

02_MySQL

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1 Acesso a bases de dados MySQL com Python

Pedro Cardoso

(ISE/UAlg - pcardoso@ualg.pt)

1.1 Estabelecimento de conexão à base de dados usando um Connector/Python

o método `connect()` cria uma conexão a um servidor MySQL e devolve um objeto `MySQLConnection`. (ver <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/connector-python/en/connector-python-connectargs.html> para outros argumentos e opções)

```
In [1]: import mysql.connector
```

```
cnx = mysql.connector.connect(user='sensors',
                              password='##sensors##',
                              host='localhost', # replace 'localhost', if necessary
                              database='sensors')
```

cnx

```
Out[1]: <mysql.connector.connection_cext.CMySQLConnection at 0x7f76903e8a20>
```

Algumas informações sobre a conexão podem ser consultadas no `__dict__`

```
In [2]: cnx.__dict__
```

```
Out[2]: {'_cmysql': <_mysql_connector.MySQL at 0x17dceb0>,
         '_columns': [],
         'converter': None,
         '_client_flags': 1286669,
         '_charset_id': 45,
         '_sql_mode': None,
         '_time_zone': None,
         '_autocommit': False,
         '_server_version': (5, 5, 5),
         '_handshake': {'protocol': 10,
                        'server_version_original': '5.5.5-10.4.11-MariaDB',
                        'server_threadid': 139,
                        'charset': None,
```

```

'server_status': None,
'auth_plugin': None,
'auth_data': None,
'capabilities': -2113931266},
'_conn_attrs': {'_connector_name': 'mysql-connector-python',
'_connector_license': 'GPL-2.0',
'_connector_version': '8.0.19',
'_source_host': 'pcardoso-kubuntu-desktop'},
'_user': 'sensors',
'_password': '##sensors##',
'_database': 'sensors',
'_host': 'localhost',
'_port': 3306,
'_unix_socket': None,
'_client_host': '',
'_client_port': 0,
'_ssl': {},
'_ssl_disabled': False,
'_force_ipv6': False,
'_use_unicode': True,
'_get_warnings': False,
'_raise_on_warnings': False,
'_connection_timeout': None,
'_buffered': False,
'_unread_result': False,
'_have_next_result': False,
'_raw': False,
'_in_transaction': False,
'_prepared_statements': None,
'_ssl_active': False,
'_auth_plugin': '',
'_pool_config_version': None,
'_converter_class': None,
'_compress': False,
'_consume_results': False}

```

E no final devemos libertar sempre a conexão

```
In [3]: cnx.close()
```

1.1.1 Ficheiro de configuração e tratamento de exceções

De um modo geral é aconselhável * fazer tratamento de exceções * e criar um ficheiro de configuração (config.py)

```

config = {
    'host' : 'localhost',
    'user' : 'sensors',
    'password' : '##sensors##',

```

```

    'db' : 'sensors'
}

```

e depois fazer...

In [4]: *# Começamos por importar o ficheiro de configuração*

```

# Se correr a partir de um script python "normal", poderá depender do sistema e faz-s
# from config import config
# from .config import config

```

```

# em Jupyter fazemos
%run config.py

```

```

import mysql.connector

```

```

try:
    cnx = mysql.connector.connect(**config)
except mysql.connector.Error as err:
    print('Ups! Ocorreu um erro!')
    print(err)
else:
    print('Sucesso!')
    cnx.close()

```

Sucesso!

1.1.2 Exercício

1. Experimentem a desligar o servidor e correr a linha acima: qual a mensagem de erro?
2. Mude o nome do utilizador no ficheiro de configuração e correr a linha acima: qual a mensagem de erro?
3. Tratem as exceções de modo adequado.

1.2 Operações de DDL: Criação de uma base de dados

Para a criação das tabelas e relacionamentos podemos construí-lo o sql ou, como alternativa, podemos usar ferramentas como sejam o MySQL Workbench, o Phpmyadmin, o SQLite Browser, o DataGrip, etc.

Consideremos o caso em que contruímos o sql...

Começamos por criar uma base de dados no servidor de MySQL (façam sempre tratamento de exceções...).

