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==== >> Recovering a Dropped Table Using RMAN Backup: -

The Scenario: -

Imagine we accidentally dropped an important table, "PRODTAB" from the TEST schema. To simulate this scenario, we will:

- 1. Drop the table.
- 2. Use RMAN to recover it to its state before it was dropped.

Let's dive into the details.

Step-1] Check table "PRODTAB" is present in the database: -

```
set lines 199

col OWNER for a20

col SEGMENT_NAME for a30

col SEGMENT_TYPE for a15

select OWNER, SEGMENT_NAME, SEGMENT_TYPE, TABLESPACE_NAME, BYTES/1024/1024 "SIZE_IN_MB" from dba_segments where SEGMENT_TYPE='TABLE' and OWNER='TEST';
```

```
SQL> set lines 199

SQL> col OWNER for a20

SQL> col SEGMENT_NAME for a30

SQL> col SEGMENT_TYPE for a15

SQL> col SEGMENT_TYPE for a15

SQL> select OWNER, SEGMENT_NAME, SEGMENT_TYPE, TABLESPACE_NAME, BYTES/1024/1024 "SIZE_IN_MB" from dba_segments where SEGMENT_TYPE='TABLE' and OWNER='TEST';

OWNER SEGMENT_NAME SEGMENT_TYPE TABLESPACE_NAME SIZE_IN_MB

TEST PRODTAB TABLE USERS 200
```

Step-2] Note down the ROW count for crosscheck: -

- select count (*) from TEST.PRODTAB;
- > SELECT TO CHAR (SYSDATE, 'DD-MM-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') "NOW" FROM DUAL;

```
SQL> select count (*) from TEST.PRODTAB;

COUNT(*)

3735896

SQL> SELECT TO_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'DD-MM-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') "NOW" FROM DUAL;

NOW

24-01-2025 14:16:49
```

- Select log mode from v\$database;
- Archive log list;

```
SQL> select name, open mode, database role, log mode from v$database;
         OPEN MODE
NAME
                               DATABASE ROLE
                                                LOG MODE
OEMREPO READ WRITE
                               PRIMARY
                                                ARCHIVELOG
SQL> archive log list
Database log mode
                              Archive Mode
Automatic archival
                               Enabled
Archive destination
                               /u001/ARCHIVES
Oldest online log sequence
                              116
Next log sequence to archive
                              118
Current log sequence
                               118
```

Step-4] Now take a full database backup along with archive logs as well: -

- Rman target /
- RMAN> backup database plus archivelog;

```
[oracle@adminsvr ~]$ rman target /

Recovery Manager: Release 19.0.0.0.0 - Production on Fri Jan 24 14:21:47 2025

Version 19.3.0.0.0

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connected to target database: OEMREPO (DBID=1858080412)

RMAN> backup database plus archivelog;

Starting backup at 24-JAN-2025 14:22:19

current log archived

using target database control file instead of recovery catalog

allocated channel: ORA_DISK_1

channel ORA_DISK_1: SID=1838 device type=DISK

allocated channel: ORA_DISK_2

--To be continue till backup completes-----
```

Step 5] Drop the table to invoke the scenario: -

drop table TEST.PRODTAB;

```
Table dropped.

SQL> select count (*) from TEST.PRODTAB;
select count (*) from TEST.PRODTAB
*

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-00942: table or view does not exist
```

Step 6] Recover "PRODTAB" table using RMAN: -

RMAN> recover table "TEST". "PRODTAB" until time "to_date('2025-01-24 14:26:17','yyyy-mm-dd:hh24:mi:ss')" auxiliary destination '/u001/TESTING DATA';

RMAN Process: During recovery, RMAN performs the following steps:

- Sets up a temporary auxiliary instance.
- Restores the required datafiles and applies archive logs to reach the specified time.
- Extracts the PRODTAB table and imports it back into the TEST schema of the primary database.

Step-7]- Once the above command completes, verify the recovered table:

- Connect test/Pass1234
- select count (*) from TEST.PRODTAB;

Step 8] Cleanup: -

After recovery, RMAN automatically removes the auxiliary instance and its associated files. However, we should verify and clean up any remaining files in the auxiliary destination to reclaim disk space:

- rm -rf /u001/TESTING_DATA/*
- In this way, we have successfully recovered our dropped table.

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