

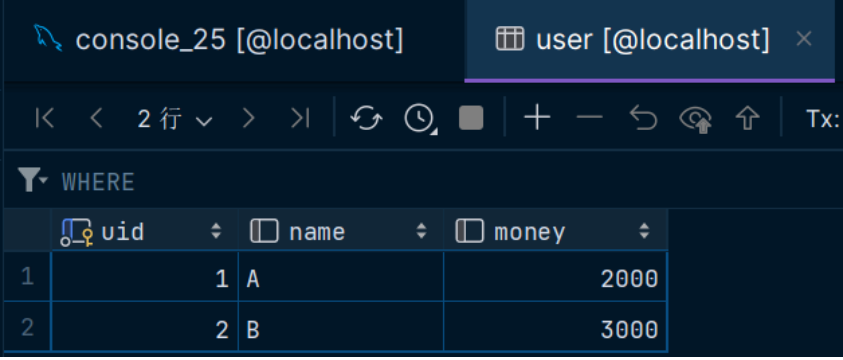
# 数据库第八次上机

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## TASK 1: 逻辑备份

### 1. 建表

```
1 create database lab9;  
2 create table user(  
3     uid int primary key,  
4     name varchar(100),  
5     money int  
6 );  
7 insert into user values(1, 'A', 2000), (2, 'B', 3000);
```



The screenshot shows a database console window with two tabs: 'console\_25 [@localhost]' and 'user [@localhost]'. The 'user' tab is active, displaying a table with 2 rows. The table has columns 'uid', 'name', and 'money'. The first row contains '1', 'A', and '2000'. The second row contains '2', 'B', and '3000'.

	uid	name	money
1	1	A	2000
2	2	B	3000

### 2. 使用mysqldump工具备份数据库

```
1 C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 8.0\bin>mysqldump -uroot -p lab9 user >  
lab9_backup.sql  
2 Enter password: *****
```

```
lab9_backup.sql X
C: > Program Files > MySQL > MySQL Server 8.0 > bin > lab9_backup.sql
19 -- Table structure for table `user`
20 --
21
22 DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `user`;
23 /*!40101 SET @saved_cs_client      = @@character_set_client */;
24 /*!50503 SET character_set_client = utf8mb4 */;
25 CREATE TABLE `user` (
26   `uid` int NOT NULL,
27   `name` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
28   `money` int DEFAULT NULL,
29   PRIMARY KEY (`uid`)
30 ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE=utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci;
31 /*!40101 SET character_set_client = @saved_cs_client */;
32
33 --
34 -- Dumping data for table `user`
35 --
36
37 LOCK TABLES `user` WRITE;
38 /*!40000 ALTER TABLE `user` DISABLE KEYS */;
39 INSERT INTO `user` VALUES (1,'A',2000),(2,'B',3000);
40 /*!40000 ALTER TABLE `user` ENABLE KEYS */;
41 UNLOCK TABLES;
```

### 3. 删除该表

```
1 drop table user;
```

恢复前:

```
1 ! select * from user;
[42S02][1146] Table 'lab9.user' doesn't exist
```

### 4. 恢复数据库

```
1 C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 8.0\bin>mysql -uroot -p lab9 < lab9_backup.sql
2 Enter password: *****
```

恢复后如下图，可见恢复操作成功。

1 ✓ `select * from user;`

输出 lab9.user ×

	uid	name	money
1	1	A	2000
2	2	B	3000

## TASK2: 增量备份

### 1. 建表

```

1  create table user2(
2      uid int primary key,
3      name varchar(100),
4      money int
5  );
6  insert into user2 values(1, 'A', 2000), (2, 'B', 3000);