In [5]: *# from config import config as conf*

```

%run config.py

```

```

import mysql.connector

```

```

sql = '''

```

```

CREATE SCHEMA IF NOT EXISTS `sensors` DEFAULT CHARACTER SET utf8 ;

USE `sensors` ;

-- -----
-- Table `sensors`.`Location`
-- -----

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `sensors`.`Location` (
  `idLocation` INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `name` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,
  `description` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`idLocation`),
  UNIQUE INDEX `name_UNIQUE` (`name` ASC)) ENGINE = InnoDB;

-- -----
-- Table `sensors`.`Unit`
-- -----

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `sensors`.`Unit` (
  `unit` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,
  `description` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`unit`)) ENGINE = InnoDB;

-- -----
-- Table `sensors`.`Sensor`
-- -----

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `sensors`.`Sensor` (
  `idSensor` INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `idLocation` INT NOT NULL,
  `name` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,
  `unit` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`idSensor`),
  INDEX `fk_Sensor_Location_idx` (`idLocation` ASC),
  INDEX `fk_Sensor_Units1_idx` (`unit` ASC),
  UNIQUE INDEX `uniq_loc_vs_sensor` (`idLocation` ASC, `name` ASC),
  CONSTRAINT `fk_Sensor_Location`
    FOREIGN KEY (`idLocation`)
      REFERENCES `sensors`.`Location` (`idLocation`)
      ON DELETE CASCADE
      ON UPDATE CASCADE,
  CONSTRAINT `fk_Sensor_Units1`
    FOREIGN KEY (`unit`)
      REFERENCES `sensors`.`Unit` (`unit`)
      ON DELETE CASCADE
      ON UPDATE CASCADE) ENGINE = InnoDB;

```

```

-----
-- Table `sensors`.`Reading`
-----

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `sensors`.`Reading` (
  `idReading` INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `idSensor` INT NOT NULL,
  `timestamp` TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,
  `value` FLOAT NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`idReading`),
  INDEX `fk_Reading_Sensor1_idx` (`idSensor` ASC),
  CONSTRAINT `fk_Reading_Sensor1`
    FOREIGN KEY (`idSensor`)
    REFERENCES `sensors`.`Sensor` (`idSensor`)
    ON DELETE CASCADE
    ON UPDATE CASCADE) ENGINE = InnoDB;

-----

-- Table `sensors`.`Alert`
-----

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `sensors`.`Alert` (
  `idAlert` INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `idSensor` INT NOT NULL,
  `timestamp` TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,
  `description` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,
  `cleared` BIT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`idAlert`),
  INDEX `fk_Alert_Sensor1_idx` (`idSensor` ASC),
  CONSTRAINT `fk_Alert_Sensor1`
    FOREIGN KEY (`idSensor`)
    REFERENCES `sensors`.`Sensor` (`idSensor`)
    ON DELETE CASCADE
    ON UPDATE CASCADE) ENGINE = InnoDB;

...

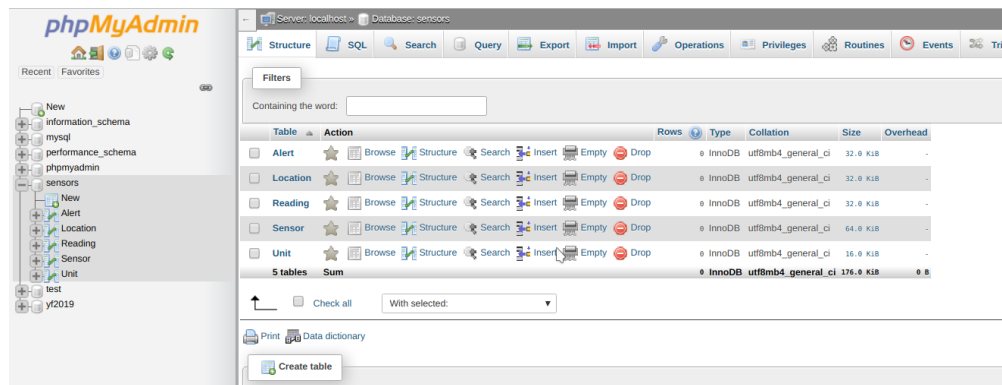
```

Depois de termos o SQL/DDL fazemos

```

In [6]: try:
        # Abrimos a conexão
        cnx = mysql.connector.connect(**config)
        # criamos um cursor a partir da conexão
        cursor = cnx.cursor()
        # executamos o query sql
        cursor.execute(sql)
    except mysql.connector.Error as err:
        print(err)
    else:
        print('ok!')
        cnx.close()

```



phpmyadmin_database_created.png

ok!

