



Oracle AI Database Migration to the Cloud Done Right

A practical guide to migrating Oracle AI Database to the cloud across AWS, Google Cloud, Microsoft Azure and OCI

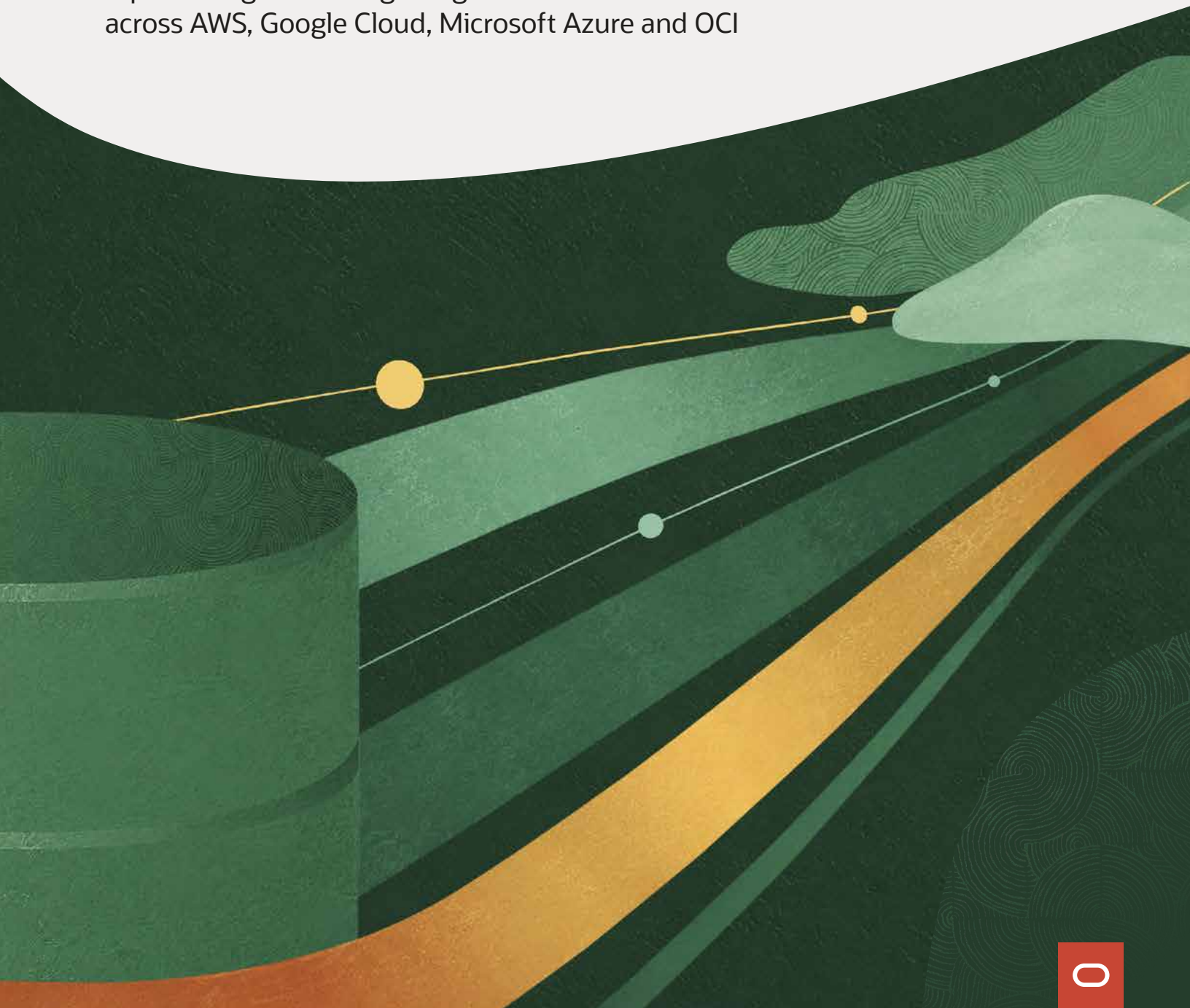


Table of contents

Why enterprises are migrating Oracle databases to the cloud now 3

Why migrate now? 5

Four decisions before you migrate 10

How migrating your Oracle databases can work 14

An overview of Oracle’s multicloud services by cloud:
AWS, Google Cloud, Microsoft Azure and OCI 18

 Oracle Cloud Infrastructure..... 18

 Oracle AI Database@AWS 19

 Oracle AI Database@Google Cloud 20

 Oracle AI Database@Azure..... 21

 Choosing your cloud, in brief..... 22

How Oracle can help..... 23



Why enterprises are migrating Oracle databases to the cloud now

Most enterprises have a cloud strategy and are in the process of moving their critical workloads from on-premises to the cloud. Enterprises have trusted Oracle Database cloud services for nearly a decade, and Oracle's multicloud now means customers can run Oracle AI Database at enterprise scale in their existing hyperscaler cloud environments.

Oracle AI Database now runs natively inside AWS, Google Cloud, Microsoft Azure and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). In every case, it's the same Oracle AI Database you run today: the same version, with the same features and the same tooling, running on Oracle-managed infrastructure colocated inside the cloud of your choice. That infrastructure is Oracle Exadata, the same engineered system that runs many of the world's most demanding Oracle workloads on-premises today, so you get its high performance, availability, and reliability without buying, housing, or refreshing the hardware yourself.

