Database Connection

1. # Open database connection

db = PyMySQL.connect("localhost","testuser","test123","TESTDB" )

1. # prepare a cursor object using *cursor()* method

cursor = db.cursor()

1. # execute SQL query using *execute()* method.

cursor.execute("SELECT VERSION()")

1. # Fetch a single row using *fetchone()* method.

data = cursor.fetchone()

print ("Database version : %s " % data)

1. # disconnect from server

db.close()

1. # Commit your changes in the database

db.commit()

1. # Rollback in case there is any error

db.rollback()

N:B:

The Sql statement can be the DML/DDL/DQL

1. **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.
2. **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.
3. **rowcount** − This is a read-only attribute and returns the number of rows that were affected by an execute() method.