O comando `cnx.cursor()` devolve um objeto da classe `MySQLCursor` que podem executar operações como instruções SQL. Objetos de cursor interagem com o servidor MySQL usando um objeto `MySQLConnection`. Para mais informações ver <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/connector-python/en/connector-python-api-mysqldcursor.html>

No phpmyadmin devem ver algo como

1.3 Operações CRUD

1.3.1 INSERT

Aberta a conexão em MySQL

```
In [7]: cnx = mysql.connector.connect(**config)
        cursor = cnx.cursor()
```

localização Uma boa estratégia é definir variáveis no sql usando parametros no estilo `%s` or `%(nome)s` (i.e., usar o estilo “format” ou “pyformat”) e umj tuplo com os dados

```
In [8]: sql = '''
        INSERT INTO Location
            (idLocation, name, description)
        VALUES
            (DEFAULT, %s, %s)
        '''
        # e um tuplo com os dados
        data = ('Prometheus Server', 'Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UA1g')
```

inserir uma nova localização na base de dados e obter o id correspondente, guardado em `location_id` e que iremos usar à frente

```
In [9]: cursor.execute(sql, data)
        location_id = cursor.lastrowid
        location_id
```

Out[9]: 1

Quando estamos a usar um sistema transacional, como o InnoDB, temos de efetuar o “commit” depois de fazer um INSERT, DELETE, ou UPDATE (comandos que alterem tabelas). ver (<https://dev.mysql.com/doc/connector-python/en/connector-python-api-mysqlconnection-commit.html>)

```
In [10]: cnx.commit()
```

Unit Inserir uma nova Unit, se não existir (ver a documentação do comando REPLACE)

```
In [11]: sql = '''
          REPLACE INTO Unit
            (unit, description)
          VALUES
            ("percent", "percentage of usage")
          '''

          cursor.execute(sql)
          cnx.commit()
```

Sensor Inserir um novo sensor e obter o seu id, preparando o sql

```
In [12]: # prepare o sql
          sql = '''INSERT INTO Sensor (idSensor, idLocation, name, unit)
                  VALUES (DEFAULT, %(idLocation)s, %(name)s, %(unit)s);'''
```

Preparar os dados, agora com um dicionário que tem em conta %(idLocation)s, %(name)s, %(unit)s

```
In [13]: data = {
          'idLocation': location_id,
          'name' : 'cpu_sensor_01',
          'unit' : 'percent'
          }
```

Executar o sql query

```
In [14]: cursor.execute(sql, data)
          sensor_id = cursor.lastrowid
          cnx.commit()
```

Readings E agora, obter alguns dados e enviar para a base de dados. Neste caso vamos usar a biblioteca psutil que permite obter informações sobre processos em execução e utilização do sistema (CPU, memória, discos, rede, sensores) em Python. (<https://pypi.org/project/psutil/>)

```

In [15]: import psutil

sql = '''
INSERT INTO Reading
    (idReading, idSensor, timestamp, value)
VALUES
    (DEFAULT, %(idSensor)s, DEFAULT, %(value)s)
'''

for _ in range(20):
    data = {
        'idSensor' : sensor_id,
        'value' : psutil.cpu_percent(interval=1)
    }
    cursor.execute(sql, data)
    cnx.commit()
    print('.', end='')

...

In [16]: cursor.close()
        cnx.close()

```

1.4 Selecionar dados em MySQL

Todo o processo é simples dados os conhecimentos anteriores

```

In [17]: cnx = mysql.connector.connect(**config)
        cursor = cnx.cursor()

```

```

In [18]: sql = '''
        SELECT idLocation, name, description
        FROM Location
        WHERE description LIKE "%163%"
        '''

        cursor.execute(sql)

