# 数据库报ORA-01552: cannot use system rollback segment for non-system tablespace 'USERS'错误的解决办法

这是因为数据库的undo表空间已经满了的原因。新建undo表空间，并且替换，再删除以前的undo表空间即可。

在数据库服务器上执行sqlplus "/as sysdba"，这样可以不用输入密码就可以连接数据库。

alter system set undo\_management=auto scope=both;可以将undo表空间管理设置成自动。

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| #设置需要连接的oracle实例  C:\Documents and Settings\dell>set ORACLE\_SID=orcl  C:\Documents and Settings\dell>sqlplus "/as sysdba"  SQL\*Plus: Release 10.2.0.1.0 - Production on 星期三 8月 8 16:00:30 2012  Copyright (c) 1982, 2005, Oracle. All rights reserved.  连接到:  Oracle Database 10g Enterprise Edition Release 10.2.0.1.0 - Production  With the Partitioning, OLAP and Data Mining options  #查看undo表空间  SQL> show parameter undo  NAME TYPE VALUE  ------------------------------------ ----------- ------------------------------  undo\_management string AUTO  undo\_retention integer 900  undo\_tablespace string UNDOTBS1  #创建表空间  SQL>CREATE UNDO TABLESPACE UNDOTBS02 DATAFILE ' D:\oracle\product\10.2.0\oradata\orcl\UNDOTBS02.DBF' size 20m autoextend on next 32m maxsize 2048m;  #更新undo表空间设置  SQL>alter system set  undo\_tablespace='UNDOTBS2' scope=both;  #再次查看表空间  SQL> show parameter undo  NAME TYPE VALUE  ------------------------------------ ----------- ------------------------------  undo\_management string AUTO  undo\_retention integer 900  undo\_tablespace string UNDOTBS02  #删除作废的undo表空间  SQL>drop tablespace UNDOTBS1 including contents and datafiles;  #重启oracle实例，关闭先  SQL>shutdown immediate  #启动  SQL>startup |

# 关于ORA-00376错误的恢复

ORA0-00376: "file '/data1/oradata/e\_data1.dbf' cannot be read at this time"

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| SQL> select file#,status from v$datafile;  FILE# STATUS  ---------- -------  1 SYSTEM  2 ONLINE  3 ONLINE  4 ONLINE  5 RECOVER  6 ONLINE  7 ONLINE  8 ONLINE  8 rows selected.  果然文件5状态为RECOVER，看来得手工恢复该文件了。  经确认，数据库未曾备份，但是归档重来没有删除过，恢复应该没有问题。  SQL> shutdown immediate  Database closed.  Database dismounted.  ORACLE instance shut down.  SQL> startup mount  ORA-32004: obsolete and/or deprecated parameter(s) specified  ORACLE instance started.  Total System Global Area 285212672 bytes  Fixed Size 1218968 bytes  Variable Size 121636456 bytes  Database Buffers 155189248 bytes  Redo Buffers 7168000 bytes  Database mounted.  SQL> recover datafile 5;  ORA-00279: change 357661111 generated at 10/14/2008 16:56:30 needed for thread  1  ORA-00289: suggestion :  /data1/app/oracle/oracle/oradata/eTest/arch2/3531\_1\_639333038.log  ORA-00280: change 357661111 for thread 1 is in sequence #3531  Specify log: {<RET>=suggested | filename | AUTO | CANCEL}  auto --这里输入auto  ORA-00279: change 357662213 generated at 10/14/2008 16:59:49 needed for thread  1  ORA-00289: suggestion :  /data1/app/oracle/oracle/oradata/eTest/arch2/3532\_1\_639333038.log  ORA-00280: change 357662213 for thread 1 is in sequence #3532  ORA-00278: log file  '/data1/app/oracle/oracle/oradata/eTest/arch2/3531\_1\_639333038.log' no longer  needed for this recovery  Log applied.  Media recovery complete.  SQL> alter database datafile '/data1/oradata/e\_data1.dbf' online;  Database altered.  SQL> alter database open;  Database altered.  SQL> select file#,status from v$datafile;  FILE# STATUS  ---------- -------  1 SYSTEM  2 ONLINE  3 ONLINE  4 ONLINE  5 ONLINE  6 ONLINE  7 ONLINE  8 ONLINE  8 rows selected.  现在再检索数据，已经没有问题了。 |

# expdp命令使用

首先得建DIRECTORY:

SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE DIRECTORY dir\_dump AS '/u01/backup/';