There are many reasons to move to the cloud. For example, your goal may be to complete your cloud journey or improve the security of your mission-critical data. Or perhaps you want to boost your economics. Running Oracle AI Database in the cloud replaces multiyear hardware refresh cycles with elastic capacity that you pay for based on what you use, and your Oracle spend counts toward the cloud commitments you've already made. Independent analysis by theCube estimates savings of up to 30% when moving to the cloud over staying on-premises, which chapter 1 covers in detail.

You may want to eliminate routine database administration, address highly variable demand, and improve your security posture by migrating to Oracle Autonomous AI Database, where Oracle manages the infrastructure and most operational tasks for you, such as automated database patching. Or you may want to get the closest experience to what you run today by migrating your mission-critical workloads to Oracle Exadata Database Service, the cloud version of the engineered system many of these workloads already run on. Oracle Base Database Service is also available for smaller or less critical workloads. In all cases, you're using the same underlying database, with the same SQL code and DBA skills you rely on today.

Some workloads can't be moved to a public cloud region, often because of data residency, data sovereignty, or strict latency requirements. For these, Oracle Exadata Cloud@Customer brings the same Oracle-managed cloud services into your own data center. Running on Oracle's Exascale infrastructure, it delivers the same elastic, pay-per-use economics while your data stays on your premises.

Whichever migration option you choose, the only things that change are where the infrastructure lives, who manages it, and what becomes possible once your operational data and your cloud are in the same place.

Migration also makes these systems easier and more consistent to operate and secure. Oracle manages the infrastructure and applies patches and security updates to a single standard across every environment, so keeping your databases current, protected, and available depends far less on scarce in-house specialists.

This guide is for IT leaders who need to understand their options to make well-informed decisions, and for the architects and DBAs tasked with advising on solutions and implementing the resulting environment.

Go to oracle.com/multicloud at any time while reading this document for more information and to contact a multicloud expert.

Why migrate now?

For most enterprise IT leaders, moving Oracle databases to the cloud has been a question of when, not if. But migration barriers and limitations have, in the past, kept many database workloads on-premises. Now, technical advances and partnerships among the hyperscalers provide shared customers with the flexibility and support to move their databases to the cloud that best fits their needs. These are the four key reasons why many enterprises are moving Oracle workloads to the cloud today.

1. Completing the cloud journey

The typical enterprise is several years into implementing its cloud strategy. Application platforms, identity management, observability, and many workloads have already been moved to the cloud. But due to their mission-critical nature and the need for high availability and strong security, many Oracle database workloads have remained on-premises, sometimes blocking broader initiatives such as data center exits, application modernization, and AI initiatives.

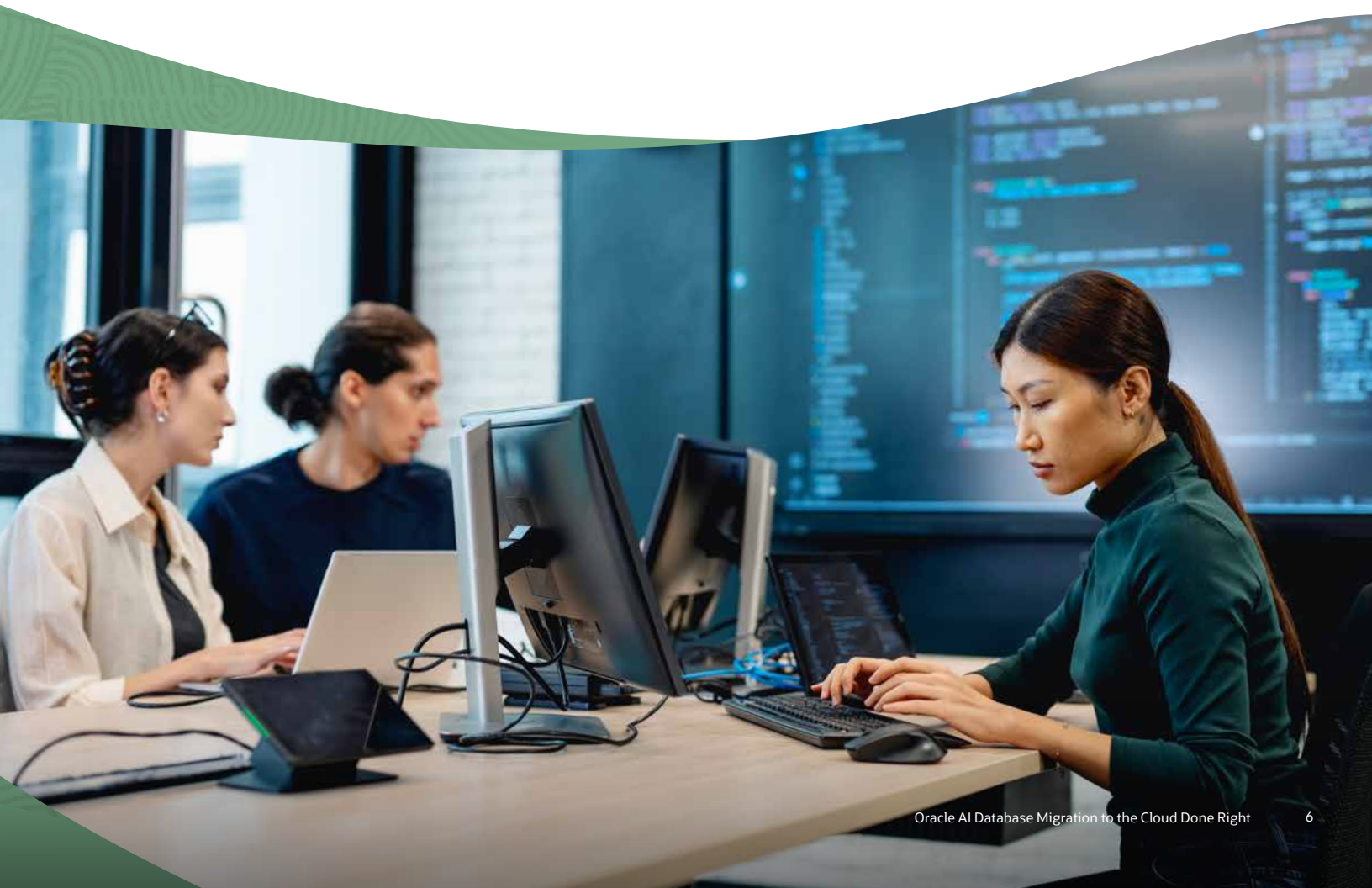
Some organizations have tried to move Oracle databases to self-managed infrastructure-as-a-service (IaaS) configurations in the cloud, often trading on-premises limitations for new ones: performance that falls short of Exadata, scaling challenges, availability gaps without Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC), features that require workarounds, high prices, an operational model that doesn't match how Oracle databases are run, and staffing overhead to manage infrastructure that wasn't purpose-built for Oracle databases.

