23 CRUD App - Flask & MySQL

Building a simple CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) application with MySQL

Prerequisites

```
1. MySQL: Ensure MySQL is installed and running
```

2. Python: Install Python and pip

3. Flask: Install Flask using pip install Flask

4. Flask-MySQLdb: Install this package using pip install flask-mysqldb

Step-by-Step Guide

```
pip install flask flask-mysqldb
```

1. Set Up the MySQL Database

```
CREATE DATABASE CRUD_APP;
USE CRUD_APP;

CREATE TABLE users (
   id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
   name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
   email VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL UNIQUE
);
```

```
mysql> use CRUD APP;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
Database changed
mysql> show tables;
 Tables in CRUD APP |
 users
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> desc users;
 Field | Type
                      | Null | Key | Default | Extra
                             | PRI | NULL
                      NO
 id
        | int
                                             | auto increment
 name
        | varchar(100) | NO
                                     NULL
 email | varchar(100) | NO
                             | UNI | NULL
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2. Create the Flask Application

 Create a new directory for your project and inside that directory, create a file named app.py

```
from flask import Flask, request, jsonify, render_template, redirect,
url_for
from flask_mysqldb import MySQL
```

- Flask: This is the main package for creating a Flask web application
- request: This module is used to handle incoming requests, such as form data from POST requests
- jsonify: This function converts Python dictionaries into JSON responses
- render_template: This function renders HTML templates
- redirect: This function redirects the user to a different route
- url_for: This function helps in building a URL to a specific function
- MySQL: This is the Flask extension for connecting to a MySQL database using flask_mysqldb

```
app = Flask(__name__)
```

- This is the Flask application instance
- It's the central object that tells Flask how to handle requests and what to do with them

```
# MySQL configurations
app.config['MYSQL_HOST'] = 'localhost'
app.config['MYSQL_USER'] = 'root'
app.config['MYSQL_PASSWORD'] = 'mysql'
app.config['MYSQL_DB'] = 'DEMO'
```

- app.config: This dictionary stores configuration variables for the Flask app
 - MYSQL HOST: The hostname where your MySQL server is running
 - MYSQL USER: The MySQL user to connect as
 - MYSQL PASSWORD: The password for the MySQL user
 - MYSQL DB: The database name to use

```
mysql = MySQL(app)
```

MySQL(app): This initializes the MySQL extension with the given Flask app

```
@app.route('/')
def index():
    cur = mysql.connection.cursor()
    cur.execute('SELECT * FROM users')
    users = cur.fetchall()
    cur.close()
    return render_template('index.html', users=users)
```

- @app.route('/')
 - This decorator registers the URL / (the root of the site) to the index function
- mysql.connection.cursor()
 - creates a new cursor to interact with the database
- cur.execute('SELECT * FROM users')
 - executes a SQL query to select all records from the users table
- cur.fetchall()
 - fetches all the results of the executed query
- cur.close(): closes the cursor
- render_template('index.html', users=users)
 - renders the index.html template, passing the retrieved users data to it

```
@app.route('/add', methods=['POST'])
def add_user():
    name = request.form['name']
    email = request.form['email']
    cur = mysql.connection.cursor()
    cur.execute('INSERT INTO users (name, email) VALUES (%s, %s)', (name, email))
```

```
mysql.connection.commit()
cur.close()
return redirect(url_for('index'))
```

- @app.route('/add', methods=['POST'])
 - This decorator registers the URL /add to the add_user function and specifies it accepts POST requests
- request.form['name']: retrieves the name field from the submitted form
- request.form['email']: retrieves the email field from the submitted form
- cur.execute('INSERT INTO users (name, email) VALUES (%s, %s)', (name, email))
 - executes an SQL query to insert a new user into the users table
- mysql.connection.commit(): commits the current transaction
- redirect(url_for('index'))
 - redirects the user to the index route after adding the user

```
@app.route('/update/<int:id>', methods=['POST'])
def update_user(id):
    name = request.form['name']
    email = request.form['email']
    cur = mysql.connection.cursor()
    cur.execute('UPDATE users SET name = %s, email = %s WHERE id = %s',
(name, email, id))
    mysql.connection.commit()
    cur.close()
    return redirect(url_for('index'))
```

- @app.route('/update/int:id', methods=['POST'])
 - This decorator registers the URL /update/<int:id> to the update_user function and specifies it accepts POST requests
 - <int:id> is a variable part of the URL that captures the user ID
- cur.execute('UPDATE users SET name = %s, email = %s WHERE id = %s', (name, email, id))
 - executes an SQL query to update the user with the given id
- mysql.connection.commit(): commits the current transaction
- redirect(url_for('index'))
 - This redirects the user to the index route after updating the user

```
@app.route('/delete/<int:id>')
def delete_user(id):
    cur = mysql.connection.cursor()
    cur.execute('DELETE FROM users WHERE id = %s', (id,))
    mysql.connection.commit()
```

```
cur.close()
return redirect(url_for('index'))
```

- @app.route('/delete/int:id')
 - This decorator registers the URL /delete/<int:id> to the delete_user function
 - <int:id> is a variable part of the URL that captures the user ID
- cur.execute('DELETE FROM users WHERE id = %s', (id,))
 - executes an SQL query to delete the user with the given id
- mysql.connection.commit(): commits the current transaction
- redirect(url_for('index'))
 - This redirects the user to the index route after deleting the user

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

- if name == 'main'
 - This ensures the app runs only if the script is executed directly (not imported as a module)
- app.run(debug=True)
 - This runs the Flask development server in debug mode, which provides useful error messages and auto-reloads the server on code changes

3. Create HTML Templates

 Create a folder named templates in the same directory as app.py. Inside this folder, create a file named index.html

```
ul>
        {% for user in users %}
        <
            {{ user[1] }} ({{ user[2] }})
            <form action="/update/{{ user[0] }}" method="POST"</pre>
style="display:inline;">
                <input type="text" name="name" placeholder="Name" value="</pre>
{{ user[1] }}" required>
                <input type="email" name="email" placeholder="Email"</pre>
value="{{ user[2] }}" required>
                <button type="submit">Update/button>
            </form>
            <form action="/delete/{{ user[0] }}" method="POST"</pre>
style="display:inline;">
                <button type="submit">Delete</button>
            </form>
        {% endfor %}
    </body>
</html>
```

4. Run the Application

You should be able to access the application at http://localhost:5000

127.0.0.1:5000

```
python3 app.py

(.venv) deadpool@daredevil:~/Desktop/DBMS-MySQL-Solutions/08 PROJECT/CRUD APP 1$ python3 app.py
* Serving Flask app 'app'
* 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://127.0.0.1:5000
Press CTRL+C to quit
* Restarting with stat
* Debugger is active!
* Debugger PIN: 394-872-889
Simple CRUD App × +
```

Users

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5. Verify the Result

```
SELECT*FROM users;
```