Once our database connection is established, you are ready to make a query into this database. You can use either **fetchone()** method to fetch single record or **fetchall()** method to fetch multiple values from a database table.

- **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.

- **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.

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

Example

The following procedure querries all the records from EMPLOYEE table having salary more than 1000:

```
#!/usr/bin/python


import MySQLdb


# Open database connection

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


# prepare a cursor object using cursor() method

cursor = db.cursor()


# Prepare SQL query to INSERT a record into the database.

sql = "SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE \

       WHERE INCOME > '%d'" % (1000)

try:

   # Execute the SQL command

   cursor.execute(sql)
```

tutorialspoint
SIMPLYEASYLEARNING