Reasons our customers are migrating now



Oracle AI Database multicloud services are engineered specifically to avoid these challenges. The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure that runs your databases sits physically inside your chosen hyperscaler's data center, with native integration, the same control plane, and the same authentication model. The services, the infrastructure, and the costs are the same as on OCI, and the commercial advantages you have already negotiated carry over. Your existing spend commitments with AWS, Azure, or Google Cloud apply to Oracle AI Database, your enterprise discount agreements still hold, your Oracle licenses move with you through Oracle Bring Your Own License (BYOL), and you retain the flexibility to expand through the license-included model, continuing Oracle's promise of choice. The applications connect to Oracle the same way they do today: using the same drivers, SQL, and connection patterns. Most applications require no code changes. Connection endpoints change; the rest remains unchanged.

When data residency or sovereignty rules prevent a workload from leaving your premises, your cloud journey doesn't have to stop there. Oracle Exadata Cloud@Customer brings the same Oracle-managed Exadata Database Service and Autonomous AI Database into your own data center, so you can modernize these workloads on the same architecture as everything you run in the public cloud.



2. Improving security and resilience

Ransomware is a board-level risk, not just an IT operations concern. Recovery times for unprepared organizations can stretch from days into weeks. Patching backlogs and delays widen the attack surface. The specialist talent required to defend complex on-premises environments is getting harder to hire and retain every year.

Oracle AI Database multicloud services bring the same proven security and resilience capabilities customers have relied on for decades, including Oracle RAC, Oracle Active Data Guard, Oracle Maximum Availability Architecture (MAA), Oracle Database Zero Data Loss Autonomous Recovery Service, Transparent Data Encryption, Oracle Data Safe, Oracle Database Vault, Oracle SQL Firewall, and Oracle Deep Data Security, into the cloud of your choice. It pairs these capabilities with hyperscaler-grade infrastructure security and Oracle-managed patching.

Just as important, the cloud security model you already use for your applications now extends to your databases. The identity and access controls, key management, network segmentation, and centralized security monitoring you already operate across your cloud environment govern Oracle AI Database the same way. Azure Key Vault, Microsoft Entra ID, and Sentinel on Azure, AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) and AWS Key Management Service (KMS), and Google Cloud KMS all integrate directly, so your databases stop being a separate security island and inherit the posture your team already runs everywhere else.

Resilience follows the same pattern. You already run your cloud applications across multiple availability zones and regions, and Oracle AI Database can use that same architecture. Oracle RAC delivers resilience within a single availability zone, protecting against node failure and enabling zero-downtime patching and upgrades, while Active Data Guard and Oracle MAA Platinum certification let you place standbys across availability zones or regions, together meeting or exceeding your current availability requirements from day one in the cloud. For risk-averse organizations, the ability to validate production-equivalent resilience in the cloud before cutover is often what moves a migration from a consideration to a commitment.

3. Rising IT costs and operational burdens

Moving Oracle AI Database to the cloud improves your cost position. The cloud replaces large, periodic hardware investments with elastic capacity that you pay for based on what you use, and it retires the recurring overhead of running database infrastructure yourself: refresh cycles every four to five years, depreciation, real estate, power, cooling, and a specialized workforce that's harder to retain every year.

Independent analysis by [theCUBE Research](#), modeling a US\$10B division with a US\$495M IT budget, found that customers moving Oracle databases to a multicloud environment see up to 30% reduction in data platform, core operations, and support costs, along with up to 14% reduction in total IT spend over five years.* The drivers are predictable: retired hardware refresh cycles, data center exits, fewer outages, and license investment preserved through Oracle BYOL.

Running Oracle AI Database in the cloud also changes the consumption model. Compute scales up and down with demand. With Autonomous AI Database, scaling happens automatically. You pay for what you use, not what you provisioned for peak demand. And Oracle AI Database spend counts toward existing cloud commitments, including AWS commitments, Microsoft Azure Consumption Commitments, Google Cloud agreements, and OCI Universal Credits, so Oracle workloads roll into the same commercial framework as the rest of your cloud investment.

