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A table test was created at 10am and dropped at 10.30 am, another table test1 was dropped at 10.45am. Recover the tables without losing any records in both the table.

Best option is Flashback table option else we have go with tablespace point in time recovery – TSPITR, the third option is to restore in another server using backups and export and import the table. In this example we have to perform the Tablespace point in time recovery twice to recover these tables. One time till 10.29 and recover table 1, next time till 10.44 and recover table 2.

Option 1:

```
FLASHBACK TABLE employees TO BEFORE DROP;
```

Option 2:
Here I have simulated with TSPITR

RMAN SID = RECO
TARGET SID = TEST

Check that our target system is running on archive log

SQL> archive log list;
Database log mode Archive Mode
Automatic archival Enabled
Archive destination USE_DB_RECOVERY_FILE_DEST
Oldest online log sequence 1
Next log sequence to archive 2
Current log sequence 2

RMAN Setup and Configuration

Configure the Database for RMAN Operations

Set Up the Database User in the target database - on the TEST databaes
---

create user backup_admin identified by backup_admin default tablespace users;
grant sysdba to backup_admin;

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Creating the Recovery Catalog User - on RECO database

create user rcat_user identified by rcat_user default tablespace users;

grant connect,resource,recovery_catalog_owner to rcat_user;

Creating the Recovery Catalog Schema Objects

Step 1. Connect to the recover catalog with RMAN:

rman catalog=rcat_user/rcat_user@reco

Step 2. Issue the create catalog command from the RMAN prompt:

create catalog;

Register your database in the recovery catalog

Step 1: Using RMAN, sign into the database and the recover catalog at the same time

rman catalog=rcat_user/rcat_user@RECO target=backup_admin/backup_admin@test

Step 2: Register the database with the recovery catalog

RMAN> register database

Take the backup

RMAN> backup database plus archivelog;

create table test1(t number) tablespace mytest;

create table test2(t number) tablespace mytest;

insert into test1 values(1);

insert into test2 values(1);

commit;

```
SQL> set time on
Elapsed: 00:00:00.48
15:06:13 SQL> create table test(t number) tablespace mytest
15:23:15   2
15:23:15 SQL>
15:23:16 SQL>
15:24:29 SQL>
15:24:29 SQL> create table test1(t number) tablespace mytest;

Table created.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.20
15:24:30 SQL>
15:24:30 SQL> create table test2(t number) tablespace mytest;

Table created.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.06
15:24:30 SQL>
15:24:30 SQL>
15:24:30 SQL> insert into test1 values(1);

1 row created.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.00
15:24:30 SQL>
15:24:30 SQL>
15:24:30 SQL> insert into test2 values(1);

1 row created.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.00
15:24:30 SQL>
15:24:30 SQL> commit;

Commit complete.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.01
15:24:30 SQL>

15:25:30 SQL> drop table test1;

Table dropped.
```

Elapsed: 00:00:00.15
15:25:04 SQL> drop table test2;

Table dropped.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.01

Oh no, the tables are dropped; now how do I recover the tables and data ……☺. Today could be last day in this company.

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Hmmm ..Let me try TSPITR (Tablespace point in time recovery)

RMAN> rman catalog=rcat_user/rcat_user@reco
target=backup_admin/backup_admin@test

Create an auxiliary directory for the auxiliary database.
mkdir C:\oracle\auxiliary

RMAN> recover tablespace mytest until time "to_date('15-APR-2009 15:24:40','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS')" auxiliary destination 'C:\oracle\auxiliary';
backup tablespace mytest;

RMAN> sql 'alter tablespace MYTEST online';

15:52:21 SQL> select * from test2;

```
         T
----------
         1
```

Elapsed: 00:00:00.15
15:52:27 SQL> select * from test1;

```
         T
----------
         1
```

Elapsed: 00:00:00.00

Thank you TSPIR, you have saved my day