

Retrieving a new Record

The SELECT query forms a result set containing all records returned as a response to a query. The `execute()` method uses a string representing the SELECT query statement. There are two prominent methods as per DB-API standard. The below two methods are used:

fetchone()

This method fetches the next available record from the result set. It is a tuple consisting of values of each column of the fetched record. The Following code snippet retrieves and prints one record at a time till the result set is exhausted.

```
import sqlite3
MySchool=sqlite3.connect('schooltest.db')

sql="SELECT * from student;"

curschool=MySchool.cursor()
curschool.execute(sql)while True:
    record=curschool.fetchone()
    if record==None:
        break
    print (record)
```

fetchall()

This method fetches all the remaining records in the form of a list of tuples. Each tuple corresponds to one record and contains values of each column in the table. The following code snippet fetches all records and prints them one at a time by using the 'for' statement.

```
import sqlite3
MySchool=sqlite3.connect('schooltest.db')
```

```
sql="SELECT * from student;"
```

```
curschool=MySchool.cursor()
```

```
curschool.execute(sql)
```

```
result=curschool.fetchall()for record in result:
```

```
    print (record)
```