1) 导出scott整个schema

--默认导出登陆账号的schema

$ expdp scott/tiger@db\_esuite parfile=/orahome/expdp.par

expdp.par内容:

DIRECTORY=dir\_dump

DUMPFILE=scott\_full.dmp

LOGFILE=scott\_full.log

--其他账号登陆, 在参数中指定schemas

$ expdp system/oracle@db\_esuite parfile=/orahome/expdp.par

expdp.par内容:

DIRECTORY=dir\_dump

DUMPFILE=scott\_full.dmp

LOGFILE=scott\_full.log

SCHEMAS=SCOTT

2) 导出scott下的dept,emp表

$ expdp scott/tiger@db\_esuite parfile=/orahome/expdp.par

expdp.par内容:

DIRECTORY=dir\_dump

DUMPFILE=scott.dmp

LOGFILE=scott.log

TABLES=DEPT,EMP

3) 导出scott下除emp之外的表

$ expdp scott/tiger@db\_esuite parfile=/orahome/expdp.par

expdp.par内容:

DIRECTORY=dir\_dump

DUMPFILE=scott.dmp

LOGFILE=scott.log

EXCLUDE=TABLE:"='EMP'"

4) 导出scott下的存储过程

$ expdp scott/tiger@db\_esuite parfile=/orahome/expdp.par

expdp.par内容:

DIRECTORY=dir\_dump

DUMPFILE=scott.dmp

LOGFILE=scott.log

INCLUDE=PROCEDURE

5) 导出scott下以'E'开头的表

$ expdp scott/tiger@db\_esuite parfile=/orahome/expdp.par

expdp.par内容:

DIRECTORY=dir\_dump

DUMPFILE=scott.dmp

LOGFILE=scott.log

INCLUDE=TABLE:"LIKE 'E%'" //可以改成NOT LIKE,就导出不以E开头的表

6) 带QUERY导出

$ expdp scott/tiger@db\_esuite parfile=/orahome/expdp.par

expdp.par内容:

DIRECTORY=dir\_dump

DUMPFILE=scott.dmp

LOGFILE=scott.log

TABLES=EMP,DEPT

QUERY=EMP:"where empno>=8000"

QUERY=DEPT:"where deptno>=10 and deptno<=40"

注: 处理这样带查询的多表导出, 如果多表之间有外健关联, 可能需要注意查询条件所筛选的数据是否符合这样的外健约束, 比如 EMP中有一栏位是 deptno, 是关联dept中的主键, 如果"where empno>=8000" 中得出的deptno=50的话, 那么, 你的dept的条件"where deptno>=10 and deptno<=40"就不包含deptno=50的数据, 那么在导入的时候就会出现错误.

 

# 利用impdp导入由expdp到处的数据文件

impdp 用户名/密码@数据库实例名 dumpfile=创建的路径:文件名.dmp remap\_schema=scott:你要导入的用户 remap\_tablespace=导出的tablespace名称:要导入的tablespace名称

impdp bam/bam@orcl dumpfile=dmp\_dir:EXP%U.DMP remap\_schema=loadtest:bam remap\_tablespace=USERS:BAM

# 利用network\_link导入

先创建dblink：

SQL> create public database link dblink connect to bam identified by bam using '

orcl';

using 后面的字符串就是在tnsnames.ora配置的链接orcl。

赋给权限（这一步不知道是否需要）：

SQL> grant exp\_full\_database to dblink;

C:\Documents and Settings\dell>impdp bam/bam directory=dmp\_dir network\_link=dblink schemas=bam remap\_schema=bam:test

# //创建临时表空间

create temporary tablespace test\_temp

tempfile 'E:\oracle\product\10.2.0\oradata\testserver\test\_temp01.dbf'

size 32m

autoextend on

next 32m maxsize 2048m

extent management local;

# //创建数据表空间

create tablespace test\_data

logging

datafile 'E:\oracle\product\10.2.0\oradata\testserver\test\_data01.dbf'

size 32m

autoextend on

next 32m maxsize 2048m

extent management local;

# //创建用户并指定表空间

create user username identified by password

default tablespace test\_data

temporary tablespace test\_temp;

# //给用户授予权限

grant connect,resource to username;

CREATE TABLESPACE DB4 DATAFILE 'D:\ORACLEDATA\db4' SIZE 1024M REUSE AUTOEXTEND ON NEXT 1024M MAXSIZE UNLIMITED ;