Compte Rendue --- Sauvegarde et récupération

Yuxin SHI

Archivage

1. Écrivez un ordre SQL permettant d'afficher le nom de tous les fichiers physiques de votre base.

```
SELECT c.name, 1.member, d.name
FROM V$CONTROLFILE c, V$LOGFILE 1, V$DATAFILE d;
```

2. Réutilisez le résultat du point 1 pour écrire un script destiné à réaliser la sauvegarde complète de votre base de données fonctionnant en mode noarchivelog.

In ARCHIVELOG mode, the database will make copies of all online redo logs after they are filled. These copies are called archived redo logs. The archived redo logs are created via the ARCH process. The ARCH process copies the archived redo log files to one or more archive log destination directories.

--With this sql request we know that database is in mode noarchivelog. SELECT log_mode FROM sys.v\$databse;

```
SQL> select LOG_MODE FROM sys.v$database;
LOG_MODE
.....
```

With mode NOARCHIVELOG:

- NOARCHIVELOG mode protects a database from instance failure but not from media failure.
 Only the most recent changes made to the database, which are stored in the online redo log groups, are available for instance recovery.
- 4. If a media failure occurs while the database is in NOARCHIVELOG mode, you can only restore the database to the point of the most recent full database backup. You cannot recover transactions subsequent to that backup.

There are two ways to create a backup noarchivelog:

- 5. By sql, I didn't find doc with this way, so I will choose second one.
- 6. By bash script, I just copy all the file of XE that I find in EXO1. "bash

For datafile and control file

\$ sudo cp \$ORACLE_BASE/oradata/XE/* \$ORACLE_BASE/backup/XE/ \$ sudo cp \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/tb_td1.dbf \$ORACLE_BASE/backup/XE/dbs/ \$ sudo cp \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/users.dbf \$ORACLE_BASE/backup/XE/dbs/

For log file

\$ sudo cp \$ORACLE_BASE/fast_recovery_area/XE/onlinelog/o1_mf_2dwdnm14d.log \$ORACLE_BASE/backup/XE/log/

For init file

\$ sudo cp \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/initXE.ora \$ORACLE_BASE/backup/dbs/ \$ sudo cp \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/spfileXE.ora \$ORACLE_BASE/backup/dbs/

```
SOL> shutdown;
Database closed.
Database dismounted.
ORACLE instance shut down.
SQL> startup mount
DRACLE instance started.
Total System Global Area 1068937216 bytes
Fixed Size
                             2233344 bytes
Variable Size
                           616565760 bytes
Database Buffers
                          444596224 bytes
Redo Buffers
                             5541888 bytes
Database mounted.
SOL> alter database archivelog;
Database altered.
SQL> alter database open;
Database altered.
```

RMAN

 Dans l'environnement rman, écrivez la ou les instructions qui renvoient les mêmes informations que l'instruction suivante: SQL> select name, bytes from v\$datafile;

```
--Firstly, it's imperative to connect database with a legitimate role

CONNECT TARGET SYS
--than we show it's report schema
report shcema;
```

```
RMAN> report schema
Report of database schema for database with db_unique_name XE
ist of Permanent Datafiles
 ile Size(MB) Tablespace
                                              RB segs Datafile Name
      360
                 SYSTEM
                                                          /u01/app/oracle/oradata/XE/system.dbf
                                                         /u01/app/oracle/oradata/XE/sysaux.dbf
/u01/app/oracle/oradata/XE/undotbs1.dbf
/u01/app/oracle/oradata/XE/users.dbf
/u01/app/oracle/oradata/XE/users.dbf
                  SYSAUX
      660
                UNDOTBS1
      100
                USERS
                  TB_TD1
TB_TD1
                                                          /u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/xe/dbs/tb_td1.dbf
/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/xe/dbs/users.dbf2
      20
 ist of Temporary Files
                                              Maxsize(MB) Tempfile Name
 ile Size(MB) Tablespace
      20
                  TEMP
                                               32767
                                                               /u01/app/oracle/oradata/XE/temp.dbf
```

