

DBRECOVER FOR MYSQL User Guide

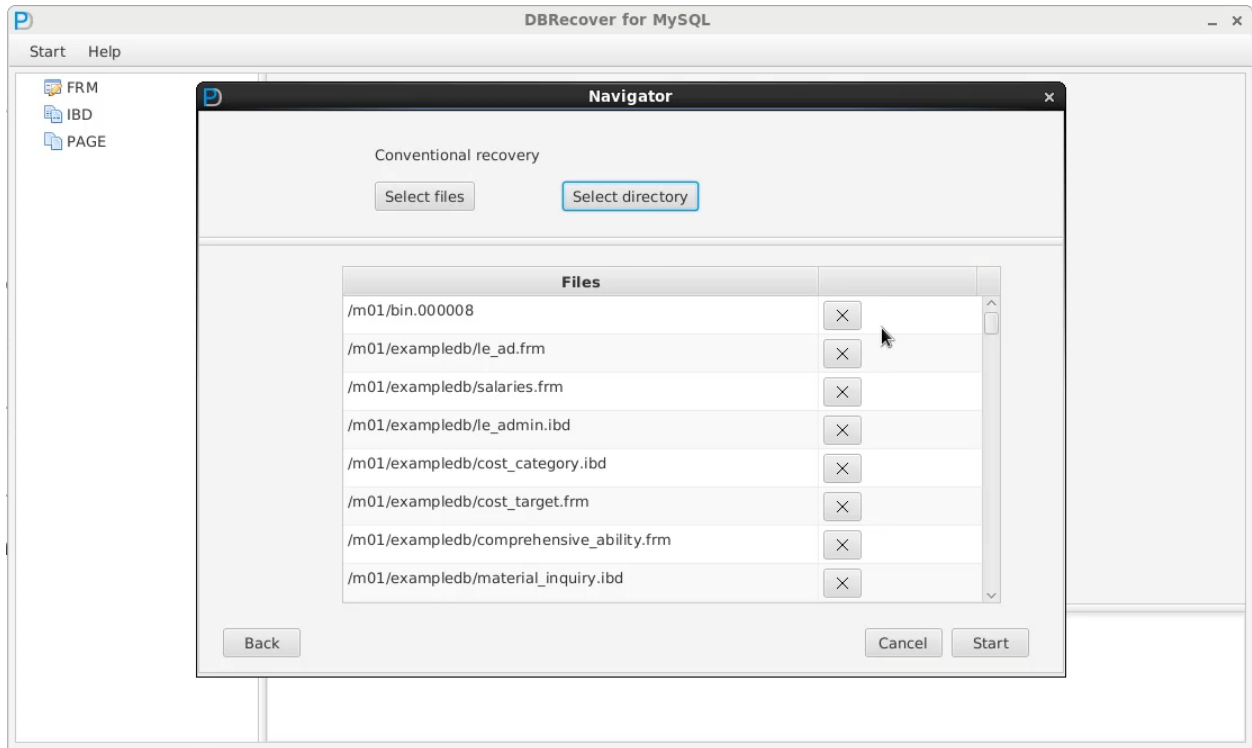
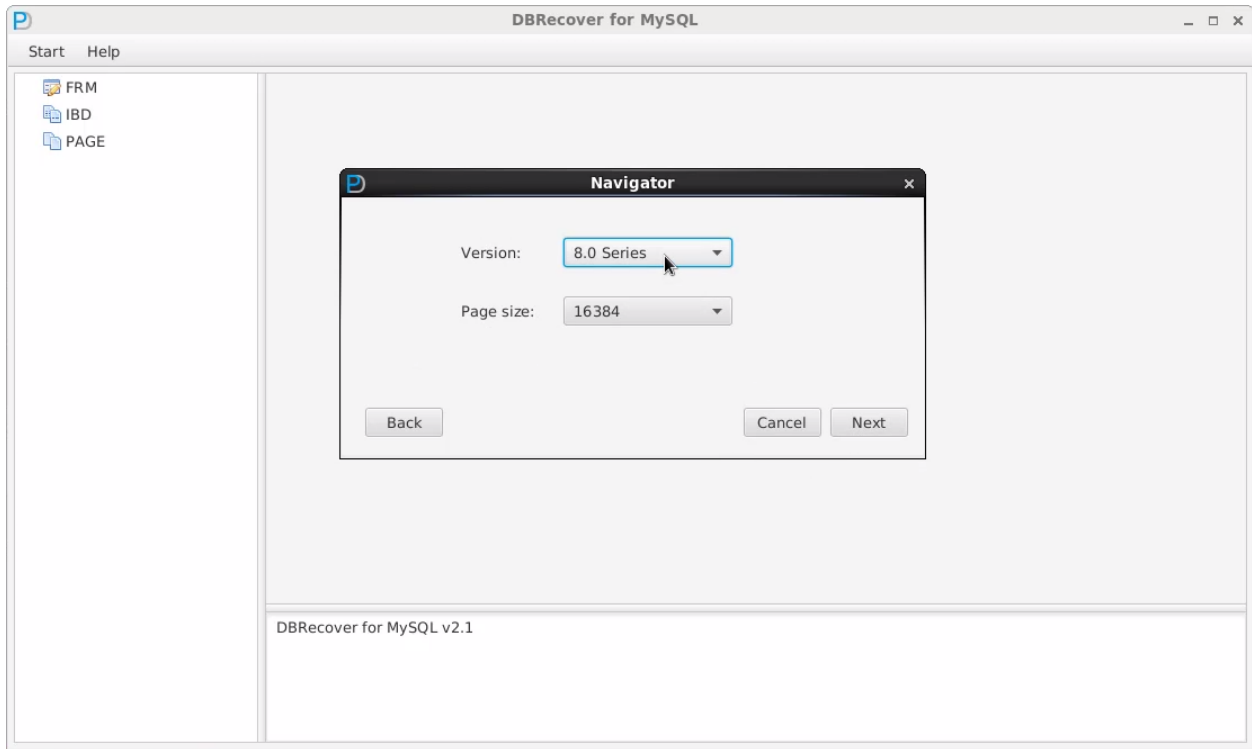
DBRECOVER FOR MYSQL is a MySQL database (InnoDB) recovery tool. It can recover database data in scenarios where there is no backup, such as instance crashes, corrupted InnoDB dictionaries preventing database startup, DROP DATABASE, DROP TABLE, TRUNCATE TABLE, DELETE TABLE, and disk or file system damage.

Features:

- Graphical user interface, no need to learn command line.
- Supports MySQL versions from 5.1 to 8.0, including the new data dictionary structure in MySQL 8.0.
- Supports INNODB storage engine.
- Capable of data recovery in various MySQL instance failure scenarios.
- Recovery results in MYSQLDUMP format SQL files.
- Supports recovery of rows deleted with the DELETE command.
- Supports table recovery from DROP TABLE and TRUNCATE TABLE commands.
- Supports database recovery from DROP DATABASE operations.
- Capable of recovery in cases of disk failure or file system damage.
- The free version allows extracting up to 1000 rows per table, and 100 rows of data deleted using the DELETE command.
- Developed in Java, supports operating systems like Windows, Redhat, Centos, Ubuntu.
- Supports recovery of FRM files by converting them into CREATE TABLE SQL statements.

