



LISBON
SCHOOL OF
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Flask

web development,
one drop at a time



Flask

- Flask is a microframework for Python
- based on Werkzeug, Jinja 2 and good intentions.
- BSD licensed



Flask Application (ex01)

```
from flask import Flask
app = Flask(__name__)
@app.route('/')
def hello_world():
    return 'Hello, World!'
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run()
```



Flask Application

```
#import Flask class
from flask import Flask
#create object app
app = Flask(__name__)
# use the route() decorator to tell Flask what URL should
# trigger our function
@app.route('/')
#The function is given a name which is also used to
# generate URL
def hello_world():
    return 'Hello, World!'
# The global variable, __name__, in the module that is the entry point to your program, is '__main__'.
# Otherwise, it's the name you import the module by. So, code under the if block will only run if the
# module is the entry point to your program. It allows the code in the module to be importable by other
# modules, without executing the code block beneath on import.
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run()
```

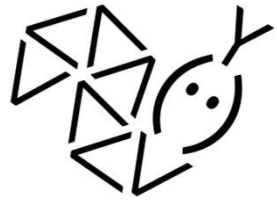


Flask Application

- Save in a folder flask_app.py
- Call:
`python flask_app.py`
- In the browser:
`localhost:5000`



Alternatives



pythonanywhere



bitnami



RED HAT®
OPENSSHIFT

WikiWikiWeb.de



HEROKU



Routing

- Use the `route()` decorator to bind a function to a URL.

```
@app.route('/')  
def index():  
    return 'Index Page'
```

```
@app.route('/hello')  
def hello():  
    return 'Hello, World'
```



Routing (ex02)

```
from flask import Flask
app = Flask(__name__)
@app.route('/')
def hello_world():
    return 'Hello, World (in index paage)'
@app.route('/hello')
def hello():
    return 'Hello, World (in hello page)'
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run()
```



Static Files

- Dynamic web applications also need static files.
- E.g. CSS and JavaScript
- Create a folder called in the package or next to the module
/static

```
url_for('static', filename='style.css')
```

Rendering Templates

- Flask configures the Jinja2 template engine automatically
- To render a template use the `render_template()` method
- Example:
 - `/flask_app.py`
 - `/templates`
 - `/hello.html`



Rendering Templates

/flask_app.py

/templates

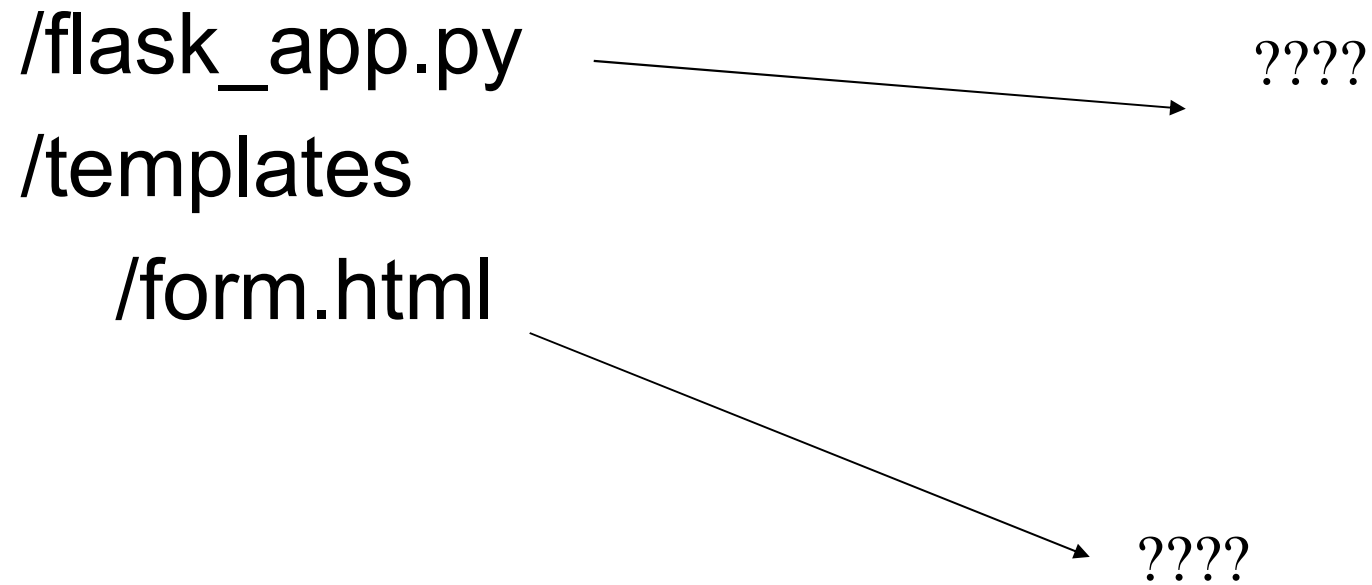
/hello.html

```
from flask import render_template
@app.route('/hello/')
@app.route('/hello/<name>')
def hello(name=None):
    return render_template('hello.html', name=name)
```

```
<!doctype html>
<title>Hello from Flask</title>
{% if name %}
  <h1>Hello {{ name }}!</h1>
{% else %}
  <h1>Hello, World!</h1>
{% endif %}
```



