



**iTrain, moving  
with Technology**

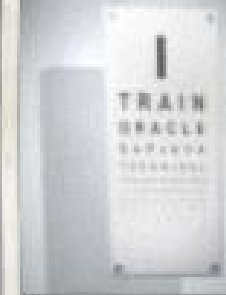
**iTrain Education**

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**The Complete  
ERP Solution**



**Fulfilling your Vision**

# Oracle Flashback

Presented By  
Simon Swann  
iTrain Education

# Flashback

## Coverage



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- Introduction
- Brief History
- User Induced Trauma
- Extended Flashback Features
- Summary

# Flashback

## Introduction



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- Introduction: Several New Features
  - ASMM (automatic shared memory management)  
(ability to share memory in a more efficient manor )
  - ASM (automatic storage management)  
(store thousands of files in disk groups)
  - OMF (oracle managed files)  
(control of naming & location left to Oracle)
  - Enhancements to Flashback  
(allows speedy recovery from data loss)

# Flashback

## Brief History



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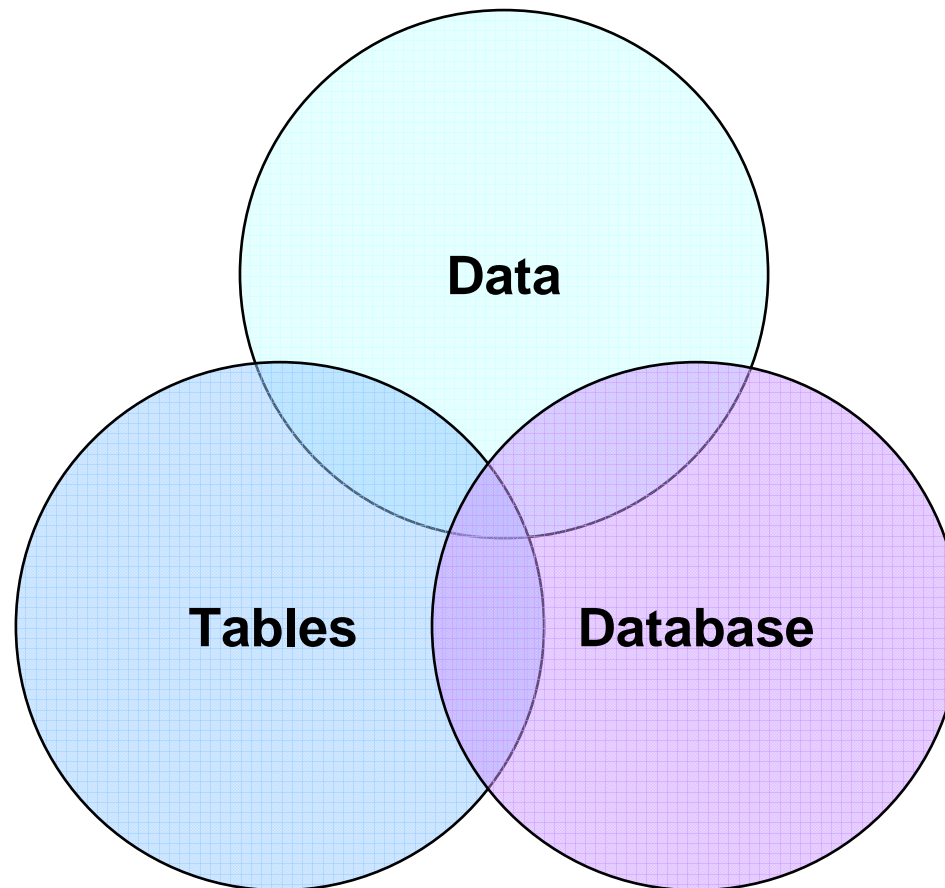
- Brief History:
  - Backup & Recovery  
main hallmark is the ability to recover from failure
  - Datafile loss, a set of Datafiles, Redologs, Controlfile loss
  - Restore options from:  
Physical backup copies, Rman backups or Export/Import

# Flashback

## User Induced Trauma

- Corruptions
- Human Errors

- Deletions
- Truncations
- Drops



- Disasters
- Power Outage
- Hardware Failure

# Flashback

## Recovery Questions

- Database Recovery Time
  - How long will it take?
- Is the Backup good?
  - Has it been tested?
- Time spent Trouble Shooting
  - Do we have the relevant Backups onsite?
  - Have we recovered far enough back?

# Flashback

## Recovery Solutions

- Logical Methods:
  - Export and Import
  - Datapump
- Physical Methods:
  - O/S Backup and Restore
  - RMAN Backup and Restore
- Flashback can be used to ‘speed up’ the recovery process in certain areas

# Flashback

## Features



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- What is it?
  - A feature that allows data, tables or the database to be flashed back to a previous point in time
- Introduced in Oracle 9i
  - DBMS\_FLASHBACK package
- Expanded in Oracle 10g
  - Incorporated in SQL

# Flashback

## Background

- How does it work?
  - Technology was there in Rollback segments, which are used for transaction read consistency, commit or rollback and recovery assistance.

Before data could be over written within the rollback segment

- Flashback makes use of Automatic Undo Management.
  - Undo\_management=AUTO
  - Undo\_tablespace=UNDOTBS
  - Undo\_retention=3600

Before data could possibly remain there for longer periods of time before being over written within the undo segment