- Supports recovery of large objects like LOB/TEXT.






```
actor.sql (~/Desktop/dbrecover-for-mysql-pkg/data/20200526142213) - gedit
File Edit View Search Tools Documents Help
actor.sql
-- Table structure for table `actor`
--
/*!40101 SET @saved_cs_client = @@character_set_client */;
/*!40101 SET character_set_client = utf8 */;
CREATE TABLE `actor` (
  `actor_id` SMALLINT UNSIGNED NOT NULL,
  `first_name` VARCHAR(45) CHARACTER SET utf8mb4 COLLATE utf8mb4_general_ci NOT NULL,
  `last_name` VARCHAR(45) CHARACTER SET utf8mb4 COLLATE utf8mb4_general_ci NOT NULL,
  `last_update` TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`actor_id`),
  KEY `idx_actor_last_name` (`last_name`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB;
/*!40101 SET character_set_client = @saved_cs_client */;
--
-- Dumping data for table `actor`
--
LOCK TABLES `actor` WRITE;
/*!40000 ALTER TABLE `actor` DISABLE KEYS */;
INSERT INTO `actor` VALUES (1,'PENELOPE','GUINESS','2006-02-15 04:34:33');
INSERT INTO `actor` VALUES (2,'NICK','WAHLBERG','2006-02-15 04:34:33');
INSERT INTO `actor` VALUES (3,'ED','CHASE','2006-02-15 04:34:33');
INSERT INTO `actor` VALUES (4,'JENNIFER','DAVIS','2006-02-15 04:34:33');
INSERT INTO `actor` VALUES (5,'JOHNNY','DEPP','2006-02-15 04:34:33');
```

```
mysql -uroot -p < actor.sql
Enter password: *****
```

```
mysql -uroot -p
Enter password: *****
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 13
Server version: 8.0.14 MySQL Community Server - GPL
```

```
Copyright (c) 2000, 2019, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
```

```
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.
```

```
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
```

```
mysql> use employees;
Database changed

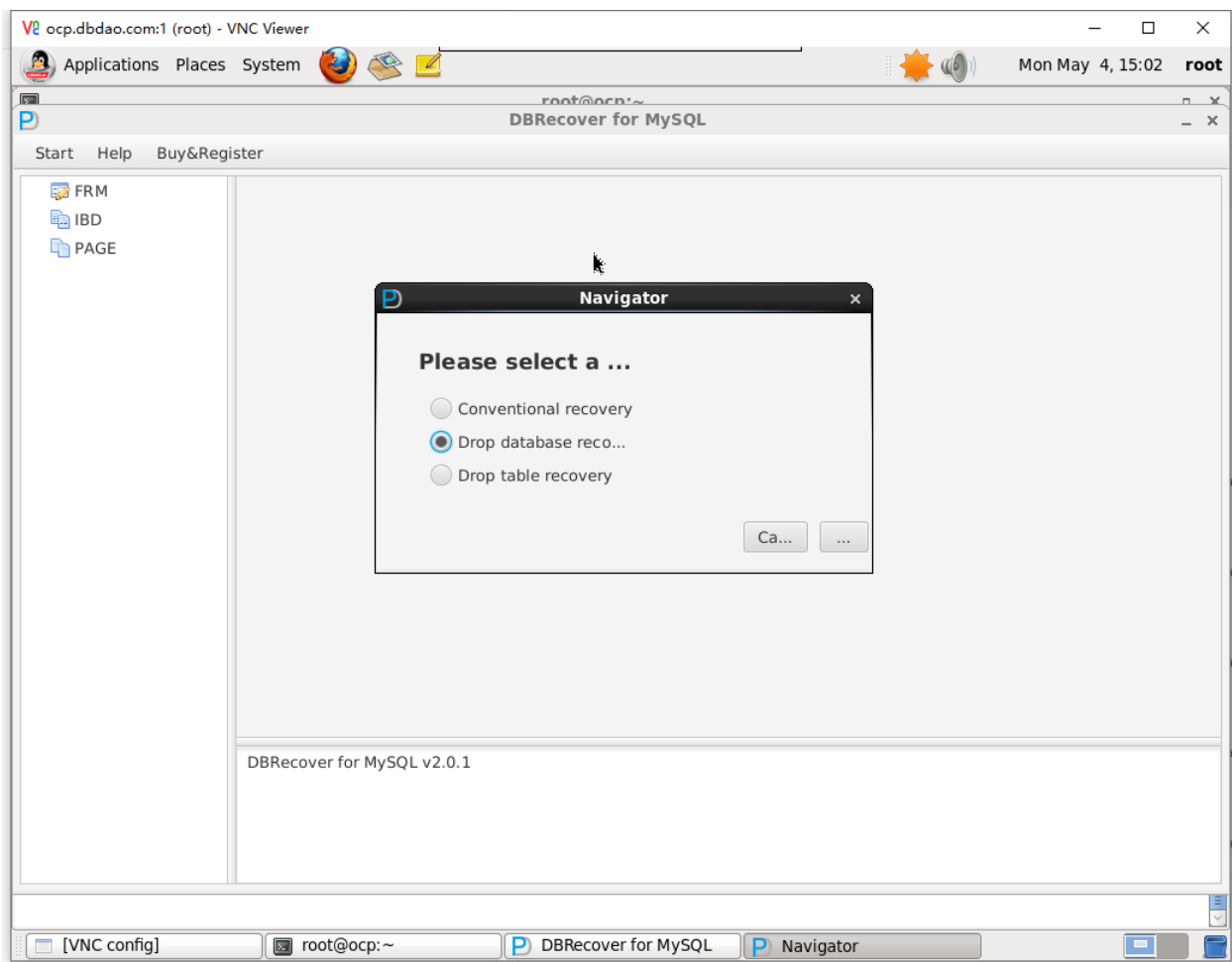
mysql> select count(*) from actor;
+-----+
| count(*) |
+-----+
|      200 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

To recover from a DROP DATABASE scenario

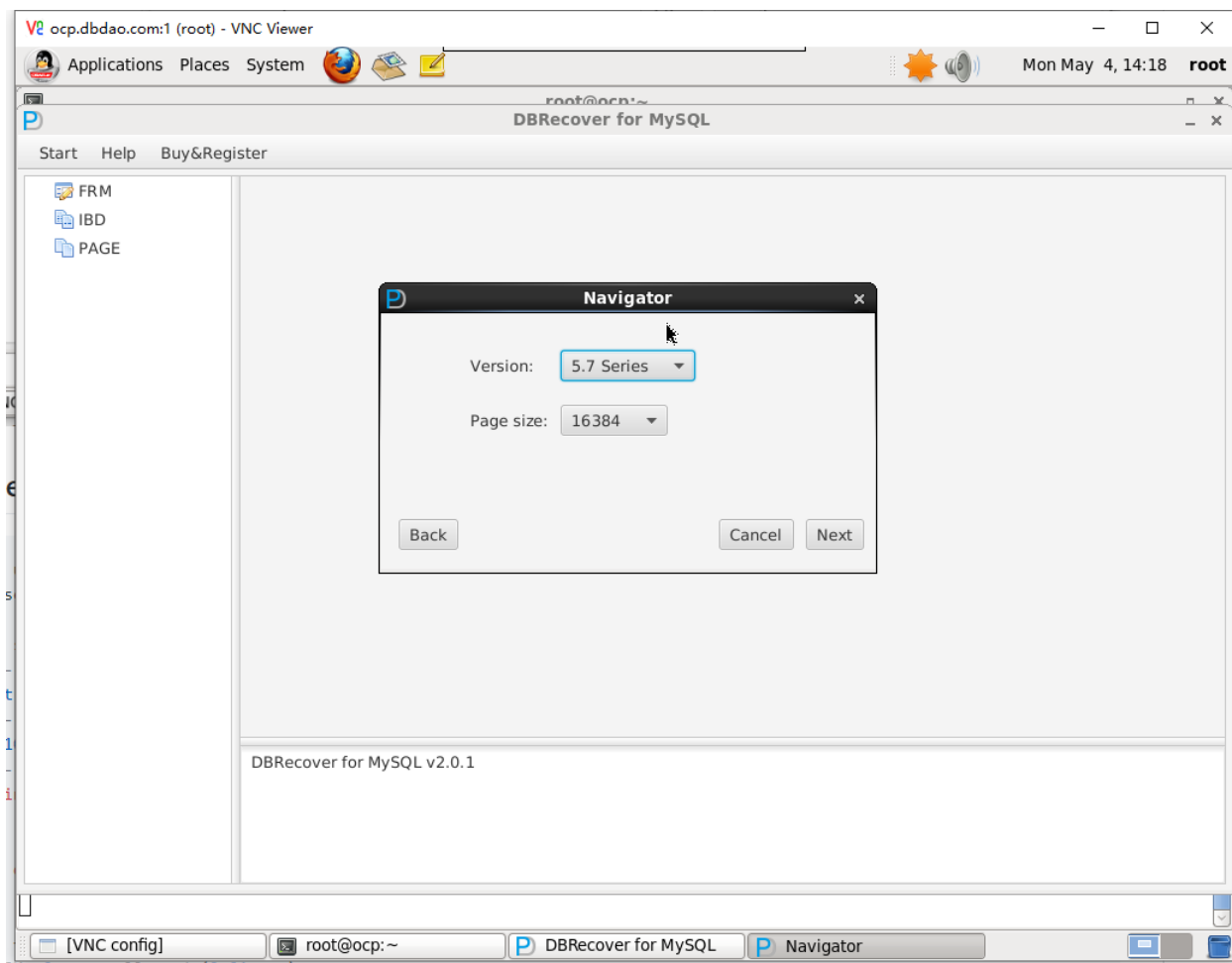
```
mysql> drop database employees;  
Query OK, 14 rows affected (0.16 sec)
```

