

1.环境搭建

接触过虚拟环境的同学可通过虚拟环境

未接触的同学可使用你自己的主环境

虚拟环境创建

接触过虚拟环境的同学可使用此操作

```
mkvirtualenv flpro # 创建flpro环境
```

```
C:\Users\denhu>mkvirtualenv flpro
created virtual environment CPython3.7.7.final.0-64 in 4478ms
  creator CPython3Windows(dest=D:\EVNS\flpro, clear=False, no_vcs_ignore=False, global=False)
  seeder FromAppData(download=False, pip=bundle, setuptools=bundle, wheel=bundle, via=copy, app_data_dir=C:\Users\denhu\AppData\Local\pypa\virtualenv)
    added seed packages: pip==22.3, setuptools==65.5.0, wheel==0.37.1
  activators BashActivator, BatchActivator, FishActivator, NushellActivator, PowerShellActivator, PythonActivator
(flpro) C:\Users\denhu>_
```

安装flask

```
pip install flask
```

```
(flpro) C:\Users\denhu>pip install flask
Collecting flask
  Using cached Flask-2.2.2-py3-none-any.whl (101 kB)
Collecting click>=8.0
  Using cached click-8.1.3-py3-none-any.whl (96 kB)
Collecting importlib-metadata>=3.6.0
  Using cached importlib_metadata-5.0.0-py3-none-any.whl (21 kB)
Collecting itsdangerous>=2.0
  Using cached itsdangerous-2.1.2-py3-none-any.whl (15 kB)
Collecting Jinja2>=3.0
  Using cached Jinja2-3.1.2-py3-none-any.whl (133 kB)
Collecting Werkzeug>=2.2.2
  Using cached Werkzeug-2.2.2-py3-none-any.whl (232 kB)
Collecting colorama
  Using cached colorama-0.4.6-py2.py3-none-any.whl (25 kB)
Collecting typing-extensions>=3.6.4
  Using cached typing_extensions-4.4.0-py3-none-any.whl (26 kB)
Collecting zipp>=0.5
  Using cached zipp-3.10.0-py3-none-any.whl (6.2 kB)
Collecting MarkupSafe>=2.0
  Using cached MarkupSafe-2.1.1-cp37-cp37m-win_amd64.whl (17 kB)
Installing collected packages: zipp, typing-extensions, MarkupSafe, itsdangerous, colorama, Werkzeug, Jinja2, importlib-metadata, click, flask
Successfully installed Jinja2-3.1.2 MarkupSafe-2.1.1 Werkzeug-2.2.2 click-8.1.3 colorama-0.4.6 flask-2.2.2 importlib-metadata-5.0.0 itsdangerous-2.1.2 typing-extensions-4.4.0 zipp-3.10.0
```

```
(flpro) C:\Users\denhu>pip list
Package            Version
-----
click              8.1.3
colorama           0.4.6
Flask              2.2.2
importlib-metadata 5.0.0
itsdangerous       2.1.2
Jinja2             3.1.2
MarkupSafe         2.1.1
pip               22.3
setuptools         65.5.0
typing_extensions  4.4.0
Werkzeug           2.2.2
wheel              0.37.1
zipp               3.10.0
```

2.项目创建

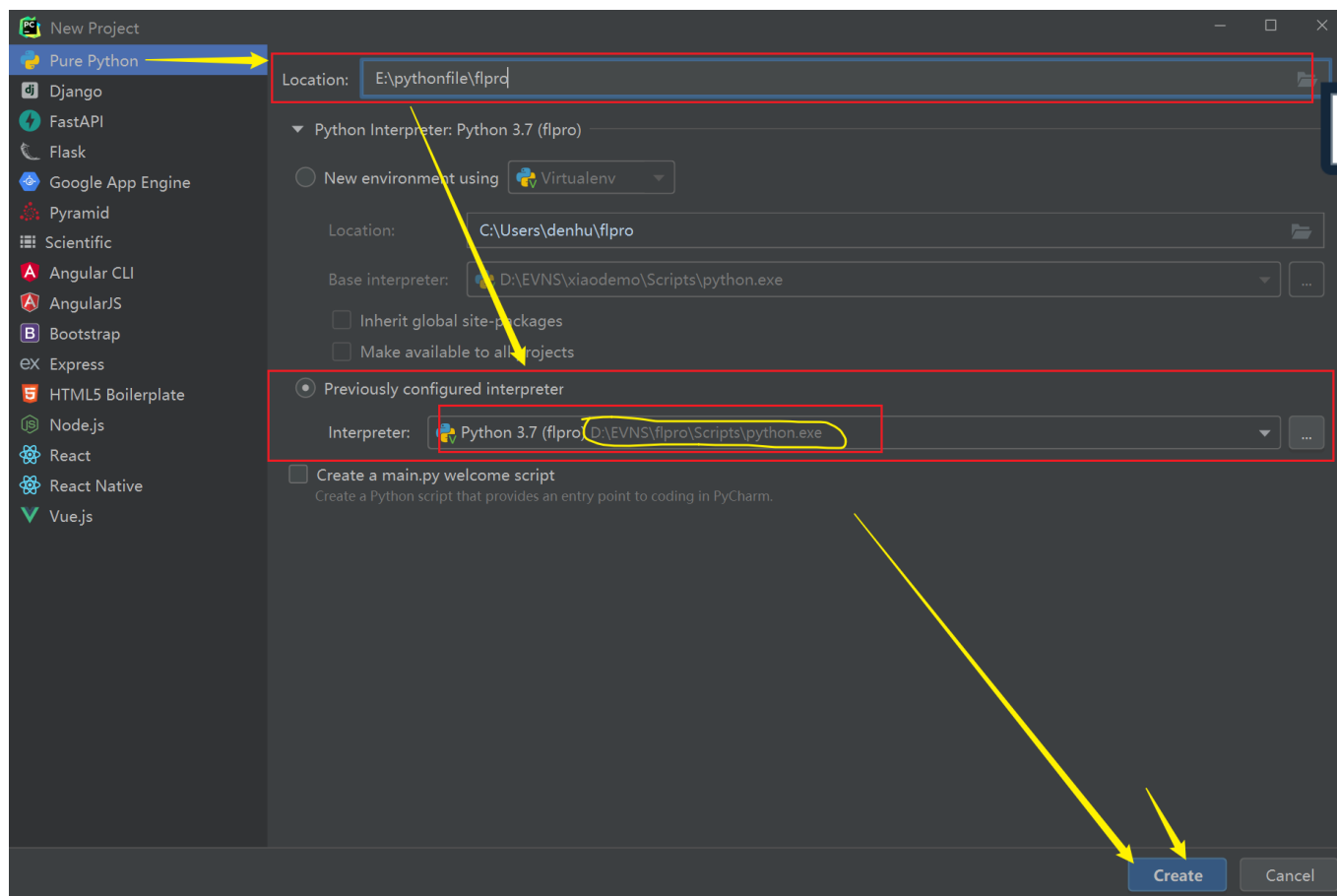
查看环境位置

```
where python
```

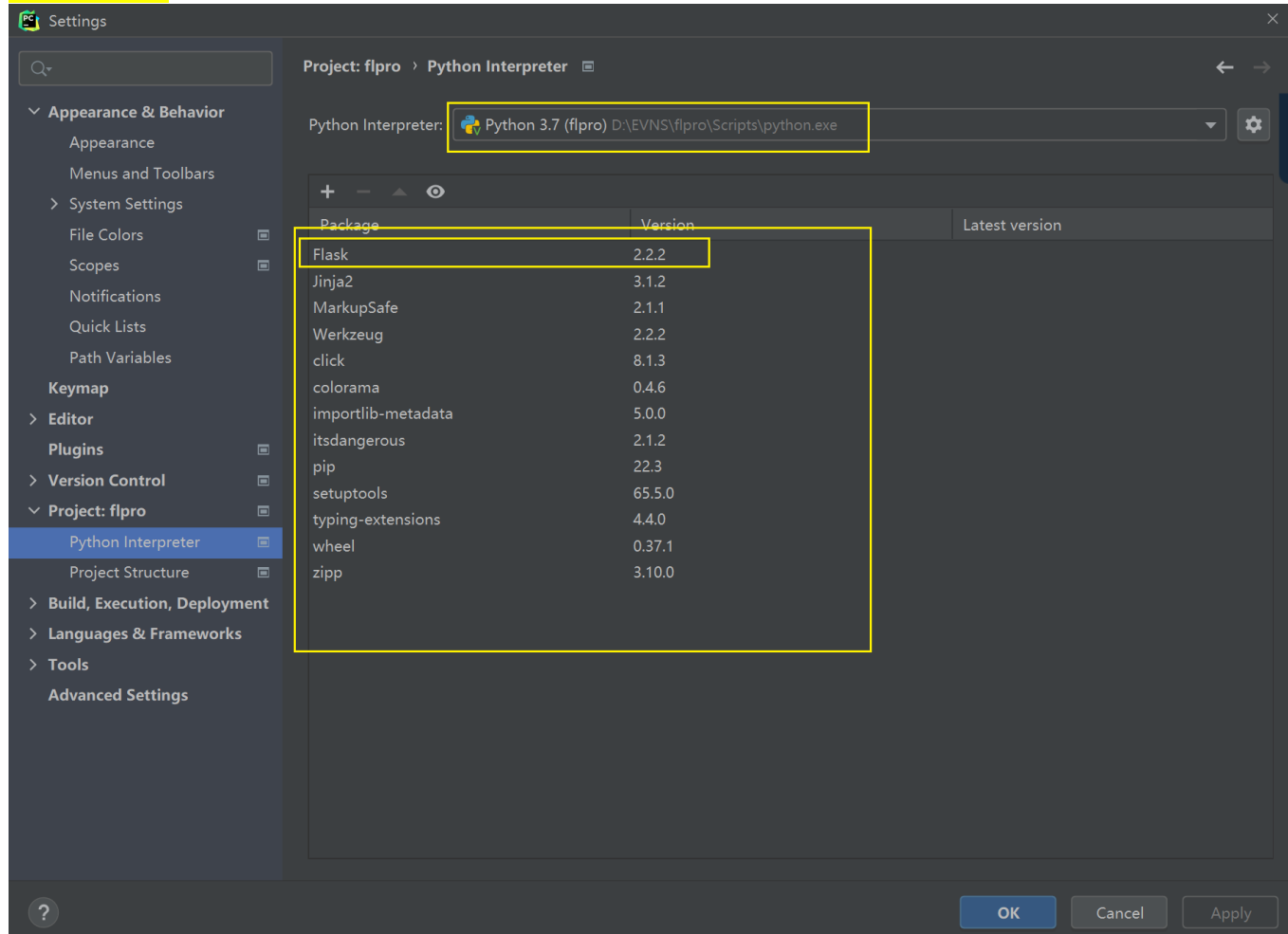
```
(flpro) C:\Users\denhu>where python
D:\EVNS\flpro\Scripts\python.exe
D:\应用\python37\python.exe
```

```
(flpro) C:\Users\denhu>
```