4. AI, analytics, and application modernization

For most enterprises, getting Oracle data into modern analytics platforms (such as Microsoft Fabric, Google BigQuery, and Amazon Redshift) has meant implementing and owning a fragile ETL apparatus. Pipelines break when schemas change, every new analytics use case becomes another pipeline, and the team that built it must maintain it indefinitely. AI adoption poses a similar challenge: The data feeding AI initiatives lives in on-premises Oracle databases, while the AI services your hyperscaler offers (such as Amazon Bedrock, Azure OpenAI Service, Gemini Enterprise Agent Platform, and OCI Generative AI) live in the cloud.

*** Customer-specific outcomes vary.**

The up to 30% figure from theCUBE Research reflects a modeled composite customer. Real outcomes depend on workload mix, license position, and existing infrastructure. The right next step for any organization is a workload-specific assessment.

When Oracle AI Database runs inside your hyperscale cloud, both problems largely go away, and in most cases the data never has to move. Oracle Autonomous AI Database provides open data access through Apache Iceberg and Autonomous AI Database Catalog, letting your teams discover and query data across clouds, platforms, and formats using SQL or natural language, with no data copies and no pipelines to maintain. This is available on Autonomous AI Database today, with support expanding to additional Oracle database services. If you want to connect Oracle data to another hyperscaler's AI services, data, or analytics platform, pipeline-free integrations are available for Azure, AWS, and Google Cloud. When your Oracle databases and AI services run in the same cloud, applications can call AI models on live Oracle data at local network latency, without copies, pipelines, or synchronization delays.

Oracle AI Database also includes built-in Oracle AI Vector Search; Oracle Select AI for natural language queries, in-database analytics, and machine learning; and a managed Model Context Protocol (MCP) server that lets AI agents connect to Oracle data directly. AI and analytics tools and agentic frameworks, such as the Google Gemini ecosystem, the Azure AI ecosystem, including Azure OpenAI Service and Azure AI Search, Amazon Bedrock, LangGraph, and CrewAI, can query and reason over live Oracle data immediately after migration. That means your data engineering team can shift their focus from pipeline maintenance to insight creation.

What changes and what doesn't

Migration moves the infrastructure, not the platform. Your Oracle AI Database version stays the same:

- Your applications keep their connection patterns.
- Your existing Oracle license investment travels with you.

What changes:

- Routine database administration, which eases as Oracle manages more of the infrastructure.
- Where the infrastructure runs.
- Who manages it.
- What becomes possible when your operational data and your services are in the same cloud environment.

Four decisions before you migrate

A successful migration of Oracle database workloads starts with four decisions. Each one shapes the others, and getting them right early can help reduce risk later.

1. Which cloud?

Oracle AI Database is available natively in four clouds: AWS, Google Cloud, Microsoft Azure and OCI. The right cloud for your organization depends on where your applications already run, which AI and analytics services your organization has adopted, and where you have existing cloud spending commitments.

You don't have to choose just one. Many organizations run Oracle databases in more than one cloud, placing different workloads in the environment that best serves each one. The Oracle database itself stays consistent across all four clouds, with the same engine, same features, and same management tooling. The cloud determines the surrounding ecosystem, not the database.

For organizations that have already selected a primary hyperscaler, the default choice is to extend that relationship to include Oracle database workloads. For organizations evaluating Oracle as part of a broader cloud strategy refresh, the four-cloud overview in chapter 4 outlines what each cloud is best suited for.

There is also a fifth option for data that can't leave your premises. Oracle Exadata Cloud@Customer runs the same Oracle AI Database services inside your own data center, managed by Oracle and connected to OCI. It's the right choice when data residency or sovereignty requirements rule out a public cloud region, and it uses the same database engine, tooling, and migration methods as the four public clouds.

Oracle AI Database on Multicloud

AI-native platform available on all leading hyperscalers



2. Which region within that cloud?

Oracle AI Database services are available globally in both Oracle and hyperscaler data centers. However, regional availability varies and region selection depends on three factors:

- Where your primary users and applications are located, for the lowest latency.
- Data residency and compliance requirements that constrain where data can live. Where no available region satisfies these rules, Oracle Exadata Cloud@Customer keeps the data in your own data center while still delivering Oracle-managed cloud services.
- High availability and disaster recovery requirements. Oracle MAA Gold- and Platinum-tier capabilities are available in all regions, so your selection may be driven by your desired disaster recovery architecture.

Oracle AI Database is currently available across more than [50 OCI regions](#), [33 Azure regions](#), [22 AWS regions](#), and [15 Google Cloud regions](#), and the footprint continues to expand. Always verify current service availability and the [MAA Multicloud Certification Matrix](#) against Oracle's regional documentation before finalizing architecture decisions.

For reference, [Maximum Availability Architecture](#) is Oracle's framework for database resilience, with tiers ranging from Silver (Oracle RAC, basic backup, and recovery) through Gold (Active Data Guard standby) to Platinum (Active Data Guard with application-transparent failover) and Diamond (fast-start failover, zero data loss).

3. Which service model fits your workload?

Oracle offers five service models in the cloud. Your choice will depend in part on whether your priority is operational control or operational automation.