```
#sync  
#sync
```

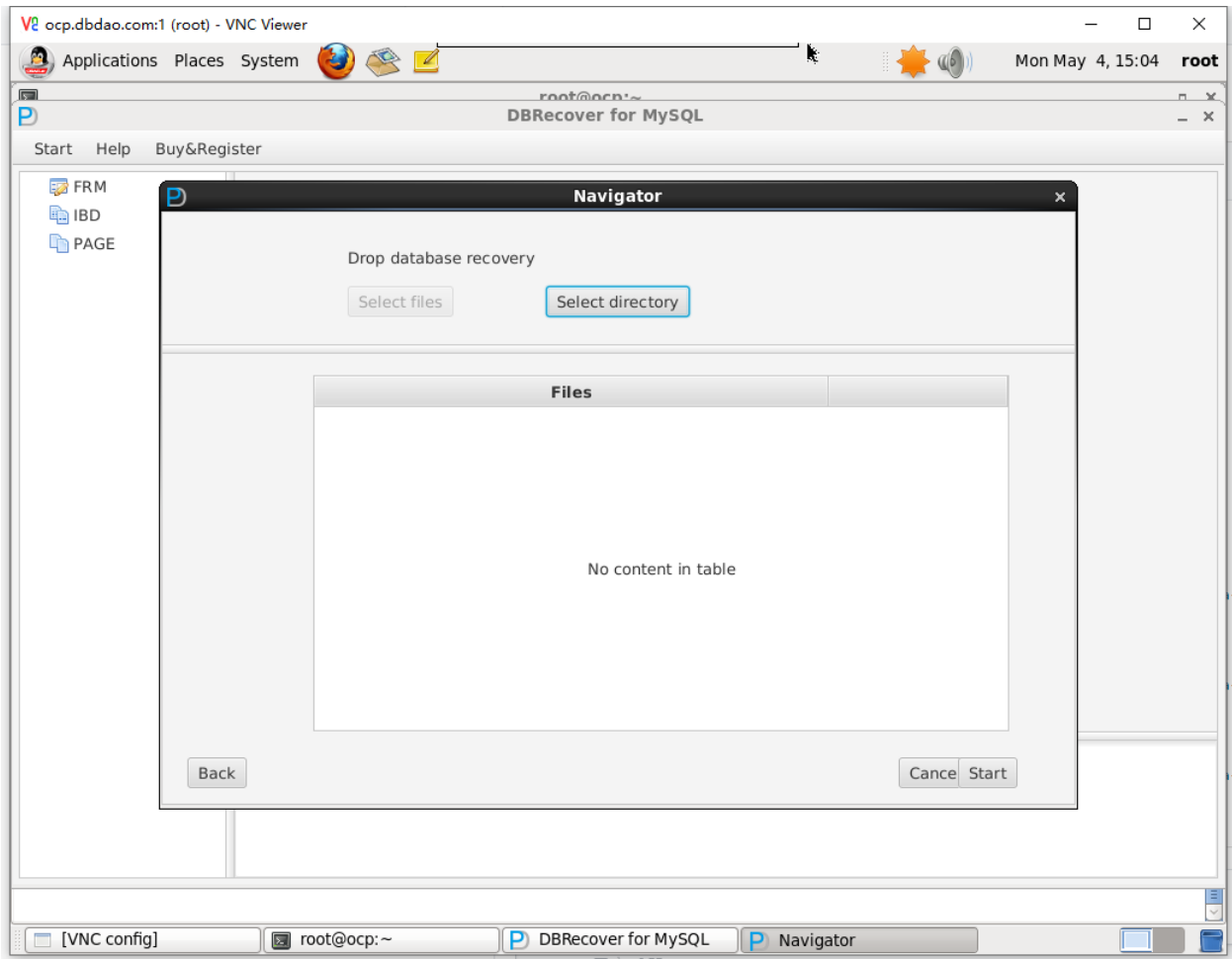
Start the DBRECOVER FOR MYSQL software and select the DROP DATABASE recovery scenario.



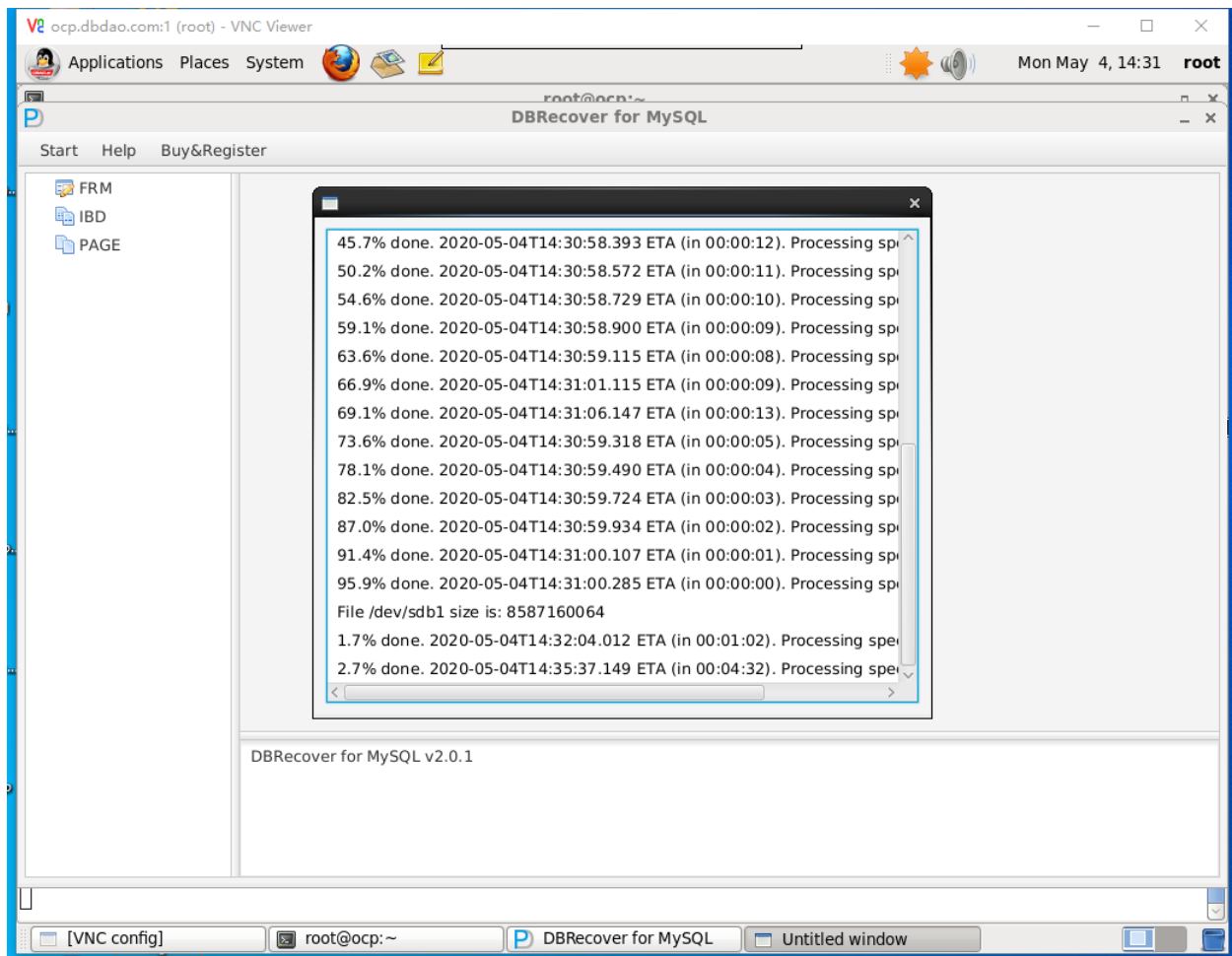
Choose the correct MySQL database version.



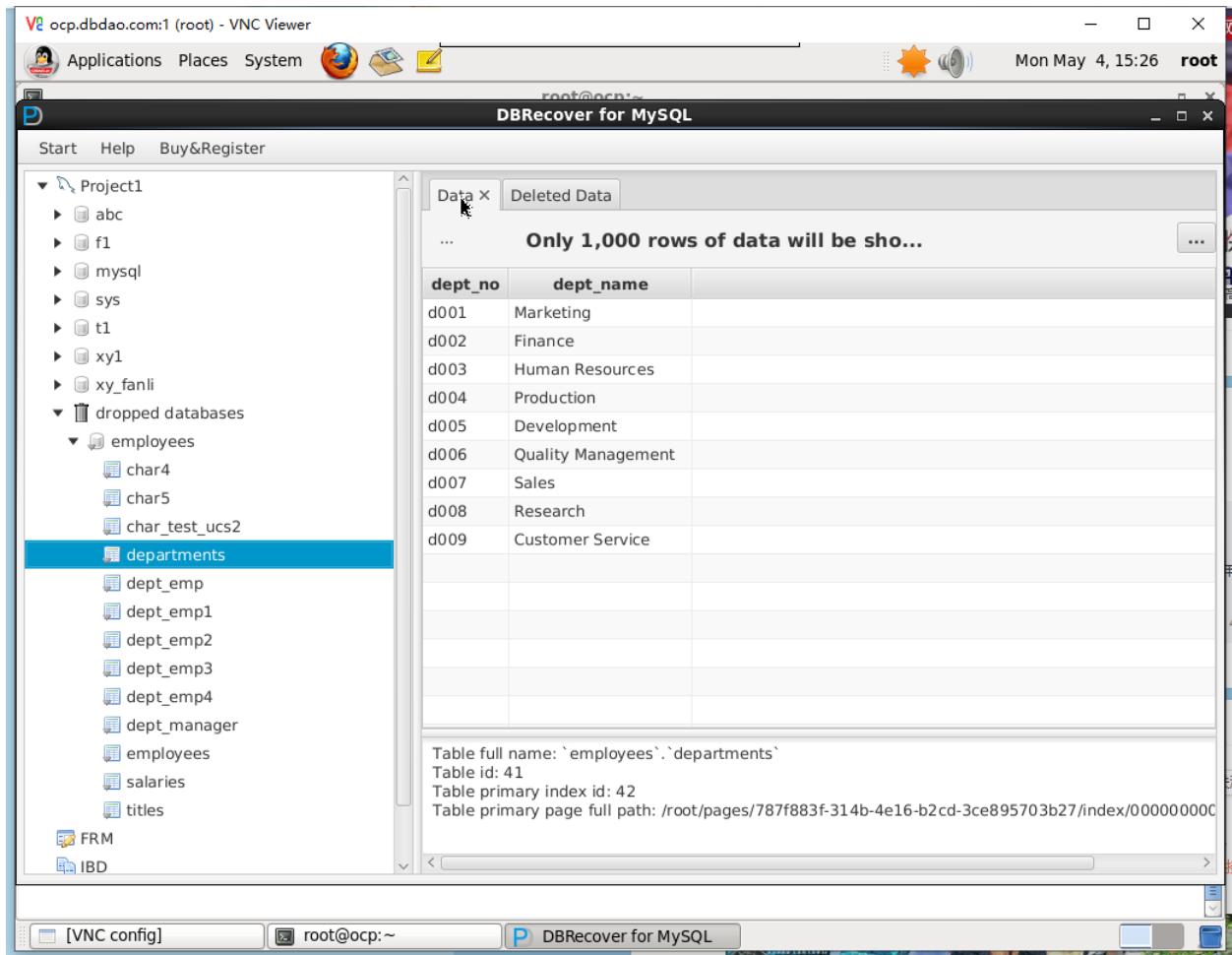
Choose SELECT DIRECTORY and enter the path to the @@datadir directory, then click start.



The software will scan the ibdata1 or mysql.ibd files and the @@datadir disk.



Click on the dropped databases node to find and recover tables from the dropped databases.



To recover from DROP TABLE and TRUNCATE TABLE scenarios

The recovery steps apply to both DROP TABLE and TRUNCATE TABLE scenarios.