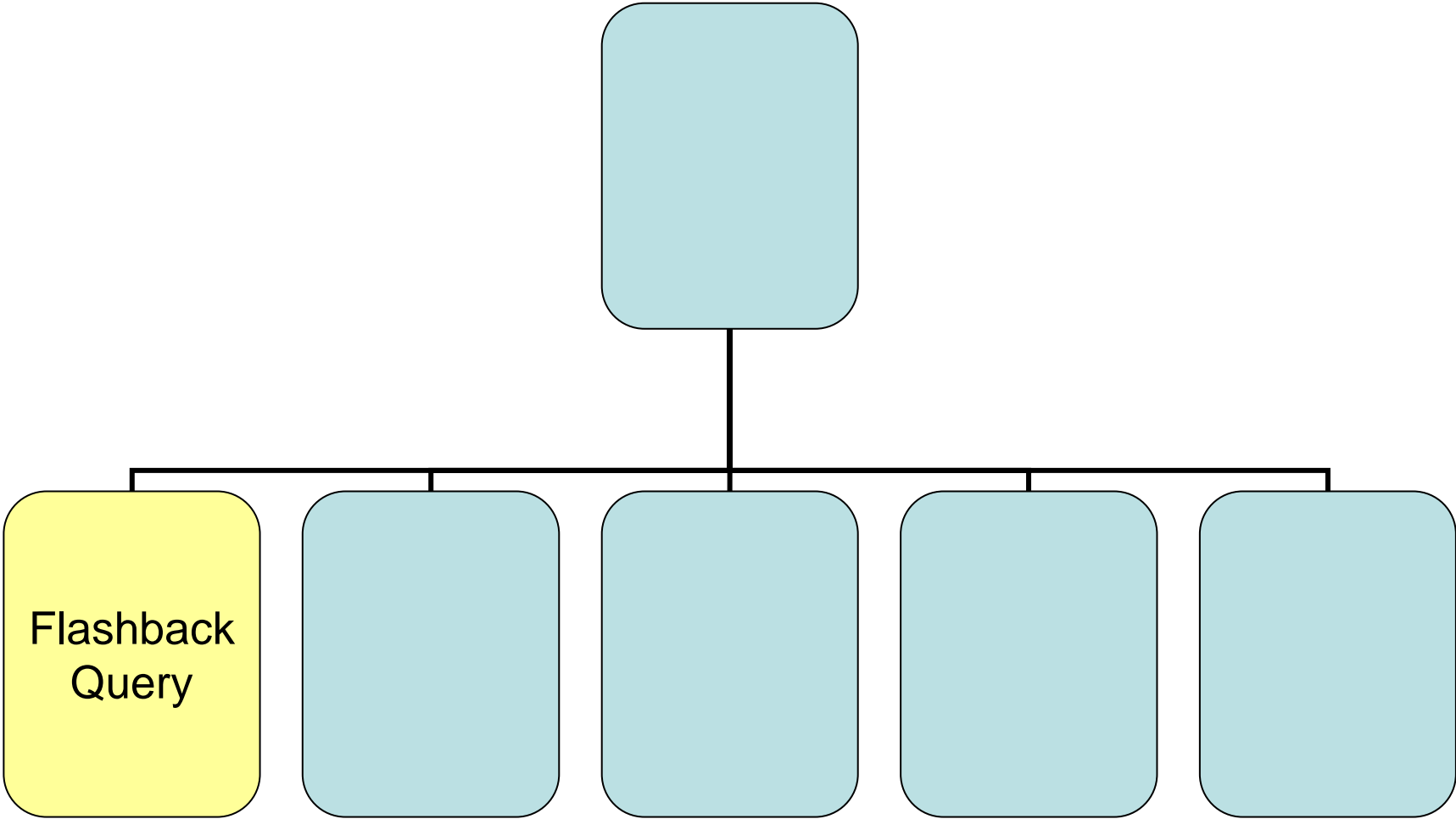
# Flashback Query

Feature



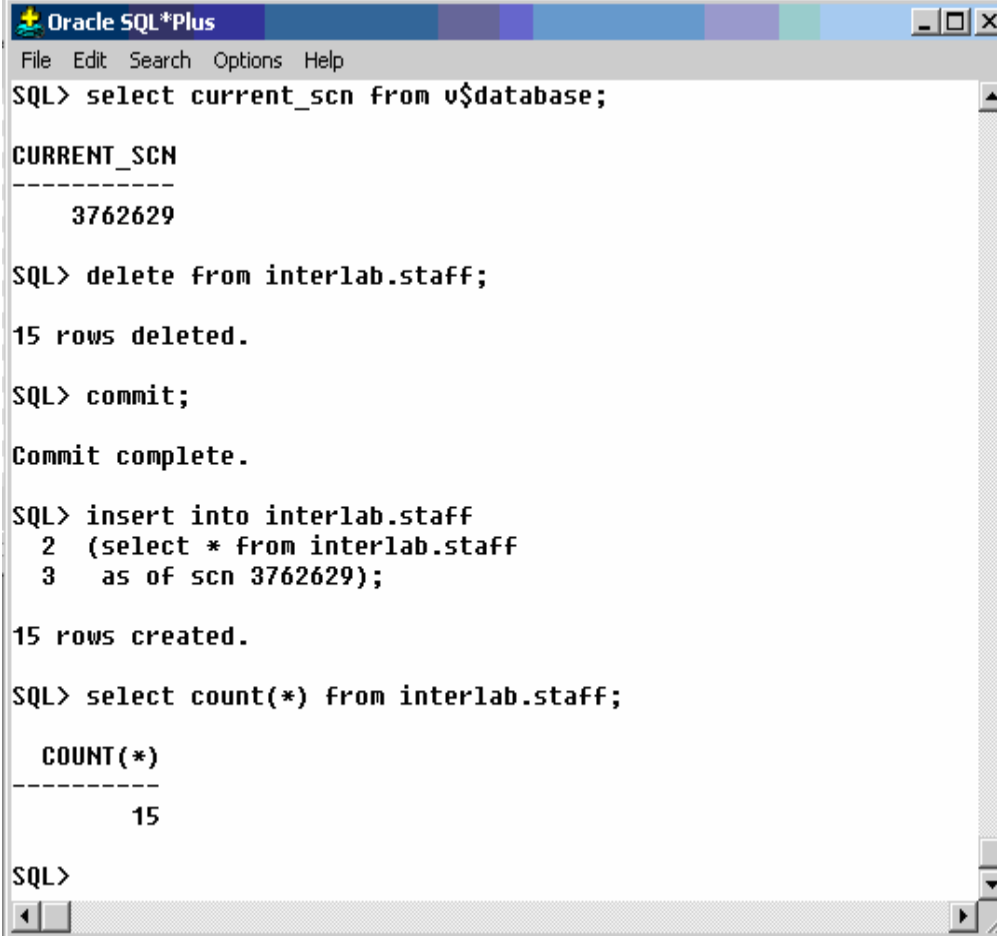
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# Flashback Query Feature

- Allows Querying of data in the past
- CURRENT\_SCN from V\$DATABASE;



```
Oracle SQL*Plus
File Edit Search Options Help
SQL> select current_scn from v$database;

CURRENT_SCN
-----
          3762629

SQL> delete from interlab.staff;

15 rows deleted.

SQL> commit;

Commit complete.

SQL> insert into interlab.staff
  2 (select * from interlab.staff
  3   as of scn 3762629);

15 rows created.

SQL> select count(*) from interlab.staff;

COUNT(*)
-----
          15

SQL>
```

# Flashback Query

## Feature



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- Flashback Query additions:
  - `select * from <table_name>`  
`as of scn timestamp_to_scn (sysdate - 2/24);`
  - `select * from <table_name>`  
`as of scn timestamp_to_scn (sysdate - 0.25/24);`

