

# LECTURE 19: WEB BASED APPLICATIONS: CONTINUED

# FLASK

- Flask is a micro web framework
- Supports cookies
- Extensions available
- Lots of 3<sup>rd</sup> party libraries
- Install: pip(or pip3) install flask
- More details: <http://flask.pocoo.org/docs/1.0/installation/>

# FLASK HELLO WORLD

```
from flask import Flask
app=Flask(__name__)
@app.route("/")
def hello():
    return"Hello World!"
if __name__=="__main__":
    app.run()
```

Source: <http://flask.pocoo.org/docs/1.0/quickstart/>

## URL BUILDING & ELIZA EXAMPLE

See [lecture18/flask\\_url\\_building.py](#)

See [lecture18/flask\\_form.py](#)

Source: <http://flask.pocoo.org/docs/1.0/quickstart/>

# TEMPLATES

- Need to decouple design from the backend code
- Useful for creating dynamic web pages
- Flask uses Jinja2 (<http://jinja.pocoo.org/docs/2.10/>)
- See `template_example.py`

## ADDING VARIABLE URLS

- What if we wanted to display info for different students?
- See `template_dynamic_url.py`

## WTFORMS SAMPLE FIELDS

- StringField
- TextAreaField
- SubmitField
- BooleanField
- RadioField
- ...

## BUILDING FORMS THE FLASK WAY

- WTForms for flask
- `pip3 install flask-wtf`



## FORM VALIDATION

- What if an empty form is submitted?
- What if we have a max size limit?
- Solution: use form validation
- `form.validate_on_submit()`
- <https://wtforms.readthedocs.io/en/stable/validators.html>

**FIN!**