# Connectar una base de dades MySQL desde Python

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Modificat de la versio anterior

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1. instalam la llibreria del connector python-mysql emprant la terminal CLI (si no la tenim ja instalada)

In [1]: ▶

!pip install mysql-connector-python

Collecting mysql-connector-python

Downloading mysql\_connector\_python-8.0.31-cp39-cp39-win\_amd64.whl (7.9 MB)

Requirement already satisfied: protobuf<=3.20.1,>=3.11.0 in c:\users\toni\_\a
naconda3\lib\site-packages (from mysql-connector-python) (3.19.1)

Installing collected packages: mysql-connector-python

Successfully installed mysql-connector-python-8.0.31

2. Si estem en Linux, i encara no tenim la base de dades sakila importada a mysql, l'haurem de descarregar. Podem fer-ho amb wget a la terminal bash d'un sistema Linux (per exemple, Ubuntu). Si estem en Windows, podem pensar en descarregar el susbsistema Linux per Windows (WSL) i dur a terme la feina des d'alla. L'ordre WGET es troba tambe en el paquet Cygwin pensat per Windows. Tambe podem emprar una maquina virtual amb Ubuntu 20.04 LTS com a sistema convidat o be podem cercar una solucio amb docker. No obstant aixo, la base de dades es pot descarregar directament tambe desde la URL de la pagina especificada a continuacio de wget. Pensem que si empram Jupyter, el simbol d'exclamacio permet interactuar amb comandes interpretables per al SHELL. Aprofitem per tambe descomprimir la base de dades, una vegada s'ha descarregat

In [2]: ▶

```
!wget https://downloads.mysql.com/docs/sakila-db.zip
!unzip sakila-db.zip
```

```
--2021-11-10 06:39:38-- https://downloads.mysql.com/docs/sakila-db.zip (htt
ps://downloads.mysql.com/docs/sakila-db.zip)
Resolving downloads.mysql.com (downloads.mysql.com)... 137.254.60.14
Connecting to downloads.mysql.com (downloads.mysql.com) 137.254.60.14:44
3... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 729386 (712K) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'sakila-db.zip'
sakila-db.zip
                  in 0.6s
2021-11-10 06:39:39 (1.17 MB/s) - 'sakila-db.zip' saved [729386/729386]
Archive: sakila-db.zip
  creating: sakila-db/
 inflating: sakila-db/sakila-data.sql
 inflating: sakila-db/sakila-schema.sql
 inflating: sakila-db/sakila.mwb
```

3. Si encara no ho hem fet, cal instalar el Servidor MySQL. Aixo a Ubuntu es pot fer directament amb l'ordre apt install

```
In [3]: ▶
```

```
!apt install mysql-server 2> /dev/null
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  libcgi-fast-perl libcgi-pm-perl libencode-locale-perl libevent-core-2.1-
6
  libfcgi-perl libhtml-parser-perl libhtml-tagset-perl libhtml-template-pe
rl
  libhttp-date-perl libhttp-message-perl libio-html-perl
  liblwp-mediatypes-perl libtimedate-perl liburi-perl mysql-client-5.7
  mysql-client-core-5.7 mysql-server-5.7 mysql-server-core-5.7
Suggested packages:
  libdata-dump-perl libipc-sharedcache-perl libwww-perl mailx tinyca
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libcgi-fast-perl libcgi-pm-perl libencode-locale-perl libevent-core-2.1-
  libfcgi-perl libhtml-parser-perl libhtml-tagset-perl libhtml-template-pe
r1
  libhttp-date-perl libhttp-message-perl libio-html-perl
```

4. Tot seguit importam ara ja la BBDD sakila a MySQL. Primer l'esquema, llavors les dades. Fem servir un inici de sessio sense password per agilitzar, pero en un cas real sempre s'ha de tenir un bon password

In [6]:

```
!mysql -u root -p '' sakila < sakila-db/sakila-schema.sql</pre>
!mysql -u root -p '' sakila < sakila-db/sakila-data.sql</pre>
  --column-type-into Display column type intormation.
                      Preserve comments. Send comments to the server. The
  -c, --comments
                      default is --skip-comments (discard comments), enabl
e
                      with --comments.
  -C, --compress
                      Use compression in server/client protocol.
                      This is a non-debug version. Catch this and exit.
  -#, --debug[=#]
  --debug-check
                      This is a non-debug version. Catch this and exit.
  -T, --debug-info
                      This is a non-debug version. Catch this and exit.
  -D, --database=name Database to use.
  --default-character-set=name
                      Set the default character set.
  --delimiter=name
                      Delimiter to be used.
  --enable-cleartext-plugin
                      Enable/disable the clear text authentication plugin.
                      Execute command and quit. (Disables --force and hist
  -e, --execute=name
ory
                      file.)
  -E, --vertical
                      Print the output of a query (rows) vertically.
  -f, --force
                      Continue even if we get an SQL error.
```

