# Exportar e importar datos de Oracle

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# 1. Exportar datos

- Se utiliza el comando expdp
  - Ayuda con expdp help=yes
  - Es necesario crear antes el directory de Oracle

```
Export: Release 12.1.0.2.0 - Production on Fri Dec 16 13:32:15 2016

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The Data Pump export utility provides a mechanism for transferring data objects between Oracle databases. The utility is invoked with the following command:

Example: expdp scott/tiger DIRECTORY-dmpdir DUMPFILE-scott.dmp

You can control how Export runs by entering the 'expdp' command followed by various parameters. To specify parameters, you use keywords:

Format: expdp KEYWORD=value or KEYWORD=(value), value2, ..., valueN)
Example: expdp scott/tiger DIMPFILE-scott.dmp DIRECTORY-dmpdir SCHEMAS-scott or TABLES=(T1:P1,T1:P2), if T1 is partitioned table

USERID must be the first parameter on the command line.

The available keywords and their descriptions follow. Default values are listed within square brackets.

ABORT_STEP
Stop the job after it is initialized or at the indicated object.

Valid values are -1 or N where N is zero or greater.
N corresponds to the object's process order number in the master table.

ACCESS_METHOD
Instructs Export to use a particular method to unload data.

Valid keyword values are: [AUTOMATIC], DIRECT_PATH and EXTERNAL_TABLE.

ATTACH
Attach to an existing job.
For example, ATTACH=job_name.

CLUSTER
ULUSTER
ULU
```

```
COMPRESSION
Reduce the size of a dump file.
Valid keyword values are: ALL, DATA_ONLY, [METADATA_ONLY] and NONE.
COMPRESSION_ALGORITHM
Specify the compression algorithm that should be used.
Valid keyword values are: [BASIC], LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH.
CONTENT
Specifies data to unload.
Valid keyword values are: [ALL], DATA_ONLY and METADATA_ONLY.
DATA_OPTIONS
Data layer option flags.
Valid keyword values are: XML_CLOBS.
DIRECTORY
Directory object to be used for dump and log files.
Specify list of destination dump file names [expdat.dmp].
For example, DUMPFILE=scott1.dmp, scott2.dmp, dmpdir:scott3.dmp.
ENCRYPTION
Encrypt part or all of a dump file.
Valid keyword values are: ALL, DATA_ONLY, ENCRYPTED_COLUMNS_ONLY, METADATA_ONLY and NONE.
ENCRYPTION ALGORITHM
Specify how encryption should be done.
Valid keyword values are: [AES128], AES192 and AES256.
ENCRYPTION_MODE
Method of generating encryption key.
Valid keyword values are: DUAL, PASSWORD and [TRANSPARENT].
ENCRYPTION PASSWORD
Password key for creating encrypted data within a dump file.
ENCRYPTION_PWD_PROMPT
Specifies whether to prompt for the encryption password [NO]. Terminal echo will be suppressed while standard input is read.
ESTIMATE
Calculate job estimates.
Valid keyword values are: [BLOCKS] and STATISTICS.
ESTIMATE ONLY
Calculate job estimates without performing the export [NO].
Exclude specific object types.
For example, EXCLUDE=SCHEMA:"='HR'".
FILESIZE
Specify the size of each dump file in units of bytes.
FLASHBACK_SCN
SCN used to reset session snapshot.
FLASHBACK TIME
Time used to find the closest corresponding SCN value.
Export entire database [NO].
HELP
Display Help messages [NO].
Include specific object types.
For example, INCLUDE=TABLE_DATA.
JOB NAME
Name of export job to create.
KEEP_MASTER
Retain the master table after an export job that completes successfully [NO].
LOGFILE
Specify log file name [export.log].
Specifies that messages displayed during export operations be timestamped. Valid keyword values are: ALL, [NONE], LOGFILE and STATUS.
```

```
METRICS
Report additional job information to the export log file [NO].
NETWORK_LINK
Name of remote database link to the source system.
NOLOGFILE
Do not write log file [NO].
PARALLEL
Change the number of active workers for current job.
Specify parameter file name.
Predicate clause used to export a subset of a table. For example, QUERY=employees:"WHERE department_id > 10".
Specify a data conversion function.
For example, REMAP_DATA=EMP.EMPNO:REMAPPKG.EMPNO.
REUSE DUMPFILES
Overwrite destination dump file if it exists [NO].
Percentage of data to be exported.
SCHEMAS
List of schemas to export [login schema].
SERVICE_NAME
Name of an active Service and associated resource group to constrain Oracle RAC resources.
SOURCE EDITION
Edition to be used for extracting metadata.
Frequency (secs) job status is to be monitored where
the default [0] will show new status when available.
TABLES
Identifies a list of tables to export. For example, TABLES=HR.EMPLOYEES,SH.SALES:SALES_1995.
TABLESPACES
Identifies a list of tablespaces to export.
TRANSPORTABLE
Specify whether transportable method can be used.
Valid keyword values are: ALWAYS and [NEVER].
TRANSPORT_FULL_CHECK
Verify storage segments of all tables [NO].
TRANSPORT_TABLESPACES
List of tablespaces from which metadata will be unloaded.
Version of objects to export.
Valid keyword values are: [COMPATIBLE], LATEST or any valid database version.
VIEWS_AS_TABLES
Identifies one or more views to be exported as tables. For example, VIEWS_AS_TABLES=HR.EMP_DETAILS_VIEW.
The following commands are valid while in interactive mode.
Note: abbreviations are allowed.
ADD FILE
Add dumpfile to dumpfile set.
CONTINUE_CLIENT
Return to logging mode. Job will be restarted if idle.
EXIT_CLIENT
Quit client session and leave job running.
Default filesize (bytes) for subsequent ADD_FILE commands.
Summarize interactive commands.
```

```
KILL_JOB
Detach and delete job.

PARALLEL
Change the number of active workers for current job.

REUSE_DUMPFILES
Overwrite destination dump file if it exists [NO].

START_JOB
Start or resume current job.
Valid keyword values are: SKIP_CURRENT.

STATUS
Frequency (secs) job status is to be monitored where the default [0] will show new status when available.

STOP_JOB
Orderly shutdown of job execution and exits the client.
Valid keyword values are: IMMEDIATE.
```