```

console\_25 [@localhost] user2 [@localhost] ×

2 行

	uid	name	money
1	1	A	2000
2	2	B	3000

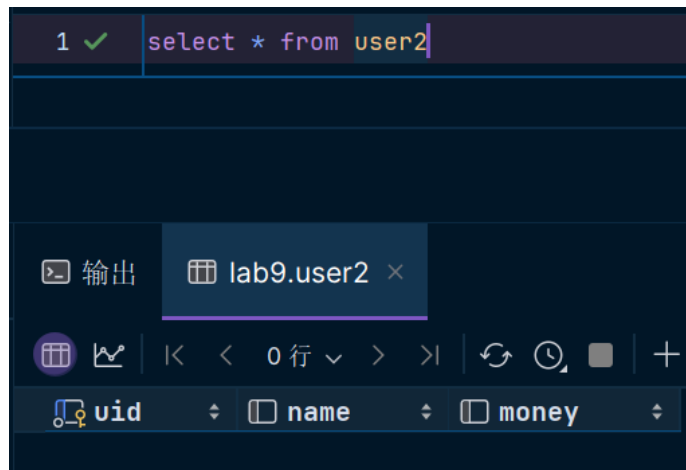
### 2&3. 删除A用户、删除B用户

```

1  delete from user2 where name = 'A';
2  delete from user2 where name = 'B';

```

恢复前:



## 4. 使用日志通过位置恢复B用户

查询日志：日志文件名为 `GARY_LEGION-bin.000041`。

高亮部分为插入B用户的操作。start-position=2339, stop-position=2631

Log_name	Pos	Event_type	Server_id	End_log_pos	Info
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	1515	Xid	1	1546	COMMIT /* xid=1458 */
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	1546	Anonymous_Gtid	1	1623	SET @@SESSION.GTID_NEXT= 'ANONYMOUS'
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	1623	Query	1	1753	use 'lab9'; DROP TABLE 'user2' /* generated by server */ /* xid=1682 */
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	1753	Anonymous_Gtid	1	1832	SET @@SESSION.GTID_NEXT= 'ANONYMOUS'
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	1832	Query	1	2047	use 'lab9'; /* ApplicationName=DataGrip 2023.3.4 */ create table user2( uid
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	2047	Anonymous_Gtid	1	2126	SET @@SESSION.GTID_NEXT= 'ANONYMOUS'
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	2126	Query	1	2201	BEGIN
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	2201	Table_map	1	2261	table_id: 255 (lab9.user2)
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	2261	Write_rows	1	2308	table_id: 255 flags: STMT_END_F
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	2308	Xid	1	2339	COMMIT /* xid=3013 */
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	2339	Anonymous_Gtid	1	2418	SET @@SESSION.GTID_NEXT= 'ANONYMOUS'
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	2418	Query	1	2493	BEGIN
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	2493	Table_map	1	2553	table_id: 255 (lab9.user2)
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	2553	Write_rows	1	2600	table_id: 255 flags: STMT_END_F
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	2600	Xid	1	2631	COMMIT /* xid=3034 */
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	2631	Anonymous_Gtid	1	2710	SET @@SESSION.GTID_NEXT= 'ANONYMOUS'
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	2710	Query	1	2785	BEGIN
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	2785	Table_map	1	2845	table_id: 255 (lab9.user2)
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	2845	Delete_rows	1	2892	table_id: 255 flags: STMT_END_F
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	2892	Xid	1	2923	COMMIT /* xid=3055 */
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	2923	Anonymous_Gtid	1	3002	SET @@SESSION.GTID_NEXT= 'ANONYMOUS'
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	3002	Query	1	3077	BEGIN
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	3077	Table_map	1	3137	table_id: 255 (lab9.user2)
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	3137	Delete_rows	1	3184	table_id: 255 flags: STMT_END_F
GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	3184	Xid	1	3215	COMMIT /* xid=3062 */

```

1 C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 8.0\bin>
2 mysqlbinlog --no-defaults --start-position=2339 --stop-position=2631
   "C:\ProgramData\MySQL\MySQL Server 8.0\Data\GARY_LEGION-bin.000041" | mysql -uroot -p
3 Enter password: ****