创建项目



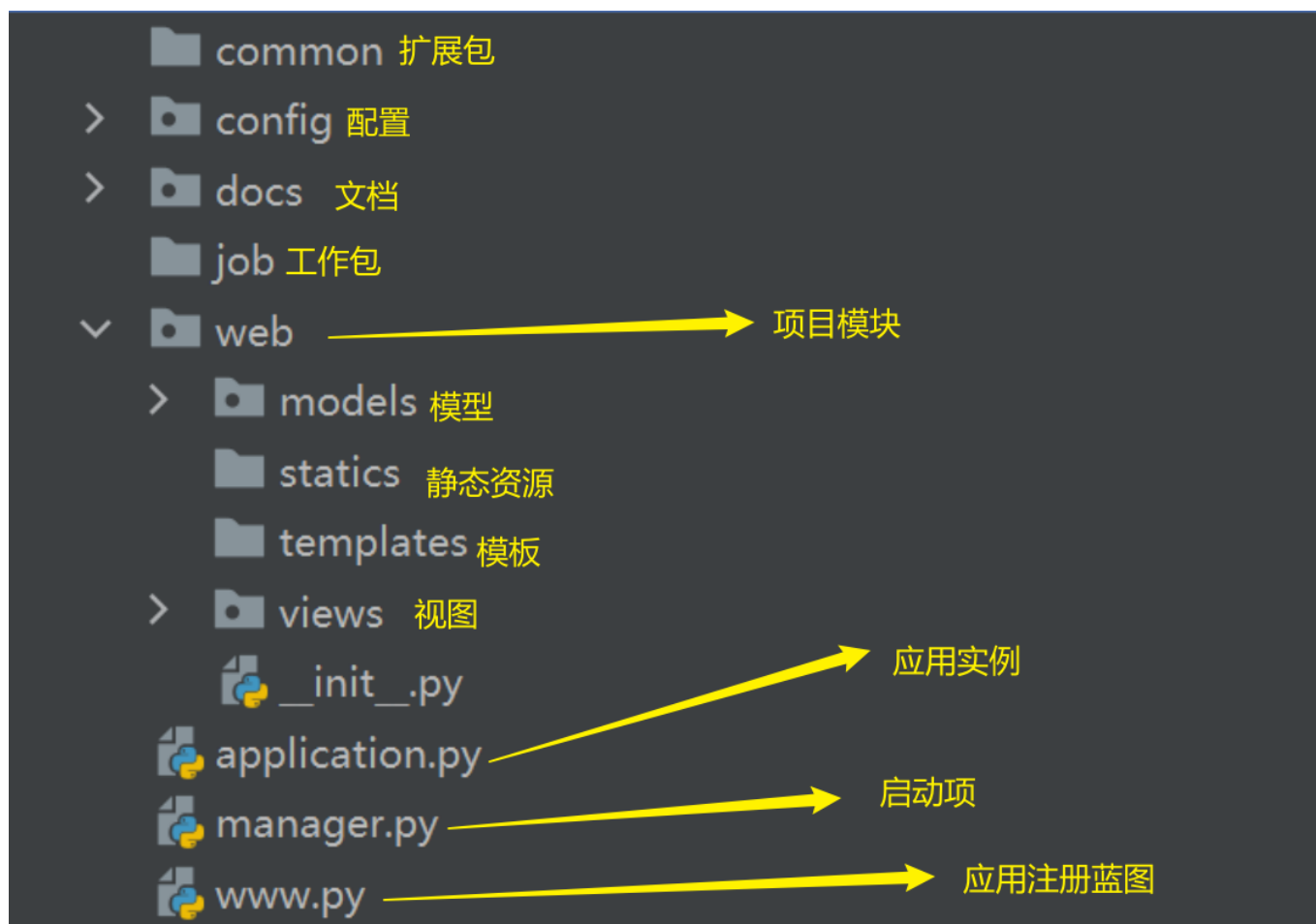
项目环境检查



3.项目布局

web模块中仅包含models, statics, templates, views

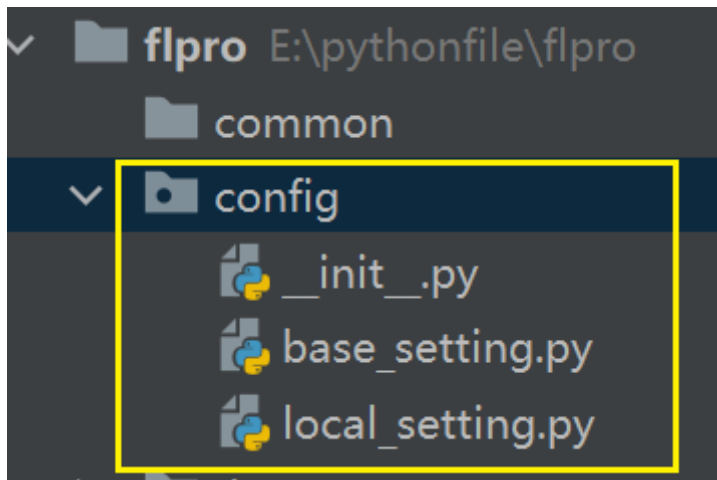
注意辨别同级问题



4.配置编写

创建mysql库

```
create database food_db charset=utf8;
```



```
# -*- encoding: utf-8 -*-
"""
File      : config/base_setting.py
teaching  :
    flask配置
"""

SERVER_PORT = 8888
DEBUG = False
SQLALCHEMY_ECHO = False
SECRET_KEY = 'fljgklajdglkajgkljaglka'
# 解决中文在浏览器中显示的问题
JSON_AS_ASCII = False
```

```
# -*- encoding: utf-8 -*-
"""
File      : config/local_setting.py
teaching  :
    数据库连接配置
"""

DEBUG = True
SQLALCHEMY_ECHO = True
SQLALCHEMY_DATABASE_URI = 'mysql+pymysql://root:qwe123@127.0.0.1/food_db?charset=utf8'
SQLALCHEMY_TRACK_MODIFICATIONS = False
SQLALCHEMY_ENCODING = "utf8"
```

5.项目搭建-搭建应用实例

```
# 安装 Flask-SQLAlchemy
pip install Flask-SQLAlchemy -i https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simple

# 安装pymysql
pip install pymysql -i https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simple
```

```
# 安装flask_script
pip install flask-script -i https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simple
```

扩展

```
# 1.platform模块
import platform
print(platform.system().lower()) # 获取系统类型 例如: windows
```

application.py

```
# -*- encoding: utf-8 -*-
"""
File      : application.py
teaching  :
    应用实例

"""
from flask import Flask
from flask_script import Manager
from flask_sqlalchemy import SQLAlchemy
import os
import platform
from common.lib.UrlManager import UrlManager

# 实例数据库对象
db = SQLAlchemy()

# 重构flask初始化
class Application(Flask):

    def __init__(self, import_name, template_folder=None, root_path=None, static_folder='statics'):
        """
        :param import_name:
        :param template_folder: 模板文件
        :param root_path: 应用程序文件的根路径
        """
        # 继承原有初始化
        super(Application, self).__init__(import_name,
                                          template_folder=template_folder,
                                          static_folder=static_folder,
                                          root_path=root_path)

        # 加载Flask配置
        self.config.from_pyfile('config/base_setting.py') # 不管本地还是线上都需要的配置

        # 根据系统选择配置加载
        if platform.system().lower() == "windows":
            self.config.from_pyfile('config/local_setting.py') # 本地配置
        elif platform.system().lower() == "linux":
            self.config.from_pyfile('config/production_setting.py') # 可在config下建立一个
            production_setting文件
        else: # 通用配置
```