Rendering Templates (ex03)



Rendering Templates (ex03)

```
from flask import Flask, render_template
app = Flask(__name__)
@app.route('/')
def render_static():
    return render_template('form.html')
@app.route('/hello')
def hello():
    return 'Hello, World (in hello page)'
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run()
```

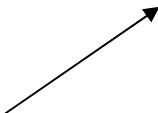
flask_app.py
File



Rendering Templates (ex03)

```
<html>
  <body>
    <form action = "/save/" method = "POST">
      <p>author <input type = "text" name = "Author" /></p>
      <p>phrase <input type = "text" name = "Phrase" /></p>
      <p><input type = "submit" value = "submit" /></p>
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```

?



Form.html
File



HTTP Methods

- Web applications use different HTTP methods when accessing URLs.
- By default, a route only answers to GET requests.
- use the methods argument of the route() decorator to handle different HTTP methods.



HTTP Methods

```
from flask import request
```

```
@app.route('/login', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
```

```
def login():
```

```
    if request.method == 'POST':
```

```
        return do_the_login()
```

```
    else:
```

```
        return show_the_login_form()
```



Rendering Templates (ex04)

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request
app = Flask(__name__)
@app.route('/')
def render_static():
    return render_template('form.html')
@app.route('/save/', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def hello():
    return 'Hello!!!'
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run()
```

New
flask_app.py
File



Save Data (ex05)

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request
app = Flask(__name__)
@app.route('/')
def render_static():
    return render_template('form.html')
@app.route('/save/', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def index():
    data = request.form['Author']+" - "+request.form['Phrase']
    fo= open("test1.txt", "a+")
    fo.write(data+"\n")
    fo.close()
    return "thank you"
if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(debug = True)
```

flask_app.py
File



Tiny App (ex06)

/flask_app.py

/templates

 /form.html

 /index.html



Tiny App (ex06)

```
from flask import Flask, request, render_template
app = Flask(__name__)
@app.route('/save/', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def write():
    data = request.form['Author']+" - "+request.form['Phrase']
    fo= open("test1.txt", "a+")
    fo.write(data+"\n")
    fo.close()
    return render_template('index.html')
@app.route('/read/')
def read():
    fo= open("test1.txt", "r")
    data1=fo.read()
    fo.close()
    return data1
@app.route('/')
def render_static():
    return render_template('form.html')
if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(debug = True)
```

flask_app.py
File



Tiny App (ex06)

form.html
File

```
<html>
  <body>
    <form action = "/save/" method = "POST">
      <p>author <input type = "text" name = "Author" /></p>
      <p>phrase <input type = "text" name = "Phrase" /></p>
      <p><input type = "submit" value = "submit" /></p>
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```



Tiny App (ex06)

index.html
File

```
<html>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    menu
```

```
    <p><a href="/read/">list data</a></p>
```

```
    <a href="..">form</a>
```

```
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```



- <https://github.com/masterfloss/python-web>

