Performing Recovery Part I - Performing Full Recovery

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Objectives

In this lecture, you will learn how to do the following:

- Perform the common pre-recovery actions
- Recover the whole database when running in NOARCHIVELOG mode
- Recover the whole database when running in ARCHIVELOG mode
- Perform full recovery on a user tablespace

When is Recovery Needed?

Physical issues are usually known from the returned error. For example:

```
ORA-00205: error in identifying control file, check alert log for more info
```

- Logical issues are normally reported by client users
- Identify lost data files with RMAN:

```
RMAN> VALIDATE DATABASE;
RMAN> VALIDATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE pdb1;
RMAN> VALIDATE TABLESPACE users;
RMAN> VALIDATE DATAFILE '...';
...
RMAN-06056: could not access datafile 5
...
```

Previewing Backups Used in Restoring

- To list the backup files that will be used in recovery:
 - RESTORE ... PREVIEW
 - Accesses the RMAN repository to retrieve the list
 - RESTORE ... VALIDATE HEADER
 - Validates the backup file headers and confirm their existence
- Examples:

```
RESTORE DATABASE PREVIEW;
RESTORE DATABASE PREVIEW SUMMARY;
```

Validating Backups Before Restoring Them

- To validate that the backup files are usable for restore:
 - RESTORE ... VALIDATE
 - VALIDATE BACKUPSET
- All blocks in the backup files are read

About Performing Recovery of the Whole Database

- Database running in NOARCHIVELOG:
 - No incremental backup available
 - database can be recovered only to the last taken <u>consistent</u> backup
 - Incremental backup available
 - Incremental backup can be applied if they are <u>consistent</u>
 - RECOVER command must be used with NOREDO option
- Database running in ARCHIVELOG:
 - If the online redo log groups and the archived redo log files are available, you can perform complete and incomplete recovery

Performing Complete Recovery of the Whole Database in NOARCHIVELOG Mode

- Scenario: one or more database datafiles are lost
- Assumption: database running in NOARCHIVELOG mode, no incremental backup is available
- Solution:

```
STARTUP MOUNT;
RESTORE DATABASE;
RECOVER DATABASE [UNTIL CANCEL];
ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;
```

Notes:

- Temporary tablespaces will be automatically re-created when you open the database

Performing Complete Recovery of the Whole Database in ARCHIVELOG Mode

- Scenario: all or most database datafiles are lost
- Assumption: database is running in ARCHIVELOG, online redo log files are available
- Solution:

```
STARTUP MOUNT;
RESTORE DATABASE;
RECOVER DATABASE;
ALTER DATABASE OPEN;
```

Performing Complete Recovery of the Whole Database: to New Location

Scenario:

- All or most database datafiles are lost
- Original datafiles destination is not available

Solution:

```
RUN
{ SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 2 TO '/disk2/df1.dbf';
   SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 3 TO '/disk2/df2.dbf';
   SET NEWNAME FOR DATAFILE 4 TO '/disk2/df3.dbf';
   RESTORE DATABASE;
   SWITCH DATAFILE ALL;
   RECOVER DATABASE; }
...
RMAN> ALTER DATABASE OPEN;
```

Performing Complete Recovery of a User Tablespace Loss

- Scenario: one or more user tablespace datafiles are lost
- **Assumption**: the database is open
- Solution:

```
ALTER TABLESPACE hrtbs OFFLINE IMMEDIATE;
RESTORE TABLESPACE hrtbs ;
RECOVER TABLESPACE hrtbs ;
ALTER TABLESPACE hrtbs ONLINE;
```

Performing Complete Recovery of a User Tablespace to New Location

Solution:

Summary

In this lecture, you should have learnt how to do the following:

- Perform the common pre-recovery actions
- Recover the whole database when running in NOARCHIVELOG mode
- Recover the whole database when running in ARCHIVELOG mode
- Perform full recovery on a user tablespace