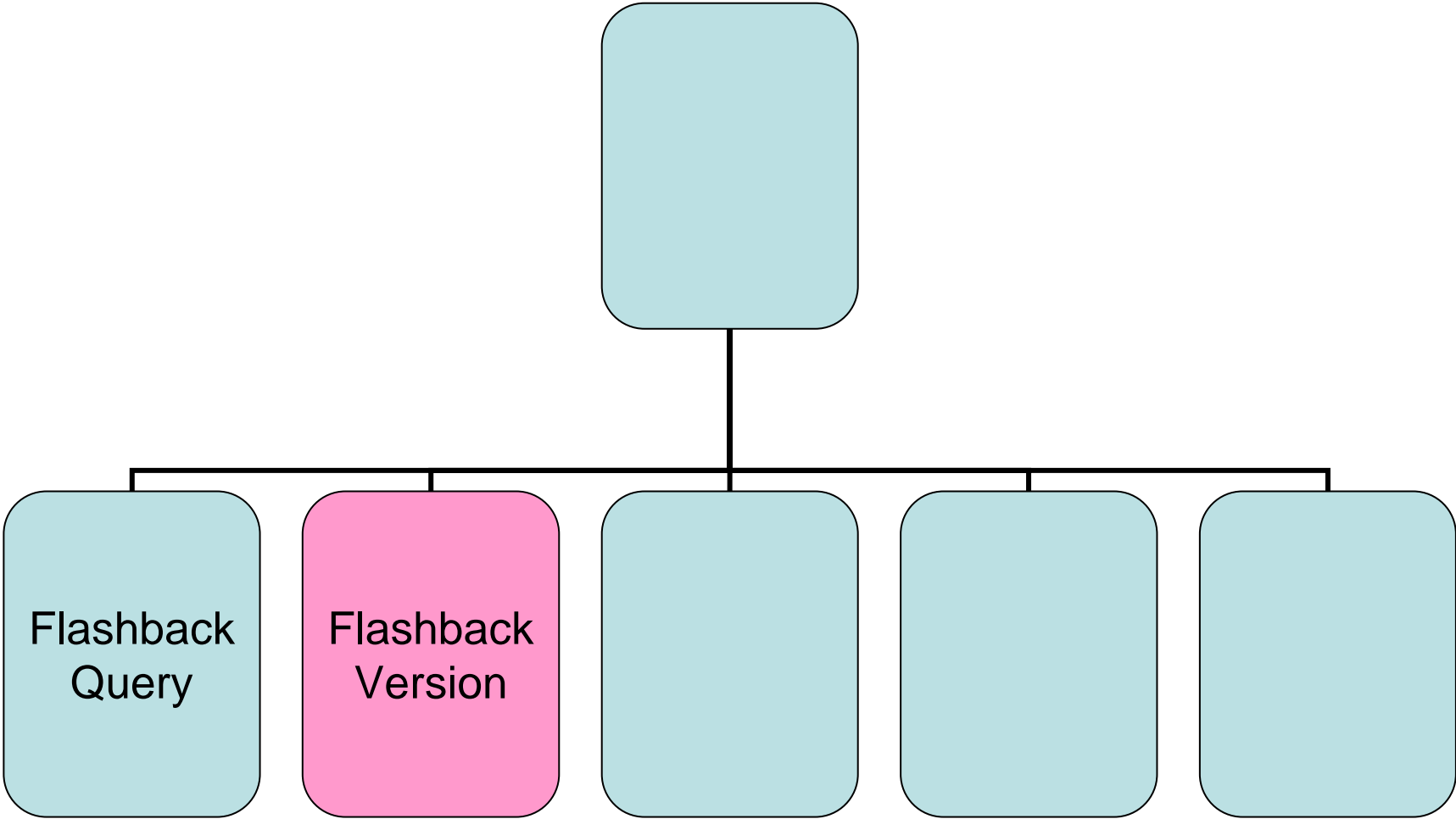
# Flashback Version

Feature



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# Flashback Version Query

## Feature

- A short term auditing feature that allows changes to individual rows to be tracked over a time period.
- The information about the transactions are stored in the Undo Segments.

# Flashback Version Query

## pseudocolumns



- Use the 'versions between' clause to track the changes between different SCN values.
- VERSIONS\_STARTSCN - starting SCN when the row acquired this value
- VERSIONS\_STARTTIME - specifies a time rather than an SCN
- VERSIONS\_ENDSCN - last SCN when the row held the value
- VERSIONS\_ENDTIME - specifies a time rather than an SCN
- VERSIONS\_XID - ID of the transaction involved
- VERSIONS\_OPERATION - performing insert, update, delete

# Flashback Version Query

## example

- Performing a Flashback Version Query against a table that has had a column heading change.

```
Oracle SQL*Plus
File Edit Search Options Help
SQL> select * from interlab.division;

      DIU DIUNAME      CITY
-----
      10 ADMIN        LONDON
      20 SALES         BRISTOL
      30 CONSULTING    LONDON
      40 TRAINING      MANCHESTER
      50 COMPUTING     BIRMINGHAM

SQL> select current_scn from v$database;

CURRENT_SCN
-----
      3792856

SQL> update interlab.division
  2  set divname='IT'
  3  where divname='COMPUTING';

1 row updated.

SQL> commit;

Commit complete.

SQL> |
```

# Flashback Version Query

## Feature



```
Oracle SQL*Plus
File Edit Search Options Help
SQL> select current_scn from v$database;

CURRENT_SCN
-----
    3793182

SQL> SELECT divname,
  2  versions_startscn,
  3  versions_starttime,
  4  versions_endscn,
  5  versions_endtime,
  6  versions_xid
  7  FROM INTERLAB.division
  8  versions between scn 3792856 and 3793182;

DIVNAME      VERSIONS_STARTSCN  VERSIONS_STARTTIME          VERSIONS_ENDSCN  VERSIONS_ENDTIME          VERSIONS_XID
-----
IT           3792884 19-NOV-04 11.52.15 AM          3792884 19-NOV-04 11.52.15 AM          0200150028080000
ADMIN
SALES
CONSULTING
TRAINING
COMPUTING           3792884 19-NOV-04 11.52.15 AM

6 rows selected.

SQL>
```