5. Ara, importem la llibreria del connector python-mysql que hem instalat al pas 1. Aprofitem per connectar amb la base de dades sakila, que ja ha estat importada al pas anterior.

```
import mysql.connector

mydb = mysql.connector.connect(
   host="localhost",
   user="root",
   password="",
   database="sakila"
)
```

6. Salvam la consulta a la taula actors dins una llista anomenada myresult i amb un loop obtenim per pantalla les dades de la taula.

```
In [47]:
mycursor = mydb.cursor()
mycursor.execute("SELECT * FROM actor")
myresult = mycursor.fetchall()
for x in myresult:
    print(x)
              SINCER, uatelime.uatelime(2000, 2, 10, 4, 54, 55))
( DAIN ,
(117, 'RENEE', 'TRACY', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33))
(118, 'CUBA', 'ALLEN', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33))
(119, 'WARREN', 'JACKMAN', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33))
(120, 'PENELOPE', 'MONROE', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33))
(121, 'LIZA', 'BERGMAN', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33))
(122, 'SALMA', 'NOLTE', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33))
(123, 'JULIANNE', 'DENCH', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33))
(124, 'SCARLETT', 'BENING', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33))
(125, 'ALBERT', 'NOLTE', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33))
(126, 'FRANCES', 'TOMEI', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33))
(127, 'KEVIN', 'GARLAND', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33))
(128, 'CATE', 'MCQUEEN', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33))
(129, 'DARYL', 'CRAWFORD', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33))
(130, 'GRETA', 'KEITEL', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33))
(131, 'JANE', 'JACKMAN', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33))
(132, 'ADAM', 'HOPPER', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33))
(133, 'RICHARD', 'PENN', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33))
(134, 'GENE', 'HOPKINS', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33))
(135, 'RITA', 'REYNOLDS', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33))
 7. Mostram nomes les 10 primeres tuples-files-registres
In [48]:
myresult[:10]
Out[48]:
[(1, 'PENELOPE', 'GUINESS', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33)),
 (2, 'NICK', 'WAHLBERG', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33)),
 (3, 'ED', 'CHASE', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33)),
 (4, 'JENNIFER', 'DAVIS', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33)),
 (5, 'JOHNNY', 'LOLLOBRIGIDA', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33)),
 (6, 'BETTE', 'NICHOLSON', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33)),
    'GRACE', 'MOSTEL', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33)),
 (8, 'MATTHEW', 'JOHANSSON', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33)),
 (9, 'JOE', 'SWANK', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33)),
 (10, 'CHRISTIAN', 'GABLE', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33))]
 8. Mostrem nomes la tupla 1 (en realitat es la segona tupla, ja que python compta a partir del zero)
In [49]:
                                                                                           H
myresult[1]
Out[49]:
```

localhost:8888/notebooks/Desktop/MISC/JUPYTER\_NOTEBOOKS/Connect\_sql\_database\_python.ipynb#

(2, 'NICK', 'WAHLBERG', datetime.datetime(2006, 2, 15, 4, 34, 33))

9. Mostrem l'atribut 2 (en realitat es el 3r perque python sempre compta el 0 com a 1r. Per tant, cognom de l'actor) de la tupla 5

```
In [50]:

myresult[5][2]
```

### Out[50]:

'NICHOLSON'

10. Importam la llibreria Pandas com a pd i guardam el resultat obtingut en la consulta dins un Dataframe

```
import pandas as pd
df =[]
df = pd.DataFrame(myresult, columns=['actor_id','first_name','last_name','timestamp'])
```

11. Obtenim les 5 primeres linies del dataframe:

```
In [55]:

df.head()
```

### Out[55]:

	actor_id	first_name	last_name	timestamp
0	1	PENELOPE	GUINESS	2006-02-15 04:34:33
1	2	NICK	WAHLBERG	2006-02-15 04:34:33
2	3	ED	CHASE	2006-02-15 04:34:33
3	4	JENNIFER	DAVIS	2006-02-15 04:34:33
4	5	JOHNNY	LOLLOBRIGIDA	2006-02-15 04:34:33

# Part II. Ara treballam amb la taula de pelicules, film.

12. Primer de tot importarem el nom de files de manera automatica i els guardarem dins labels a partir de la consulta "desc film" per obtenir el nom de les columnes

```
In [57]:
```

```
labels=[]
mycursor = mydb.cursor()
mycursor.execute("desc film")
myresult2 = mycursor.fetchall()
for x in myresult2:
    print(x[0])
    labels.append(x[0])
```

```
film_id
title
description
release_year
language_id
original_language_id
rental_duration
rental_rate
length
replacement_cost
rating
special_features
last_update
```