Service model	Best for	How it works
Exadata Database Service	Mission-critical workloads demanding extreme performance, scale, and security on Exadata's intelligent, fully redundant architecture, with cloud automation and full administrative control	Oracle manages the dedicated Exadata infrastructure while your team maintains full control over the VMs, patching schedules, software installation, and databases. It's the closest experience to using on-premises Exadata infrastructure.
Exadata Database Service on Exascale Infrastructure	Workloads that need Exadata performance and Oracle-managed infrastructure without the commitment of fully dedicated hardware	It runs on shared Exadata infrastructure managed by Oracle, with elastic storage that scales independently of compute. It has a lower entry cost than dedicated Exadata infrastructure while retaining Oracle RAC, Active Data Guard, and Exadata Smart Scan capabilities. It's available on AWS, Azure and Google Cloud.

Service model	Best for	How it works
Exadata Cloud@Customer	Mission-critical and regulated workloads that must stay in your own data center for data residency, sovereignty, or latency reasons	Oracle-managed Exadata Database Service and Autonomous AI Database run on Exascale infrastructure inside your data center for elastic, pay-per-use capacity. Databases are provisioned and managed through OCI, with the same automation and security as the public cloud.
Autonomous AI Database	Mission-critical and variable-demand workloads where you want Oracle to handle routine administration (patching, scaling, backup, tuning) while retaining Oracle RAC availability	Oracle manages everything below the schema level, including the Exadata infrastructure it runs on. Provisioning takes minutes. Scaling is automatic. Available either serverless for ease of management or on dedicated Exadata infrastructure for workload isolation, custom configuration, and predictable performance (a common requirement for regulated-industry customers), it's ideal for organizations with variable demand or teams with limited DBA resources.
Base Database Service	Oracle AI Database Enterprise and Standard Edition workloads on VMs, from application development to production, that want full database features and cloud automation without Exadata-class infrastructure	It runs full-featured Oracle AI Database Enterprise and Standard edition on flexible VM shapes, with automated lifecycle management, built-in low-code application development, and pay-as-you-go compute scaling. It's fully compatible with on-premises editions and available on OCI and Oracle AI Database@Azure.

The service model decision affects more than day-to-day operations; it determines which migration methods are available, shapes postmigration architecture, and influences cost structure. Treat it as an early architectural commitment, not a detail to resolve later. For organizations consolidating many databases, Autonomous AI Database and Exadata Database Service typically deliver the strongest return, since both are built to run large numbers of databases on shared, Oracle-managed infrastructure. For Autonomous AI Database targets, the migration tooling decision should also be made early as part of the service model choice; chapter 3 explains when to use OCI Database Migration and when Oracle Zero Downtime Migration is the better fit.

4. What moves, and in what order?

Deciding what moves first requires a precise picture of what you're moving. That means cataloging all the Oracle databases in your environment across several dimensions:

- **Database version, size, and current host platform:** hardware, operating system, or VM
- **Application dependencies:** which databases must move together and in what sequence
- **Primary user locations:** determines the target regions for the lowest latency
- **Database criticality** and current Oracle MAA tier
- **High availability and disaster recovery configurations:** standby databases, active-passive locations or active-active locations
- **Compliance and data residency requirements** that constrain region or key management choices

Oracle provides tools to automate this work. Oracle Estate Explorer discovers and catalogs every Oracle database in your environment, scoring each one for migration readiness and helping identify the best candidates for Autonomous AI Database.

The Oracle Cloud Premigration Advisor Tool evaluates each database against your target platform and flags compatibility issues before you move anything. [Oracle DB Services Explorer](#) helps match workloads to the right service model and estimate costs.

These tools don't replace planning judgment, but they can significantly reduce the time and risk involved in building an accurate inventory. Organizations that skip this step consistently encounter surprises during migration that could have been avoided.

On sequencing

Moving nonproduction or disaster recovery environments first is a common approach, and many customers take this path. It lets you validate networking, security, and operational procedures before production is touched. That said, sequencing isn't a purely technical decision. Some organizations start with a business-priority workload because it supports a new initiative, a regional expansion, or a data center exit timeline. The right sequence depends on your organization's specific constraints.

How migrating your Oracle databases can work

Oracle database migration is a well-defined process, and the majority of the work can be automated. What follows is a plain language description of how it works in practice.

Database migration is one part of a larger cloud journey. Most organizations also invest effort in standing up the surrounding cloud environment, including landing zones, virtual networks, connectivity, identity, and security policies, and in reconfiguring and tuning the applications that depend on their databases. For many organizations, much of that work is already underway for the rest of their estate, and the database migration described here plugs into it. This chapter focuses on the database, the part most teams treat as the highest risk, while your cloud provider and Oracle partners can help with the broader environment and application work.

The four-phase model

Oracle's recommended migration approach comprises four phases: plan, prepare, execute, and validate. This reflects a similar framework Oracle's engineering teams commonly use when they support customers directly, regardless of the cloud target.

Phase	What happens
Plan	Define the target architecture: which cloud, which service models, which regions. Set your high availability and disaster recovery requirements. Confirm your licensing approach (Oracle BYOL, license included, or a mixture of the two). Identify consolidation opportunities, where multiple underutilized databases can be combined on shared cloud infrastructure. Use Oracle Cloud Migration Advisor to recommend the most suitable migration method for each database, which in most cases will be carried out with Oracle Zero Downtime Migration or OCI Database Migration.
Prepare	Provision the target environment. Configure networking so cloud applications can reach Oracle databases with low latency appropriate for the work load. Run the Cloud Premigration Advisor Tool to identify compatibility issues and verify the licensing position for the target environment. Perform a full test migration from end to end, including switchover and rollback, before committing to production.