```

由下图可看出，B用户被成功恢复。

uid	name	money
1	B	3000

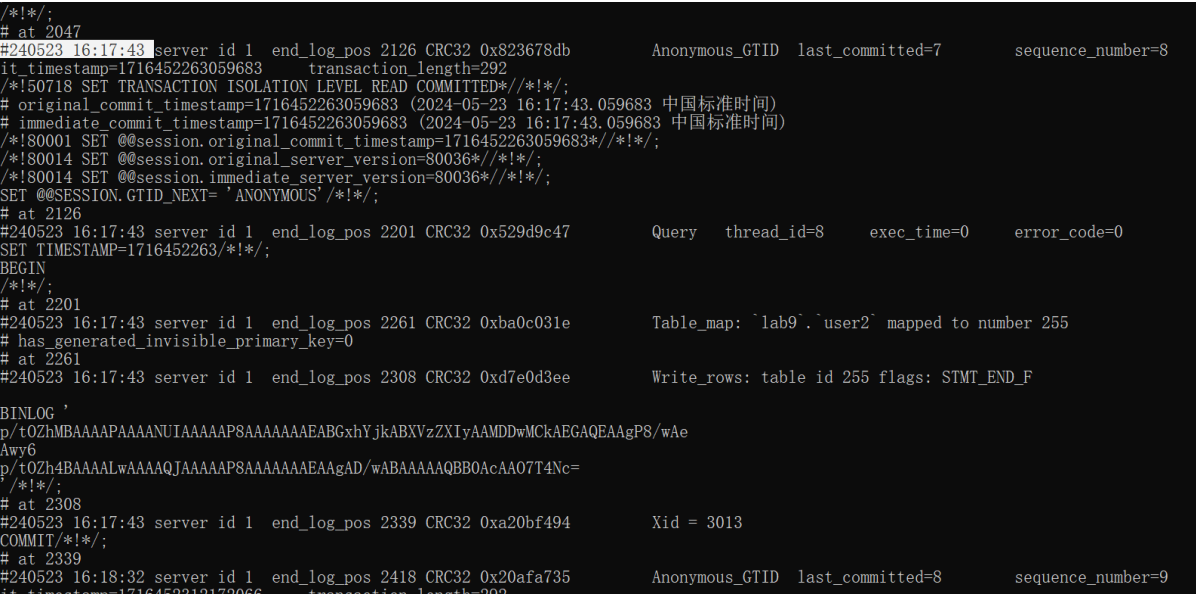
5. 使用日志通过时间恢复A用户

如图为通过 `show binlog events` 语句查询到的插入A用户的日志。start-position=2047, stop-position=2339

26	GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	2047	Anonymous_Gtid	1	2126	SET @@SESSION.GTID_NEXT= 'ANONYMOUS'
27	GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	2126	Query	1	2201	BEGIN
28	GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	2201	Table_map	1	2261	table_id: 255 (lab9.user2)
29	GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	2261	Write_rows	1	2308	table_id: 255 flags: STMT_END_F
30	GARY_LEGION-bin.000041	2308	Xid	1	2339	COMMIT /* xid=3013 */

cmd命令行执行语句：

```
1 mysqlbinlog --no-defaults "C:\ProgramData\MySQL\MySQL Server 8.0\Data\GARY_LEGION-bin.000041"
```



查询到2047~2339的时间戳为 2024-05-23 16:17:43 ~ 2024-05-23 16:18:32

进行恢复操作：

```

1 C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 8.0\bin>
2 mysqlbinlog --no-defaults --start-datetime="2024-05-23 16:17:43" --stop-
  datetime="2024-05-23 16:18:32" "C:\ProgramData\MySQL\MySQL Server
  8.0\Data\GARY_LEGION-bin.000041" | mysql -uroot -p
3 Enter password: *****

```

由下图可看出，A用户被成功恢复。

