

Learn how to migrate Oracle to MySQL through an easy-to-use MySQL GUI tool

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{mos_sb_discuss:27}

One of the very common questions appeared on various developer forums is that of comparing the pros and cons of MySQL and ORACLE. While comparisons have been made by many volunteers, mostly technical issues, I personally find that they are difficult to compare especially regarding their performance.

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It is not true that ORACLE is better than MySQL or vice versa. Both products can be used to build stable and efficient systems. The stability and effectiveness of your databases vitally depends on your experience rather than the database itself.

Both of them have their own advantages over each another. When deciding which server to use, it truly depends on your needs. Despite the fact that ORACLE and MySQL both have their own strengths. A significant number of businesses have shifted their databases to MySQL because they keep finding good reasons to take advantage of MySQL's openness.

The era of Open Source While proprietary software still have a larger portion of market share, Open Source Software actually awaiting to conquer the market and has large potential to do so. The Netcraft reported that although Apache being one of the more recent web servers, it has more market share than other web servers put together.

Linux is also increasing in numbers, it was also estimated as the fastest growing operating system. While exact numbers are indeed difficult to ascertain, most researchers have estimated around 8 to 10 million Linux installations. Among the millions installation, the number of exact users may even exceed this figure as Linux is a multi-user system. This number is growing around 40% per year. With such rising figures, we should admit that Open Source Software do have its advantages over closed software.

Why shifting to use Open Source Software?

Now, Open source software becomes compelling alternatives to commercial software due to the following advantages:
Cost Effective:Open Source Software is often distributed free or under the General Public License. Reasonable and inexpensive price are charged for commercial organisation.

The cost saved can be spend of other development and support.
Transparency:Because you can access the source code you can always find out how the code is working. It enables unlimited tuning and improvement of a software product. It also makes it possible to port the code to new hardware, to adapt it to changing conditions such that it integrates perfectly with your existing systems.
Reliability

Open Source Software generally offers good reliability and stability. This is due to a worldwide group of contributors who help to debug the software. Any bugs found will tend to affect the product on a more superficial level and require less recoding. Take actions now If you are ready to experience the rewards of Open Source Software, why not try to migrate your ORACLE to MySQL?Conversion of ORACLE to MySQL can be complicated with lengthy commands. If you are those not feeling comfortable with black-and-white command prompt, you can try out some MySQL database administration GUI available in the market.

Navicat is a powerful MySQL database administration and development tool. It provides a powerful set of tools which help you to administer MySQL database. It also contains import features which allows user to import file into MySQL database from 10 different formats. Data migration of ORACLE to MySQLNavicat is more than just an import tool. It has functions with Ms Access possessed, yet easier to learn and manage. To migrate your data from ORACLE to MySQL:(1) click the Import Wizard in the Table View.

Import Wizard

Import Wizard allows you to import data to a table from DBF, TXT, CSV, HTML, Excel, Access, XML, ODBC and more. You can save your settings as a profile for setting schedule.

Settings Import File Format (Step 1)

Select ODBC import types of the source file.

Importing ODBC in Step 2

Setting Up an ODBC Data Source Connection

On the Control Panel, select Administrative Tools. Select Data Sources (ODBC). Select User DSN tab. Click Add. Select the correct ODBC driver you wish, such as Oracle and click Finish. Type a meaningful name for this ODBC data source in the Data Source Name text box. Type a description for the data source in the Description text box.

Choose Service Name from the drop-down list.

Test Connection. Select OK to see your ODBC Driver in the list.

Importing Oracle Data (Step 2) Connecting to oracle Click the Import from button in step 2 of the Import Wizard. Under Provider tab in the Data Link Properties, select Microsoft OLE DB Provider for ODBC Drivers.

Under Connection tab, choose the data source from the Use data source name drop-down list and provide valid username and password

All available tables will be included in the list if connection success. Just simply choose the tables you wish to import.

Setting Target Table (Step 5)

You are allowed to define your own table name or choose to import in the existing table from the drop-down list. For importing multiple tables, all tables will be shown in the list.

Adjusting Field Structures and Mapping Fields (Step 6)

Navicat will make assumption on the field types and length in the source table. You are allowed to choose your desired type from the drop-down list. Hint: For importing multiple tables, select the other tables from the Source Table drop-down list. If you are importing your data into the existing table, then you might need to map the source field names to the destination table.

Selecting Import Mode (Step 7) Select the import mode that define how the data being imported. Hint: To activate the remaining options, you must enable Primary Key in Step 6. Use extended insert statements

Inserts records using extended insert syntax. Example:

```
INSERT INTO `users` VALUES ('1', 'Peter McKindsy', '23'), ('2', 'Johnson Ryne', '56'), ('0', 'katherine', '23');
```

Saving and Confirming Import (Step 8)

Click Start button to start the import process. Hint: Save your settings as a profile for setting schedule. You can view the running process indicating success or failure. This messages are saved in file - LogImport.txt. Click the Log button to open the log file. With the help of Navicat, transferring data from ORACLE to MySQL is like a piece of cake. Navicat not only help you to migrate data from ORACLE to MySQL, it also helps you to generate reports, exporting files to various file types and many other basic database administrating options.

Conclusion

My intention here is to point out how MySQL is advantageous over Oracle in the aspect of its openness and I have also illustrated how easy Oracle data can be migrated to MySQL with Navicat. Open source has substantial advantages, and that these will be recognized by more and more people with time.

Reference

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