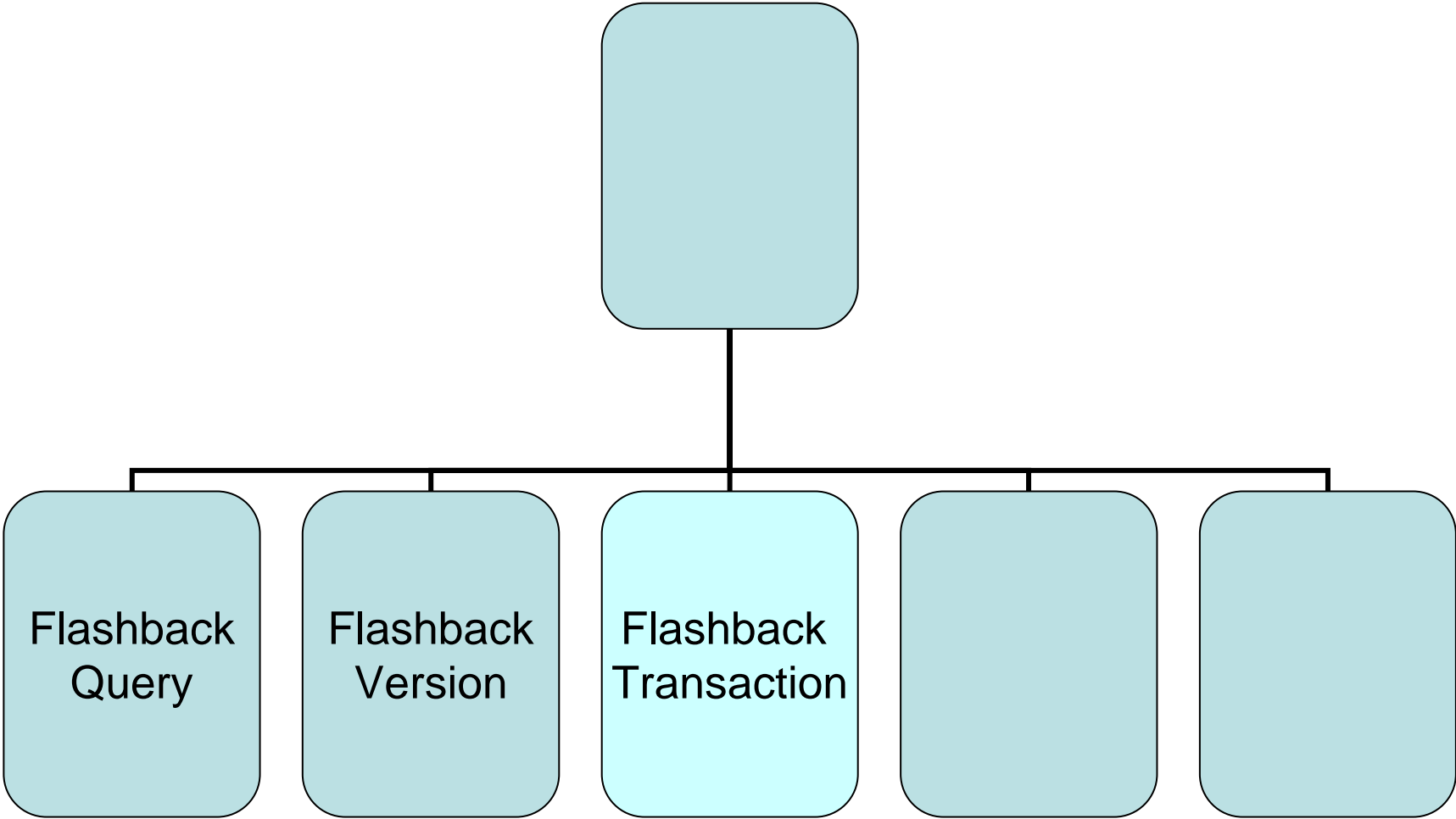
# Flashback Transaction

Feature



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# Flashback Transaction Query

## Feature

- Displays detailed transaction information
- Information about transactions affecting a table can be obtained using the view 'FLASHBACK\_TRANSACTION\_QUERY'
- The view contains a column 'XID' which can be joined to the 'VERSIONS\_XID' row returned by the 'VERSIONS\_BETWEEN' clause.

# Flashback Transaction Query

## Feature

- The view contains a column 'XID' which can be joined to the 'VERSIONS\_XID' row returned by the 'VERSIONS\_BETWEEN' clause.

```
select * from flashback_transaction_query
where xid in
(select hexraw(versions_xid)
from division
versions between scn 3792856 and 3793944);
```

