❖ Following are databases which are supported for python:

- GadFly
- mSQL
- MySQL
- PostgreSQL
- Microsoft SQL Server 2000
- Informix
- Interbase
- Oracle
- Sybase

❖ Using any database you must follow below step:

1. Importing the API module.
2. Acquiring a connection with the database.
3. Issuing SQL statements and stored procedures.
4. Closing the connection

❖ Here we are using MySQL database for connection with python.
❖ How to install mysql?

1. To check mysql is installed in your PC or not?

   - Goto python shell and type "import mysql" and press Enter.

   - If it produces the following result, then it means mysql module is not installed:

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "test.py", line 3, in <module>
    import mysql
ImportError: No module named mysql
```

2. To install mysql module, use the following link:

https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/connector/python/

3. MSI installer according your OS.

Before connecting to a mysql database, make sure of the followings:

- You have created a database "sampledb".
- You have created a table as "login" in "sampledb".
- This table has fields username , password and emailed.
- User ID "root" and password "" are set to access "sampledb".
- Python module MySQL is installed properly on your machine.

❖ Operations:

1. **Creating Table using query.**
2. **Insert Data into table.**
   a. Direct(Static) insert.
   b. Dynamic insert.
3. **Display Data from table.**

   Following way to access data from database.

   ### a) fetchone():

   It fetches the next row of a query result set. A result set is an object that is returned when a cursor object is used to query a table.

   ### b) fetchall():
   It fetches all the rows in a result set. If some rows have already been extracted from the result set, then it retrieves the remaining rows from the result set.

   ### c) rowcount:
   This is a read-only attribute and returns the number of rows that were affected by an execute() method.

4. **Update Data in table(login).**
5. **Delete Data from table(login).**