### 1.1. directory de Oracle

- Algunos comandos de Oracle necesitan trabajar sobre directorios del disco
- A veces no interesa que los usuarios conozcan/decidan los directorios
  - para no llenar una partición
  - para no divulgar información de la base de datos
  - para no acceder a directorios donde Oracle puede, pero el usuario no

### 1.2. Definir un directorio

```
grant create any directory to unusuario;
create directory mi_directorio_de_backup as '/home/alumno/backups';
```

```
GRANT READ, WRITE ON DIRECTORY mi_directorio_de_backup TO usuario;
```

- Seguridad: es importante dar permisos a los procesos de Oracle para acceder y escribir al directorio
  - Pero no al resto de usuarios
  - Mejor setfacl que chmod

### 1.3. Caracteres de escape

- A veces hay que pasar parámetros con espacios u otros caracteres especiales
- En bash se haría con comillas "dobles.º 'simples'
- expdp maneja por sí mismo las comillas, así que hay que escaparlas en bash

```
expdp \'sys/alumno@localhost:1521/orclpdb1 as sysdba\' DIRECTORY=datos DUMPFILE=\'con espacios.dmp\'
```

### 1.4. Ejemplo de exportación

```
[alumno@centos-asgbd ~]$ expdp alumno/alumno directory=mi_directorio_de_backup schemas=alumno dumpfile=alumno.dmp logfile

→ =alumno.log

Export: Release 12.1.0.2.0 - Production on Fri Dec 16 13:07:26 2016

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Connected to: Oracle Database 12c Standard Edition Release 12.1.0.2.0 - 64bit Production

Starting "ALUMNO"."SYS_EXPORT_SCHEMA_01": alumno/********* directory=mi_directorio_de_backup schemas=alumno dumpfile=

→ alumno.dmp logfile=alumno.log

Estimate in progress using BLOCKS method...
```

```
Processing object type SCHEMA_EXPORT/TABLE/TABLE_DATA
Total estimation using BLOCKS method: 192 KB
Processing object type SCHEMA_EXPORT/PRE_SCHEMA/PROCACT_SCHEMA
Processing object type SCHEMA_EXPORT/TABLE/TABLE
Processing object type SCHEMA_EXPORT/TABLE/GRANT/OWNER_GRANT/OBJECT_GRANT
Processing object type SCHEMA_EXPORT/TABLE/COMMENT
Processing object type SCHEMA_EXPORT/TABLE/INDEX/INDEX
Processing object type SCHEMA_EXPORT/TABLE/CONSTRAINT/CONSTRAINT
Processing object type SCHEMA_EXPORT/TABLE/INDEX/STATISTICS/INDEX_STATISTICS
Processing object type SCHEMA_EXPORT/TABLE/CONSTRAINT/REF_CONSTRAINT
Processing object type SCHEMA_EXPORT/TABLE/STATISTICS/TABLE_STATISTICS
Processing object type SCHEMA_EXPORT/STATISTICS/MARKER
. exported "ALUMNO"."MATRICULAS"
. exported "ALUMNO"."MULTAS" 8.195 KB 35 rd comported "ALUMNO"."PERSONAS" 6.875 KB 47 rd Master table "ALUMNO"."SYS_EXPORT_SCHEMA_01" successfully loaded/unloaded
                                                                          35 rows
                                                                          47 rows
******************
Dump file set for ALUMNO.SYS EXPORT SCHEMA 01 is:
  /home/alumno/backups/alumno.dmp
Job "ALUMNO"."SYS_EXPORT_SCHEMA_01" successfully completed at Fri Dec 16 13:08:00 2016 elapsed 0 00:00:33
```

