

Python - Display MySQL Table Rows & Columns

This module guides you how to issue a SQL SELECT Query from Python application to retrieve MySQL table data.

We are using MySQL Connector Python to select data from MySQL table.

To perform a SQL SELECT query from Python, you need to follow these simple steps:

- 1) Use previously installed MySQL Connector Python.

```
import mysql.connector
```

- 2) Establish MySQL database Connection from Python.

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

- 3) Define and execute the SELECT query using **cursor.execute()** method.

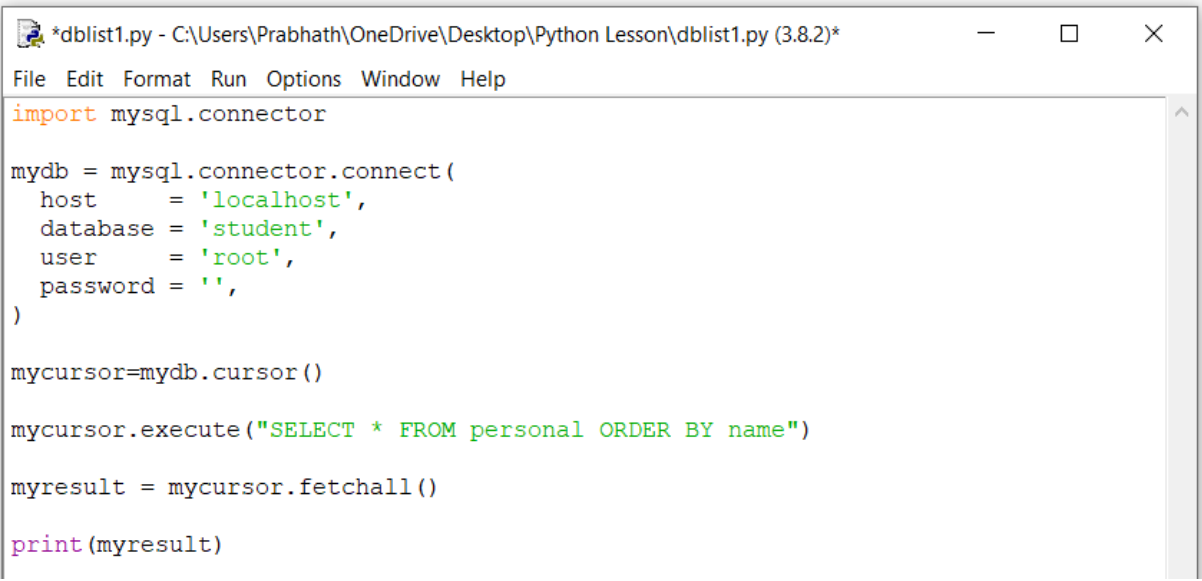
```
mycursor = mydb.cursor()  
mycursor.execute("SELECT * FROM personal")
```

- 4) Get result from cursor object using a **cursor.fetchall()**.

```
myresult = mycursor.fetchall()
```

- 5) Print result using **print()**

Complete python code is given as below. Save the program as **dblist1**



```
*dblist1.py - C:\Users\Prabhath\OneDrive\Desktop\Python Lesson\dblist1.py (3.8.2)*  
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help  
import mysql.connector  
  
mydb = mysql.connector.connect(  
    host      = 'localhost',  
    database = 'student',  
    user      = 'root',  
    password = '',  
)  
  
mycursor=mydb.cursor()  
  
mycursor.execute("SELECT * FROM personal ORDER BY name")  
  
myresult = mycursor.fetchall()  
  
print(myresult)
```

Output of the above program is

```
==== RESTART: C:/Users/Prabhath/OneDrive/Desktop/Python Lesson/dblist1.py ====
[('001', 'Tharindu'), ('002', 'Supun'), ('003', 'Bhagya'), ('004', 'Sachini'), ('005', 'Hiruni'),
 ('006', 'Janani'), ('007', 'Pasindu'), ('008', 'Lahiru'), ('009', 'Isuru'), ('010', 'Fathima')]
>>> |
```

Ln: 165 Col: 4

To get the output line by line, change last `print(myresult)` with a for loop:

```
For x in myresult:
    print(x)
```

Save it as **dblist2** and output as

```
==== RESTART: C:/Users/Prabhath/OneDrive/Desktop/Python Lesson/dblist1.py =====
('001', 'Tharindu')
('002', 'Supun')
('003', 'Bhagya')
('004', 'Sachini')
('005', 'Hiruni')
('006', 'Janani')
('007', 'Pasindu')
('008', 'Lahiru')
('009', 'Isuru')
('010', 'Fathima')
>>> |
```

Ln: 177 Col: 4

Further modify the `print(x)` statement to print `'Index Number.'` and `'Name'`.

```
for x in myresult:
    print('Index Number: ', x[0], 'Name: ', x[1])
```

and output

```
==== RESTART: C:\Users\Prabhath\OneDrive\Desktop\Python Lesson\dblist1.py =====
Index Number: 001 Name: Tharindu
Index Number: 002 Name: Supun
Index Number: 003 Name: Bhagya
Index Number: 004 Name: Sachini
Index Number: 005 Name: Hiruni
Index Number: 006 Name: Janani
Index Number: 007 Name: Pasindu
Index Number: 008 Name: Lahiru
Index Number: 009 Name: Isuru
Index Number: 010 Name: Fathima
>>> |
```

Slightly better version

```
print('Index', 'Name')
for x in myresult:
    print(x[0], ' ', x[1])
```

with output

```
===== RESTART: C:\Users\Prabhath\OneDrive\Desktop\Python Lesson\dblist1.py =====  
Index Name  
001 Tharindu  
002 Supun  
003 Bhagya  
004 Sachini  
005 Hiruni  
006 Janani  
007 Pasindu  
008 Lahiru  
009 Isuru  
010 Fathima  
>>> |
```

Output with alphabetical order of names

Use ORDER BY statement to get the output in particular order.

```
mycursor.execute("SELECT * FROM personal ORDER BY name")  
  
myresult = mycursor.fetchall()  
  
print('Index', 'Name')  
for x in myresult:  
    print(x[0], ' ', x[1])
```

```
===== RESTART: C:\Users\Prabhath\OneDrive\Desktop\Python Lesson\dblist1.py =====  
Index Name  
003 Bhagya  
010 Fathima  
005 Hiruni  
009 Isuru  
006 Janani  
008 Lahiru  
007 Pasindu  
004 Sachini  
002 Supun  
001 Tharindu  
>>> |
```