13. Ara, definim el dataframe de pelicules aprofitant la informacio salvada en labels per ja assignar automaticament la fila de noms de columnes a les dades. Tambe salvam la consulta sobre la taula de pelicules (films)

```
In [58]: ▶
```

```
mycursor = mydb.cursor()
mycursor.execute("SELECT * FROM film")
myresult = mycursor.fetchall()
df = pd.DataFrame(myresult, columns=labels)
```

14. Observem les 5 primeres tuples del resutlat del DATAFRAME amb l'instruccio head

In [59]:

df.head()

## Out[59]:

None						
	1	2006	A Epic Drama of a Feminist And a Mad Scientist	ACADEMY DINOSAUR	1	0
None	1	2006	A Astounding Epistle of a Database Administrat	ACE GOLDFINGER	2	1
None	1	2006	A Astounding Reflection of a Lumberjack And a	ADAPTATION HOLES	3	2
None	1	2006	A Fanciful Documentary of a Frisbee And a Lumb	AFFAIR PREJUDICE	4	3
None	1	2006	A Fast- Paced Documentary of a Pastry Chef And	AFRICAN EGG	5	4
None	1	2006	Scientist  A Astounding Epistle of a Database Administrat  A Astounding Reflection of a Lumberjack And a  A Fanciful Documentary of a Frisbee And a Lumb  A Fast- Paced Documentary of a Pastry	ACE GOLDFINGER ADAPTATION HOLES AFFAIR PREJUDICE	3	2

15. Obtinguem una estadistica de la durada de les pelicules dins la base de dades sakila

```
In [67]:

df['length'].describe()
```

## Out[67]:

count 1000.000000 mean 115.272000 std 40.426332 min 46.000000 25% 80.000000 50% 114.000000 75% 149.250000 max 185.000000

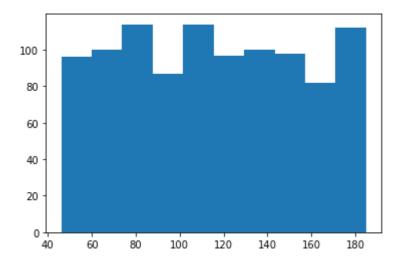
Name: length, dtype: float64

16. Podem veure que els resultats indiquen una mitjana de 115 minuts de durada per unes 1000 pelicules. La desviacio tipica es de 40 minuts i la durada va entre els 46 minuts i els 185 minuts com a maxim.

17. Anem a veure mes detalls d'aquesta distribucio generant un histograma. Primer de tot importem matplotlib. Fer un histograma es tan simple com aixo:

```
In [68]: ▶
```

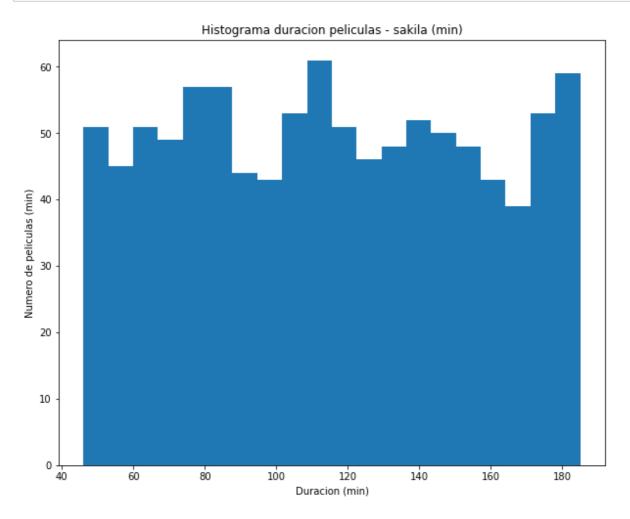
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.hist(df['length']);
```



18. No obstant aixo, si volem caracteritzar el grafic amb titols als eixos, amb una amplada de les barres especifica diferent a la predeterminada, i a mes volem guardar el resultat en una figura dins el mateix directori d'aquest notebook, haurem de ser mes especifics:

In [19]: ▶

```
plt.figure(figsize=[10,8])
plt.title('Histograma duracion peliculas - sakila (min)')
plt.xlabel('Duracion (min)')
plt.ylabel('Numero de peliculas (min)')
plt.hist(df['length'],bins=20);
plt.savefig("histograma_duracion_peliculas_sakila.png",dpi=200)
```



## Mes opcions:

https://www.datacamp.com/community/tutorials/histograms-matplotlib (https://www.datacamp.com/community/tutorials/histograms-matplotlib)

Tutorial W3 sobre el maneig de SQL a traves de Python

https://www.w3schools.com/python\_mysql\_getstarted.asp (https://www.w3schools.com/python/python\_mysql\_getstarted.asp)