMS Endpoints that were created earlier in this lab. You can find this at the following link:

<http://amzn.to/aws-tokyo-dms-endpoints> (=> <https://ap-northeast-1.console.aws.amazon.com/dms/home?region=ap-northeast-1#endpoints:>)

You should now see a list of all DMS Endpoints in this region. There will be two Endpoints to delete, one for the Source and one for the Target. The default names for this workshop are:

- Source: **dms-workshop-oracle**
- Target: **dms-workshop-postgres**

If you used those defaults, your page should look like the following:

#### *Teardown AWS DMS - List All Endpoints*

Select the Source Endpoint as shown below, then click the **Delete** button.

#### *Teardown AWS DMS - Select Source Endpoint*

You will be prompted to confirm this deletion as shown below, if you are certain this is the correct Endpoint from the workshop, then click the **Delete** button.

#### *Teardown AWS DMS - Delete Source Endpoint*

Next, select the Target Endpoint as shown below -- also note that the status for the Source Endpoint should now display as **Deleting**.

#### *Teardown AWS DMS - Select Target Endpoint*

Once selected, repeat the process as above, clicking the **Delete** button and confirming that you wish to delete the Target Endpoint from this workshop. Finally, you will see the following page:

#### *Teardown AWS DMS - Endpoints Deleted*

---

The process of deleting DMS Endpoints may take a minute or two. Continue to refresh until the DMS Endpoints are no longer visible, then proceed to the next step.

---

### 4.1.3 Teardown AWS DMS Resources: Replication Instances

To delete the DMS replication instances for this workshop, we will first view the console for replication instances by visiting the following link:

<http://amzn.to/aws-tokyo-dms-instances> (=> <https://ap-northeast-1.console.aws.amazon.com/dms/home?region=ap-northeast-1#replication-instances:>)

You should see a list of all DMS Replication Instances in this region.

#### *Teardown AWS DMS - Replication Instance List*

Locate the DMS Replication Instance created earlier during this workshop. The default name for the Replication Instance created during this workshop was **dms-workshop-oracle2postgres-repl**.

You will now select your workshop DMS Replication Instance, clicking the **Delete** button to proceed:

#### *Teardown AWS DMS - Replication Instance Selected*

You will receive the following confirmation:

#### *Teardown AWS DMS - Replication Instance Confirm Deletion*

Click the **Delete** button again if you certain this is the correct DMS Replication Instance you set up earlier in the workshop.

The status of the Replication Instance will now show as **Deleted**: *Teardown AWS DMS - Replication Instance Deleted*

---

The process of deleting DMS Replication Instances may take a minute or two. Continue to refresh until the DMS Replication Instances are no longer visible, then proceed to the next step.

---

## 4.2 Teardown AWS CloudFormation Stack

For process of tearing down any resources created by a CloudFormation stack is a part of the CloudFormation lifecycle and can be performed.

**CAUTION:** This step must be performed after the teardown of any DMS resources -- see [Teardown AWS DMS Resources](#) for this process.

### 4.2.1 Teardown CloudFormation Stack: Identify Workshop Stack

You can see a list of all active CloudFormation Stacks in this region by clicking the following link:

<http://amzn.to/aws-tokyo-cloudformation-stacks-active> (=> <https://ap-northeast-1.console.aws.amazon.com/cloudformation/home?region=ap-northeast-1#/stacks?filter=active>)

If you have chosen the default CloudFormation stack name during the setup, then you should now select the check-box on that specific CloudFormation stack and click the button **Delete Stack**

### 4.2.2 Teardown CloudFormation Stack: Delete Workshop Stack

### 4.2.3 Teardown CloudFormation Stack: Confirm Deletion

*If your stack is still displayed with a **Delete in Progress** status, then please wait a few minutes for the CloudFormation stack to complete deletion.*

If the CloudFormation stack has been successfully deleted, and no other stacks are active in this region, you should expect to see the following:

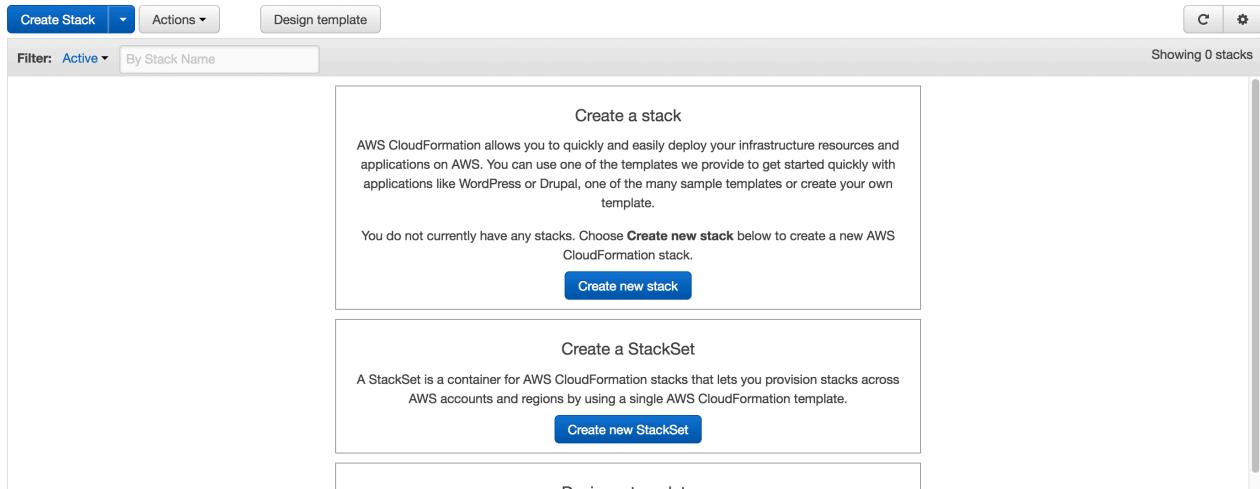


Figure 50: Teardown CloudFormation Stack: Delete Success

If the CloudFormation stack still exists, check the following remediations below based on the specific CloudFormation Stack Error:

- [Status: Delete Failed](#)

#### 4.2.4 Teardown CloudFormation Stack Status: Delete Failed

If you should see the following message:

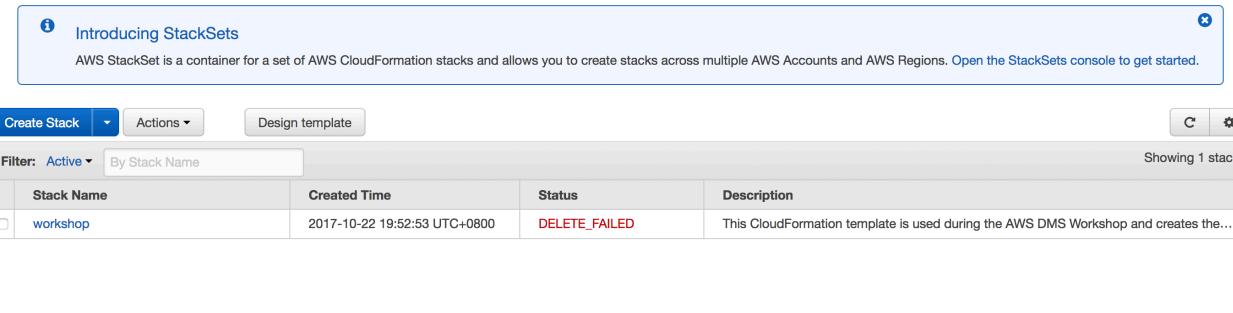


Figure 51: Teardown CloudFormation Stack: Delete Failed

First, confirm that the AWS DMS resources have been terminated -- see [Teardown AWS DMS Resources](#) for more details.

