

N03a_URL_Buildings_and_Redirects

In this chapter, students will learn and understand:

- Use the Jinja2 template language and flask.url_for() to dynamically generate links and URLs in HTML responses
- Use flask.redirect() to send a HTTP status code and have the browser request a different address

Section 1: Using url_for() in Python

```
flask.url_for(endpoint, values)
```

Generates a URL to the given endpoint with the method provided.

The endpoint here refers to a function.

values are the optional arguments passed to the function.

1. Create two new HTML files and save them as **student.html** and **teacher.html** in the templates subdirectory.

In each of the webpage, add some information about the students and teachers of the class.

2. In **app.py**, import url_for.
3. Add the following three decorators and functions into **app.py**.

```
@app.route('/student/')
def student():
    return render_template('student.html')

@app.route('/teacher/')
def teacher():
    return render_template('teacher.html')

@app.route('/display/<role>')
def display(role):
    if role == 'student':
        return "URL for student is: " + url_for('student')
    elif role == 'teacher':
        return "URL for teacher is: " + url_for('teacher')
    else:
        return 'Student and teacher page not chosen.'
```

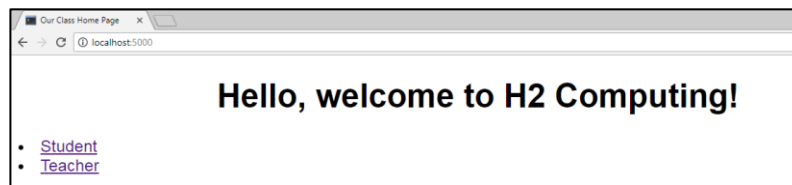
4. Run **app.py**.
5. Browse on the browser to test out our code.

Section 2: Using `url_for()` In Templates

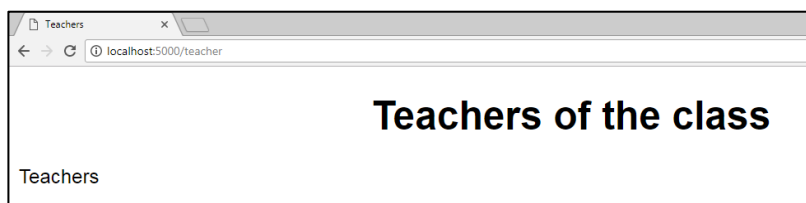
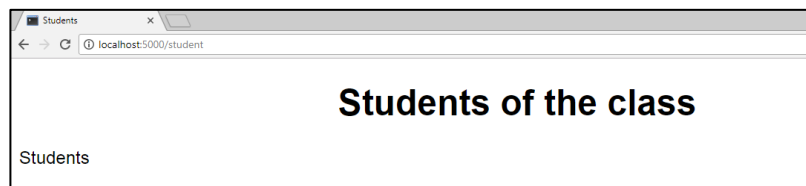
Now we will be creating hyperlinks from **index.html** to **student.html** and **teacher.html**.

1. Open **index.html**.
2. Add 2 hyperlinks using `url_for` such that they will appear as shown below. Take special note of the double quotes, single quotes and brackets.

```
<p>
  <a href="{{ url_for('student') }}">Student</a>
</p>
<p>
  <a href="{{ url_for('teacher') }}">Teacher</a>
</p>
```



3. Click on each of the link. The respective webpages should appear.



Basically, `url_for` will contain the python function name we are looking for, and it will generate and return the routing URL for this function.

In addition, we can also use `url_for` in generating file path in static folder by using the following code in html:

```
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
    href="{{ url_for('static', filename='style.css') }}">
  <title>Home</title>
</head>
```

Section 3: Using `redirect` in Templates

Flask class has a `redirect()` function. When called, it returns a response object and redirects the user to another target location with specified status code.

```
flask.redirect(location, statuscode, response)
```

`location` parameter is the URL where response should be redirected.

`statuscode` sent to browser's header, defaults to 302.

`response` parameter is used to instantiate response

1. In **app.py**, import `redirect`.
2. Now modify the `display` function such that a text response is returned using `redirect` instead of the URL.
- 3.

```
@app.route('/display/<role>')
def display(role):
    if role == 'student':
        return redirect(url_for('student'))
    elif role == 'teacher':
        return redirect(url_for('teacher'))
    else:
        return 'Student and teacher page not chosen.'
```

4. Test both URLs:

`http://localhost:5000/display/student`

`http://localhost:5000/display/teacher`

Notice that when the user enters `http://localhost:5000/display/teacher` into the address bar of the browser, the user is being redirected to `localhost:5000/teacher` and the relevant text is displayed on the browser.

Terminologies:

- **`url_for()`:** Generates a URL to the given `endpoint` with the method provided, where `endpoint` is a function.
- **`redirect()`:** Returns a response object and redirects the user to another target location with specified status code.

References:

- MOE Python Flask Web Application Starter Kit
- MOE Teacher Training 2018 - HTML and CSS
- Udemy: Python and Flask Bootcamp: Create Websites using Flask!
- Udemy: Build Responsive Real World Websites with HTML5 and CSS3