# 2. Importar datos

- Se utiliza el comando impdp
  - Ayuda con impdp help=yes

```
Import: Release 12.1.0.2.0 - Production on Fri Dec 16 13:31:18 2016
Copyright (c) 1982, 2015, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
The Data Pump Import utility provides a mechanism for transferring data objects
between Oracle databases. The utility is invoked with the following command:
     Example: impdp scott/tiger DIRECTORY=dmpdir DUMPFILE=scott.dmp
You can control how Import runs by entering the 'impdp' command followed
by various parameters. To specify parameters, you use keywords:
     Format: impdp KEYWORD=value or KEYWORD=(value1, value2, ..., valueN)
     Example: impdp scott/tiger DIRECTORY=dmpdir DUMPFILE=scott.dmp
USERID must be the first parameter on the command line.
The available keywords and their descriptions follow. Default values are listed within square brackets.
ABORT STEP
Stop the job after it is initialized or at the indicated object.
Valid values are -1 or N where N is zero or greater.
N corresponds to the object's process order number in the master table.
ACCESS METHOD
Instructs Import to use a particular method to load data. Valid keyword values are: [AUTOMATIC], CONVENTIONAL, DIRECT_PATH
and EXTERNAL_TABLE.
ATTACH
Attach to an existing job.
For example, ATTACH=job name.
Utilize cluster resources and distribute workers across the Oracle RAC [YES].
Specifies data to load.
Valid keywords are: [ALL], DATA_ONLY and METADATA_ONLY.
Data layer option flags.
Valid keywords are: DISABLE_APPEND_HINT and SKIP_CONSTRAINT_ERRORS.
DIRECTORY
Directory object to be used for dump, log and SQL files.
List of dump files to import from [expdat.dmp].
For example, DUMPFILE=scott1.dmp, scott2.dmp, dmpdir:scott3.dmp.
```

```
ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD
Password key for accessing encrypted data within a dump file.
Not valid for network import jobs.
ENCRYPTION PWD PROMPT
Specifies whether to prompt for the encryption password [NO].
Terminal echo will be suppressed while standard input is read.
ESTIMATE
Calculate network job estimates. Valid keywords are: [BLOCKS] and STATISTICS.
Exclude specific object types.
For example, EXCLUDE=SCHEMA:"='HR'".
FLASHBACK SCN
SCN used to reset session snapshot.
Time used to find the closest corresponding SCN value.
FULL
Import everything from source [YES].
Display help messages [NO].
INCLUDE
Include specific object types.
For example, INCLUDE=TABLE_DATA.
JOB NAME
Name of import job to create.
KEEP MASTER
Retain the master table after an import job that completes successfully [NO].
Log file name [import.log].
LOGTIME
Specifies that messages displayed during import operations be timestamped.
Valid keyword values are: ALL, [NONE], LOGFILE and STATUS.
MASTER_ONLY
Import just the master table and then stop the job [NO].
Report additional job information to the import log file [NO].
NETWORK_LINK
Name of remote database link to the source system.
NOLOGFILE
Do not write log file [NO].
PARALLEL
Change the number of active workers for current job.
PARFILE
Specify parameter file.
PARTITION_OPTIONS
Specify how partitions should be transformed.
Valid keywords are: DEPARTITION, MERGE and [NONE].
