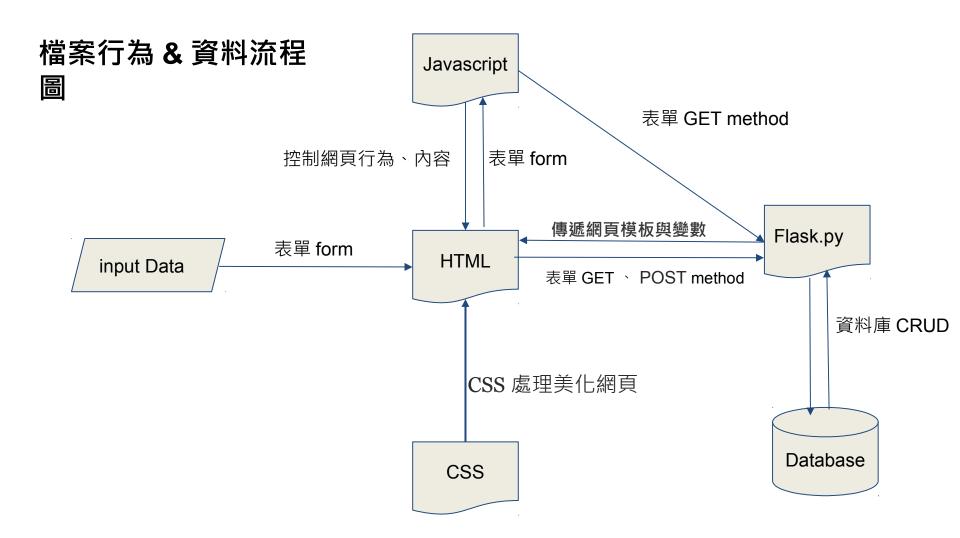
Python Flask 應用



HTML、CSS、JavaScript介紹

HTML:網頁的內容與架構

CSS:網頁的視覺與風格

JavaScript:網頁的互動與操作

教學文章與範例練習:

網頁三兄弟:HTML、CSS、JavaScript

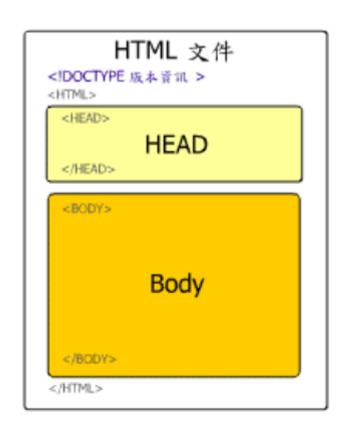
W3C 表單form input輸入資料範例網址

W3C JavaScript範例練習網址



W3C CSS範例練習網址

HTML 介紹說明基本架構:



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
   <HTML>
   <HEAD><TITLE>瀏覽器標題欄</TITLE></HEAD>
   <BODY>
         文件内容
   </BODY>
10
   </HTML>
```

HTML 教學文章與範例練習:

HTML筆記文章

15個常用的HTML標籤與屬性基本介紹

W3C HTML範例練習網址

html5架構

body



Flask 簡介

Flask 是一個使用 Python 撰寫的輕量級 Web 應用程式框架,由於其輕量特性,也稱為 micro-framework (微框架)。 Micro 輕量化的設計理念,在架設 Flask 時就像是堆積木,可以自己決定要使用什麼積木 (擴充套件),不會有多餘的積木,達到簡單、輕量、高擴充性的架構, Flask 給予開發者非常大的彈性(當然你也可以說是需要思考更多事情)。

前置作業:python 環境的安裝 (WIN10 版)

關於環境安裝的文章:

- 1 python安装
- 2-0 vs code程式編輯器安裝
- 2-1 <u>vs code python延伸套件</u>
- 2-2 環境變數設,中文亂碼設定

撰寫你的第一個 Flask 網站

印出 Hello World!

1 先打開 CMD 開始安裝基本套件 pip install flask , 然後開始撰寫你的第一個 Flask 網站。

先 pip install flask

```
Collecting flank
Downloading https://files.pythoshouted.org/packages/56/93/62850988454c749656a9641f4caf13540e2cdec85276964ff8f43bbbld3b/Flank-1.1.1-py2.py3-aone-any.whl (94kB)
100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 10% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 10
```

2 新增 py 檔, 輸入代碼如下

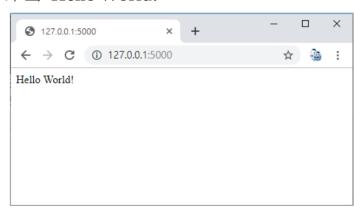
```
from flask import Flask

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route("/")
def test():
    return "Hello World!"

if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(debug=True)
```

印出 Hello World!



3 執行程式,點擊網址列,或是在瀏覽器網址列輸入 http://127.0.0.1:5000/

```
D:\ironman>python flask_test_1.py

* Serving Flask app "flask_test_1" (lazy loading)

* Environment: production
    WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
    Use a production WSGI server instead.

