

# Web Apps

[tinyurl.com/61a-webapps](http://tinyurl.com/61a-webapps)

# We'll talk about...

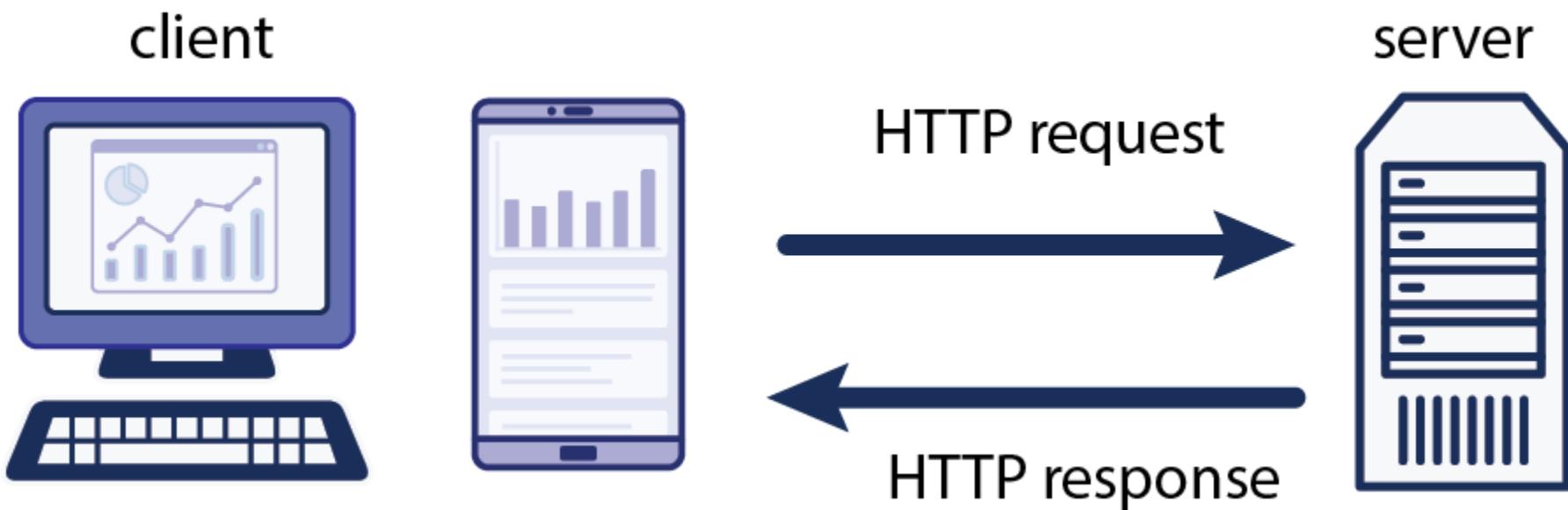
- How the web works
- Python for web apps
- Hosting web apps



# How the web works



# Clients and servers



# HTTP

A client sends an HTTP request:

```
GET /index.html HTTP/1.1  
Host: www.example.com
```



The server sends back an HTTP response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8  
Content-Length: 208  
<!DOCTYPE html>  
  <html>  
    <head>  
      <title>Example Domain</title>  
    </head>  
    <body>  
      <h1>Example Domain</h1>  
      <p>This domain is to be used for illustrative examples in documents.</p>
```



```
</body>  
</html>
```

# Webpages

Webpages are made up of three languages:

- **HTML**: Contains the content and uses tags to break it into semantic chunks (headings, paragraphs, etc)
- **CSS**: Contains style rules that apply properties to elements on a page.
- **JavaScript**: Contains code that dynamically accesses and updates the page content to make it more interactive.

# What does a server do?

The most basic server just serves up HTML and multimedia files from a file system.

Server-side code is also useful for anything that requires access to persistent data or needs an additional layer of security than allowed in the client.

- User authentication
- Database fetches/updates
- Caching

# Server-side Python



# Simple HTTP server

The `http module` in the Python standard library can run a basic server.

 It is **not** recommended for production.

It's handy for learning and local development, however...

# Example: Simple file server

A file server serves up files and folders according to their path in the file system. Also known as a static server.

Run a file server from any folder:

```
python3 -m http.server 8080
```



# Example: Simple dynamic server



Repo: [github.com/pamelafox/python-simple-server-example/](https://github.com/pamelafox/python-simple-server-example/)

The server code is in `server.py`. Uses the `http` module to dynamically generate responses.

Run the server:

```
python3 server.py
```



# Flask framework

Flask, an external package, is a lightweight framework for server requests and responses.

Apps written in Flask:

- cs61a.org
- Khan Academy (originally)
- Reddit
- Netflix

# Example: Simple Flask website

00 Demo: [tinyurl.com/simple-flask-website](http://tinyurl.com/simple-flask-website)



Repo: [github.com/pamelafox/simple-flask-server-example/](https://github.com/pamelafox/simple-flask-server-example/)

Most of the server code is in `app.py`. Uses Flask to generate responses for each route

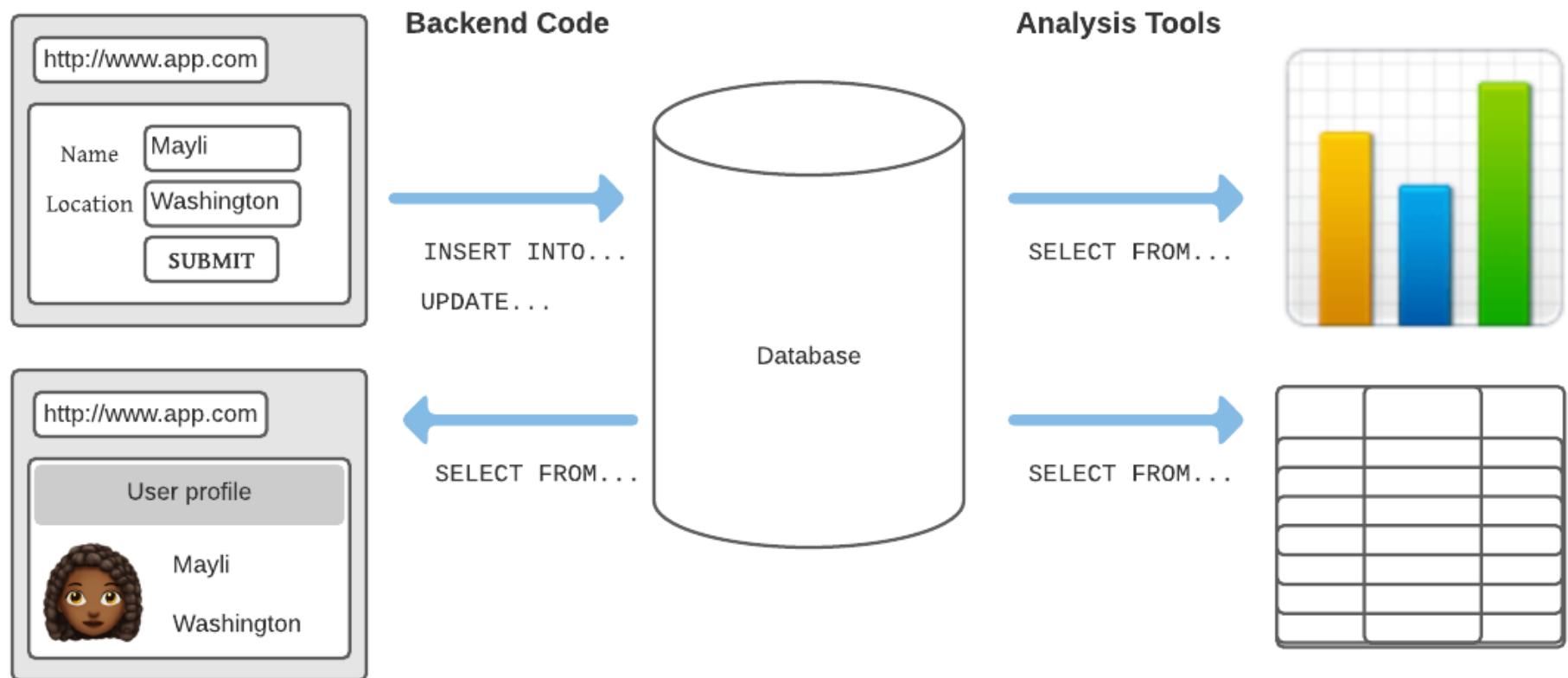
Run the server:

```
python3 app.py
```



# Webapps with Databases

Web apps store any data in databases that needs to be shared across multiple users/computers.



# Example: Flask Quiz

00 Demo: [tinyurl.com/python-flask-quiz](http://tinyurl.com/python-flask-quiz)



Repo: [github.com/pamelafox/flask-db-quiz-example/](https://github.com/pamelafox/flask-db-quiz-example/)

Most of the server code is in `app.py`. Uses SQLAlchemy for database interaction.

Run the server:

```
python3 app.py
```



# Django framework

**Django**, an external library, is a fairly "opinionated" framework for server-side code. Includes an ORM for database interaction.

Apps written in Django:

- Coursera (originally, now Scala+Play)
- Instagram
- Pinterest (originally, now Flask)
- Eventbrite

# Example: Django Quiz

00 Demo: [tinyurl.com/python-django-quiz](http://tinyurl.com/python-django-quiz)



Repo: [github.com/pamelafox/django-quiz-app/](https://github.com/pamelafox/django-quiz-app/)

Important server files:

`models.py` , `urls.py` , `views.py` , `admin.py`

Run DB migrations and server:

```
python manage.py migrate  
python manage.py runserver
```



# Hosting web apps



# Hosting options

When your website is **hosted** on a server, it means other users on the Internet can access it.

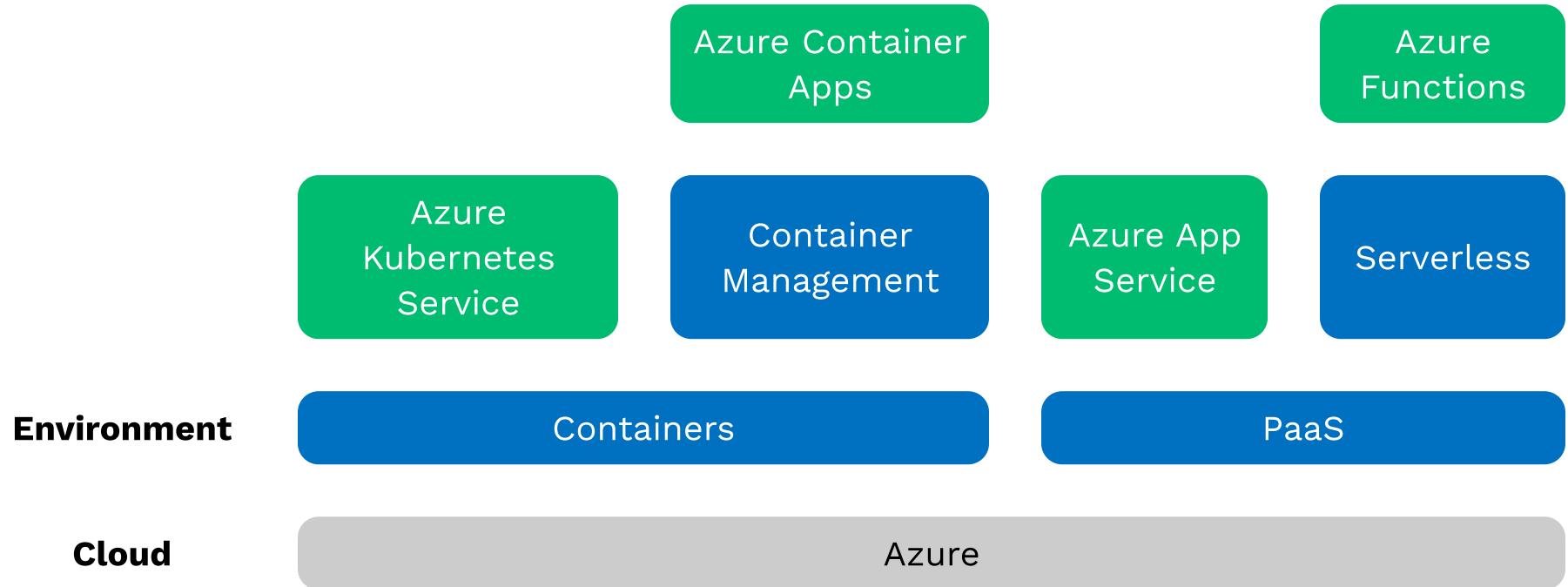
Many possible hosts:

- A Raspberry Pi in your house
- A rented computer in a data center
- A virtual machine
- A PaaS (platform as a service)

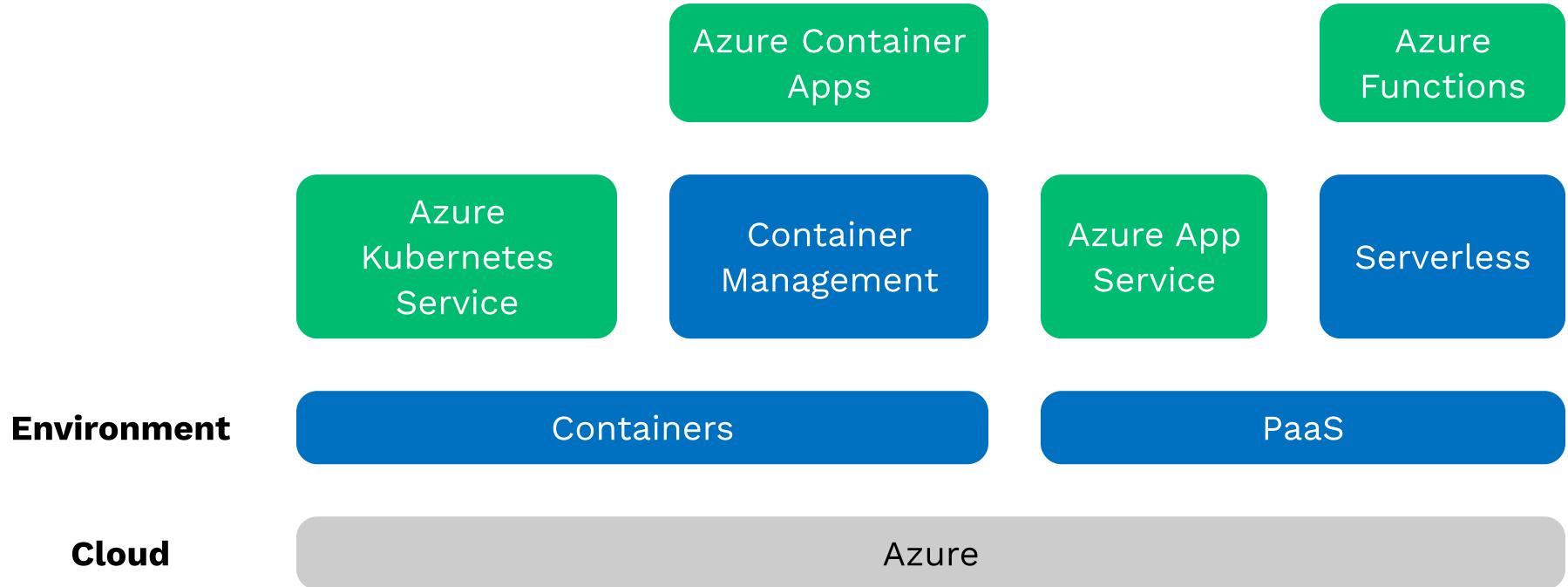
Consider:

- How much control do you want?
- How much do you enjoy administering systems?
- Do you need it to scale up/out?

# Azure hosting options



# Azure hosting options



For Flask/Django, App Service is easiest way to get started.

# But wait, there's more!

## Databases

PostGreSQL, MySQL, CosmosDB, ...