```
mysql> select count(*) from employees.employees;
```

```
+-----+
| count(*) |
+-----+
| 300024 |
```

```
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.09 sec)
```

```
mysql> select @@datadir;
```

```
+-----+  
| @@datadir |  
+-----+  
| /m01/     |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> drop table employees.employees;
```

```
ERROR 1217 (23000): Cannot delete or update a parent row: a foreign key constraint fails
```

```
mysql> SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=0;
```

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

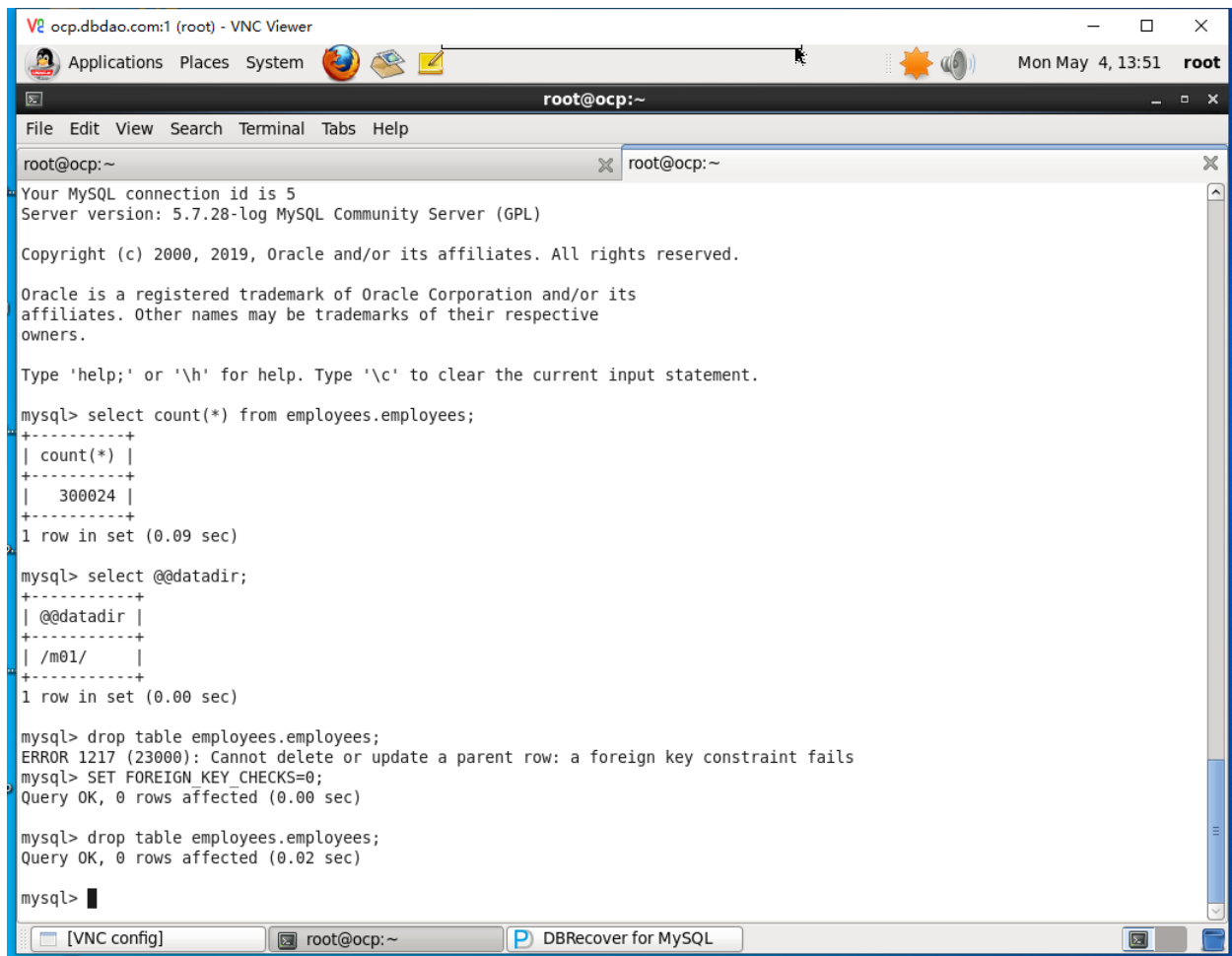
```
mysql> drop table employees.employees;
```

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
```

```
mysql> ^DBye
```