Second, you can retry the process to [Delete the Workshop Stack](#) above. You may be presented with a dialog similar to the following:

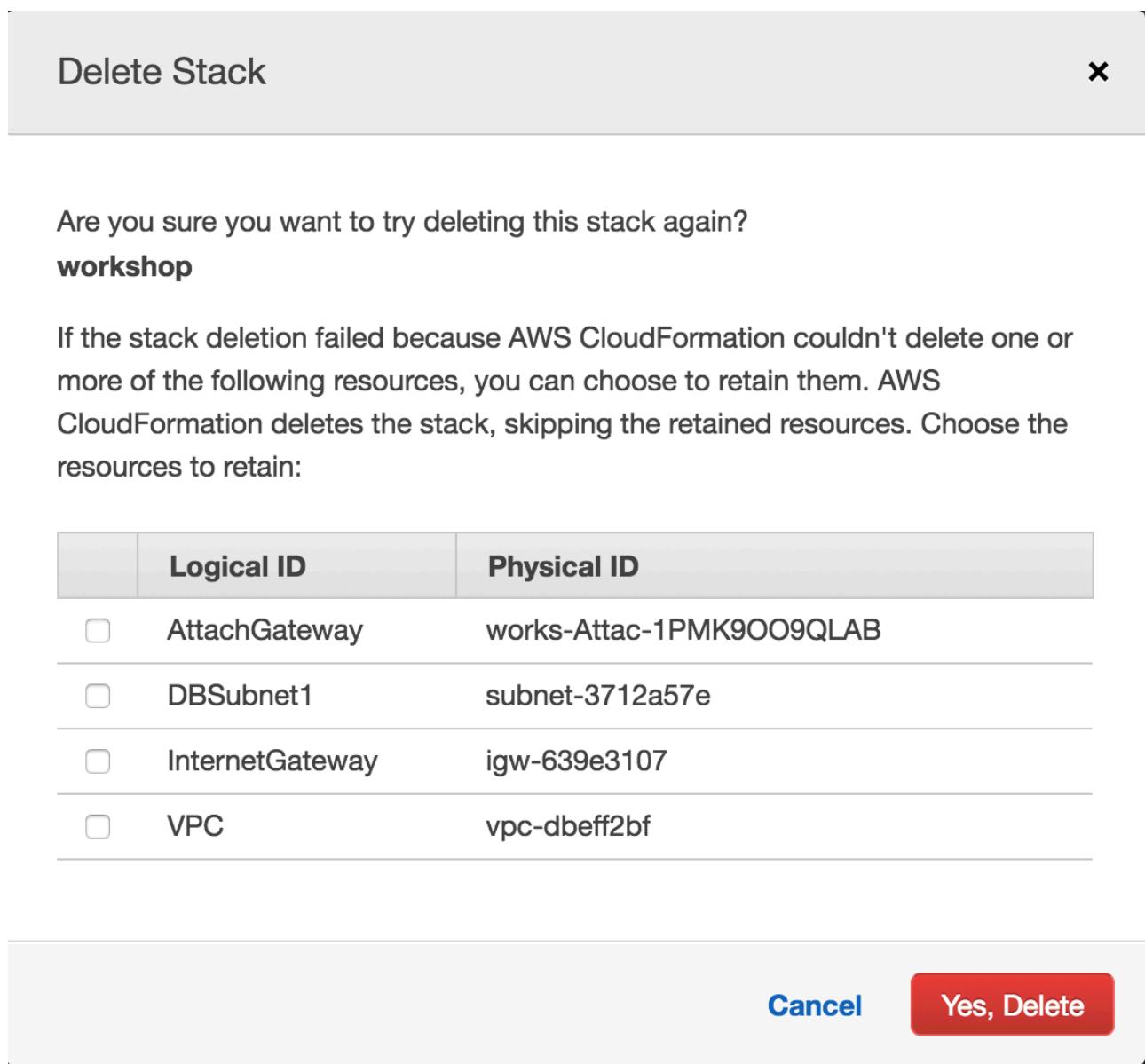


Figure 52: Teardown CloudFormation Stack: Confirm Delete Resources

If so, then individually confirm that the resources are no longer required, checking the box of each resource you wish to delete, then clicking the **Yes, Delete** button to complete the process.

#### 4.3 Teardown EC2 Key Pair

If you had previously created an EC2 key pair for this workshop during [setup](#), it is recommended that you now delete it to ensure security.