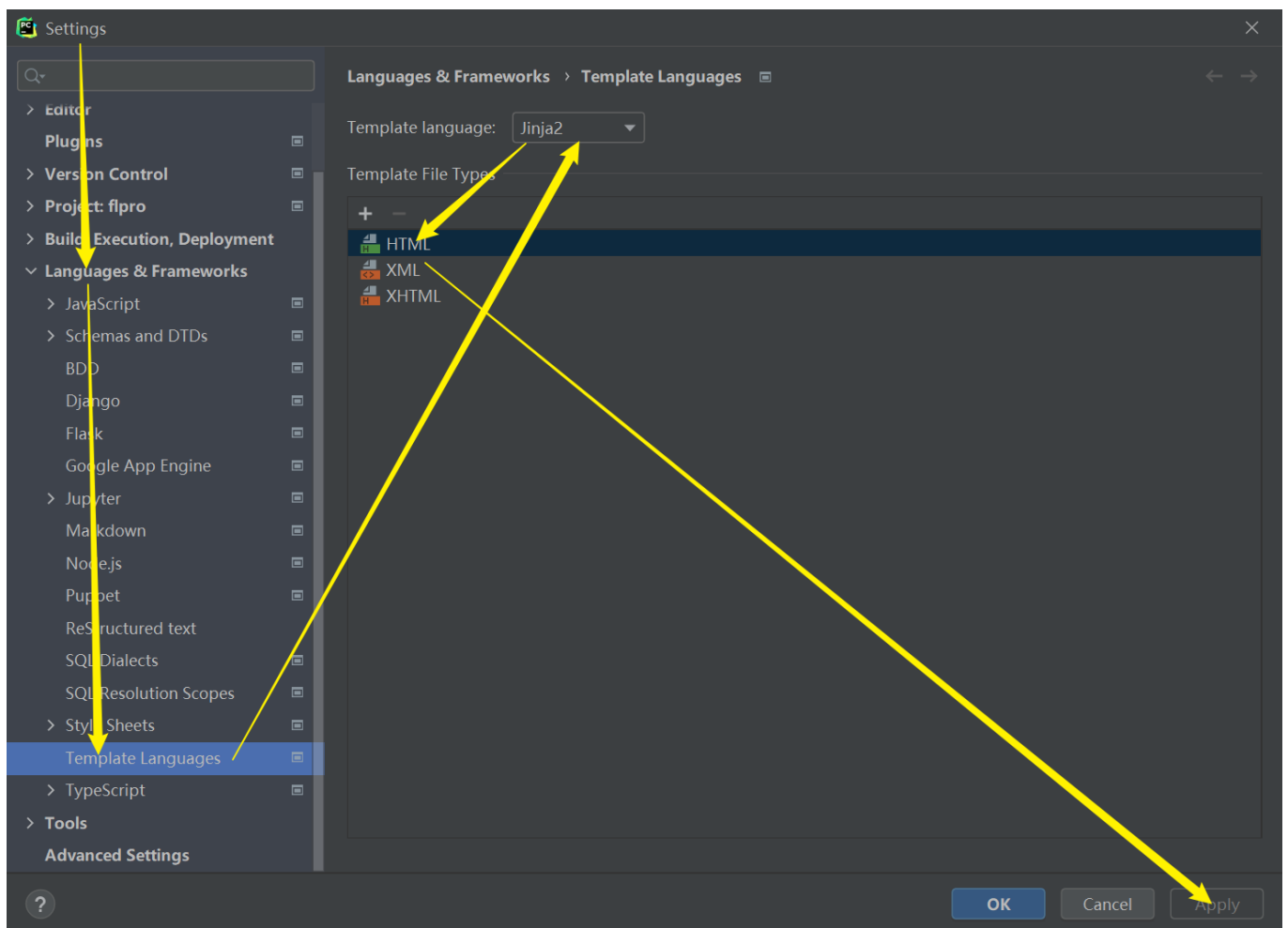
```
self.config.from_pyfile('config/local_setting.py')

# 初始化数据库对象连接配置
db.init_app(self)

# 拼接模板目录绝对路径 --- 适应项目上线，测试等移植部署
# os.getcwd() 获取当前文件 所在目录的绝对路径
template_folder = os.getcwd() + "/web/templates/"
# print('template_folder:', template_folder)

# 实例应用对象
app = Application(__name__, template_folder=template_folder, root_path=os.getcwd())

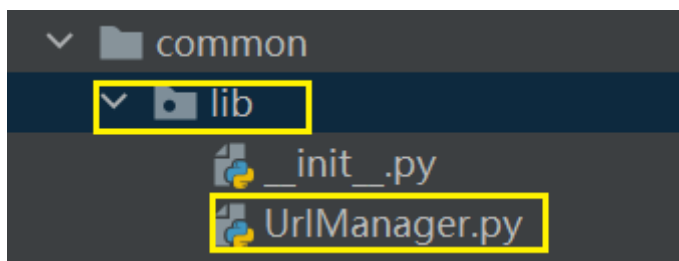
# 实例应用管理对象
manager = Manager(app)
```



全局模板函数

在common模块中创建lib目录

在common的lib目录中建立UrlManager.py文件

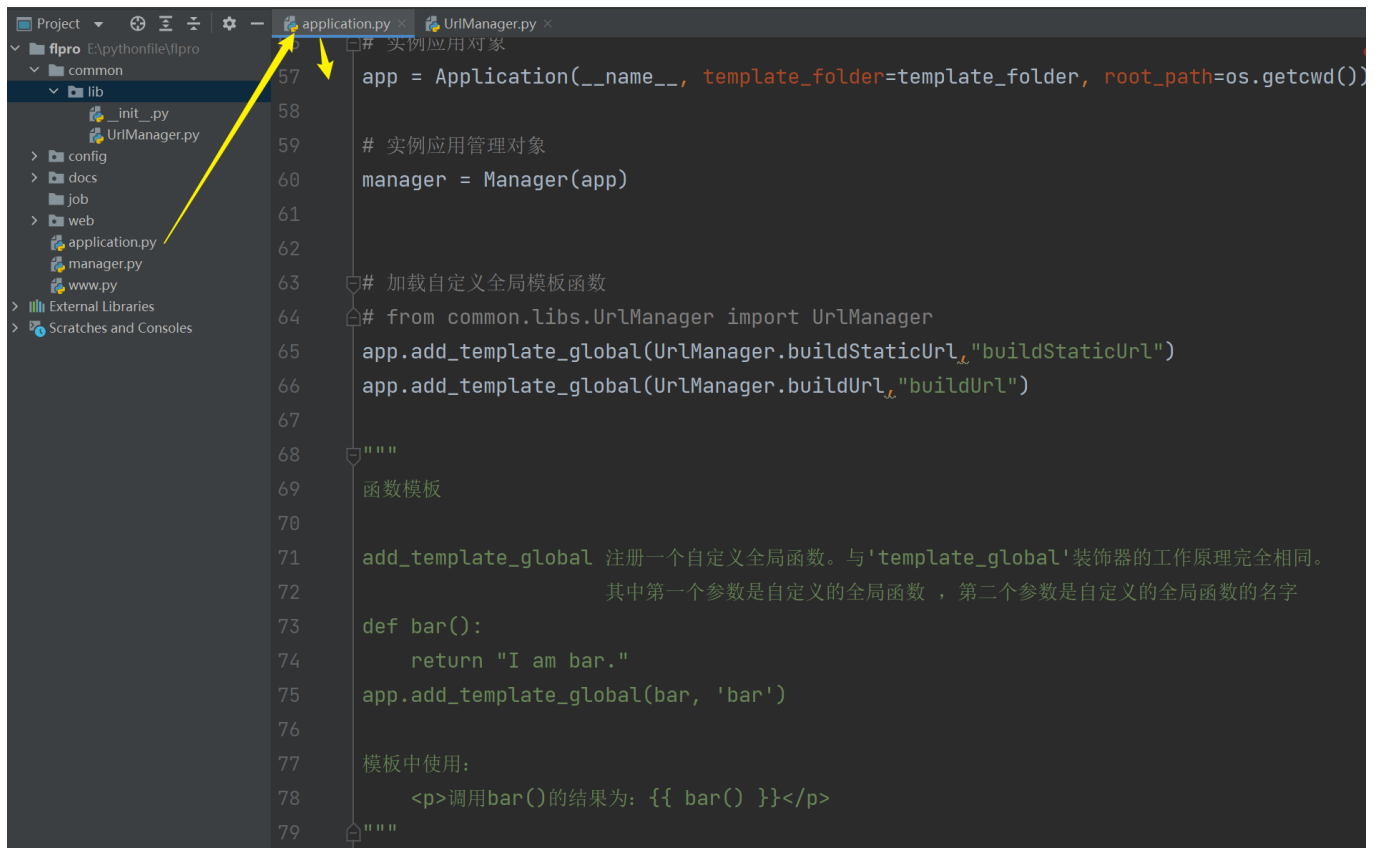


```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
# common/lib/UrlManager.py
class UrlManager(object):
    def __init__(self):
        pass

    @staticmethod
    def buildUrl(path):
        """
        构建地址
        :param path:
        :return: 地址
        """
        return path

    @staticmethod
    def buildStaticUrl(path):
        """
        构建静态地址
        :param path:
        :return: 地址
        """
        ver = "%s"%(22222222)
        path = "/static" + path + "?ver=" + ver
        return UrlManager.buildUrl(path)
```