2. Affichez dans l'environnement rman des informations sur les paramètres de confi-guration en cours du gestionnaire rman.

```
SHOW ALL;
```

```
RMAN> show all
using target database control file instead of recovery catalog
RMAN configuration parameters for database with db_unique_name XE are:
CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICY TO REDUNDANCY 1; # default
CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION OFF; # default
CONFIGURE DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE TO DISK; # default
CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP OFF; # default
CONFIGURE CONTROLFILE AUTOBACKUP FORMAT FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO '%F'; # default
CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK PARALLELISM 1 BACKUP TYPE TO BACKUPSET; # default
CONFIGURE DATAFILE BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 1; # default
CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG BACKUP COPIES FOR DEVICE TYPE DISK TO 1; # default
CONFIGURE MAXSETSIZE TO UNLIMITED; # default
CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION FOR DATABASE OFF; # default
CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION ALGORITHM 'AES128'; # default
CONFIGURE COMPRESSION ALGORITHM 'BASIC' AS OF RELEASE 'DEFAULT' OPTIMIZE FOR LOA
D TRUE ; # default
CONFIGURE ARCHIVELOG DELETION POLICY TO NONE; # default
```

3. Configurez l'environnement rman pour omettre la sauvegarde d'un fichier si le fichier a déjà fait l'objet d'une sauvegarde par le gestionnaire rman au préalable et qu'il n'a pas été modifié depuis.

```
-- Activate backup option configure backup optimization on;
```

```
RMAN> configure backup optimization on;

new RMAN configuration parameters:
CONFIGURE BACKUP OPTIMIZATION ON;
new RMAN configuration parameters are successfully stored
```

- 4. Une fois la configuration par défaut établie, effectuez une sauvegarde complète de votre base dans l'environnement rman. — Identifier l'emplacement de la sauvegarde effectuée par RMAN. — Identifier la "backup piece" contenant la sauvegarde du fichier de contrôle. ```sql --To make a complete backup (so also archivelog) BACKUP DATABASE;
- -- To identify the location of backup LIST BACKUPSE
- -- To identify bakcup piece LIST BACKUP OF CONTROLFILE;

```
![](/home/tearsyu/Pictures/tp3_341.png)
![](/home/tearsyu/Pictures/tp3_342.png)
## Récupération fichier de contrôle
Assurez-vous de disposer de n fichiers de contrôle (n>2) avant d'effectuer les exerci
1. Supprimez par une commande du système d'exploitation l'un de vos fichiers de contr
```sql
--make sure that I have at least 2 control files(the other is in DISK_REPLIQUE);
```

```
SELECT NAME FROM v$controlfile;
```

1. Créer un tablespace ayant un fichier de données.

```
CREATE TABLESPACE td_tb3 DATAFILE 'tb_tb3.dbf' SIZE 30M ONLINE;
```

2. Créer un schéma/utilisateur « ventes ». Connectez-vous à ce compte et générez les objets du schéma à l'aide du script fourni. Les objets de ventes doivent être stockées dans le tablespace de la question précédente.

```
CREATE USER ventes IDENTIFIED BY ventes;
GRANT CONNECT TO ventes;
Alter USER ventes quota 30M on td_tb3;
Alter USER ventes default TABLESPACE td_tb3;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO ventes;
CONNECT ventes/ventes;
@~/Documents ESIPE/BD/create_ventes.sql
```

- Simuler la perte du fichier de données contenant les objets de « ventes ». Constater sle dysfonctionnement. ```sql --Before delete td\_tb3.dbf, I make a backup in using RMAN RMAN> BAKCUP DATABASE; --Delete this tablespace file bash\$ rm \$ORACLE\_HOME/dbs/td\_tb3.dbf
- --Error occurs when I shutdown the database: ORA-01110: data file 7: '/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/xe/dbs/tb tb3.dbf'

