



Part of **Future Connect Media's** IT Course

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Topics to be covered:



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Connecting to MYSQL with Python



Overview:

MySQL is a popular open-source relational database management system (RDBMS), while Python is a versatile general-purpose programming language. Combining these two tools enables developers to create applications that store, retrieve, and manage data efficiently. Python's vast library of modules and MySQL's robust data management capabilities make this combination a powerful force in software development.



Prerequisites:

Before diving into the process of connecting to MySQL with Python, ensure you have the following prerequisites:

- 1.MySQL Database Server: The MySQL database server must be running and accessible on the network.
- 2.Python Programming Environment: Install and configure a Python programming environment, such as Anaconda or PyCharm.
- 3.MySQL Connector for Python: Install the MySQL connector for Python, which acts as a bridge between Python and MySQL.

This can be done using pip:

pip install mysql-connector-python



Installing MySQL Connector for Python:

The MySQL connector for Python is a crucial component for connecting Python applications to MySQL databases. It provides a Pythonic interface to interact with MySQL databases, enabling developers to execute SQL queries, manage data, and handle database operations from within their Python scripts.

Establishing Connection to MySQL Database:

Once the MySQL connector is installed, the next step involves establishing a connection to the MySQL database. This process involves creating a connection object that serves as the gateway between Python and the MySQL server.



import mysql.connector

```
# Database connection parameters
db_config = {
  'host': 'localhost'.
                       # Replace with your MySQL server hostname
  'user': 'your_username', # Replace with your MySQL username
  'password': 'your_password', # Replace with your MySQL password
  'database': 'your_database' # Replace with your MySQL database name
# Establish connection to MySQL database
connection = mysql.connector.connect(**db_config)
# Check connection status
if connection.is_connected():
  print('Connected to MySQL database successfully')
else:
  print('Failed to connect to MySQL database')
```

print(row)



Executing SQL Queries:

After establishing a connection, you can interact with the MySQL database by executing SQL queries. The cursor object serves as a mediator between Python and MySQL, allowing you to execute SQL commands and fetch results.

```
# Create cursor object
cursor = connection.cursor()

# Example SQL query to fetch user data from 'users' table
query = "SELECT * FROM users"

# Execute SQL query using cursor object
cursor.execute(query)

# Fetch all results from the executed query
results = cursor.fetchall()

# Print the retrieved user data
for row in results:
```



Closing Connection:

To properly manage the connection resources, it's essential to close the cursor and connection objects when finished interacting with the database.

Close cursor object to release resources cursor.close()

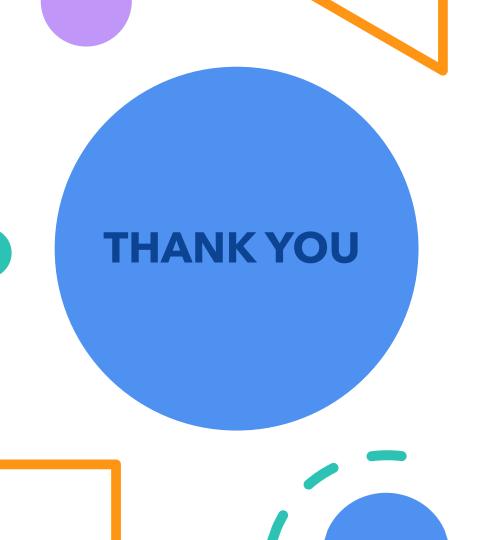
Close connection object to terminate connection connection.close()

print('Connection to MySQL database closed successfully')



Additional Considerations:

- 1.Error Handling: Implement proper error handling to gracefully handle any exceptions or errors that may arise during database operations.
- 2.Parameterized Queries: Use parameterized queries, also known as prepared statements, to prevent SQL injection attacks. This involves passing placeholders for data values instead of directly embedding them in the SQL query.
- 3.Committing Changes: After performing data modifications, remember to commit the changes to the database using the connection.commit() method. This ensures that the changes are permanently saved in the database.





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