

# werkzeug.routing.exceptions.BuildError

werkzeug.routing.exceptions.BuildError: Could not build url for endpoint 'buscar\_estudiantes'. Did you mean 'adm\_estudiantes' instead?

## Traceback (most recent call last)

File "C:\Users\Juan Pinto\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-packages\flask\app.py", line 1498, in \_\_call\_\_

```
) -> cabc.Iterable[bytes]:
```

```
"""The WSGI server calls the Flask application object as the
WSGI application. This calls :meth:`wsgi_app`, which can be
wrapped to apply middleware.
```

```
"""
```

```
return self.wsgi_app(environ, start_response)
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
```

File "C:\Users\Juan Pinto\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-packages\flask\app.py", line 1476, in wsgi\_app

```
try:
```

```
    ctx.push()
```

```
    response = self.full_dispatch_request()
```

```
except Exception as e:
```

```
    error = e
```

```
    response = self.handle_exception(e)
    ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
```

```
except: # noqa: B001
```

```
    error = sys.exc_info()[1]
```

```
    raise
```

```
    return response(environ, start_response)
```

```
finally:
```

File "C:\Users\Juan Pinto\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-packages\flask\app.py", line 1473, in wsgi\_app

```
ctx = self.request_context(environ)
```

```
error: BaseException | None = None
```

```
try:
```

```
    try:
```

```
        ctx.push()
```

```
        response = self.full_dispatch_request()
        ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
```



```
def full_dispatch_request(self) -> Response:
    """Dispatches the request and on top of that performs request
    pre and postprocessing as well as HTTP exception catching and
    error handling.
```

[illegible]

File "C:\Users\Juan Pinto\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-packages\flask\templating.py", line 150, in render\_template

```
def render_template_string(source: str, **context: t.Any) -> str:
    """Render a template from the given source string with the given
    context.
```

File "C:\Users\Juan Pinto\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-packages\flask\templating.py", line 131, in render

File "C:\Users\Juan Pinto\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-packages\jinja2\environment.py", line 1304, in render

File "C:\Users\Juan Pinto\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-packages\jinja2\environment.py", line 939, in handle\_exception

"""Join a template with the parent. By default all the lookups are



```
rv = url_adapter.build( # type: ignore[union-attr]
    endpoint,
    values,
    method=_method,
    url_scheme=_scheme,
    force_external=_external,
```

File "C:\Users\Juan Pinto\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-packages\werkzeug\routing\map.py", line 924, in build

```
else:  
    values = {}  
  
rv = self._partial_build(endpoint, values, method, append_unknown)  
if rv is None:  
    raise BuildError(endpoint, values, method, self)  
    ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^  
  
domain_part, path, websocket = rv  
host = self.get_host(domain_part)  
  
if url_scheme is None:
```

```
werkzeug.routing.exceptions.BuildError: Could not build url for endpoint 'buscar_estudiantes'. Did
you mean 'adm_estudiantes' instead?
```

The debugger caught an exception in your WSGI application. You can now look at the traceback which led to the error.

To switch between the interactive traceback and the plaintext one, you can click on the "Traceback" headline. From the text traceback you can also create a paste of it. For code execution mouse-over the frame you want to debug and click on the console icon on the right side.

You can execute arbitrary Python code in the stack frames and there are some extra helpers available for introspection:

- `dump()` shows all variables in the frame
- `dump(obj)` dumps all that's known about the object

Brought to you by **DON'T PANIC**, your friendly Werkzeug powered traceback interpreter.