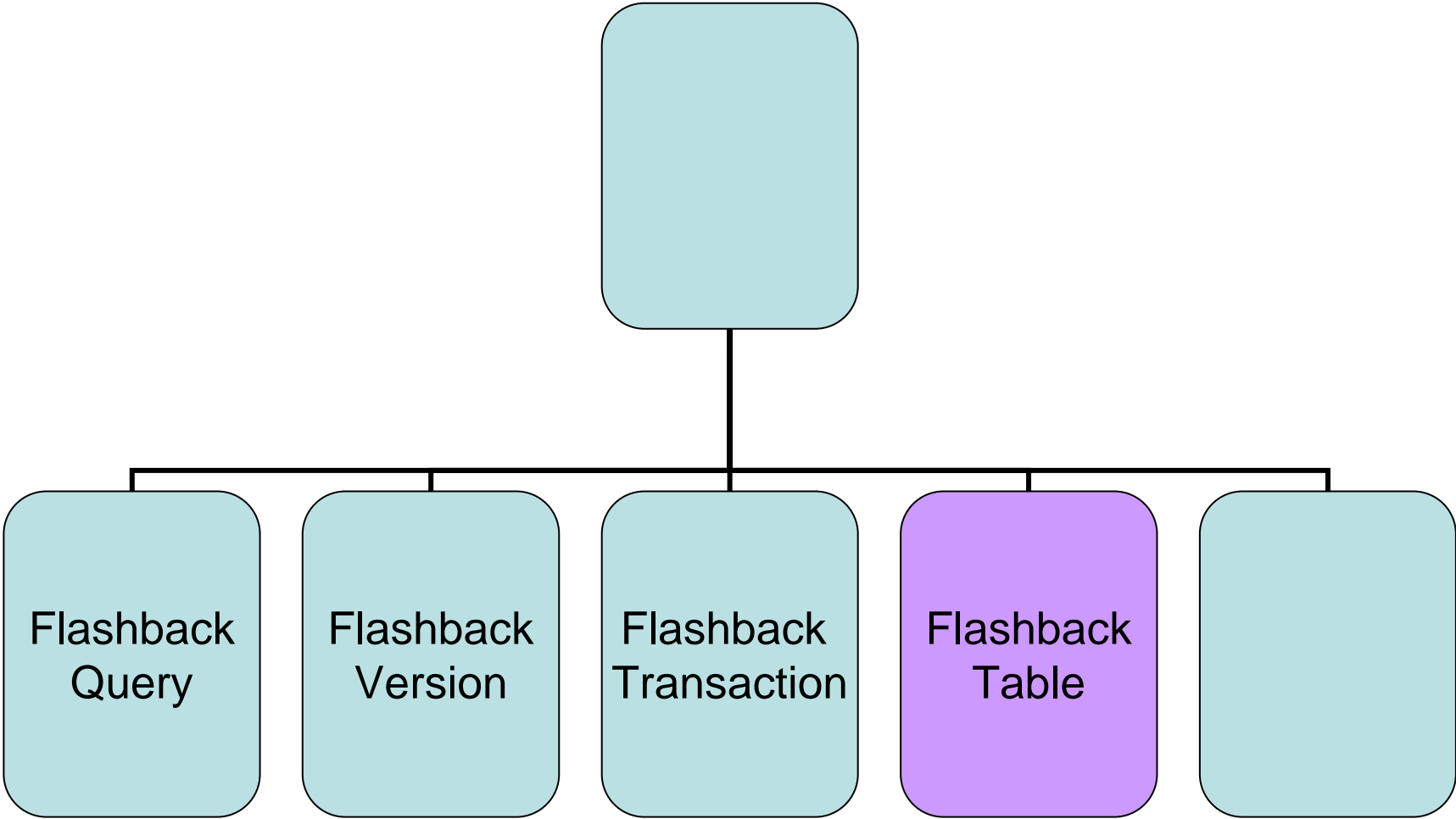
# Flashback Table

Feature



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# Flashback Table

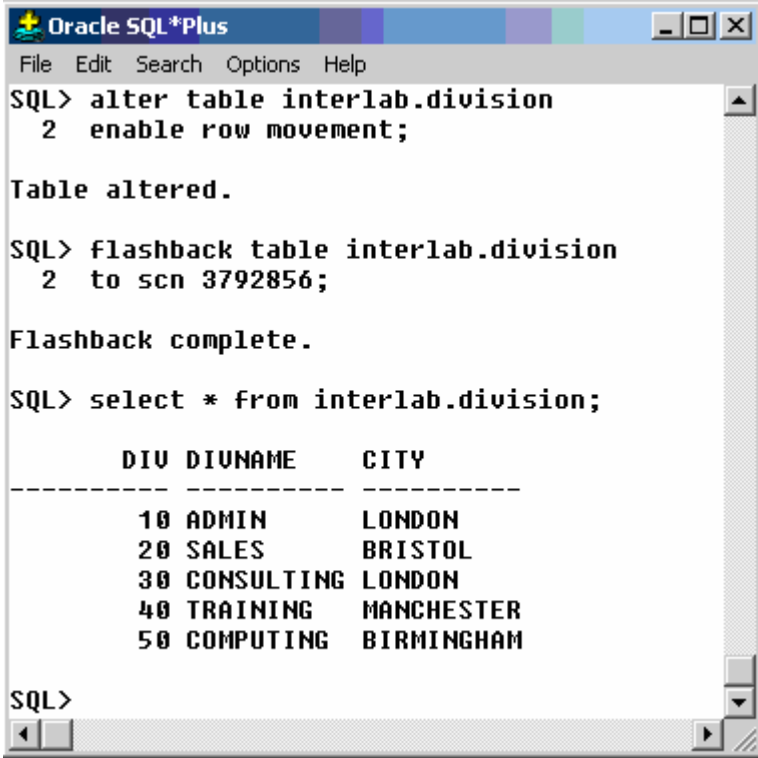
## Feature

- Allows a table to be rolled back to a particular point in time
- The relevant information will need to be in the 'UNDO SEGMENTS' and 'ROW MOVEMENT' must be enabled
- When you use the Flashback Table feature to restore a table to a specific point in time, all associated objects, such as, indexes, constraints, and triggers will be restored