回到application.py，进行注册全局模板函数



```

# 加载自定义全局模板函数
# from common.lib.UrlManager import UrlManager
app.add_template_global(UrlManager.buildStaticUrl, "buildStaticUrl")
app.add_template_global(UrlManager.buildUrl, "buildUrl")

"""
函数模板

add_template_global 注册一个自定义全局函数。与'template_global'装饰器的工作原理完全相同。
其中第一个参数是自定义的全局函数，第二个参数是自定义的全局函数的名字

def bar():
    return "I am bar."
app.add_template_global(bar, 'bar')

模板中使用：
    <p>调用bar()的结果为：{{ bar() }}</p>
"""

```

6.项目搭建--建立启动项

```

# -*- encoding: utf-8 -*-
"""
File      : manager.py
teaching  :
    启动项
"""

from application import app, manager
from flask_script import Server

```

```

import www

# web server --- Server 运行Flask开发服务器, 即app.run()

# manager.add_command("runserver", Server(host='0.0.0.0',
#                                          port=app.config['SERVER_PORT'],
#                                          use_debugger=True,
#                                          use_reloader=True
#                                          )
#
# 我们在本地运行 host使用127.0.0.1
manager.add_command("runserver",
                    Server(host='127.0.0.1',
                            port=app.config['SERVER_PORT'],
                            use_debugger=True,
                            use_reloader=True
                            )
                    )

def main(): # 启动函数
    print(app.url_map) # 查看url列表
    manager.run() # 启动

if __name__ == '__main__':
    try:
        import sys
        sys.exit(main()) # main启动运行存在异常 sys.exit终止项目运行
        # sys.exit 通过引发SystemExit异常来退出Python程序
    except Exception as e:
        # 捕捉异常后, 直接反馈异常回溯信息
        import traceback
        traceback.print_exc()

        # print(e)打印结果为:
        #      division by zero, 只知道是报了这个错, 但是却不知道在哪个文件哪个函数哪一行报的错。
        # 也就是说无回溯信息
        #
        # traceback.print_exc()打印结果为: --- 存在完整的回溯信息
        #      Traceback (most recent call last):
        #        File "E:/PycharmProjects/testProject2022/pythonBasic/dataBase/aa.py", line 4, in
<module>
        #          1/0
        # ZeroDivisionError: division by zero

```

运行manager文件, 出现如下问题

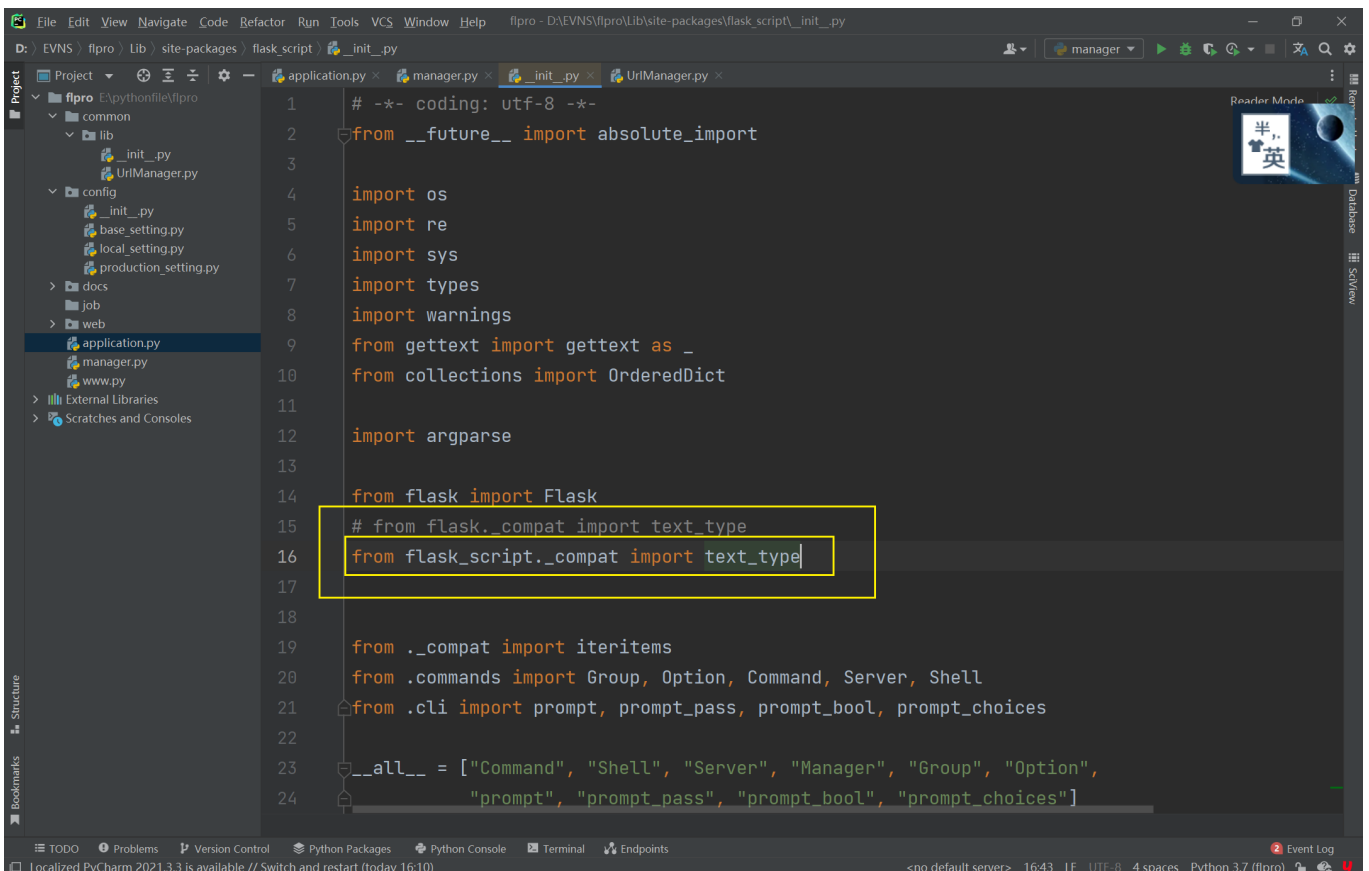
```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "E:/pythonfile/flpro/manager.py", line 8, in <module>
    from application import app, manager
  File "E:/pythonfile/flpro/application.py", line 10, in <module>
    from flask_script import Manager
  File "D:\EVNS\flpro\lib\site-packages\flask_script\__init__.py", line 15, in <module>
    from flask._compat import text_type
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'flask._compat'
```

不要慌，这是flask_script版本迭代问题，我们之前讲过
解决方案如下

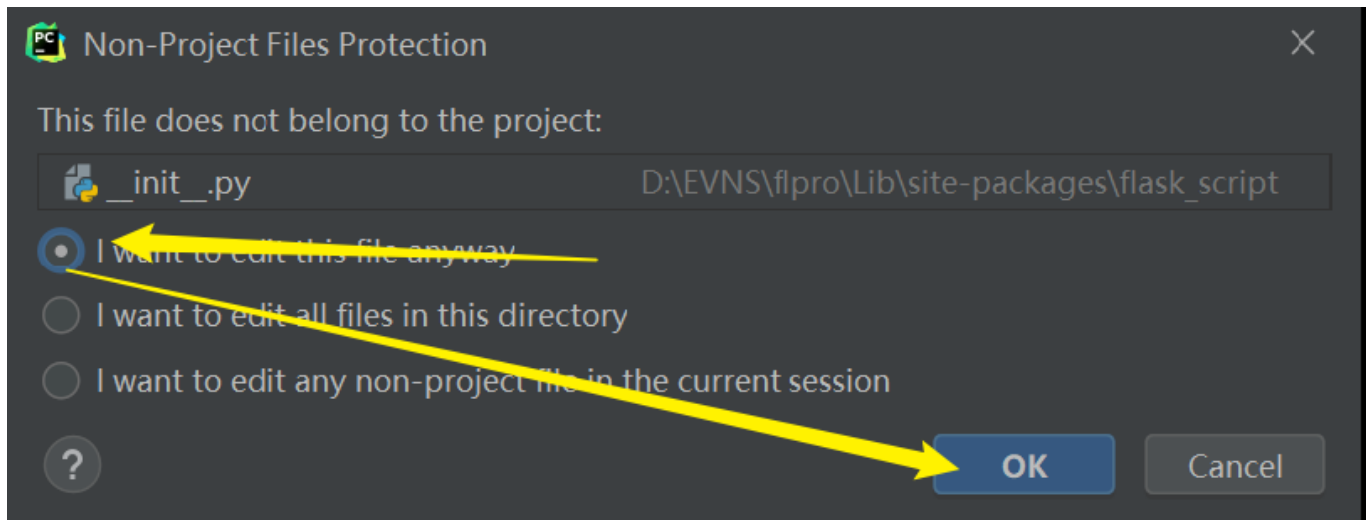
```
D:\EVNS\flpro\Scripts\python.exe E:/pythonfile/flpro/manager.py
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "E:/pythonfile/flpro/manager.py", line 8, in <module>
    from application import app, manager
  File "E:/pythonfile/flpro/application.py", line 10, in <module>
    from flask_script import Manager
  File "D:\EVNS\flpro\lib\site-packages\flask_script\__init__.py", line 15, in <module>
    from flask._compat import text_type
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'flask._compat'
Process finished with exit code 1
```