Phase	What happens
Execute	Move the database. For most migrations, this is handled by Oracle Zero Downtime Migration (ZDM), Oracle's automated migration solution. For Autonomous AI Database targets, OCI Database Migration (DMS) is often the first option when the customer wants Oracle to manage more of the migration workflow, while ZDM is commonly used for multicloud Autonomous AI Database targets where the team wants direct control over the migration path. Both approaches support online migration patterns that keep the source database operational until cutover, depending on the source, target, version, and downtime requirements.
Validate	Confirm the migration succeeded. Validate application connectivity, query performance against the source baseline, backup schedules, monitoring configuration, and encryption key accessibility. Migration is complete not at switchover but when the target environment is confirmed production-ready.

Migration automation: Zero Downtime Migration and OCI Database Migration

[Oracle Zero Downtime Migration](#) is Oracle's Maximum Availability Architecture recommended automation foundation for many Oracle Database cloud migrations, and it's free to use. Zero Downtime Migration is especially appropriate when teams want direct control over the migration host, workflow, migration method, and cutover mechanics, or when they're migrating to targets where Zero Downtime Migration is the preferred direct-control path, including Exadata Cloud@Customer, Exadata Database Service, Base Database Service, OCI database services, and Oracle AI Database services running in AWS, Azure, or Google Cloud.

For Autonomous AI Database migrations, OCI Database Migration should also be evaluated early. DMS provides a managed-service experience that brings Oracle's migration technologies into a guided workflow that includes assessment, validation, migration orchestration, replication, monitoring, and cutover. In practical terms, ZDM is the right fit when the customer wants more direct control; DMS is the right fit when the customer wants Oracle to manage more of the migration workflow.

Choose OCI Database Migration when the target is an OCI-based Autonomous AI Database instance, and you want an Oracle-managed migration service. For Autonomous AI Database in a multicloud environment such as Oracle AI Database@AWS, Oracle AI Database@Azure, or Oracle AI Database@Google Cloud, ZDM and DMS are both supported, and the migration data path is usually the deciding factor. DMS provides a fully Oracle-managed experience but uses OCI connectivity for the migration data path during the migration workflow. After cutover, the database runs in the selected cloud architecture; this consideration applies only to the migration process, not the steady-state application architecture.

DMS turns Oracle's migration stack into a managed, guided workflow. Customers can assess readiness, validate compatibility, choose online or offline migration, monitor progress, and manage cutover from a single service experience while DMS orchestrates technologies such as ZDM, the Cloud Premigration Advisor Tool, Oracle Data Pump, and Oracle GoldenGate. This can help give customers a faster, more repeatable migration path with less customer-managed migration infrastructure, and it's especially useful when the migration target is Autonomous AI Database and the customer prefers Oracle-managed execution over direct operation of the tooling.

Zero Downtime Migration supports both physical migration, which moves data at the block level, and logical migration, which transfers data at the schema or table level. DMS packages supported logical migration patterns into a managed-service experience. The right method depends on factors such as whether you're keeping the same database version or crossing versions or platforms; your Oracle account team can help determine which path fits your environment. For a full description of the migration methods and supported configurations, see the [Oracle Zero Downtime Migration guide](#).



What migration doesn't require

It's worth being explicit about what isn't required to migrate Oracle databases to the cloud, because there are common, and consequential, misconceptions:

- **No application rewrites:** Most Oracle applications don't require application rewrites solely because the database moves to the cloud. Your applications can connect to Oracle in the cloud the same way they connect to Oracle in on-premises environments. Connection strings change; the application code doesn't.
- **No immediate rewrites for very old applications:** For legacy applications built on Oracle 8i, 9i, or 10g, Oracle's database shim bridges the application to a modern Oracle target, so the database tier moves first and application modernization follows later.
- **No SQL rewrites:** Most Oracle SQL, PL/SQL, stored procedures, and Oracle-specific features continue to operate without modification because the same Oracle database engine is used across supported deployment environments.
- **No retraining:** Your DBA team's skills, tools, runbooks, and operational practices can all transfer. The infrastructure moves; the platform doesn't change, although teams may need to learn cloud-specific operational processes.
- **No new license required for existing workloads:** The Oracle BYOL program lets you apply existing Oracle licenses to supported cloud database services.

Example: A healthcare migration

A healthcare organization migrates an Oracle Database 19c claims processing workload to Autonomous AI Database in AWS. In the first month, automation helps reduce DBA overhead substantially. In month two, the team upgrades to Oracle AI Database 26ai and enables AI Vector Search on clinical records. In month three, they deploy a retrieval-augmented generation (RAG) application using Amazon Bedrock, allowing care coordinators to query treatment guidelines against live patient data, with no data movement out of Oracle systems.



An overview of Oracle's multicloud services by cloud: AWS, Google Cloud, Microsoft Azure and OCI

Oracle AI Database runs natively in all four major clouds, but the surrounding ecosystems, commercial structures, and integration patterns are meaningfully different. This chapter explains what makes each one distinct to help you match Oracle workloads to the environment that fits best.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure

OCI is Oracle's own cloud and offers one of the largest regional footprint (more than 50 regions), the widest service portfolio, and the deepest integration with Oracle's full technology stack. It's the only option that includes all Oracle Maximum Availability Architecture tiers from Silver through Diamond, certified for both Exadata Database Service and Autonomous AI Database.

