

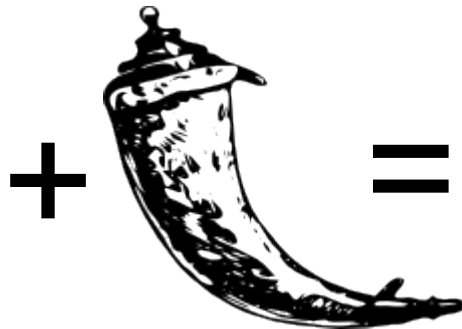
# **Introduction to Flask**

Publishing an Artist Classifier  
Trained on Song Lyrics

# Where we're going!



Thomas Bayes



# **Web Terminology**

# Cookies

Web browser

Web server

1. The browser requests a web page →

← 2. The server sends the page and the cookie

The cookie

**Hello World!**

3. The browser requests another page from the same server →

The cookie

# Sessions

Flask provides a *session* object

- built on top of cookies, cryptographically secure
- critical data only stored on the server

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

# Cascading Style Sheets

```
body          { font-family: sans-serif; background: #eee; }
a, h1, h2    { color: #377ba8; }
h1, h2       { font-family: 'Georgia', serif; margin: 0; }
h1           { border-bottom: 2px solid #eee; }
h2           { font-size: 1.2em; }

.page        { margin: 2em auto; width: 35em; border: 5px solid #ccc;
              padding: 0.8em; background: white; }
```

# Flask Terminology

# Templates

```
{% extends "layout.html" %}
{% block body %}
    <ul>
    {% for user in users %}
        <li><a href="{{ user.url }}">{{ user.username }}</a></li>
    {% endfor %}
    </ul>
{% endblock %}
```

Template engine (Jinja2) inserts dynamic content before rendering the page



# Contexts

## Application Context

- The initial state prior to servicing requests
- Safe to load configuration, etc.

## Request Context

- The functional/online state of your application
- Application context code is not re-run

# Message Flashing

- User feedback is important!
- Flask provides a flash(“msg”) routine
  - The messages are made pretty by CSS

# Database Terminology

# Schema

```
CREATE TABLE entries (  
    id integer primary key autoincrement,  
    lyrics text not null,  
    artist text not null  
);
```

# Python Terminology

# Pickle

`pickle.dump( )` → object *serialization*

- object is converted to a series of strings (*ish*)
- strings are written to disk for later use

`pickle.load( )` → object *deserialization*

- object, read from disk, is recreated in memory

# Decorators

(What's that funny @ doing?)

```
def mydecorator(func):  
    def addone(x):  
        return func(x) + 1  
    return addone
```

```
@mydecorator
```

```
def foo(x):  
    return x * 2
```

```
>>> print foo(3)
```

```
?
```

# Decorators

```
def mydecorator(func):  
    def addone(x):  
        return func(x) + 1  
    return addone
```

```
@mydecorator  
def foo(x):  
    return x * 2
```

```
>>> print foo(3)  
7
```



# **Code-along Time!**