# Flashback Table

## Feature

Flashback Table allows you to recover a table or tables to a specific point in time without restoring a backup.



```
Oracle SQL*Plus
File Edit Search Options Help
SQL> alter table interlab.division
2 enable row movement;

Table altered.

SQL> flashback table interlab.division
2 to scn 3792856;

Flashback complete.

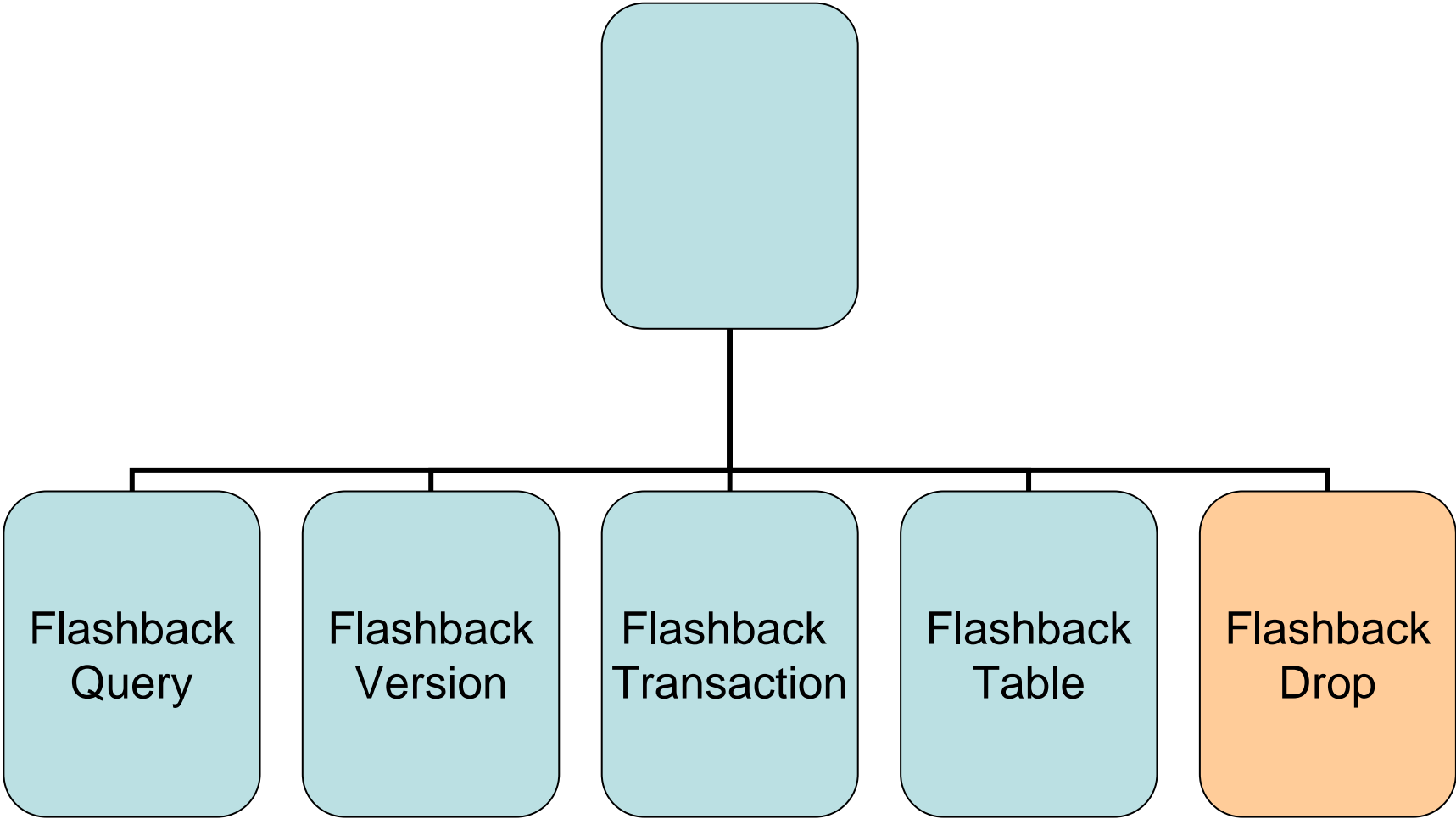
SQL> select * from interlab.division;

      DIU DIUNAME      CITY
-----
      10 ADMIN        LONDON
      20 SALES         BRISTOL
      30 CONSULTING    LONDON
      40 TRAINING       MANCHESTER
      50 COMPUTING     BIRMINGHAM

SQL>
```