```

E percorrer os dados, usando por exemplo um ciclo for

```

In [19]: for (idLocation, name, description) in cursor:
        print("id: {} \n\t name: {} \n\t description: {}".format(idLocation, name, description))

```

```

id: 1
    name: Prometheus Server
    description: Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg

```

Outro exemplo


```

In [20]: sql = '''
        SELECT idReading, idSensor, timestamp, value
        FROM Reading
        WHERE value BETWEEN %s and %s
        '''
        data = (5, 50)

        cursor.execute(sql, data)

        for (idReading, idSensor, timestamp, value) in cursor:
            print("idReading: {} \n\t idSensor: {} \n\t time: {} \n\t value: {}".format(idReading, idSensor, timestamp, value))

```

idReading: 1
idSensor: 1
time: 2020-03-13 15:25:15
value: 24.4

idReading: 2
idSensor: 1
time: 2020-03-13 15:25:16
value: 19.5

idReading: 3
idSensor: 1
time: 2020-03-13 15:25:17
value: 20.4

idReading: 4
idSensor: 1
time: 2020-03-13 15:25:18
value: 22.9

idReading: 5
idSensor: 1
time: 2020-03-13 15:25:19
value: 11.7

idReading: 6
idSensor: 1
time: 2020-03-13 15:25:20
value: 8.8

idReading: 7
idSensor: 1
time: 2020-03-13 15:25:21
value: 14.3

idReading: 8
idSensor: 1
time: 2020-03-13 15:25:22
value: 12.1

idReading: 9
idSensor: 1
time: 2020-03-13 15:25:23
value: 10.2

```
idReading: 10
    idSensor: 1
    time: 2020-03-13 15:25:24
    value: 15.3
idReading: 11
    idSensor: 1
    time: 2020-03-13 15:25:25
    value: 11.6
idReading: 12
    idSensor: 1
    time: 2020-03-13 15:25:26
    value: 11.2
idReading: 13
    idSensor: 1
    time: 2020-03-13 15:25:27
    value: 9.0
idReading: 14
    idSensor: 1
    time: 2020-03-13 15:25:28
    value: 8.5
idReading: 15
    idSensor: 1
    time: 2020-03-13 15:25:29
    value: 9.5
idReading: 16
    idSensor: 1
    time: 2020-03-13 15:25:30
    value: 9.3
idReading: 17
    idSensor: 1
    time: 2020-03-13 15:25:31
    value: 9.9
idReading: 18
    idSensor: 1
    time: 2020-03-13 15:25:32
    value: 12.2
idReading: 19
    idSensor: 1
    time: 2020-03-13 15:25:33
    value: 10.3
idReading: 20
    idSensor: 1
    time: 2020-03-13 15:25:34
    value: 10.2
```

```
In [21]: sql = '''
        select *
```

```

        from Location
        inner join Sensor S on Location.idLocation = S.idLocation
        inner join Unit U on S.unit = U.unit
        inner join Reading R on S.idSensor = R.idSensor
        where value between %(low)s and %(high)s
        order by value
    '''

    data = {
        'low': 5,
        'high': 20
    }

    cursor.execute(sql, data)

```

Podemos obter os nomes e outros dados das colunas

```
In [22]: from mysql.connector import FieldType
```

```

    for i in range(len(cursor.description)):
        print("Column {}: ".format(i+1))
        desc = cursor.description[i]
        print("  column_name = {}".format(desc[0]))
        print("  type = {} ({}).format(desc[1], FieldType.get_info(desc[1]))
        print("  null_ok = {}".format(desc[6]))

```

Column 1:

```

    column_name = idLocation
    type = 3 (LONG)
    null_ok = 0

```

Column 2:

```

    column_name = name
    type = 253 (VAR_STRING)
    null_ok = 0

```

Column 3:

```

    column_name = description
    type = 253 (VAR_STRING)
    null_ok = 0