点击

或者根据此路径寻找到目标文件，文本打开

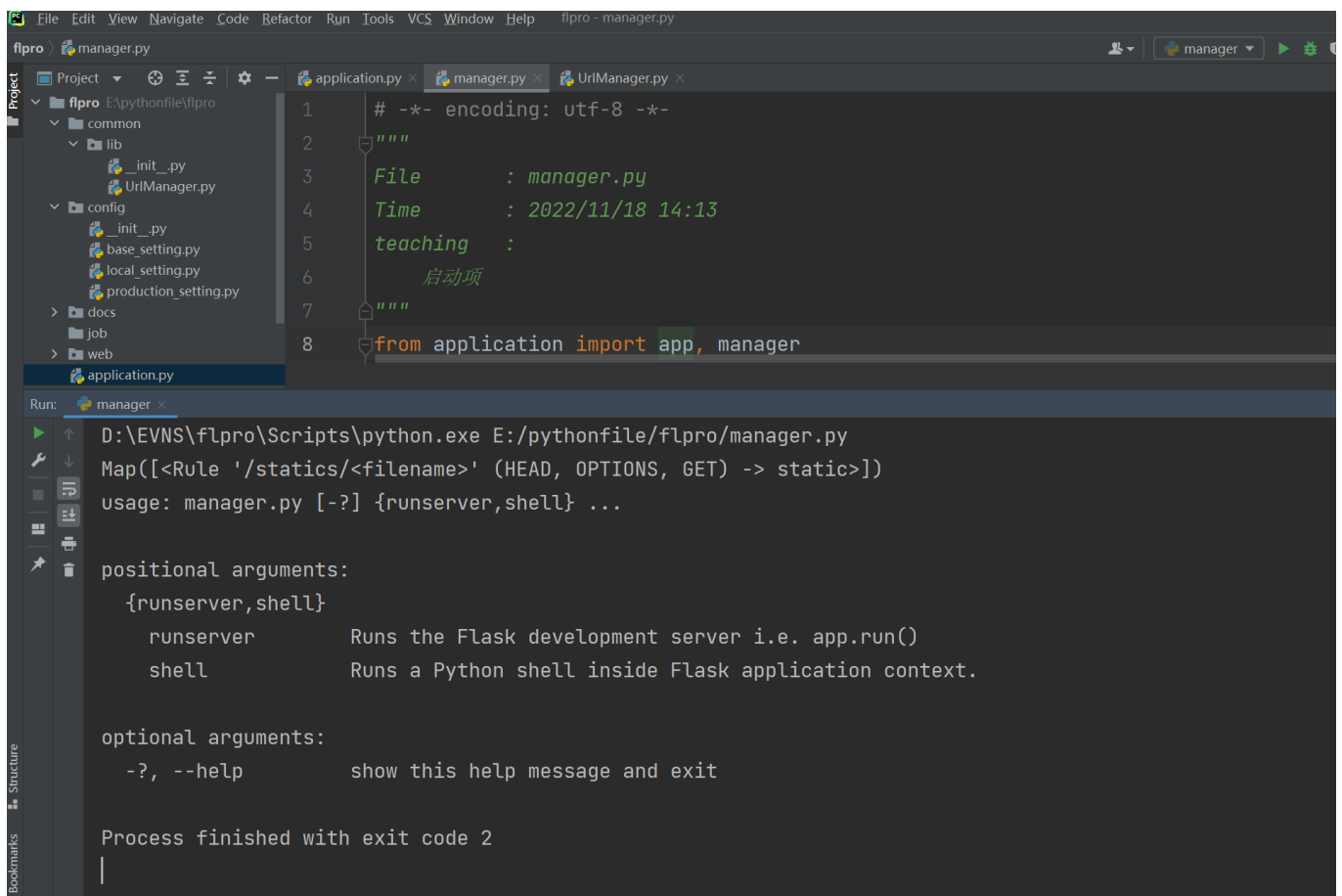


操作时出现弹窗，选择如下



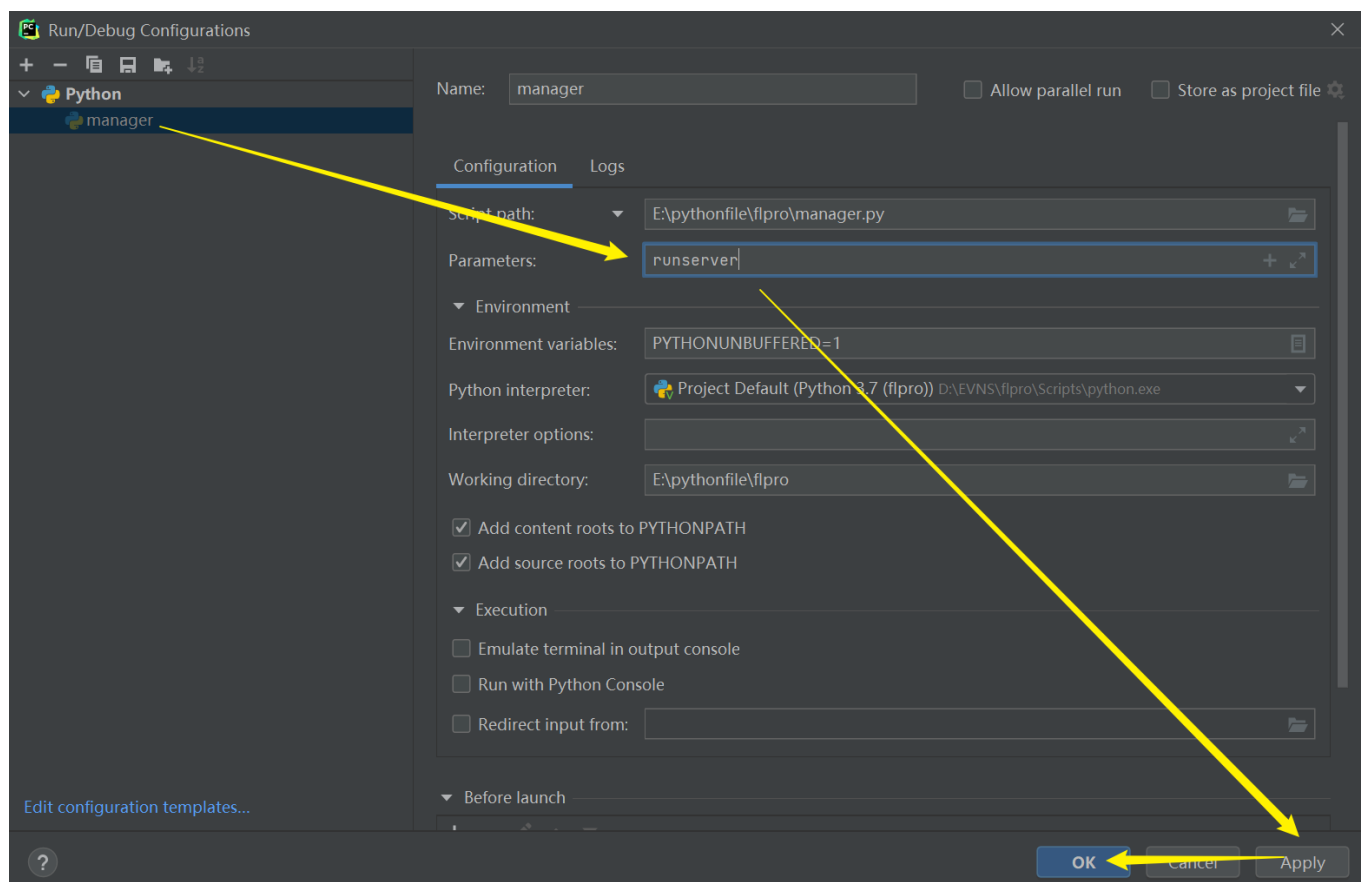
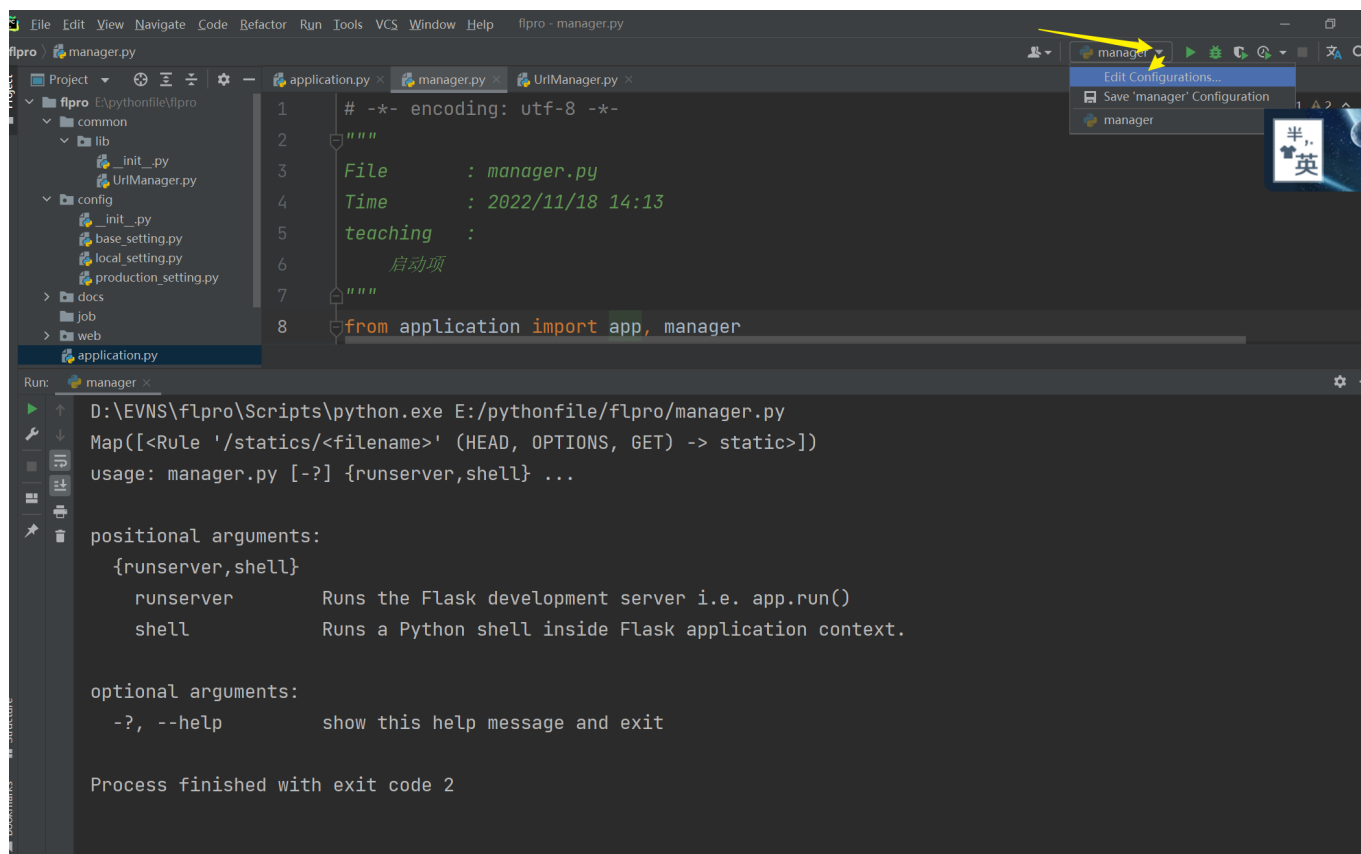
修改完成后记得 `ctrl s` 保存修改