For organizations that want the most comprehensive Oracle experience, or that run Oracle workloads requiring Diamond-tier resilience, OCI is the natural starting point. It also offers capabilities not available from any other cloud provider today. For example, Oracle Exadata Cloud@Customer brings Oracle-managed Autonomous AI Database and Exadata Database Service, now on Exascale infrastructure, into your own data center for workloads that can't leave your premises. OCI Dedicated Region brings a complete OCI region inside a customer's data center for the largest enterprises. OCI Full Stack Disaster Recovery is a managed service that can automate the recovery of entire application stacks, not just databases, across regions.

Choosing OCI doesn't mean giving up access to other cloud providers' services. Oracle interconnects provide private, high-speed connectivity to AWS, Azure, and Google Cloud, enabling architectures where parts of the application stack run on OCI and other parts run on one or more other clouds.

OCI also provides Oracle Cloud Lift Services—free, hands-on migration assistance from Oracle's own cloud engineering teams. This isn't a partner referral program; it's Oracle engineers working directly with your team through planning and execution.

Oracle AI Database@AWS

Oracle and AWS formalized their strategic partnership in 2024, reaching general availability in 2025. Exadata infrastructure is physically colocated inside AWS Availability Zones, and Oracle databases connect to applications running on Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2), Elastic Kubernetes Service, or Elastic Container Service with local-network latency through a direct peering connection that doesn't route through the public internet.

Oracle AI Database@AWS is available across 22 AWS regions and offers Oracle Exadata Database Service and Autonomous AI Database, with the service footprint continuing to expand, helping customers meet data residency and compliance requirements. For high availability and disaster recovery, Oracle RAC and Active Data Guard support Oracle MAA configurations through the Platinum tier across availability zones and regions.

For latency-sensitive workloads, such as payment processing, trading systems, or high-volume OLTP, Oracle AI Database@AWS supports automatic EC2 placement group provisioning. When you create your database network, a placement group is automatically associated with it. Launching EC2 instances into that placement group is designed to deliver consistent submillisecond round-trip latency to Oracle databases at no additional cost.

For AI workloads, the integration with Amazon Bedrock is a primary draw. Oracle AI Vector Search helps find private data that can be fed directly into Bedrock foundation models for retrieval-augmented generation. S3, CloudWatch, and EventBridge are all natively integrated. AWS IAM roles manage access to Oracle databases using the same policies that govern the rest of your AWS environment.

Oracle AI Database@AWS is available through AWS Marketplace and counts toward AWS Enterprise Discount Program commitments. The AWS Migration Acceleration Program (MAP) can provide additional credits and partner funding for eligible migrations. All consumption, including Oracle database and AWS infrastructure, flows through your existing AWS relationship as a single bill. AWS KMS integration enables customer-managed encryption keys.

Through the AWS Channel Partner Private Offer program, eligible AWS Partner Network and Oracle PartnerNetwork members can resell Oracle AI Database@AWS with customized pricing, and through the cloud managed service provider model, they can provide Oracle AI Database@AWS as a managed service, offer bundled services, and handle direct customer billing.

Oracle AI Database@Google Cloud

Oracle AI Database@Google Cloud is available in 15 regions (20 sites) and was built with a deliberate focus on unifying Oracle transactional data with Google's analytics and AI platform. For organizations that have adopted Google Cloud for analytics or AI workloads and want to close the gap between Oracle transactions and Google intelligence, this is the most direct path. The service offers Oracle Exadata Database Service (on dedicated and Exascale infrastructure), Autonomous AI Database, Base Database Service, Recovery Service, and GoldenGate. For high availability and disaster recovery, Oracle RAC and Active Data Guard support Oracle MAA configurations through the Platinum tier across availability zones and regions.

The integration with Gemini Enterprise Agent Platform enables Gemini-powered applications to ground responses in live Oracle data without requiring data movement. Gemini foundation models can use Oracle AI Vector Search to retrieve relevant business context, enabling users to get answers in natural language without SQL or custom pipelines. BigQuery federated queries can access Oracle transactional data without data movement, reducing the traditional separation between Oracle transactional systems and cloud analytics platforms.

Google Cloud was the first cloud provider to offer customer-managed encryption keys for Oracle database encryption through Google Cloud KMS, which is important for organizations with strict requirements around key custody. Oracle AI Database@Google Cloud is available through Google Cloud Marketplace, with partner resale options. Spend counts toward your Google Cloud commitments, and billing and support flow through Google Cloud alongside the rest of your environment. In addition to Oracle Cloud Lift Services, Google's Rapid Migration Program (RaMP) can cover assessment, planning, and migration execution costs for eligible workloads.

Oracle AI Database@Azure

Oracle AI Database@Azure is available in 33 Azure regions, the broadest footprint of any non-OCI multicloud deployment today. Azure was the first hyperscaler to launch the Oracle multicloud model, going live in 2023. The service has expanded rapidly since then and now includes the full range of Oracle database service models: Exadata Database Service (on dedicated and Exascale infrastructure), Autonomous AI Database (serverless and on dedicated infrastructure), Base Database Service, and GoldenGate.

The defining characteristic of Azure deployment is the depth of identity, security, compliance, and governance integration. Oracle AI Database@Azure integrates natively with Microsoft Entra ID for authentication, Azure Key Vault for encryption key management, Microsoft Sentinel for security monitoring, and Azure Private Link for private connectivity, with enforceable governance through Azure Policy. For organizations that have standardized on Microsoft's security ecosystem, Oracle databases in Azure can align with existing Azure identity, security, and governance practices, without custom integration work. Integrated compliance controls can help simplify governance and support regulatory requirements across mission-critical workloads.

