



# Tutorial 6

## Introduction to Flask

Kai CHEN



# Overview

## Overview

Flask is a **micro** web development framework for Python.

keep the core simple but extensible

- Lightweight
- Extensible



# Overview

## A minimum example

```
from flask import Flask
app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/')
def hello_world():
    return 'Hello World'

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run()
```



## Contents

- Setting up
- Routing
- URL Building
- Accessing Request Data
- Responses



## Setting up

- `conda install flask`
- `pip install flask`



# Routing

Bind a function to a URL

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

http://localhost -> index()

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

http://localhost/hello -> hello()



# Routing

Make parts of the URL dynamic

```
route('<variable_name>')  
route('<converter:variable_name>')
```

```
@app.route('/user/<username>')  
def show_user_profile(username):  
    return 'User %s' % username
```

http://localhost/user/jack ->  
show\_user\_profile(jack)

```
@app.route('/post/<int:post_id>')  
def show_post(post_id):  
    return 'Post %d' % post_id
```

http://localhost/post/1234 ->  
show\_post(1234)



# Routing

## Variable Rules

### Converter types

string	(default) accepts any text without a slash
int	accepts positive integers
float	accepts positive floating point values
path	like string but also accepts slashes
uuid	accepts UUID strings





# Routing

## Specific HTTP Methods

```
@app.route('/login', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def login():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        do_the_login()
    else:
        show_the_login_form()
```



# Accessing Request Data

## Request object

- `request.method`
- `request.url`
- `request.path`
- `request.headers`
- `request.cookies`



# Accessing Request Data

## URL parameters

from flask import request

```
@app.route('/search', methods=['GET'])
def search():
    keyword = request.args.get('keyword', '')
```

<http://localhost/search?keyword=cat>

<http://localhost/search>



## Accessing Request Data

Json data

```
@app.route('/search', methods=['POST'])
def search():
    data = request.get_json()
```



# Accessing Request Data

## Form data

```
@app.route('/login', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def login():
    if method == 'POST':
        username= request.form.get('username', '')
        password= request.form.get('password', '')
```

```
@app.route('/login', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def login():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        username= request.form['username']
        password= request.form['password']
```

catch KeyError



# Accessing Request Data

## Files

```
@app.route('/upload', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def upload_file():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        f = request.files['avatar_img']
        f.save('some_path')
```

```
<form action="#" enctype="multipart/form-data" method="post">
    <input type="file" name="avatar_img">
    <input type="submit" value="Upload">
</form>
```



## Responses

HTML page

```
@app.route('/login', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def login():
    if request.method == 'GET':
        return """
            <form action="" method="post">
                <p><input type="text" name="username">
                <p><input type="submit" value="Login">
            </form>
        """
```



## Responses

Json string

```
@app.route('/submit', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def submit():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        result = do_some_things() # result is a dict object
        return jsonify(result)
```





## Responses

### Redirection

```
@app.route('/profile', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def submit():
    if request.method == 'GET':
        if validate_user():
            return render_template('profile.html')
        else:
            return redirect(url_for('login'))
```



# Responses

## Errors

```
@app.route('/profile/<username>')
def profile(username):
    if not user_exists(username):
        abort(404)
    else:
        do_something()
```

```
@app.errorhandler(404)
def page_not_found(error):
    return render_template('404.html'), 404
```



## Examples

### How to organize a Flask project

app.py  
config.py  
requirements.txt  
static/  
templates/

config.py  
requirements.txt  
run.py  
instance/  
    config.py  
yourapp/  
    \_\_init\_\_.py  
    views.py  
    models.py  
    forms.py  
    static/  
    templates/

config.py  
requirements.txt  
run.py  
instance/  
    config.py  
blueprint1/  
blueprint2/  
blueprint3/



**complexity**



Thank you!