Follow this link to access your list of EC2 key pairs in this region:

<http://amzn.to/aws-tokyo-keypairs> (=> <https://ap-northeast-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=ap-northeast-1#KeyPairs:sort=keyName>)

You will see a list of key pairs similar to the following:

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Key Pairs list page. At the top, there are three buttons: 'Create Key Pair' (blue), 'Import Key Pair' (grey), and 'Delete' (grey). Below the buttons is a search bar with the placeholder 'Filter by attributes or search by keyword'. The main area displays a table with two rows. The first row has a checkbox, the key pair name 'workshop', and its fingerprint '80:50:c8:26:f8:'. The second row has a checkbox, the key pair name 'ap-northeast-1', and its fingerprint '8b:16:b8:7d:78'.

|                          | Key pair name  | Fingerprint      |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | workshop       | 80:50:c8:26:f8:* |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ap-northeast-1 | 8b:16:b8:7d:78   |

Figure 53: Teardown EC2 Key Pair - List Keys

Next, select the appropriate key pair (the default name for this workshop key pair was **workshop**), and click the **Delete** button, after which you will receive the following confirmation:

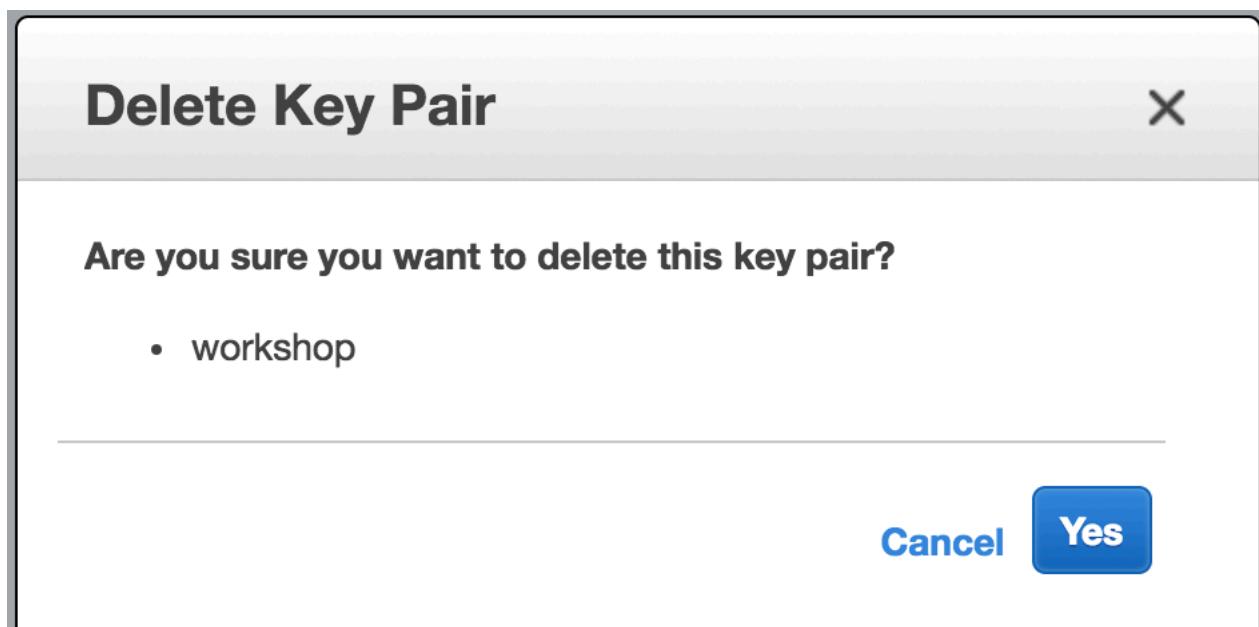


Figure 54: Teardown EC2 Key Pair - Delete Key

If you are certain this is the workshop key you created, then click **Yes** button to permanently delete this key.

**CAUTION:** the EC2 Key Pair will be permanently deleted and cannot be recovered, so any associated resources will no longer be administratively accessible.

## 5 Conclusion

This concludes the workshop. We hope that you enjoyed it and learned from the experience. Please let us know what you enjoyed about the experience, and how we can improve this workshop, by filling out the survey.

Thank you for attending!