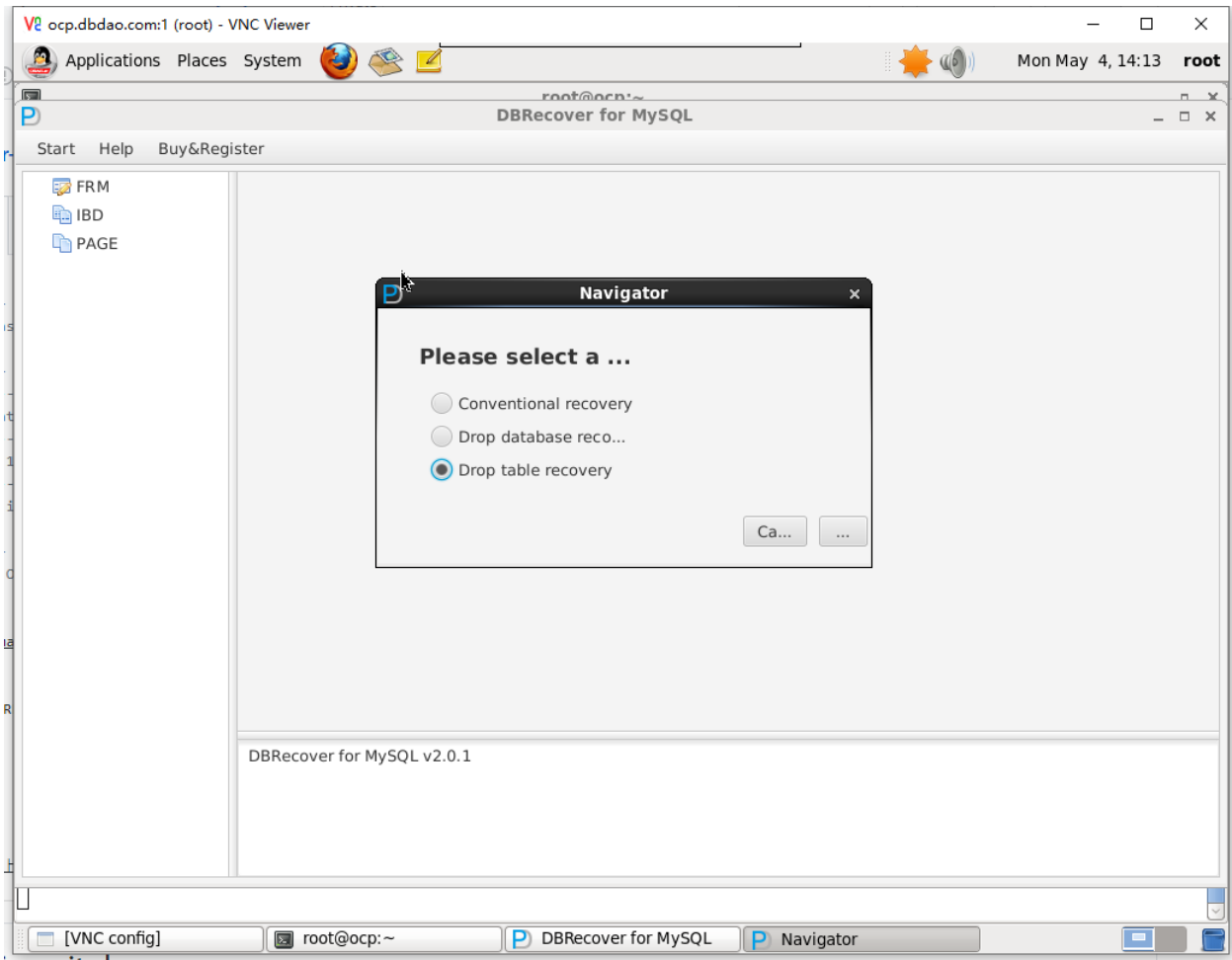
```
#sync
```

```
#sync
```

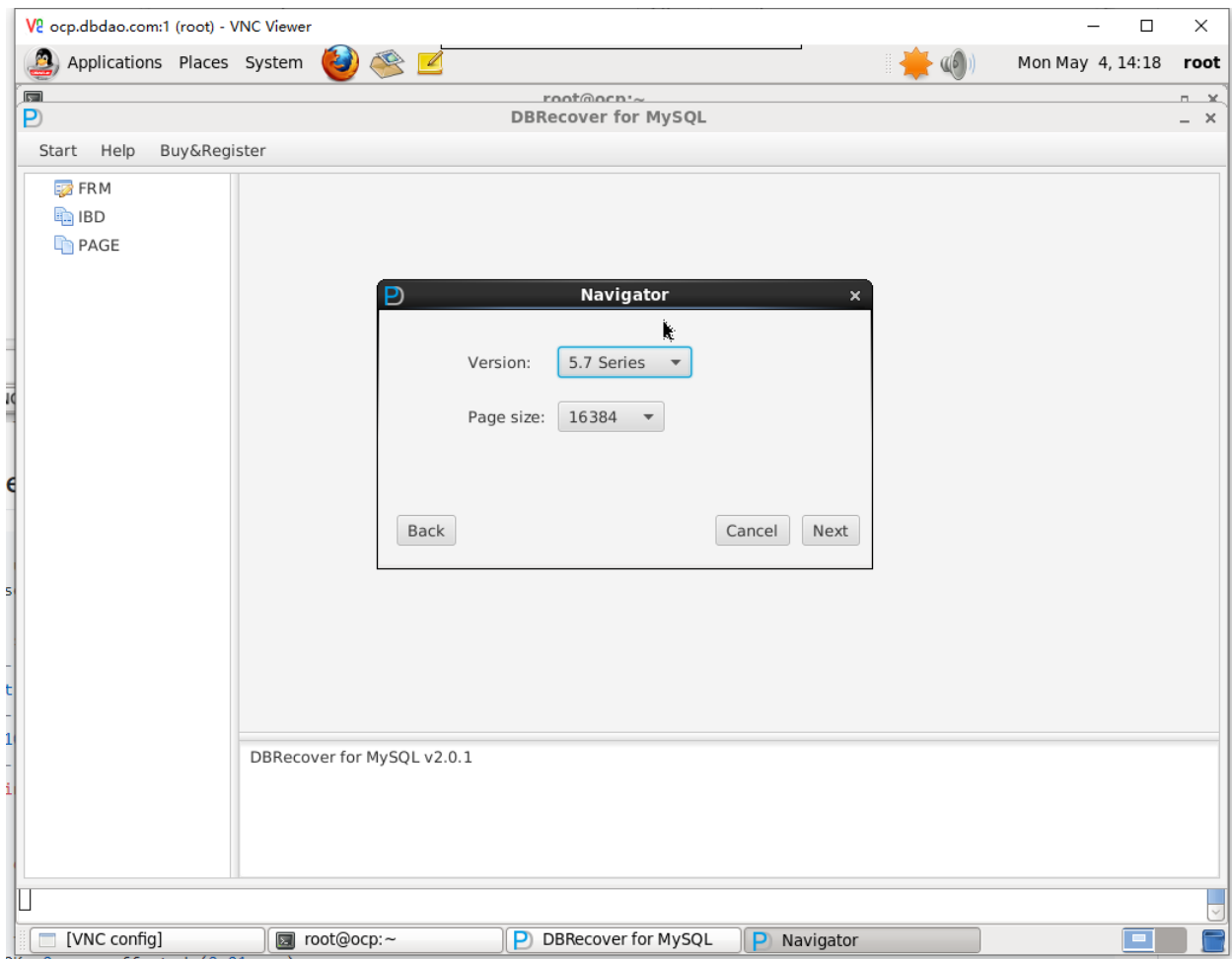


```
oep.dbdao.com:1 (root) - VNC Viewer
Applications Places System
root@ocp:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
root@ocp:~
Your MySQL connection id is 5
Server version: 5.7.28-log MySQL Community Server (GPL)
Copyright (c) 2000, 2019, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
mysql> select count(*) from employees.employees;
+-----+
| count(*) |
+-----+
| 300024 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.09 sec)
mysql> select @@datadir;
+-----+
| @@datadir |
+-----+
| /m01/ |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> drop table employees.employees;
ERROR 1217 (23000): Cannot delete or update a parent row: a foreign key constraint fails
mysql> SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=0;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> drop table employees.employees;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
mysql>
```

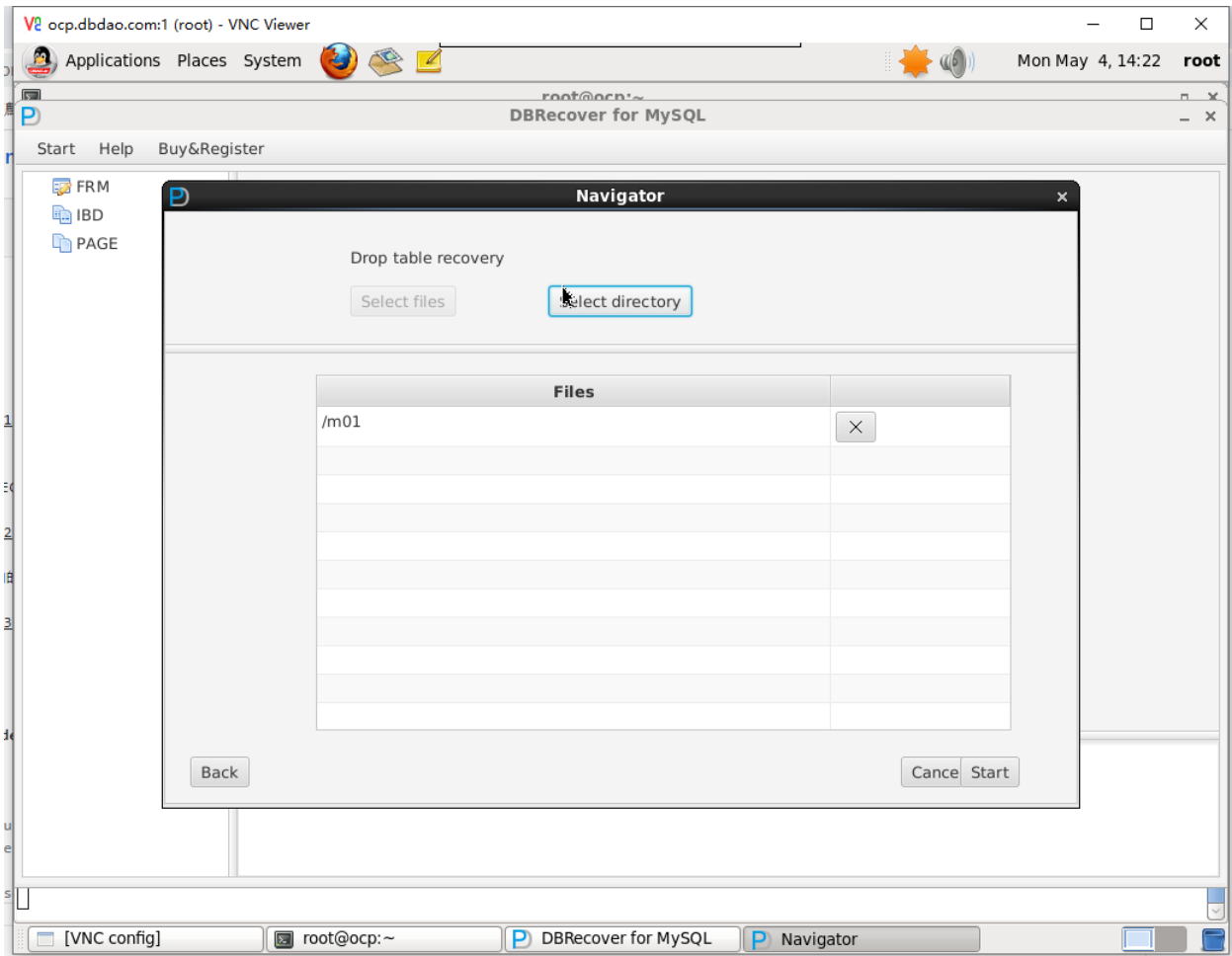
Start the software and select the DROP TABLE recovery scenario.



Choose the correct MySQL database version.

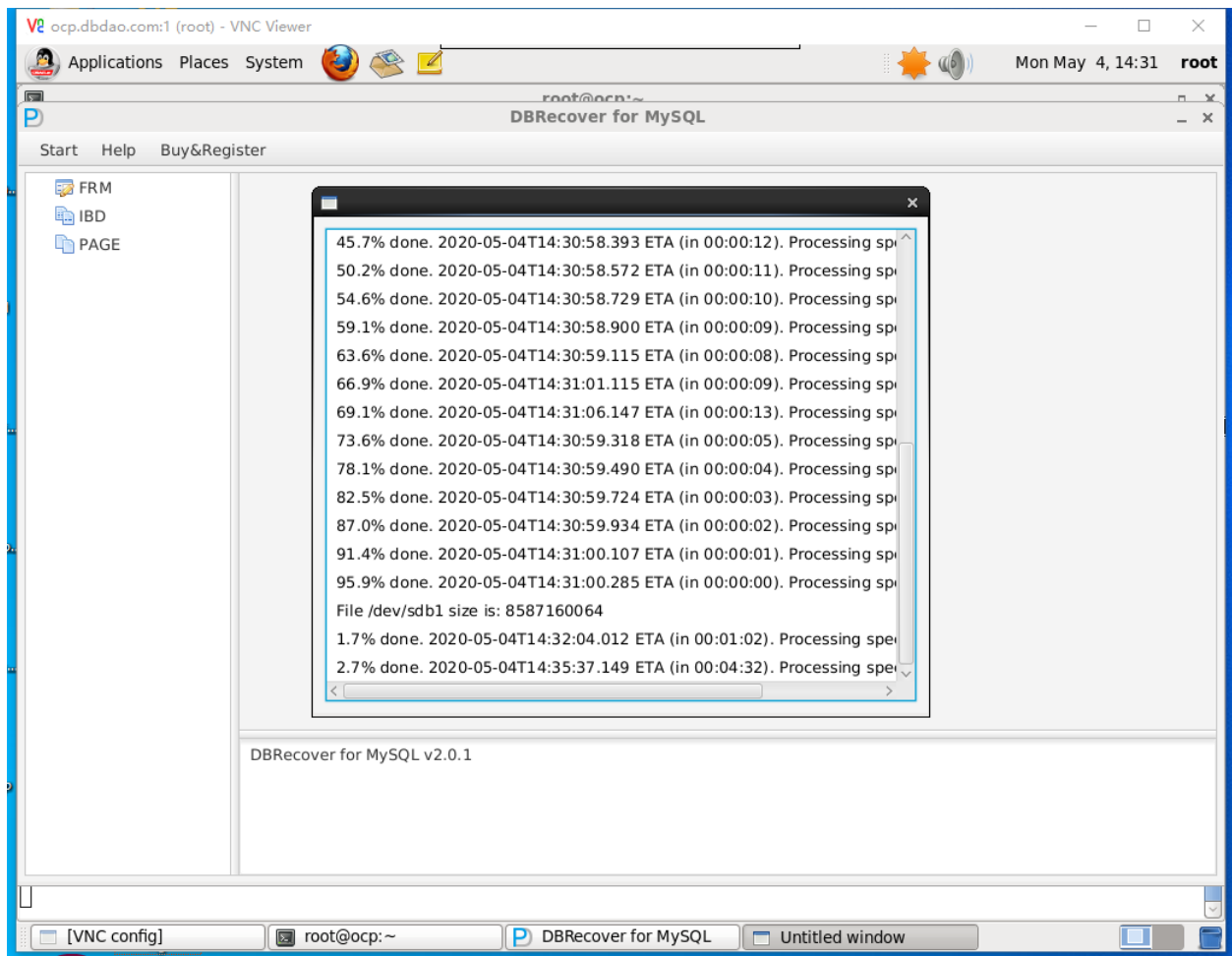


Select SELECT DIRECTORY, enter the path to the @@datadir directory, and click start.