Predicate clause used to import a subset of a table.
For example, QUERY=employees:"WHERE department_id > 10".
REMAP DATA
Specify a data conversion function.
For example, REMAP_DATA=EMP.EMPNO:REMAPPKG.EMPNO.
REMAP_DATAFILE
Redefine data file references in all DDL statements.
REMAP SCHEMA
Objects from one schema are loaded into another schema.
Table names are remapped to another table.
For example, REMAP_TABLE=HR.EMPLOYEES:EMPS.
```

```
REMAP_TABLESPACE
Tablespace objects are remapped to another tablespace.
REUSE DATAFILES
Tablespace will be initialized if it already exists [NO].
List of schemas to import.
SERVICE_NAME
Name of an active Service and associated resource group to constrain Oracle RAC resources.
SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES
Skip indexes that were set to the Index Unusable state.
SOURCE EDITION
Edition to be used for extracting metadata.
SOLFILE
Write all the SQL DDL to a specified file.
Frequency (secs) job status is to be monitored where the default [0] will show new status when available.
STREAMS_CONFIGURATION
Enable the loading of Streams metadata [YES].
TABLE_EXISTS_ACTION
Action to take if imported object already exists.
Valid keywords are: APPEND, REPLACE, [SKIP] and TRUNCATE.
Identifies a list of tables to import. For example, TABLES=HR.EMPLOYEES, SH.SALES:SALES_1995.
TABLESPACES
Identifies a list of tablespaces to import.
TARGET_EDITION
Edition to be used for loading metadata.
TRANSFORM
Metadata transform to apply to applicable objects.
Valid keywords are: DISABLE_ARCHIVE_LOGGING, INMEMORY, INMEMORY_CLAUSE, LOB_STORAGE, OID, PCTSPACE, SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES, STORAGE, and
TABLE_COMPRESSION_CLAUSE.
TRANSPORTABLE
Options for choosing transportable data movement.
Valid keywords are: ALWAYS and [NEVER].
Only valid in NETWORK_LINK mode import operations.
TRANSPORT DATAFILES
List of data files to be imported by transportable mode.
TRANSPORT_FULL_CHECK
Verify storage segments of all tables [NO].
Only valid in NETWORK_LINK mode import operations.
TRANSPORT_TABLESPACES
List of tablespaces from which metadata will be loaded.
Only valid in NETWORK_LINK mode import operations.
Version of objects to import. Valid keywords are: [COMPATIBLE], LATEST, or any valid database version. Only valid for NETWORK_LINK and SQLFILE.
Identifies one or more views to be imported as tables.
For example, VIEWS_AS_TABLES=HR.EMP_DETAILS_VIEW.
Note that in network import mode, a table name may be appended
to the view name.
The following commands are valid while in interactive mode.
Note: abbreviations are allowed.
CONTINUE_CLIENT
Return to logging mode. Job will be restarted if idle.
EXIT_CLIENT
Quit client session and leave job running.
```

```
HELP
Summarize interactive commands.

KILL_JOB
Detach and delete job.

PARALLEL
Change the number of active workers for current job.

START_JOB
Start or resume current job.
Valid keywords are: SKIP_CURRENT.

STATUS
Frequency (secs) job status is to be monitored where the default [0] will show new status when available.

STOP_JOB
Orderly shutdown of job execution and exits the client.
Valid keywords are: IMMEDIATE.
```