```

Column 4:

```

    column_name = idSensor
    type = 3 (LONG)
    null_ok = 0

```

Column 5:

```

    column_name = idLocation
    type = 3 (LONG)
    null_ok = 0

```

Column 6:

```

    column_name = name

```

```

    type = 253 (VAR_STRING)
    null_ok = 0
Column 7:
    column_name = unit
    type = 253 (VAR_STRING)
    null_ok = 0
Column 8:
    column_name = unit
    type = 253 (VAR_STRING)
    null_ok = 0
Column 9:
    column_name = description
    type = 253 (VAR_STRING)
    null_ok = 0
Column 10:
    column_name = idReading
    type = 3 (LONG)
    null_ok = 0
Column 11:
    column_name = idSensor
    type = 3 (LONG)
    null_ok = 0
Column 12:
    column_name = timestamp
    type = 7 (TIMESTAMP)
    null_ok = 0
Column 13:
    column_name = value
    type = 4 (FLOAT)
    null_ok = 0

```

```

In [23]: lista_de_colunas = [linha[0] for linha in cursor.description]
        lista_de_colunas

```

```

Out[23]: ['idLocation',
          'name',
          'description',
          'idSensor',
          'idLocation',
          'name',
          'unit',
          'unit',
          'description',
          'idReading',
          'idSensor',
          'timestamp',
          'value']

```

```
In [24]: for linha in cursor:
        print('\t'.join([f'|{coluna}: {valor}' for valor, coluna in zip(linha, lista_de_colunas)]))
```

```
|idLocation: 1      |name: Prometheus Server      |description: Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg'|
|idLocation: 1      |name: Prometheus Server      |description: Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg'|
|idLocation: 1      |name: Prometheus Server      |description: Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg'|
|idLocation: 1      |name: Prometheus Server      |description: Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg'|
|idLocation: 1      |name: Prometheus Server      |description: Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg'|
|idLocation: 1      |name: Prometheus Server      |description: Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg'|
|idLocation: 1      |name: Prometheus Server      |description: Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg'|
|idLocation: 1      |name: Prometheus Server      |description: Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg'|
|idLocation: 1      |name: Prometheus Server      |description: Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg'|
|idLocation: 1      |name: Prometheus Server      |description: Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg'|
|idLocation: 1      |name: Prometheus Server      |description: Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg'|
|idLocation: 1      |name: Prometheus Server      |description: Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg'|
|idLocation: 1      |name: Prometheus Server      |description: Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg'|
|idLocation: 1      |name: Prometheus Server      |description: Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg'|
|idLocation: 1      |name: Prometheus Server      |description: Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg'|
|idLocation: 1      |name: Prometheus Server      |description: Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg'|
|idLocation: 1      |name: Prometheus Server      |description: Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg'|
```

1.4.1 o comando fetchall

Usando o comando fetchall podemos obter todos os resultados de uma única vez como uma lista de tuplos

```
In [25]: # é necessario voltar a correr o select pois o cursor foi esvaziado
        cursor.execute(sql, data)

        cursor.fetchall()
```

```
Out[25]: [(1,
            'Prometheus Server',
            'Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg',
            1,
            1,
            'cpu_sensor_01',
            'percent',
            'percent',
            'percentage of usage',
            14,
            1,
            datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 28),
            8.5),
            (1,
            'Prometheus Server',
            'Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg',
```

```

1,
1,
'cpu_sensor_01',
'percent',
'percent',
'percentage of usage',
6,
1,
datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 20),
8.8),
(1,
'Prometheus Server',
'Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg',
1,
1,
'cpu_sensor_01',
'percent',
'percent',
'percentage of usage',
13,
1,
datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 27),
9.0),
(1,
'Prometheus Server',
'Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg',
1,
1,
'cpu_sensor_01',
'percent',
'percent',
'percentage of usage',
16,
1,
datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 30),
9.3),
(1,
'Prometheus Server',
'Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg',
1,
1,
'cpu_sensor_01',
'percent',
'percent',
'percentage of usage',
15,
1,
datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 29),