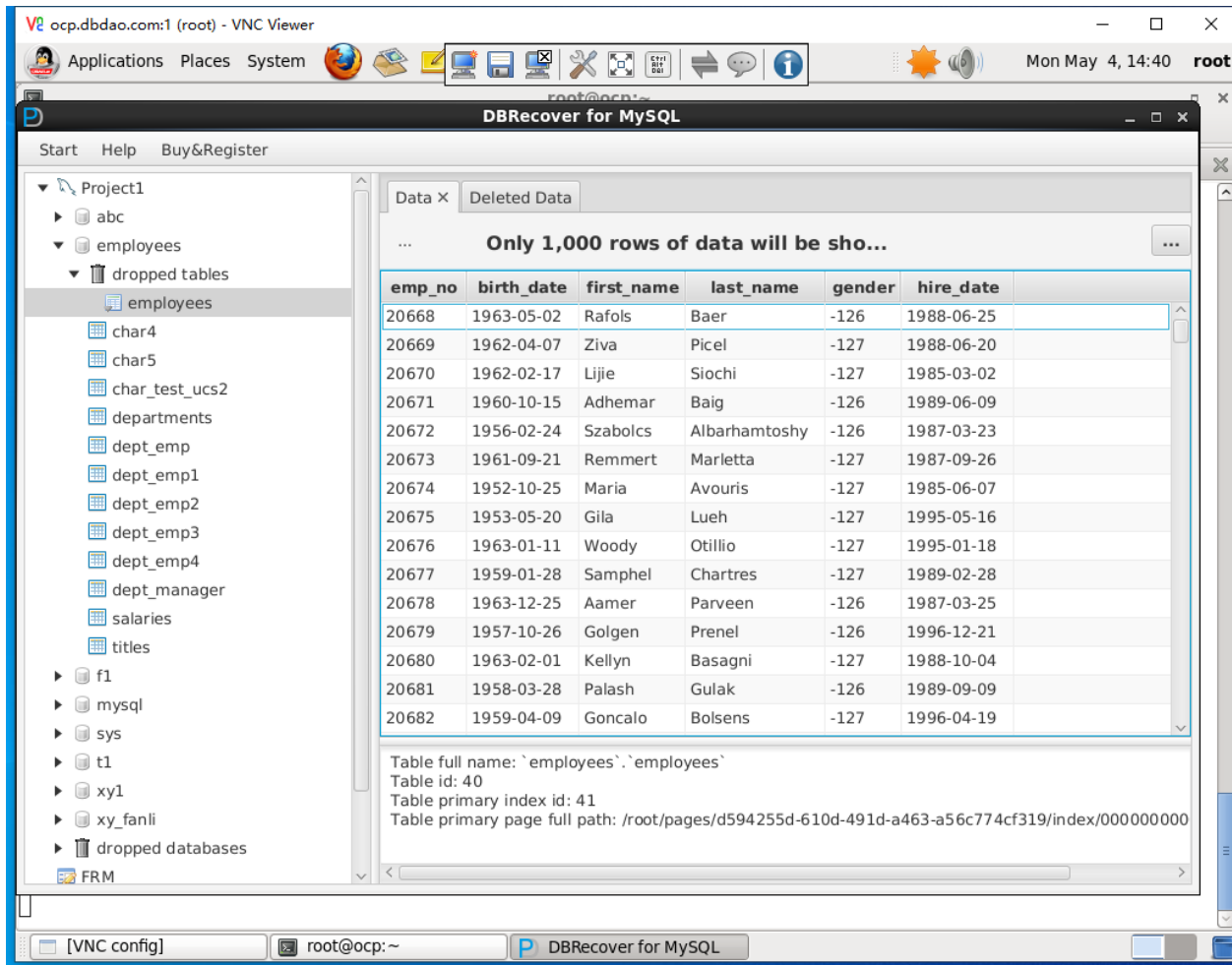


The software will scan ibdata1 or mysql.ibd and the disk where @@datadir is located.

Important: Enter the original @@datadir directory, not a copied directory from after the issue occurred. The software needs to scan the file system of the @@datadir's mount point to find the dropped data.



Then click on the dropped tables node under the corresponding database to see if the dropped table exists.



For TRUNCATE TABLE, simply check the normal table nodes in the database tree to view and export data.

The data of the table can be observed on the right side of the interface, and the subsequent recovery follows the regular mode.

To recover from a DELETE TABLE scenario

```
mysql> use employees;  
Database changed
```

```
mysql> select count(*) from employees;  
+-----+  
| count(*) |  
+-----+  
|      1000 |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

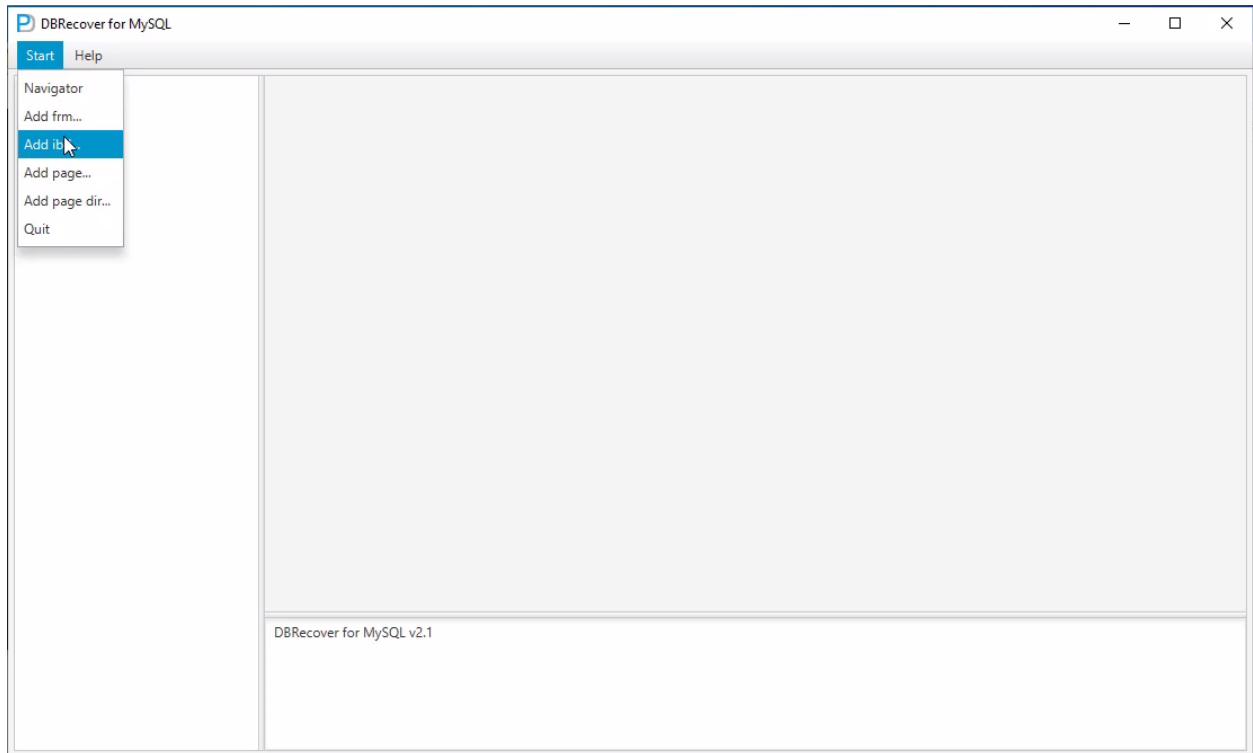
```
mysql> delete from employees;
```

```
mysql> flush table employees with read lock;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