# 2.1. INCLUDE/EXCLUDE una tabla

- INCLUDE y EXCLUDE son filtros, como condiciones de where
- Mejor utilizar TABLES

```
impdp USERNAME/PASSWORD schemas=USERNAME directory=backup dumpfile=full.dmp EXCLUDE=TABLE:\"like 'IMG_%%'\" EXCLUDE=TABLE

    :\"IN \(\'EMP\',\'DEPT\'\)\"
```

### 2.2. Importar un schema en otro schema

■ Importar un fichero del usuario profesor en el usuario alumno

```
[alumno@centos-asgbd backups]$ impdp system/alumno schemas=profesor remap_schema=profesor:alumno directory=
     → mi_directorio_de_backup dumpfile=profesor.dmp
Import: Release 12.1.0.2.0 - Production on Fri Dec 16 13:23:38 2016
Copyright (c) 1982, 2015, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Connected to: Oracle Database 12c Standard Edition Release 12.1.0.2.0 - 64bit Production Master table "SYSTEM"."SYS_IMPORT_SCHEMA_01" successfully loaded/unloaded
Starting "SYSTEM"."SYS_IMPORT_SCHEMA_01": system/***** schemas=profesor remap_schema=profesor:alumno directory=

→ mi directorio de backup dumpfile=profesor.dm

Processing object type SCHEMA_EXPORT/PRE_SCHEMA/PROCACT_SCHEMA
Processing object type SCHEMA_EXPORT/TABLE/TABLE
Processing object type SCHEMA_EXPORT/TABLE/TABLE_DATA . . imported "ALUMNO"."MATRICULAS"
                                                              6.523 KB
                                                                             44 rows
. . imported "ALUMNO"."MULTAS"
                                                              8.195 KB
                                                                             35 rows
  . imported "ALUMNO"."PERSONAS"
                                                              6.875 KB
                                                                             47 rows
Processing object type SCHEMA_EXPORT/TABLE/GRANT/OWNER_GRANT/OBJECT_GRANT
Processing object type SCHEMA_EXPORT/TABLE/INDEX/INDEX
Processing object type SCHEMA_EXPORT/TABLE/CONSTRAINT/CONSTRAINT
Processing object type SCHEMA_EXPORT/TABLE/INDEX/STATISTICS/INDEX_STATISTICS
Processing object type SCHEMA_EXPORT/TABLE/CONSTRAINT/REF_CONSTRAINT
Processing object type SCHEMA_EXPORT/TABLE/STATISTICS/TABLE_STATISTICS
Processing object type SCHEMA_EXPORT/STATISTICS/MARKER
Job "SYSTEM"."SYS_IMPORT_SCHEMA_01" successfully completed at Fri Dec 16 13:23:58 2016 elapsed 0 00:00:19
```

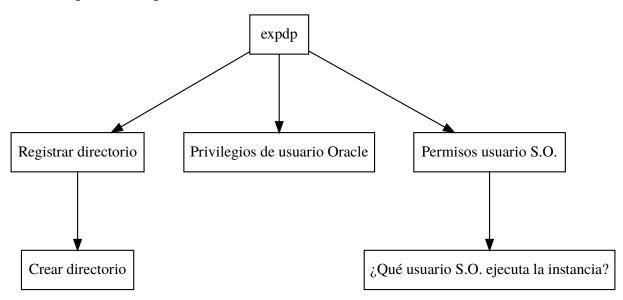
#### Permiso para cambiar schema

# 3. Ejercicio (1)

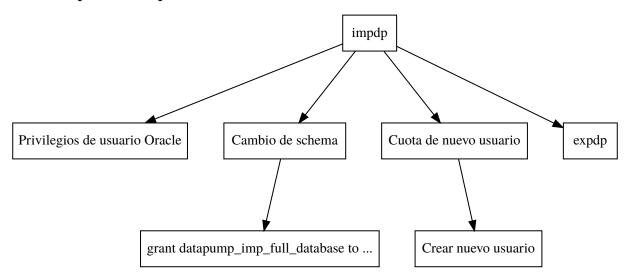
- Crea la base de datos de multas en el usuario multas (.../1/sql/multas.sql)
- Exporta la base de datos al fichero /datos/exports/multas.dump