## Storage

Blob Storage, Files, Archive Storage,

...

## Networking

DNS Zone, Virtual Network, VPN  
Gateway, ...

## Caching

CDN, Front Door, ...

## Security

Key Vault, Security Center, ...

## Machine

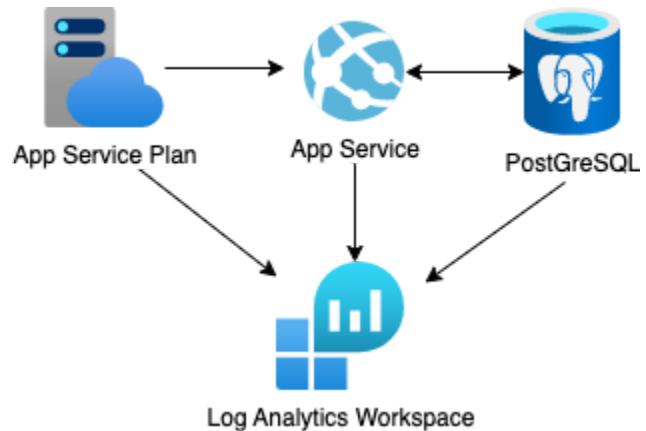
Translator, Bot Service, Computer

## Learning

Vision, ...

**...and more!**

# Hosting the Flask quiz on Azure

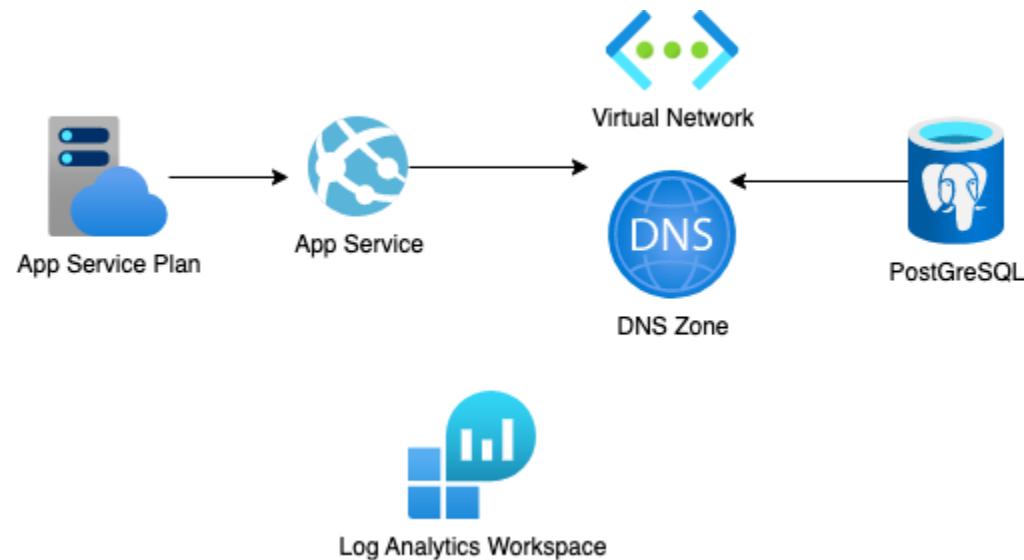


Using the [Azure Dev CLI](#):

```
azd up
```



# Hosting the Django quiz on Azure



Using the [Azure Dev CLI](#):

```
azd up
```



# More Azure resources

- Deploy a Python (Django or Flask) web app to Azure App Service
- Deploy a Python (Django or Flask) web app with PostgreSQL in Azure
- Hosting Python apps on Azure
- Getting Started with Python in VS Code
- MS Python Discord:  
[aka.ms/python-discord](http://aka.ms/python-discord)



# Any questions?