再次运行manager文件，信息如下：



此时说明相关配置无问题

仅需进行如下运行配置编辑



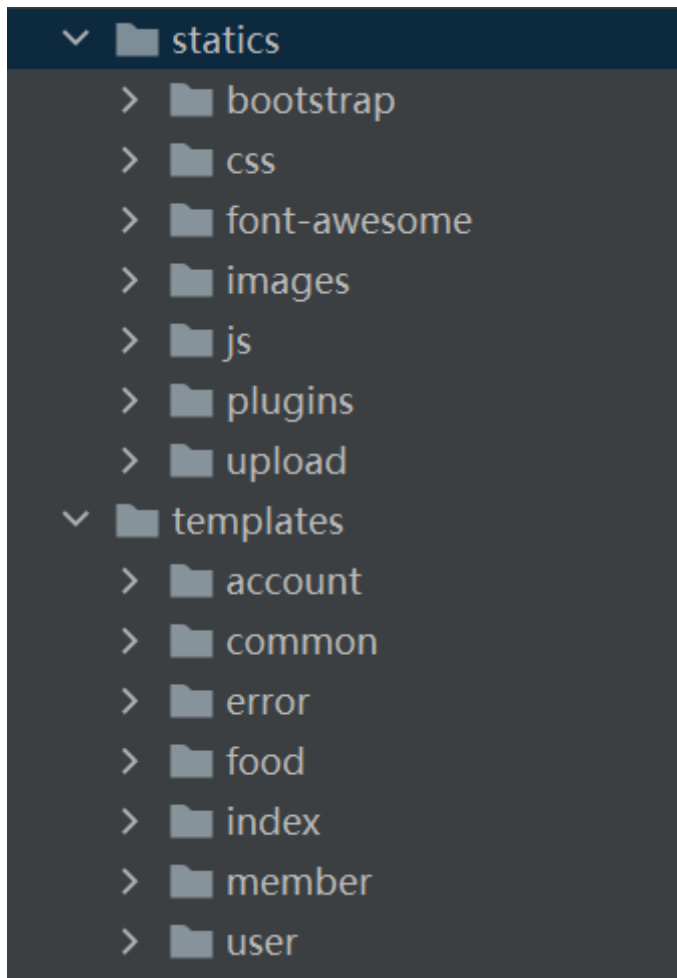
再次运行就ok了

```
1 # -*- encoding: utf-8 -*-
2 """
3 File      : manager.py
4 Time      : 2022/11/18 14:13
5 teaching  :
6          启动项
7 """
8 from application import app, manager
```

```
D:\EVNS\flpro\Scripts\python.exe E:/pythonfile/flpro/manager.py runserver
Map([<Rule '/statics/<filename>' (OPTIONS, HEAD, GET) -> static[]])
* Serving Flask app 'application'
* Debug mode: on
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:8888
Press CTRL+C to quit
* Restarting with stat
* Debugger is active!
Map([<Rule '/statics/<filename>' (HEAD, GET, OPTIONS) -> static[]])
* Debugger PIN: 124-801-538
```