* Debug mode: on

* Restarting with stat

* Debugger is active!

* Debugger PIN: 128-853-007

* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
```

Flask 參考連結

1 Flask安裝

iT幫幫忙flask安裝教學

2 Flask前端與後端變數的傳遞-GET、POST傳送資料

medium參考文章

3 Flask前端檔案HTML/CSS/JS引用

HTML CSS JS的引用

Python 後端與 MySQL 資料庫連線 CRUD 應用

前置作業.關於資料庫安裝的文

萱· MySQL、HeidiSQL 下載及安裝教學

Python MySQL 連線與 CRUD 語法文章

MySQL+Python連接和操作

1 先打開 CMD 開始安裝 MySQL 連線套件 pip install pymysql

SQL 語法: CRUD基本語法

查詢資料語法:SELECT * FROM order_header WHERE order_status = '完工'

新增資料語法

INSERT INTO order_header (order_no, order_type, order_status, order_date, createdon) VALUES ('2018102109', 2, ' 下達 ', sysdate(), sysdate())

更新資料語法

UPDATE order_header SET order_no = '112109' WHERE order_no = '2018102109'

刪除資料語法

DELETE FROM order_header WHERE order_no = '112109'

Python 後端套用 io_database.py 檔案與 MySQL 資料庫連線 CRUD 應用

製作連線物件:

```
from io database import database
                                   #主機名稱 (MYSQL HOST)
    host = "127.0.0.1"
                                   #用戶名稱 (MYSQL USER)
    user = "root"
                                   #資料庫密碼(MYSQL PASS)
    password = "123456"
                                   #資料庫名稱(MYSQL DATABASE)
    PHP database = "affiliates"
                                   #連接阜號(MYSQL PORT)
    port = 3307
    #輸入連線參數,用database類別作個連線物件
8
    objIO DB PHP = database (host, user, password, PHP database, port )
    print (objIO DB PHP )
10
```

io_database.py CRUD SQL 語法

```
讀取資料表,欄位資料:
sqlstring = f'SELECT {star} FROM {tableName}'
新增資料:
sqlstring = f'UPDATE {tableName} set {KeyValuestring} where id = {id}'
更新資料:
sglstring = f'UPDATE {tableName} set {KevValuestring} where id = {id}'
刪除資料表所有資料:
sqlstring = f'delete FROM {tableName}'
清空資料表:
sqlstring = f'TRUNCATE TABLE {tableName}'
```

運用物件新增資料:

```
#新增資料到資料庫
#要新增資料的字典(key:value) 資料對映(欄位:資料)
dictCustomer = {
"aid":"001",
"user id":"111",
"username": "customer333",
"add time":"2021-08-05 00:00:00",
"created at":"2021-08-05 00:00:00",
"updated at":"2021-08-05 00:00:00"}
#藉由 資料表名稱 與 字典(key:value) 資料對映(欄位:資料) 新增一筆資料
insertData = objIO DB PHP.insertData(tableName, dictCustomer)
print(insertData)
#新增資料後再讀取資料庫新增資料狀況
readDataDF = objIO DB PHP.readData(tableName,columnList)
print (readDataDF)
```

運用物件更新資料

```
#更新資料庫
37
    #要更新資料的字典參數,更新位置為 id = 1 的那一筆資料
38
    dictCustomer = {
39
    "id":"1",
40
    "user id":"111",
41
    "username": "customer888",
42
    "add time":"2021-08-05 00:00:00",
43
    "created at":"2021-08-05 00:00:00",
44
    "updated at":"2021-08-05 00:00:00"
45
46
    #藉由 資料表名稱 與 字典(key:value) 資料對映(欄位:資料) 更新一筆資料
47
    updateData = objIO_DB_PHP.updateData(tableName,dictCustomer)
48
    #更新資料後再讀取資料庫新增資料狀況
49
    readDataDF = objIO DB PHP.readData(tableName,columnList)
50
    print (readDataDF)
51
```

運用物件讀取、刪除、清空資料表: Python_MySQL連線工具檔案下載

print (readDataDF)

```
#讀取資料庫
    #要讀取的資料表名稱
    tableName='aff customer'
    #要讀取的欄位名稱,'*'表示讀取全部欄位
15
    columnList=['*']
    #將返回的DataFrame存入readDataDF變數
17
    readDataDF = objIO DB PHP.readData(tableName,columnList)
18
    print (readDataDF)
     #刪除資料表所有資料
55
     #刪除資料表所有資料,主鍵ID AUTO INCREMENT序號記憶不會刪除,if刪除前ID序號是11再新增資料ID會是12
56
     deleteData = objIO_DB_PHP.deleteData(tableName)
57
     #刪除資料表所有資料後再讀取資料庫
     readDataDF = objIO DB PHP.readData(tableName,columnList)
     print (readDataDF)
    #清空資料表
62
    truncateTable = objIO DB PHP.truncateTable(tableName)
63
    #清空資料表後再讀取資料庫
64
    readDataDF = objIO DB PHP.readData(tableName,columnList)
65
```