The Microsoft AI ecosystem is also a strong draw. Oracle AI Vector Search integrates with Azure OpenAI Service for RAG applications. Through Oracle's managed MCP server and Oracle REST Data Services, Oracle data is reachable from Microsoft Foundry, Copilot Studio, and GitHub Copilot, so teams can build custom AI apps and agents on live Oracle data without standing up their own integration layer. Microsoft Power Apps lets organizations rapidly build AI-powered applications and workflows on top of Oracle data with minimal custom development. Power BI connects directly to Oracle transactional data without ETL. Microsoft Fabric provides a unified governance layer across Oracle and Azure data. Oracle AI Database@Azure spend counts toward Microsoft Azure Consumption Commitments.

Operationally, monitoring, billing, and support for Oracle AI Database@Azure flow through the Azure Portal alongside the rest of your Azure environment. A single bill and a common management interface make Oracle databases in Azure consistent with everything else running in Azure. Alongside Oracle Cloud Lift Services, Microsoft's migration funding programs for Azure can offset migration costs for eligible workloads. Spend on Oracle AI Database@Azure draws down existing Azure consumption commitments, and Oracle BYOL lets you apply Oracle licenses you already own, helping you improve cloud economics and maximize the value of your Azure investment.

Choosing your cloud, in brief



Oracle-first organizations and those interested in the broadest Oracle service portfolio, full Oracle MAA Diamond certification, Exadata Cloud@Customer and OCI Dedicated Region availability, and free Oracle-led migration support.



AWS-first organizations and those interested in Amazon Bedrock and SageMaker AI integration, submillisecond latency via EC2 placement groups, and consolidating Oracle spend within existing AWS commitments.



Analytics and AI-heavy organizations, teams standardized on Google Cloud KMS for key management, and those interested in Gemini ecosystem integration and BigQuery federation.



Microsoft-first organizations and those interested in deep Entra ID and Sentinel security integration, Power BI and Copilot AI use cases, and the broadest regional footprint beyond OCI.

These profiles aren't rigid. Many organizations run Oracle databases across more than one cloud, placing workloads where the surrounding ecosystem best fits their requirements. Oracle's consistent database engine across all four clouds makes that practical: Your Oracle skills, tools, and operational practices don't vary by cloud.

Additional resources

[Oracle AI Database in AWS](#)

[OCI multicloud solutions](#)

[Regional availability](#)

[Oracle AI Database in Google Cloud](#)

[Oracle AI Database](#)

[Free migration training](#)

[Oracle AI Database in Microsoft Azure](#)

[Cloud migration](#)

[Oracle PartnerNetwork](#)

[Zero Downtime Migration](#)

Hyperscaler migration programs: AWS MAP, Azure migration funding, and Google RaMP are available through your cloud provider.

How Oracle can help

Oracle database migration is a well-defined program with established tools, an established methodology, and experienced support at every stage. Oracle, your cloud provider, and a network of certified partners can provide architecture guidance, migration execution support, and financial structures to match your timeline and budget.

Funding and support already in place

- Hyperscaler co-funded migration programs: The AWS Migration Acceleration Program, Azure migration funding, and Google Cloud's Rapid Migration Program can offset migration costs through credits and partner funding.
- Oracle Migration Accelerator: Oracle funds migration services for eligible OCI and multicloud deals, delivered through certified Oracle partners or Oracle Consulting Services.
- Oracle Bring Your Own License: Your existing Oracle license investment travels with you. No license repurchase is necessary for existing workloads.
- Existing cloud commitments apply: Oracle AI Database spend counts toward AWS Enterprise Discount Programs, Microsoft Azure Consumption Commitments, Google Cloud agreements, and OCI Universal Credits.

Oracle PartnerNetwork

Beyond Oracle's own teams, a global ecosystem of partners can support or run your migration from end to end. Oracle PartnerNetwork includes global and regional systems integrators, managed service providers, resellers, and specialized migration firms. Many hold Oracle Cloud and database migration expertise and have delivered comparable migrations in your industry and region.

Partners extend the benefits Oracle delivers directly. They add capacity and local presence, bring industry and regulatory expertise and experience, and can take responsibility for the full scope of a migration, including the surrounding cloud environment, application remediation, and managed operations after cutover. Oracle works alongside them. The Oracle Migration Accelerator program funds partner-delivered migrations for eligible OCI and multicloud customers, and your Oracle account team can match you with the right partner for your cloud target, industry, and region.

What a first engagement looks like

For most organizations, the most useful first step is a workload-specific assessment. Oracle architects or your trusted partners (from [Oracle PartnerNetwork](#) or other hyperscaler partner networks) work alongside your team for a defined engagement, typically four weeks, to produce a target architecture, a real TCO model, and a business case supported by documented assumptions and cost analysis. Funding from Oracle Cloud Lift Services and hyperscaler co-funded programs covers the cost.

The output is concrete: a written analysis of your specific Oracle estate, a migration plan with a timeline and tools named, and a financial model that CFOs can take to their boards, rather than a set of slides. From there, organizations typically move into either a workshop with a broader set of stakeholders or a pilot focused on a single workload.

Contact an Oracle multicloud expert

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Connect with us

Call +1.800.ORACLE1 or visit oracle.com

Outside North America, find your local office at oracle.com/contact

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