```
5. Utiliser RMAN pour restaurer le fichier de données.
```sql
--To restore datafile, showing that the number of datafile
RMAN > list backup of tablespace system;
--The datafile indicate that it's number
RMAN > restore datafile 7
```

```
RMAN> list backup of tablespace system;

List of Backup Sets

BS Key Type LV Size Device Type Elapsed Time Completion Time

Full 777.02M DISK 00:00:35 10-NOV-17

BP Key: 7 Status: AVAILABLE Compressed: NO Tag: TAG20171110T105936

Piece Name: /u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area/XE/XE/backupset/2017_11

AG20171110T105930_f0by42z3_.bkp

List of Datafiles in backup set 7

File LV Type Ckp SCN Ckp Time Name

1 Full 618203 10-NOV-17 /u01/app/oracle/oradata/XE/system.dbf
```

```
RMAN> restore datafile 7;

Starting restore at 10-NOV-17
using channel ORA_DISK_1

channel ORA_DISK_1: starting datafile backup set restore
channel ORA_DISK_1: specifying datafile(s) to restore from backup set
channel ORA_DISK_1: restoring datafile 00007 to /u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/xe/dbs/tb_tb3.db
f
channel ORA_DISK_1: reading from backup piece /u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area/XE/XE/backupse
t/2017_11_10/o1_mf_nnndf_TAG20171110T105930_f0by42z3_.bkp
channel ORA_DISK_1: piece handle=/u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area/XE/XE/backupset/2017_11_10/
o1_mf_nnndf_TAG20171110T105930_f0by42z3_.bkp tag=TAG20171110T105930
channel ORA_DISK_1: restored backup piece 1
channel ORA_DISK_1: restore complete, elapsed time: 00:00:04
Finished restore at 10-NOV-17
```

Here we see that tb_tb3.dbf is restored.

```
tearsyu@Dog:/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/xe/dbs$ ls 11_10/01_mr_mindf_f racle/
hc_TP2_BASE.dat initTP2_BASE.ora lkXE spfileTP2_BASE.ora tb_tb3.dbf
hc_XE.dat 7 initXE.ora orapwXE spfileXE.ora tb_td1.dbf
```

I had a problem when I did this exercice, I restored the datafile in mode mounted, but I can't open database after restoring.

SQL> alter database open; alter database open* ERROR at line 1: ORA-01113: file 4 needs media recovery ORA-01110: data file 4: '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/XE/users.dbf'

Solution:

```
recover datafile '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/XE/users.dbf'
```

1. Les n fichiers de contrôle sont endommagés, construisez un scénario de restauration de la base étape par étape.

```
--Delete control file
-- Show all the backup of control files
RMAN > list backup of CONTROLFILE;
--Choose one to restore, and restore it in mode NOMOUNT
RMAN > restore controlfile from
'/u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area/XE/XE/backupset/2017_11_10/o1_mf_ncnnf_TAG201
```

```
Device Type Elapsed Time Completion Time
                         9.36M
                                             DISK
                                                                00:00:07
                                                                                       10-NOV-17
BP Key: 6 Status: AVAILABLE Compressed: NO Tag: TAG20171110T105704
Piece Name: /u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area/XE/XE/backupset/2017_11_10/0
AG20171110T105704_f0by1t2n_.bkp
Control File Included: Ckp SCN: 618159 Ckp time: 10-NOV-17
BS Key Type LV Size Device Type Elapsed Time Completion Time
             Full 9.36M DISK
                                                                  00:00:07 10-NOV-17
             BP Key: 8 Status: AVAILABLE Compressed: NO Tag: TAG20171110T105930
Piece Name: /u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area/XE/XE/backupset/2017_11_10/o
AG20171110T105930_f0by5n67_.bkp
Control File Included: Ckp SCN: 618225
                                                                               Ckp time: 10-NOV-17
BS Key Type LV Size
                                             Device Type Elapsed Time Completion Time
10 Full 9.33M DISK 00:00:02 10-NOV-17
BP Key: 10 Status: AVAILABLE Compressed: NO Tag: TAG20171110T110216
Piece Name: /u01/app/oracle/fast_recovery_area/XE/XE/backupset/2017_11_10/o
AG20171110T110216_f0by9b0t_.bkp
Control File Included: Ckp SCN: 618298 Ckp time: 10-NOV-17
10
```

2. Tous les fichier physique de la base sont perdus, construisez un scénario de restauration de la base étape par étape.

```
RMAN > RESTORE DATABASE;
```

http://www.thegeekstuff.com/2013/08/oracle-rman-backup/