PyMySQL

### 安装

pip install pymysql

### 实例

#!/usr/bin/env python

# -\*- coding: utf-8 -\*-

import pymysql

config = {

'host': '127.0.0.1',

'port': 3306,

'user': 'root',

'passwd': 'root',

'charset':'utf8mb4',

'cursorclass':pymysql.cursors.DictCursor

}

conn = pymysql.connect(\*\*config)

conn.autocommit(1)

cursor = conn.cursor()

try:

# 创建数据库

DB\_NAME = 'test'

cursor.execute('DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS %s' %DB\_NAME)

cursor.execute('CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS %s' %DB\_NAME)

conn.select\_db(DB\_NAME)

#创建表

TABLE\_NAME = 'user'

cursor.execute('CREATE TABLE %s(id int primary key,name varchar(30))' %TABLE\_NAME)

# 批量插入纪录

values = []

for i in range(20):

values.append((i,'kk'+str(i)))

cursor.executemany('INSERT INTO user values(%s,%s)',values)

# 查询数据条目

count = cursor.execute('SELECT \* FROM %s' %TABLE\_NAME)

print 'total records:', cursor.rowcount

# 获取表名信息

desc = cursor.description

print "%s %3s" % (desc[0][0], desc[1][0])

cursor.scroll(10,mode='absolute')

results = cursor.fetchall()

for result in results:

print result

except:

import traceback

traceback.print\_exc()

# 发生错误时会滚

conn.rollback()

finally:

# 关闭游标连接

cursor.close()

# 关闭数据库连接

conn.close()

输出结果：

total records: 20

id name

{u'id': 10, u'name': u'kk10'}

{u'id': 11, u'name': u'kk11'}

{u'id': 12, u'name': u'kk12'}

{u'id': 13, u'name': u'kk13'}

{u'id': 14, u'name': u'kk14'}

{u'id': 15, u'name': u'kk15'}

{u'id': 16, u'name': u'kk16'}

{u'id': 17, u'name': u'kk17'}

{u'id': 18, u'name': u'kk18'}

{u'id': 19, u'name': u'kk19'}

参考：

* [python操作mysql数据库](http://www.runoob.com/python/python-mysql.html)
* [MySQL Python tutorial](http://zetcode.com/db/mysqlpython/)
* [python操作MySQL数据库](http://www.cnblogs.com/rollenholt/archive/2012/05/29/2524327.html)
* [python操作MySQL](http://codingnow.cn/language/444.html)

### [Installation](https://github.com/PyMySQL/PyMySQL#id2)

The last stable release is available on PyPI and can be installed with pip:

$ pip install PyMySQL

### [Documentation](https://github.com/PyMySQL/PyMySQL" \l "id3)

Documentation is available online: <http://pymysql.readthedocs.io/>

For support, please refer to the [StackOverflow](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/pymysql).

### [Example](https://github.com/PyMySQL/PyMySQL" \l "id4)

The following examples make use of a simple table

CREATE TABLE `users` (

`id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,

`email` varchar(255) COLLATE utf8\_bin NOT NULL,

`password` varchar(255) COLLATE utf8\_bin NOT NULL,

PRIMARY KEY (`id`)

) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8 COLLATE=utf8\_bin

AUTO\_INCREMENT=1 ;

import pymysql.cursors

# Connect to the database

connection = pymysql.connect(host='localhost',

user='user',

password='passwd',

db='db',

charset='utf8mb4',

cursorclass=pymysql.cursors.DictCursor)

try:

with connection.cursor() as cursor:

# Create a new record

sql = "INSERT INTO `users` (`email`, `password`) VALUES (%s, %s)"

cursor.execute(sql, ('webmaster@python.org', 'very-secret'))

# connection is not autocommit by default. So you must commit to save

# your changes.

connection.commit()

with connection.cursor() as cursor:

# Read a single record

sql = "SELECT `id`, `password` FROM `users` WHERE `email`=%s"

cursor.execute(sql, ('webmaster@python.org',))

result = cursor.fetchone()

print(result)

finally:

connection.close()

This example will print:

{'password': 'very-secret', 'id': 1}