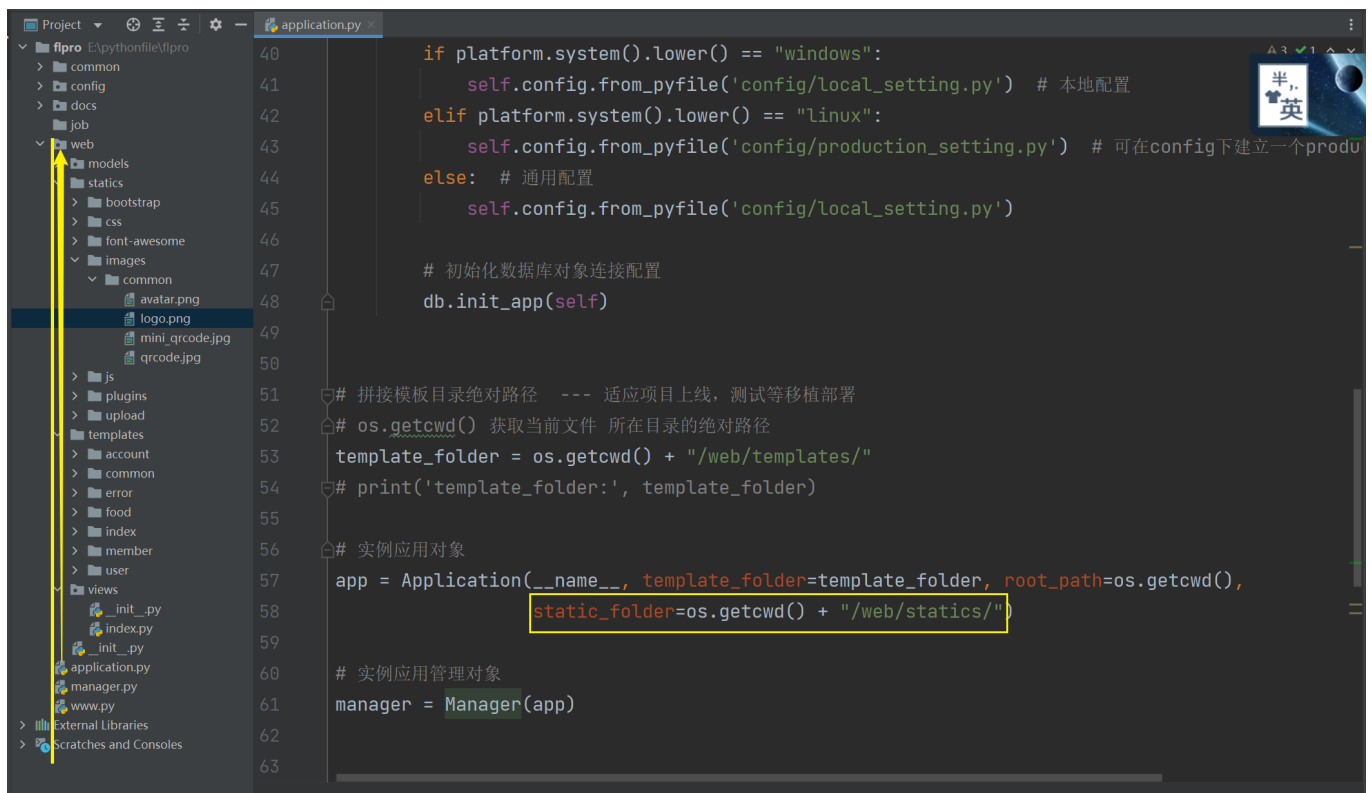
7.项目搭建-引入模板资源

模板资源直接那我项目中的

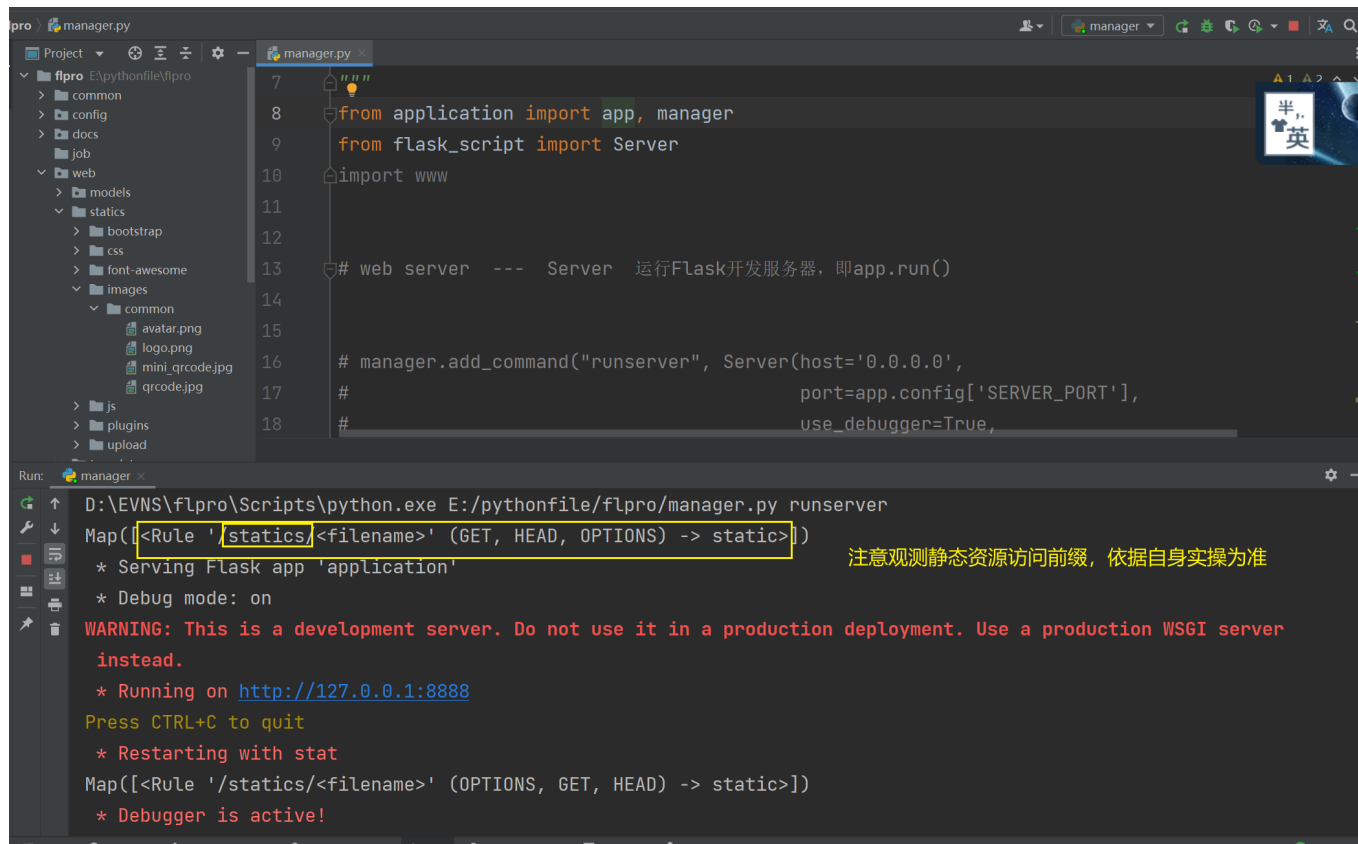


8.项目搭建-测试访问静态资源

调整配置 application.py中实例应用配置时的static_folder资源指向



测试访问：如上图中statics中的images/common/logo.png



```
7 # coding=utf-8
8 from application import app, manager
9 from flask_script import Server
10 import www
11
12
13 # web server --- Server 运行Flask开发服务器，即app.run()
14
15 # manager.add_command("runserver", Server(host='0.0.0.0',
16 #                                         port=app.config['SERVER_PORT'],
17 #                                         use_debugger=True,
```

Run: manager

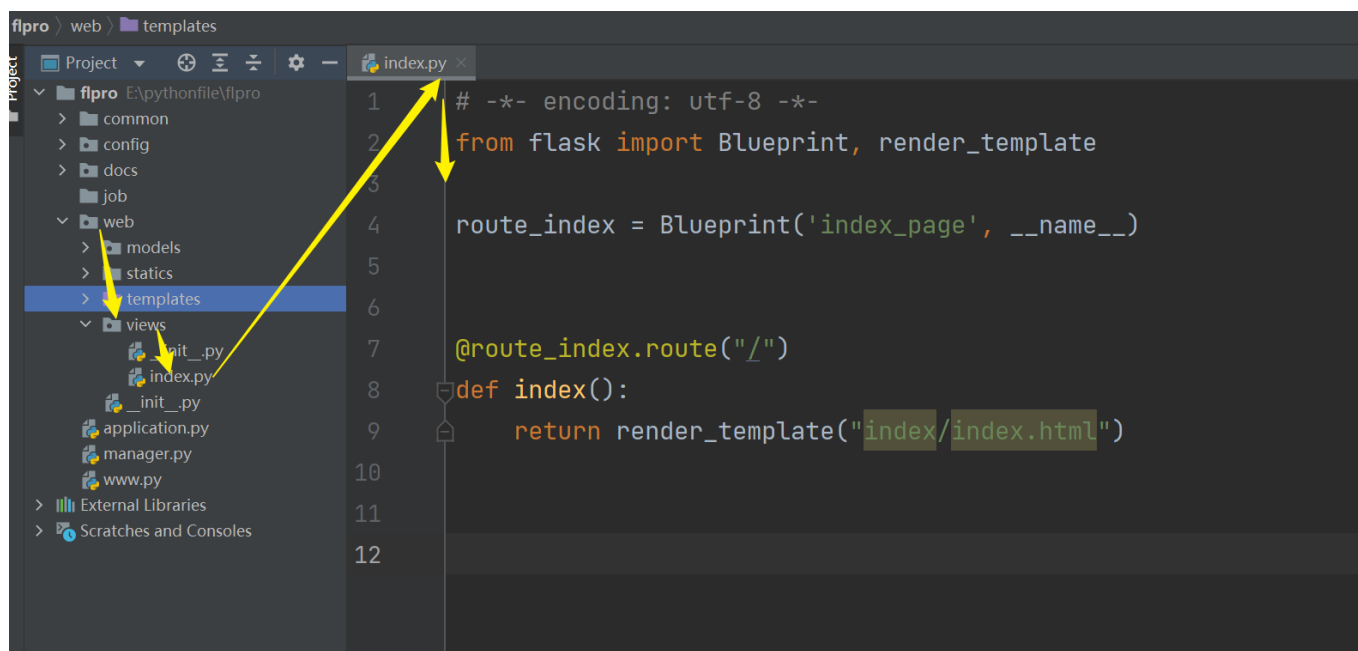
```
D:\EVNS\flpro\Scripts\python.exe E:/pythonfile/flpro/manager.py runserver
Map([<Rule '/statics/<filename>' (GET, HEAD, OPTIONS) -> static>])
* Serving Flask app 'application'
* Debug mode: on
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:8888
Press CTRL+C to quit
* Restarting with stat
Map([<Rule '/statics/<filename>' (OPTIONS, GET, HEAD) -> static>])
* Debugger is active!
```