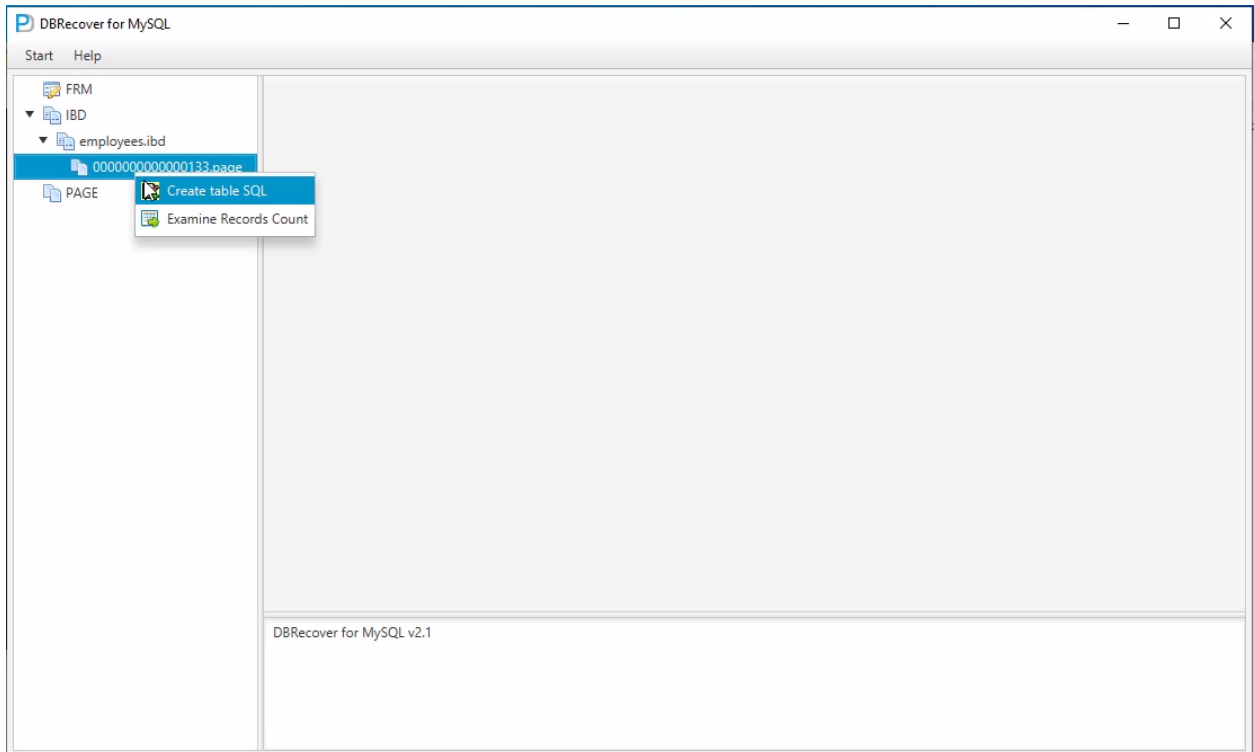
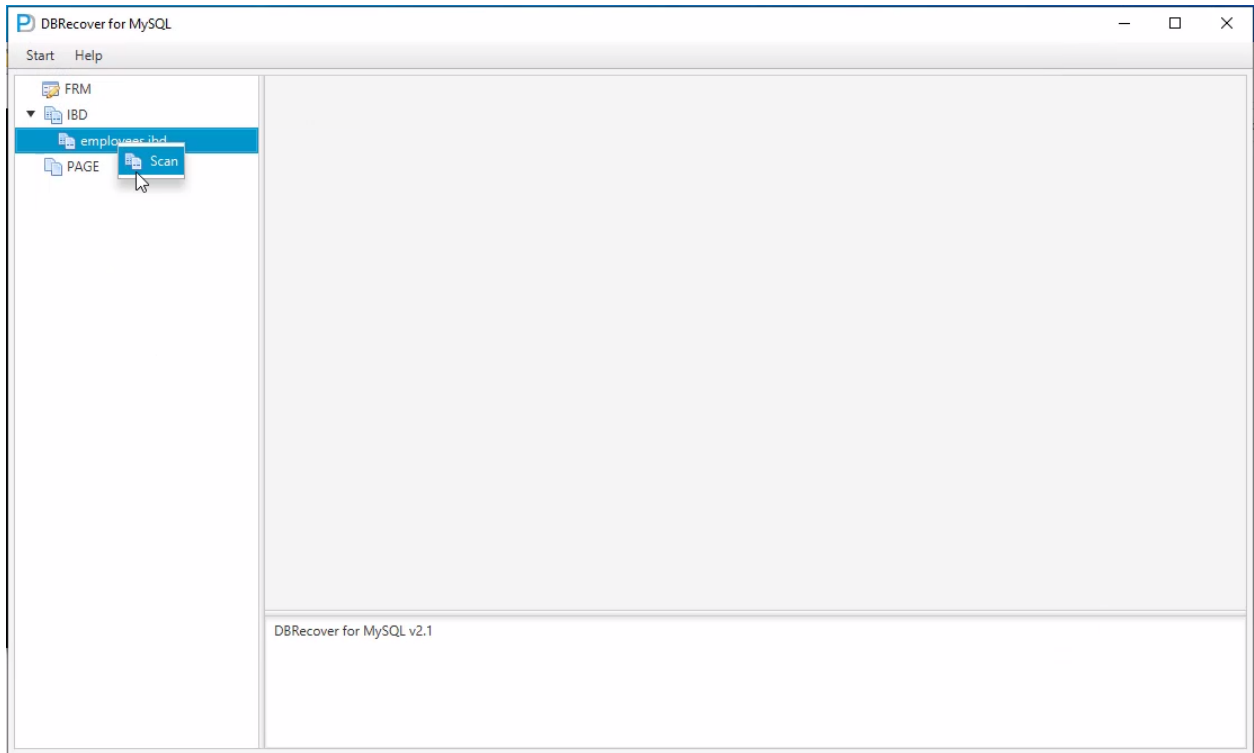
In scenarios where table records are accidentally deleted, they can be recovered using the undelete feature of DBRECOVER FOR MYSQL.

Locate the corresponding ibd file, like employees.ibd for the employees table.

Start DBRECOVER FOR MYSQL, select 'Add ibd file' from the start menu, and add the ibd file.



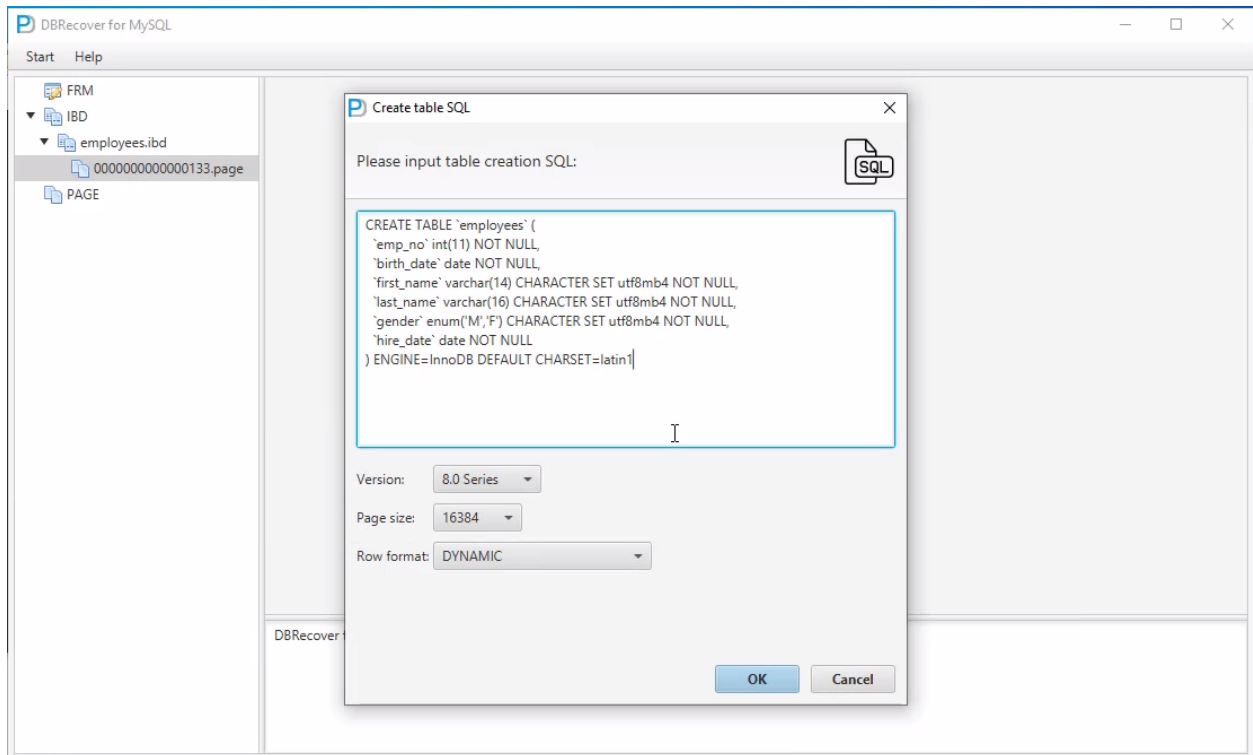
Right-click on the ibd file and choose scan. After scanning, corresponding page files appear.



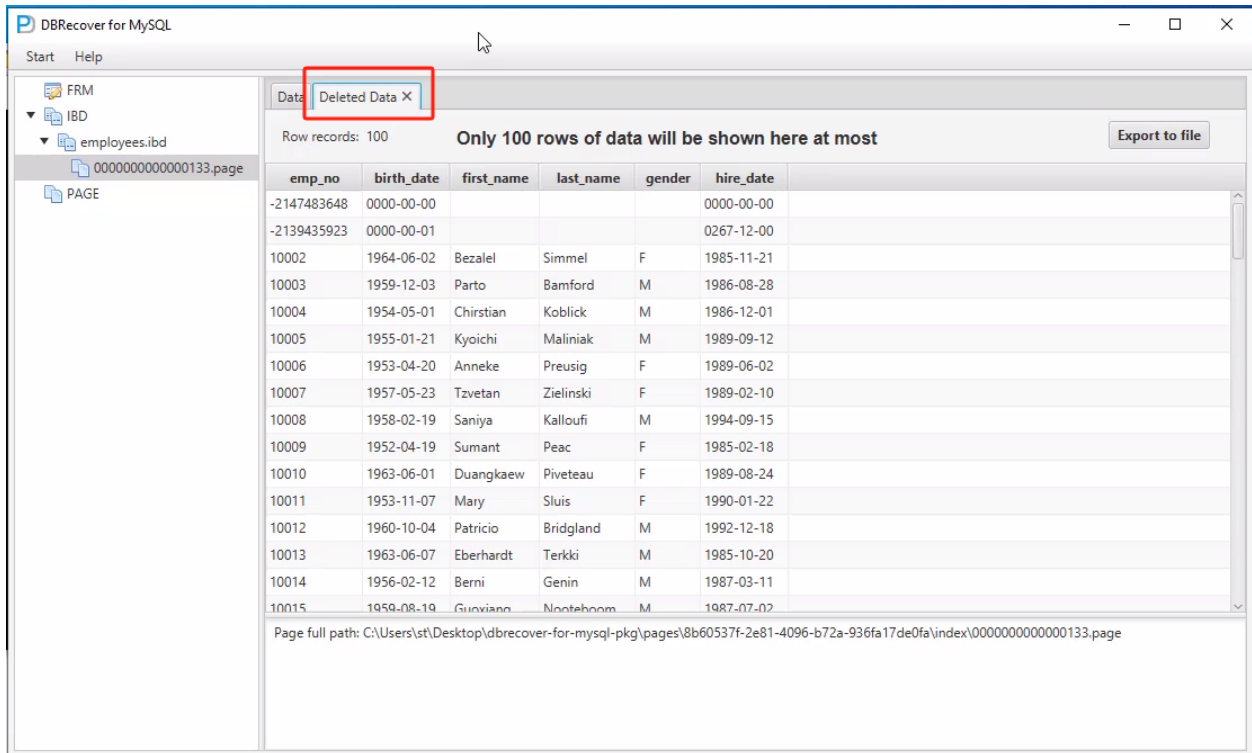
Right-click and enter the SQL statement for creating the table, obtainable via the 'show create table' command in MySQL.

```
mysql> show create table employees;
```

