mysql数据库误删除后的数据恢复操作说明

在日常运维工作中,对于mysql数据库的备份是至关重要的!数据库对于网站的重要性使得我们对mysql数据的管理不容有失!然后,是人总难免会犯错误,说不定哪天大脑短路了来个误操作把数据库给删除了,怎么办???

下面,就mysql数据库误删除后的恢复方案进行说明。

一、工作场景

- (1) MySQL数据库每晚12:00自动完全备份。
- (2) 某天早上上班,9点的时候,一同事犯晕drop了一个数据库!
- (3) 需要紧急恢复! 可利用备份的数据文件以及增量的binlog文件进行数据恢复。

二、数据恢复思路

- (1) 利用全备的sql文件中记录的CHANGE MASTER语句, binlog文件及其位置点信息,找出binlog文件中增量的那部分。
- (2) 用mysqlbinlog命令将上述的binlog文件导出为sql文件,并剔除其中的drop语句。
- (3) 通过全备文件和增量binlog文件的导出sql文件,就可以恢复到完整的数据。

三、实例说明

2 | guohui | 22 |

首先,要确保mysql开启了binlog日志功能 在/etc/my.cnf文件里的[mysqld]区块添加: log-bin=mysql-bin 然后重启mysq1服务 (1) 在ops库下创建一张表customers mysql> use ops; mysql> create table customers(-> id int not null auto increment, -> name char(20) not null, \rightarrow age int not null, -> primary key(id) ->)engine=InnoDB; Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.09 sec) mysql> show tables; +----+ Tables_in_ops customers 1 row in set (0.00 sec) mysql> desc customers; | Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra | +----+ | id | int(11) | NO | PRI | NULL | auto_increment | name | char(20) | NO | NULL | | age | int(11) | NO | NULL | 3 rows in set (0.02 sec) mysql> insert into customers values(1, "wangbo", "24"); Query OK, 1 row affected (0.06 sec) mysql> insert into customers values(2, "guohui", "22"); Query OK, 1 row affected (0.06 sec) mysql> insert into customers values(3, "zhangheng", "27"); Query OK, 1 row affected (0.09 sec) mysql> select * from customers; +----+ id name age 1 | wangbo | 24 |

