# 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=(value1,value2,...,valueN))
Example: expdp scott/tiger DUMPFILE=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.
{\tt 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 to an existing job.
For example, ATTACH=job_name.
Utilize cluster resources and distribute workers across the Oracle RAC [YES].
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.
Calculate job estimates.
Valid keyword values are: [BLOCKS] and STATISTICS.
Calculate job estimates without performing the export [NO].
Exclude specific object types.
For example, EXCLUDE=SCHEMA: "='HR'".
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].
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.
Report additional job information to the export log file [NO].
NETWORK LINK
Name of remote database link to the source system.
NOLOGETLE
Do not write log file [NO].
PARALLEL
Change the number of active workers for current job.
PARFILE
Specify parameter file name.
OUERY
Predicate clause used to export 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.
REUSE_DUMPFILES
Overwrite destination dump file if it exists [NO].
Percentage of data to be exported.
SCHEMAS
List of schemas to export [login schema].
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.
Identifies a list of tables to export.
For example, TABLES=HR.EMPLOYEES, SH.SALES:SALES_1995.
```

```
TABLESPACES
Identifies a list of tablespaces to export.
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 or resume current job.
Valid keyword values are: SKIP_CURRENT.
Frequency (secs) job status is to be monitored where
the default [0] will show new status when available.
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
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
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 rows
 . exported "ALUMNO". "PERSONAS"
                                                        6.875 KB
                                                                       47 rows
Master table "ALUMNO". "SYS_EXPORT_SCHEMA_01" successfully loaded/unloaded
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 impop
  - 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 {f 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.
Instructs Import to use a particular method to load data.
Valid keyword values are: [AUTOMATIC], CONVENTIONAL, DIRECT_PATH
and {\tt EXTERNAL\_TABLE}.
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_OPTIONS
Data layer option flags.
Valid keywords are: DISABLE_APPEND_HINT and SKIP_CONSTRAINT_ERRORS.
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
Exclude specific object types.
For example, EXCLUDE=SCHEMA: "='HR'".
FLASHBACK_SCN
SCN used to reset session snapshot.
FLASHBACK_TIME
Time used to find the closest corresponding SCN value.
Import everything from source [YES].
Display help messages [NO].
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].
LOGFILE
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".
Specify a data conversion function.
For example, REMAP_DATA=EMP.EMPNO:REMAPPKG.EMPNO.
REMAP_DATAFILE
Redefine data file references in all DDL statements.
Objects from one schema are loaded into another schema.
```

```
REMAP_TABLE
Table names are remapped to another table.
For example, REMAP_TABLE=HR.EMPLOYEES:EMPS.
REMAP_TABLESPACE
Tablespace objects are remapped to another tablespace.
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.
TABLES
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.
```

```
VIEWS_AS_TABLES
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.
Summarize interactive commands.
KILL_JOB
Detach and delete job.
PARALLEL
Change the number of active workers for current job.
Start or resume current job.
Valid keywords are: SKIP_CURRENT.
Frequency (secs) job status is to be monitored where the default [0] will show new status when available.
Orderly shutdown of job execution and exits the client. Valid keywords are: {\tt IMMEDIATE.}
```

### 2.1. 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/***************************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 SCHEM_EXPORT/TABLE/TABLE
Processing object type SCHEM_EXPORT/TABLE/TABLE_DATA
. imported "ALUMNO". "MATRICULAS"
. imported "ALUMNO". "MULTAS"
. imported "ALUMNO". "PERSONAS"
                                                                  6.523 KB
                                                                                  44 rows
                                                                  8.195 KB
                                                                                  35 rows
                                                                                  47 rows
                                                                  6.875 KB
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

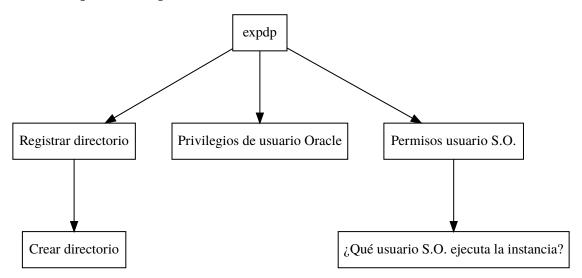
Job "SYSTEM"."SYS_IMPORT_SCHEMA_01" successfully completed at Fri Dec 16 13:23:58 2016 elapsed 0 00:00:19
```

#### Permiso para cambiar schema

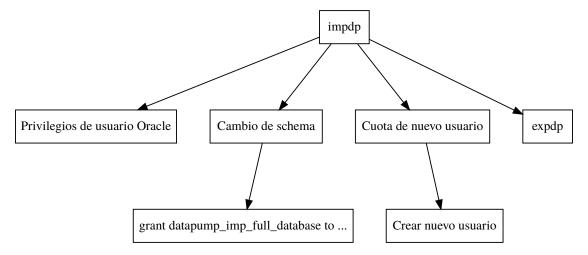
# 3. Ejercicio (1)

- 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
- Importa las tablas en el usuario copiamultas

## 3.1. Tareas para la exportación



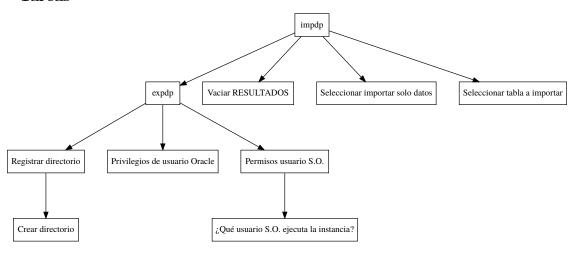
## 3.2. Tareas para la importación



# 4. Ejercicio (2)

- 1. Crear la base de datos
  - Con la base de datos de carreras (../1/sql/carreras-coches.sql)
  - $\blacksquare$  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
  - 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
Redo Buffers
                           2904064 bytes
Database mounted.
SQL> recover database until cancel;
Media recovery complete.
SQL> alter database open resetlogs;
Database altered.
```

### 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