# Flashback Drop

## Feature



# Flashback Drop

## Feature



- Acts as a 'RECYCLEBIN' allowing dropped tables to be retrieved
- Flashback Drop is a variation of Flashback table as it handles rolling back a dropped table
- Dropped tables are 'RENAMED' in the 'RECYCLEBIN' and can be retrieved using the 'FLASHBACK DROP' command

# Flashback Drop

## Feature

- Tables must be in Locally managed tablespaces
- Tables must not be in the SYSTEM tablespace

```
Oracle SQL*Plus
File Edit Search Options Help
SQL> alter table interlab.division
  2  enable row movement;

Table altered.

SQL> drop table interlab.division;

Table dropped.

SQL> select * from interlab.division;
select * from interlab.division
                *
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00942: table or view does not exist

SQL> flashback table interlab.division
  2  to before drop;

Flashback complete.

SQL> select * from interlab.division;

      DIV DIVNAME      CITY
-----
      10 ADMIN        LONDON
      20 SALES         BRISTOL
      30 CONSULTING    LONDON
      40 TRAINING       MANCHESTER
      50 COMPUTING     BIRMINGHAM

SQL>
```

# Flashback Drop

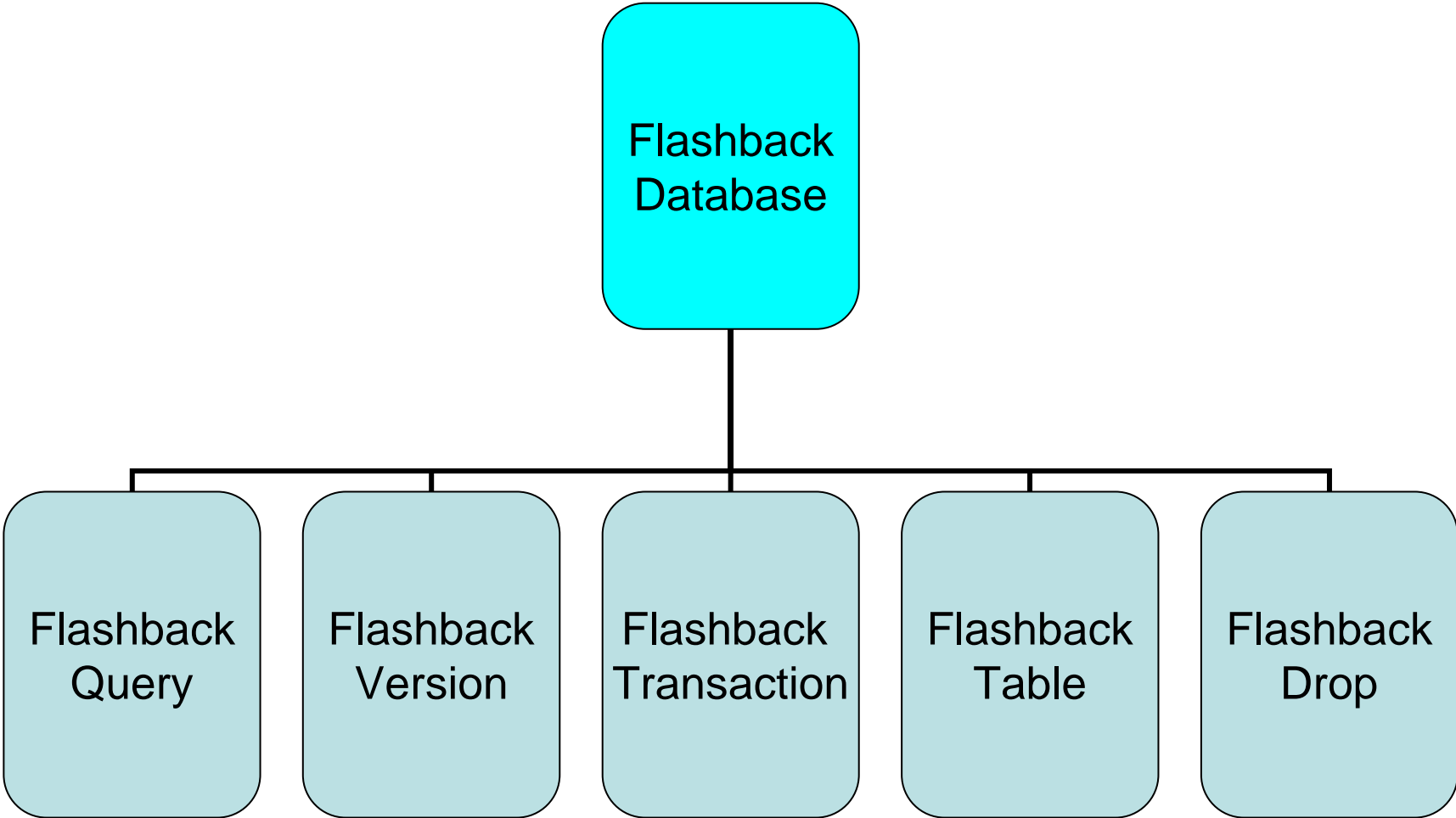
## Feature



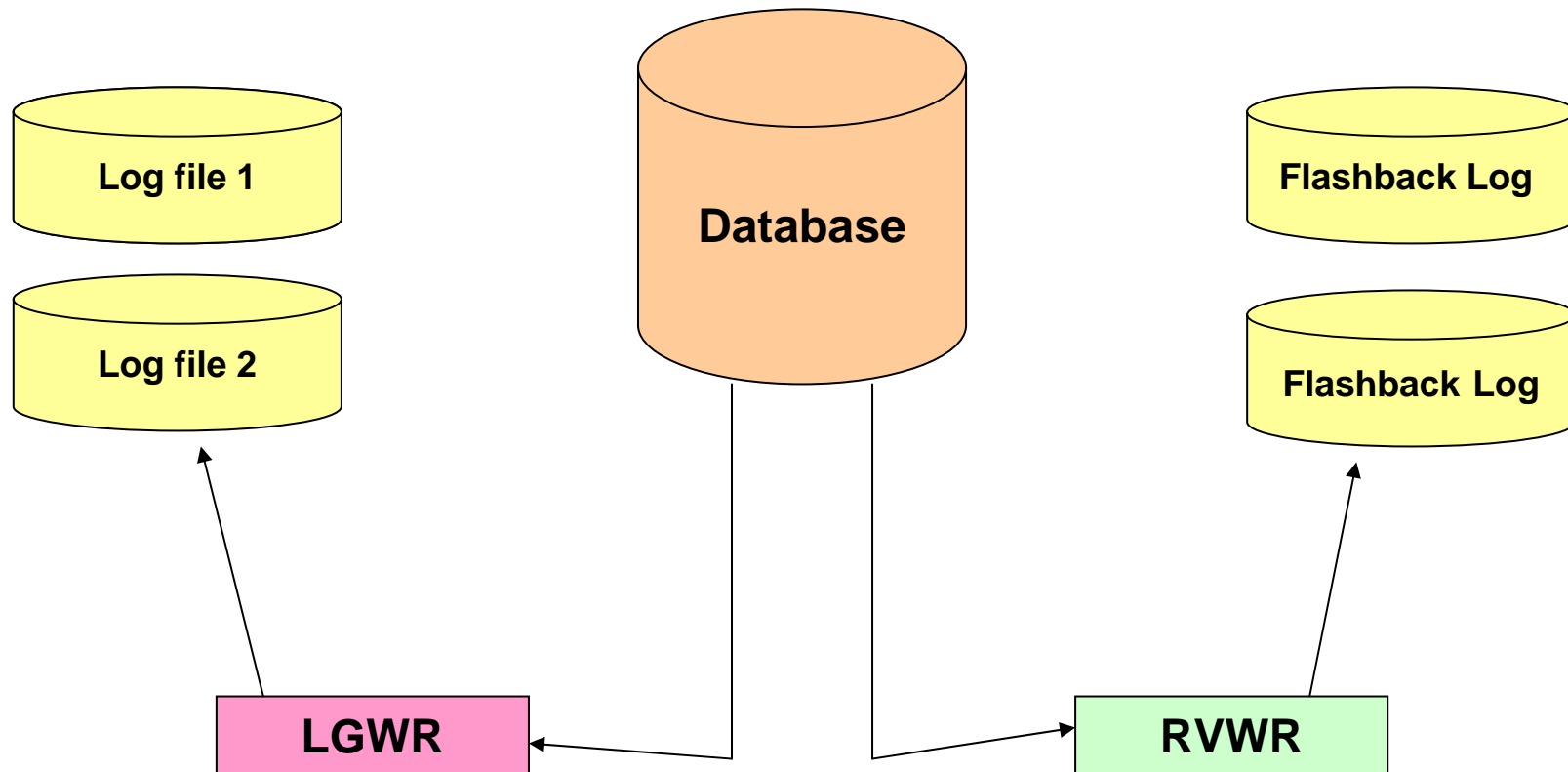
- Purge Recyclebin:
  - Will remove ALL dropped objects from individual USERS recyclebin
  - Select \* from user\_recyclebin
  - Show recyclebin
  - Purge recyclebin
- Purge DBA Recyclebin:
  - Will remove ALL dropped objects from all users recyclebin
  - Select \* from DBA\_recyclebin
  - Show DBA\_recyclebin
  - Purge DBA\_recyclebin

# Flashback Database

## Feature



# Flashback Database Feature



# Flashback Database

## Feature



- Initialization Parameters to be defined:
  - DB\_RECOVERY\_FILE\_DEST\_SIZE
  - Alter system set  
DB\_RECOVERY\_FILE\_DEST\_SIZE=8g  
scope=both;
  - DB\_RECOVERY\_FILE\_DEST
  - Alter system set  
DB\_RECOVERY\_FILE\_DEST='C:\flash'  
scope=both;

# Flashback Database

## Feature



- SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE
- STARTUP MOUNT
- ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON
- ALTER DATABASE OPEN
- Select CURRENT\_SCN, FLASHBACK\_ON  
From V\$DATABASE