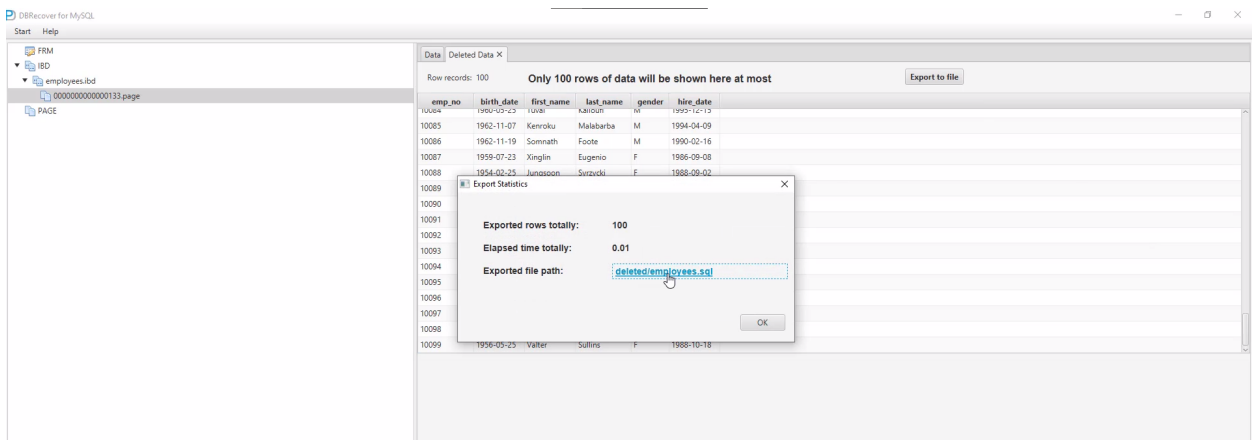
```
+-----+-----+
| Table      | Create Table
+-----+-----+
| employees | CREATE TABLE `employees` (
  `emp_no` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `birth_date` date NOT NULL,
  `first_name` varchar(14) NOT NULL,
  `last_name` varchar(16) NOT NULL,
  `gender` enum('M','F') NOT NULL,
  `hire_date` date NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```



After clicking confirm, table information appears on the right. Click on 'deleted data'.

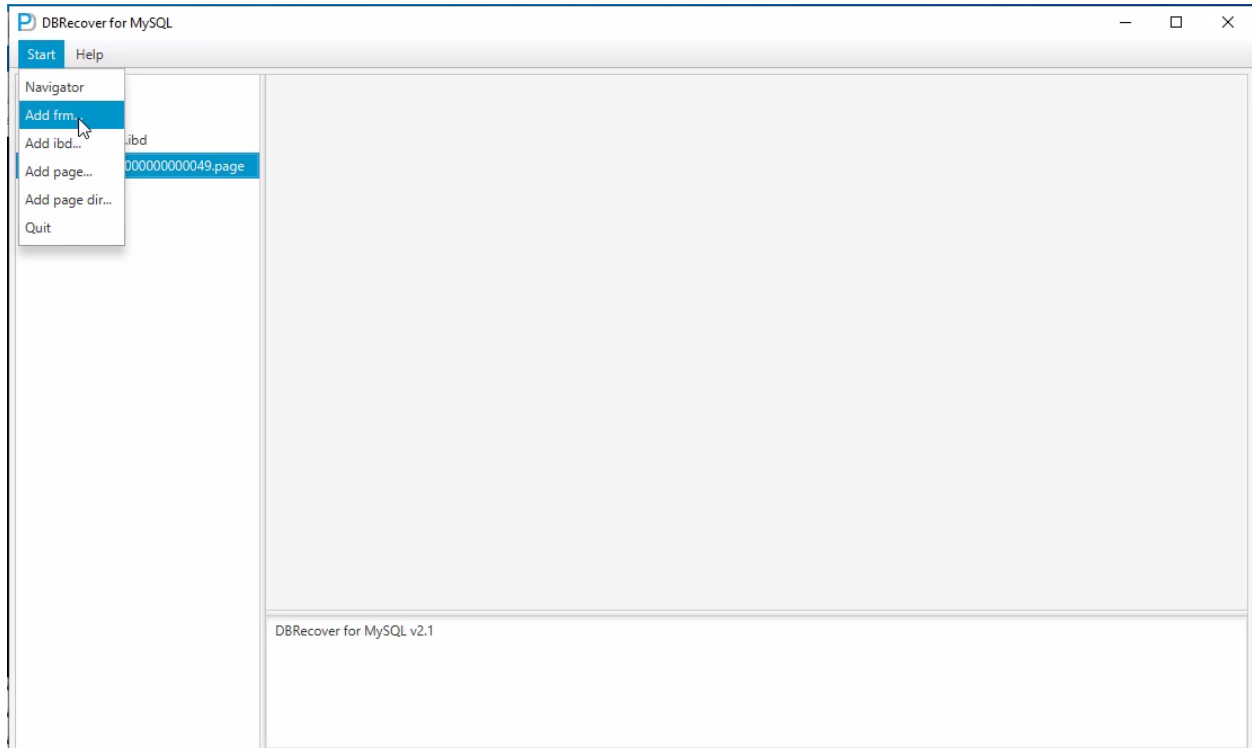


Click 'Export to file' to recover the deleted data as MYSQLDUMP format INSERT statements.



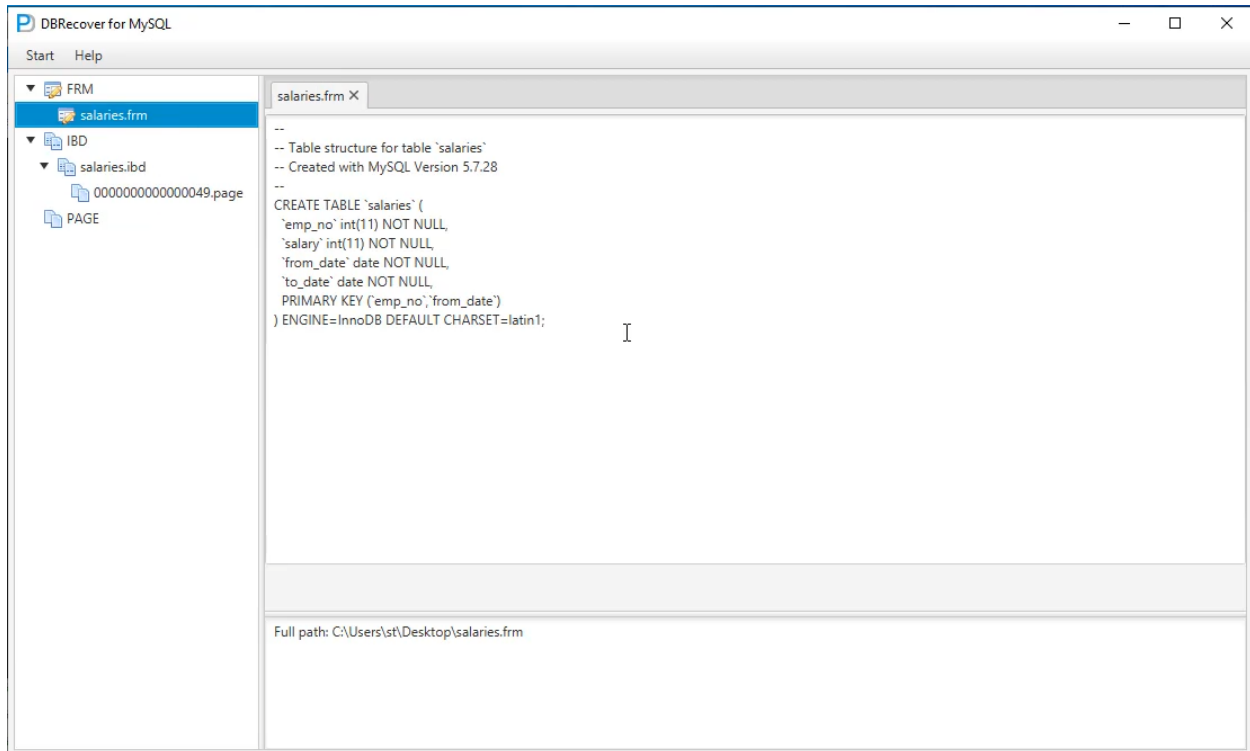
FRM FILES TO CREATE TABLE SQL

DBRECOVER FOR MYSQL offers free functionality for reading and recovering FRM files. To use this feature:



Select 'Add frm file' on the main interface of the software.

Double-click on the added frm file or right-click to view it. The corresponding CREATE TABLE statement will be displayed on the right side of the interface, which users can copy.



Checking Recoverable Row Count on Data Tables

In recovery scenarios, this feature allows users to understand the number of records that can be recovered from a table.

Simply right-click on the data table and select 'Show Table Recoverable Row Count'.