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3 | zhangheng | 27 |
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
(2) 现在进行全备份
[root@vm-002 ~] # mysqldump -uroot -p -B -F -R -x --master-data=2 ops|gzip >/opt/backup/ops_$(date +%F).sql.gz
Enter password:
[root@vm-002 ~]# 1s /opt/backup/
ops 2016-09-25. sql. gz
参数说明:
-B: 指定数据库
-F: 刷新日志
-R: 备份存储过程等
-x: 锁表
--master-data: 在备份语句里添加CHANGE MASTER语句以及binlog文件及位置点信息
(3) 再次插入数据
mysql> insert into customers values(4, "liupeng", "21");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.06 sec)
mysql> insert into customers values(5, "xiaoda", "31");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.07 sec)
mysql> insert into customers values(6, "fuaiai", "26");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.06 sec)
mysql> select * from customers;
id | name | age |
| 1 | wangbo | 24 |
2 | guohui | 22 |
3 | zhangheng | 27 |
4 | liupeng | 21 |
5 | xiaoda | 31 |
| 6 | fuaiai | 26 |
+----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
(4) 此时误操作,删除了test数据库
mysq1> drop database ops;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.04 sec)
此时,全备之后到误操作时刻之间,用户写入的数据在binlog中,需要恢复出来!
(5) 查看全备之后新增的binlog文件
[root@vm-002 ~]# cd /opt/backup/
[root@vm-002 backup]# 1s
ops_2016-09-25. sql. gz
[root@vm-002 backup]# gzip -d ops_2016-09-25.sql.gz
[root@vm-002 backup]# 1s
ops_2016-09-25. sq1
[root@vm-002 backup]# grep CHANGE ops_2016-09-25.sql
-- CHANGE MASTER TO MASTER_LOG_FILE='mysql-bin.000002', MASTER_LOG_POS=106;
这是全备时刻的binlog文件位置
即mysql-bin. 000002的106行,因此在该文件之前的binlog文件中的数据都已经包含在这个全备的sql文件中了
(6) 移动binlog文件,并导出为sql文件,剔除其中的drop语句
查看mysql的数据存放目录,有下面可知是在/var/lib/mysql下
[root@vm-002 backup]# ps -ef|grep mysql
root 9272 1 0 01:43 pts/1 00:00:00 /bin/sh /usr/bin/mysqld_safe --datadir=<mark>/var/lib/mysql</mark> --socket=/var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock --
pid-file=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid --basedir=/usr --user=mysql
mysql 9377 9272 0 01:43 pts/1 00:00:00 /usr/libexec/mysqld --basedir=/usr --datadir=/var/lib/mysql --user=mysql --log-
error = \sqrt{\log / mysqld}. \ \log \ --pid-file = \sqrt{\sqrt{nu}/mysqld/mysqld}. \ pid \ --socket = \sqrt{\sqrt{nu}/mysql/mysql}. \ socket = \sqrt{nu}/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mysql/mys
[{\tt root@vm-002~backup}] \# \ {\tt cd~/var/lib/mysql/}
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[{\tt root@vm-002~mysq1}] \# \ 1s
ibdatal ib_logfile0 ib_logfile1 mysql mysql-bin.000001 mysql-bin.000002 mysql-bin.index mysql.sock test
[root@vm-002 mysq1]# cp mysq1-bin.000002 /opt/backup/
将binlog文件导出sql文件,并vim编辑它删除其中的drop语句
[root@vm-002 backup]# mysqlbinlog -d ops mysql-bin.000002 >002bin.sql
[root@vm-002 backup]# 1s
002bin.sql mysql-bin.000002 ops_2016-09-25.sql
[root@vm-002 backup]# vim 002bin.sql #删除里面的drop语句
注意:
在恢复全备数据之前必须将该binlog文件移出,否则恢复过程中,会继续写入语句到binlog,最终导致增量恢复数据部分变得比较混乱
(7) 恢复数据
[root@vm-002 backup]# mysql -uroot -p < ops 2016-09-25.sql
Enter password:
[root@vm-002 backup]#
查看数据库,看看ops库在不在
mysql> show databases;
Database
information_schema
mysq1
ops
test
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> use ops;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
Database changed
mysql> select * from customers;
id name age
+----+
| 1 | wangbo | 0 |
| 2 | guohui | 0 |
3 | zhangheng | 0
+----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
此时恢复了全备时刻的数据
接着,使用002bin.sql文件恢复全备时刻到删除数据库之间,新增的数据
[root@vm-002 backup]# mysql -uroot -p ops <002bin.sql
Enter password:
[root@vm-002 backup]#
再次查看数据库,发现全备份到删除数据库之间的那部分数据也恢复了!!
mysql> select * from customers;
+----+
id | name | age |
| 1 | wangbo | 24 |
2 | guohui | 22 |
3 | zhangheng | 27 |
| 4 | liupeng | 21 |
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| 5 | xiaoda | 31 | | 6 | fuaiai | 26 |

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

以上就是mysql数据库增量数据恢复的实例过程!

最后,总结几点:

- 1) 本案例适用于人为SQL语句造成的误操作或者没有主从复制等的热备情况宕机时的修复
- 2)恢复条件为mysql要开启binlog日志功能,并且要全备和增量的所有数据
- 3)恢复时建议对外停止更新,即禁止更新数据库
- 4) 先恢复全量,然后把全备时刻点以后的增量日志,按顺序恢复成SQL文件,然后把文件中有问题的SQL语句删除(也可通过时间和位置点),再恢复到数据库。

*************当你发现自己的才华撑不起野心时,就请安静下来学习吧***********

参考: www.cnblogs.com/kevingrace/p/5904800.html