```

```

9.5),
(1,
  'Prometheus Server',
  'Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg',
  1,
  1,
  'cpu_sensor_01',
  'percent',
  'percent',
  'percentage of usage',
  17,
  1,
  datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 31),
  9.9),
(1,
  'Prometheus Server',
  'Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg',
  1,
  1,
  'cpu_sensor_01',
  'percent',
  'percent',
  'percentage of usage',
  20,
  1,
  datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 34),
  10.2),
(1,
  'Prometheus Server',
  'Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg',
  1,
  1,
  'cpu_sensor_01',
  'percent',
  'percent',
  'percentage of usage',
  9,
  1,
  datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 23),
  10.2),
(1,
  'Prometheus Server',
  'Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg',
  1,
  1,
  'cpu_sensor_01',
  'percent',
  'percent',

```

```

'percentage of usage',
19,
1,
datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 33),
10.3),
(1,
'Prometheus Server',
'Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg',
1,
1,
'cpu_sensor_01',
'percent',
'percent',
'percentage of usage',
12,
1,
datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 26),
11.2),
(1,
'Prometheus Server',
'Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg',
1,
1,
'cpu_sensor_01',
'percent',
'percent',
'percentage of usage',
11,
1,
datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 25),
11.6),
(1,
'Prometheus Server',
'Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg',
1,
1,
'cpu_sensor_01',
'percent',
'percent',
'percentage of usage',
5,
1,
datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 19),
11.7),
(1,
'Prometheus Server',
'Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg',
1,

```



```

1,
'cpu_sensor_01',
'percent',
'percent',
'percentage of usage',
8,
1,
datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 22),
12.1),
(1,
'Prometheus Server',
'Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg',
1,
1,
'cpu_sensor_01',
'percent',
'percent',
'percentage of usage',
18,
1,
datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 32),
12.2),
(1,
'Prometheus Server',
'Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg',
1,
1,
'cpu_sensor_01',
'percent',
'percent',
'percentage of usage',
7,
1,
datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 21),
14.3),
(1,
'Prometheus Server',
'Prometheus Server @ lab. 163 / ISE /UAlg',
1,
1,
'cpu_sensor_01',
'percent',
'percent',
'percentage of usage',
10,
1,
datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 24),
15.3),

```



```

In [28]: cnx = mysql.connector.connect(**config)
         cursor = cnx.cursor(dictionary=True)

         sql = '''
             SELECT idReading, idSensor, timestamp, value
             FROM Reading
             WHERE value BETWEEN %s and %s
             '''
         data = (5, 50)

         cursor.execute(sql, data)

         for linha in cursor:
             print(linha)

{'idReading': 1, 'idSensor': 1, 'timestamp': datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 15), 'value': 5}
{'idReading': 2, 'idSensor': 1, 'timestamp': datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 16), 'value': 5}
{'idReading': 3, 'idSensor': 1, 'timestamp': datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 17), 'value': 5}
{'idReading': 4, 'idSensor': 1, 'timestamp': datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 18), 'value': 5}
{'idReading': 5, 'idSensor': 1, 'timestamp': datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 19), 'value': 5}
{'idReading': 6, 'idSensor': 1, 'timestamp': datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 20), 'value': 5}
{'idReading': 7, 'idSensor': 1, 'timestamp': datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 21), 'value': 5}
{'idReading': 8, 'idSensor': 1, 'timestamp': datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 22), 'value': 5}
{'idReading': 9, 'idSensor': 1, 'timestamp': datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 23), 'value': 5}
{'idReading': 10, 'idSensor': 1, 'timestamp': datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 24), 'value': 5}
{'idReading': 11, 'idSensor': 1, 'timestamp': datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 25), 'value': 5}
{'idReading': 12, 'idSensor': 1, 'timestamp': datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 26), 'value': 5}
{'idReading': 13, 'idSensor': 1, 'timestamp': datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 27), 'value': 5}
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{'idReading': 16, 'idSensor': 1, 'timestamp': datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 30), 'value': 5}
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{'idReading': 18, 'idSensor': 1, 'timestamp': datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 32), 'value': 5}
{'idReading': 19, 'idSensor': 1, 'timestamp': datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 33), 'value': 5}
{'idReading': 20, 'idSensor': 1, 'timestamp': datetime.datetime(2020, 3, 13, 15, 25, 34), 'value': 5}

In [29]: cursor.close()
         cnx.close()

```