- Con el usuario sys
- Importa las tablas en el usuario copiamultas
  - Con un usuario que no sea sys

# 3.1. Tareas para la exportación



## 3.2. Tareas para la importación

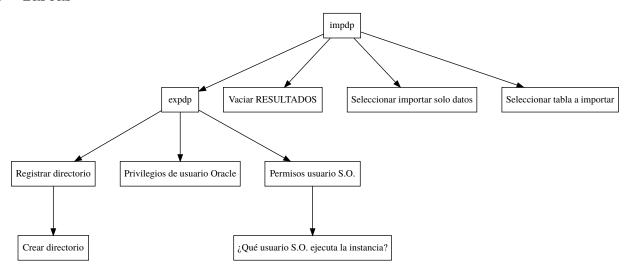


# 4. Ejercicio (2)

- 1. Crear la base de datos
  - Con la base de datos de carreras (../1/sql/carreras-coches.sql)
  - Crear el usuario CARRERAS y ejecutar el script SQL
- 2. Exportar
  - Exportar las tablas del usuario CARRERAS al fichero carreras.dmp
- 3. Importar

- Borrar las filas de la tabla CARRERAS.RESULTADOS
- Importar los datos desde carreras.dmp

### 4.1. Tareas



## 5. Otras soluciones

- RMAN
- Copias de *tablespaces*

### 5.1. **RMAN**

- Solución de Oracle para backups
- Ventajas
  - Granularidad del backup: incrementales o totales
  - En línea
- Desventajas
  - Mayor complejidad

### 5.2. Copias de tablespaces

- Los datos están en ficheros dbf
- Basta con hacer copias de esos ficheros
- Ventajas
  - $\bullet\,$  Fácil, no se necesitan herramientas especiales
- Desventajas
  - Muchas veces es necesario parar Oracle para hacer la copia y la restauración

Fuente: docs.oracle.com

## 5.2.1. Lista de ficheros a copiar

- El fichero pfile o spfile indica dónde está el fichero de control
  - Generalmente en \$ORACLE\_HOME/dbs/spfile.ora
  - SHOW PARAMETER spfile;
- El fichero de control indica dónde están los ficheros de datos
- Los tablespaces system tienen los metadatos necesarios para entender los tablespaces de datos

```
select 'datos', name from v$datafile
union
select 'temporal', name from v$tempfile
union
select 'redo', member from v$logfile
union
select 'control', name from v$controlfile
union
select 'spfile', value from v$parameter where name='spfile';
```

#### 5.2.2. Arrancar la base de datos

Si solo se restauran los ficheros de datos (y se tienen suficientes ficheros de log)

```
SQL> startup mount
ORACLE instance started.
Total System Global Area 264241152 bytes
Fixed Size
                            1286916 bytes
Variable Size
                          205524220 bytes
Database Buffers
                           54525952 bytes
                            2904064 bytes
Redo Buffers
Database mounted.
SQL> recover database until cancel;
Media recovery complete.
SQL> alter database open resetlogs;
Database altered.
SQL>
```

### 5.3. Ejercicio

- 1. Localiza los ficheros de datos de tu instancia
- 2. Apaga la instancia y haz una copia de los ficheros
- 3. Arranca la instancia, y realiza cambios en la base de datos
- 4. Apaga la instancia e intenta recuperar los ficheros de datos
- 5. Arranca la instancia, y comprueba que todo sigue como antes del paso 1

### 6. Referencias

- Formatos:
  - Transparencias
  - PDF
  - EPUB
- Creado con:
  - Emacs
  - org-re-reveal
  - Latex
- Alojado en Github