To monitor Flashback Database use  
V\$flashback\_database\_stat

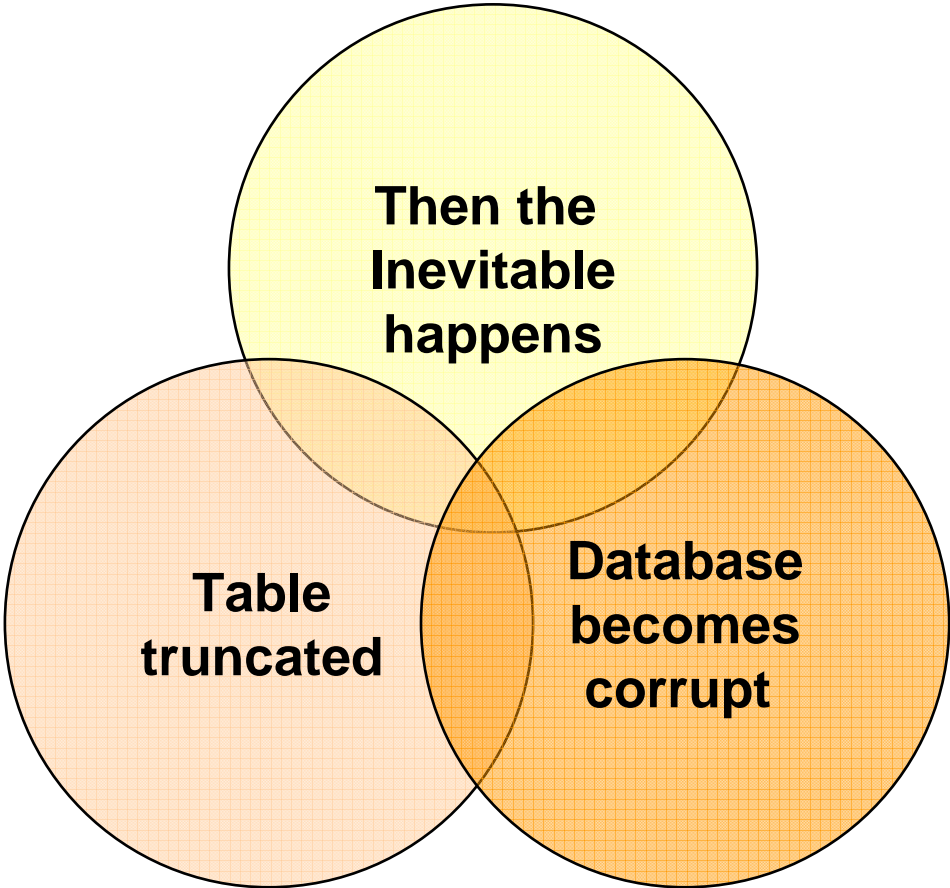
# Flashback Database

Feature



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# Flashback Database

## Feature



- Performing a FLASHBACK DATABASE recovery:
  - SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE
  - STARTUP MOUNT
  - FLASHBACK DATABASE to SCN <scn>
  - ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS

# Flashback Database

## Feature



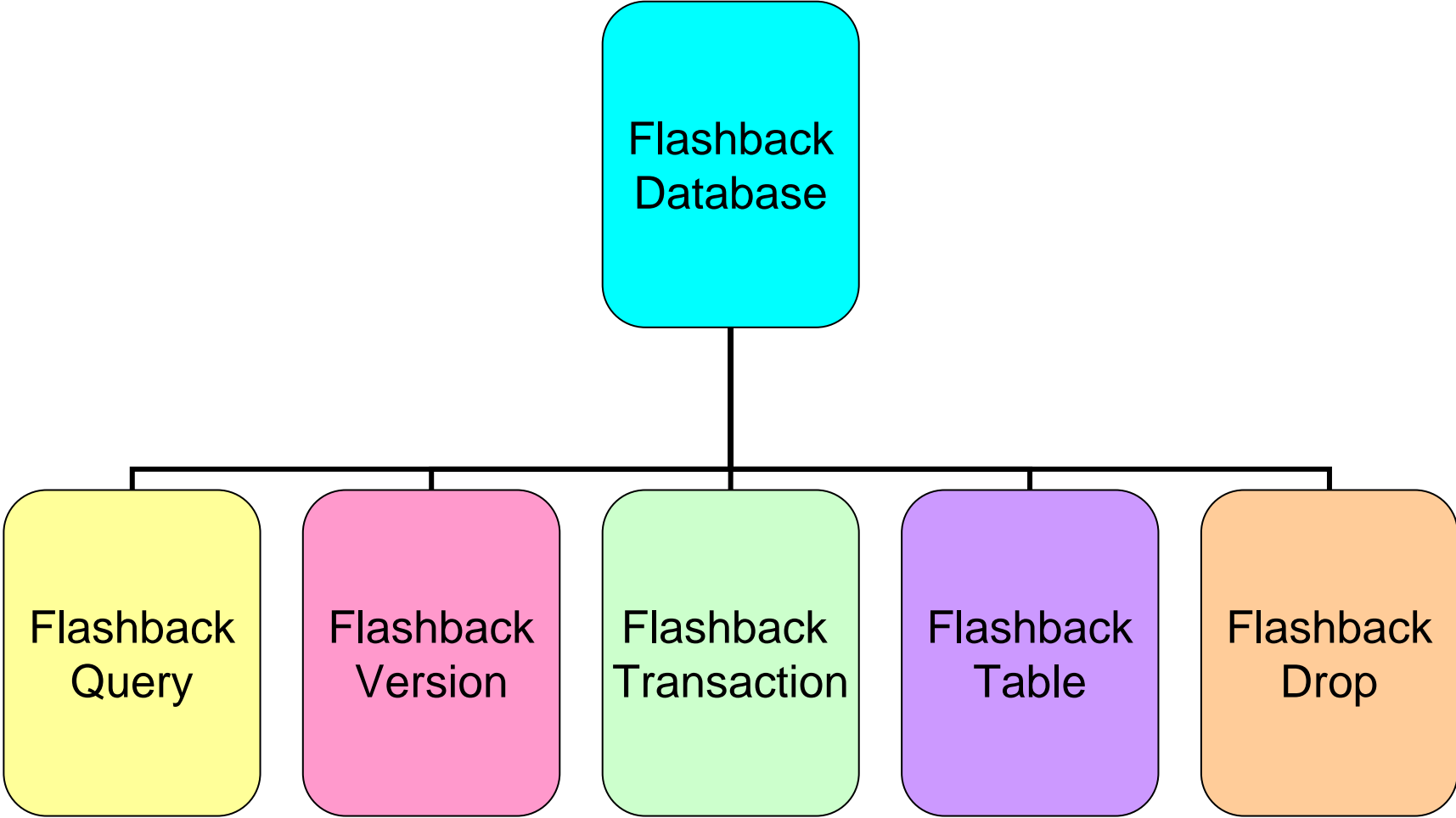
- FLASHBACK DATABASE recovery options:
  - FLASHBACK DATABASE to TIMESTAMP <date>
  - FLASHBACK DATABASE to BEFORE SCN <scn>
  - FLASHBACK DATABASE to BEFORE TIMESTAMP <date>

Set the Flashback Database retention target:

- DB\_FLASHBACK\_RETENTION\_TARGET

The default value for flashback retention time is 1400 minutes.

# Summary



# Summary

- Flashback Query – allows a user to view previous versions of a table.
- Flashback Version – allows changes of individual rows to be tracked.
- Flashback Transaction – allows tracking of specific transaction changes.
- Flashback Table – put the table back as it was, undoing corruption
- Flashback Drop – retrieve a dropped table from the recyclebin
- Flashback Database – perform an incomplete recovery without the aid of a backup

Thank you for your time



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Stand 4