注意观测静态资源访问前缀，依据自身实操为准

http://127.0.0.1:8888/statics/images/common/logo.png

9.项目搭建-蓝图视图

建立测试视图index



```
1 # -*- encoding: utf-8 -*-
2 from flask import Blueprint, render_template
3
4 route_index = Blueprint('index_page', __name__)
5
6
7 @route_index.route("/")
8 def index():
9     return render_template("index/index.html")
10
11
12
```



```
# -*- encoding: utf-8 -*-
from flask import Blueprint, render_template

route_index = Blueprint('index_page', __name__)

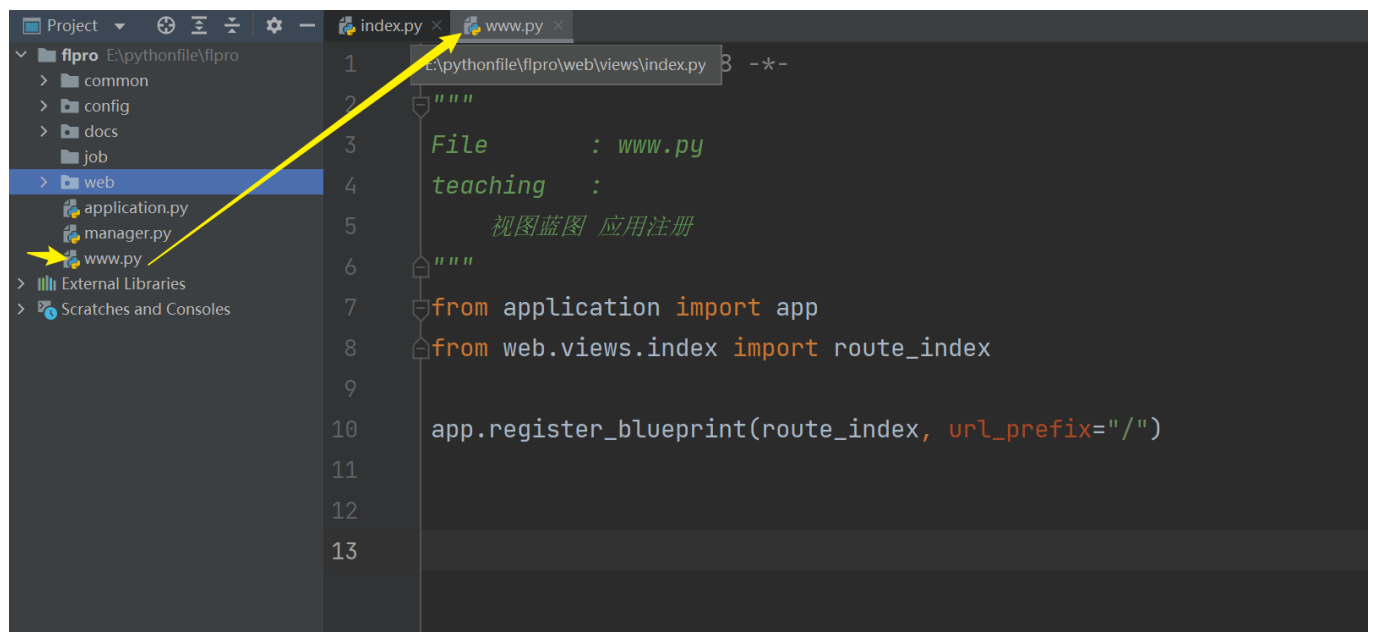
@route_index.route("/")
def index():
    return render_template("index/index.html")
```

注册蓝图

```
# -*- encoding: utf-8 -*-
"""
File      : www.py
teaching  :
    视图蓝图 应用注册
"""

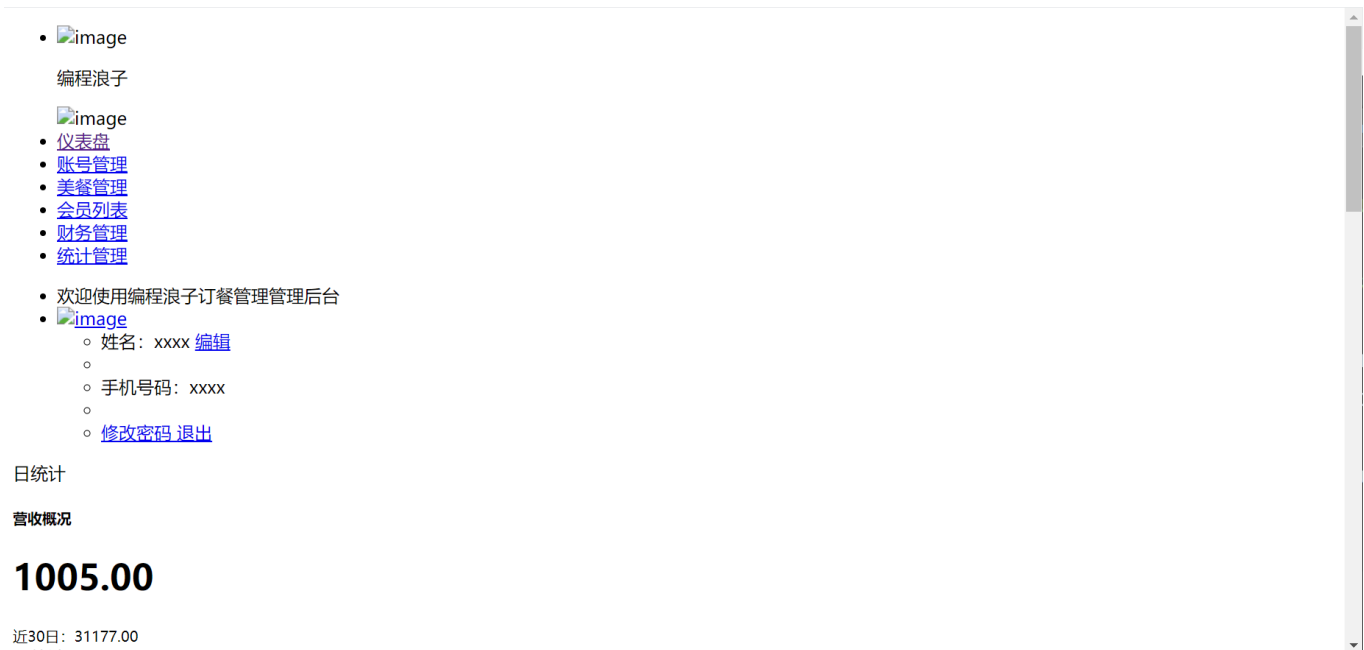
from application import app
from web.views.index import route_index

app.register_blueprint(route_index, url_prefix="/")
```



启动访问测试

<http://127.0.0.1:8888/>



静态资源加载失败
经过如下分析 --- 访问前缀static但是我们想默认为statics

```
Map([<Rule '/statics/<filename>' (OPTIONS, GET, HEAD) -> static>,
<Rule '/' (OPTIONS, GET, HEAD) -> index_page.index>])
* Serving Flask app 'application'
* Debug mode: on
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server
instead.
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:8888
Press CTRL+C to quit
* Restarting with stat
Map([<Rule '/statics/<filename>' (GET, OPTIONS, HEAD) -> static>,
<Rule '/' (GET, OPTIONS, HEAD) -> index_page.index>])
* Debugger is active!
* Debugger PIN: 124-801-538
127.0.0.1 - - [18/Nov/2022 18:17:21] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [18/Nov/2022 18:17:21] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [18/Nov/2022 18:17:21] "GET /static/bootstrap/bootstrap.min.css?ver=22222222 HTTP/1.1" 404 -
127.0.0.1 - - [18/Nov/2022 18:17:21] "GET /static/font-awesome/css/font-awesome.min.css?ver=22222222 HTTP/1.1" 404 -
127.0.0.1 - - [18/Nov/2022 18:17:21] "GET /static/css/style.css?ver=22222222 HTTP/1.1" 404 -
127.0.0.1 - - [18/Nov/2022 18:17:21] "GET /static/plugins/jquery-2.1.1.js?ver=22222222 HTTP/1.1" 404 -
```

解决方案: application.py 调整如下--指明前缀为static

```
21 class Application(Flask):
22
23     def __init__(self, import_name, template_folder=None, root_path=None, static_folder=None,
24                 static_url_path=None, root_path=None):
25
26         :param import_name:
27         :param template_folder: 模板文件
28         :param root_path: 应用程序文件的根路径
29
30         # 继承原有初始化
31         super(Application, self).__init__(import_name,
32                                         template_folder=template_folder,
33                                         static_folder=static_folder,
34                                         static_url_path='/static/',
35                                         root_path=root_path)
36
37         # 加载Flask配置
38         self.config.from_pyfile('config/base_setting.py') # 不管本地还是线上都需要的配置
39
40         # 根据系统选择配置加载
41         if platform.system().lower() == "windows":
42             self.config.from_pyfile('config/local_setting.py') # 本地配置
43         elif platform.system().lower() == "linux":
44             self.config.from_pyfile('config/production_setting.py') # 可在config下建立一个prod
```

启动访问测试

<http://127.0.0.1:8888/>

