



Python Biella Group

# Flask Course

**Docente**

Andrea Guzzo

<https://andreaguzzo.com>

---

Anno 2020



# Agenda

## Incontri e lezioni

- 01** [Introduzione a Flask e Jinja2 base](#)
- 02** [Jinja avanzato, Bootstrap, Forms](#)
- 03** [Flask con Database](#)
- 04** [Review con Andrea](#)
- 05** [Review con Mario](#)
- 06** [Grandi applicazioni con Flask](#)
- 07** REST Backend e concetti avanzati



# Python Biella Group

## JOIN US!

- GitHub: <https://github.com/PythonGroupBiella>
- Telegram: [https://t.me/joinchat/AAAAAFGSWcxhSln\\_SRhseQ](https://t.me/joinchat/AAAAAFGSWcxhSln_SRhseQ)

Tutto questo è stato reso possibile grazie a:

- Tutta la community di P.B.G.
- Maria Teresa Panunzio: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/maria-teresa-panunzio-27ba3815/>
- Mario Nardi: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/mario-nardi-017705100/>



# Obiettivo del corso

Realizzare una piccola applicazione

- Concetti base di Flask per usarlo in differenti contesti
- Costruire piccole applicazioni web o backend
- Riuscire a "mettere in produzione" il proprio codice

Altri Framework:  
Django, FastAPI, Pyramid, Bottle, ...



# Cos'è Flask?

## Micro-web framework

- Core semplice altamente estendibile e modulare
- Utilizzato per creare siti web e API
- Server side
- Leggero e performante
- Dipendenze:
  - Werkzeug: routing, debugger, WSGI support
  - Jinja2: templating

## Features

- Request dispatcher
- Template engine
- Secure cookies
- User sessions
- Unit testing
- In-browser debugger e reloader

## Moduli

- Administration
- Email
- Databases
- Caching
- User auth
- ...



# Prima di iniziare...

## Visual Studio Code: Estensioni

- Python
- GitLens
- GitHistory
- Jinja
- Jinja2 Snippets
- Kite Autocomplete for Python (?)
- Python Docstring
- Python Indent
- vscode-icons
- Visual Studio IntelliCode

## Getting Started

- Python: 3.7
- *Repository Github:*  
<https://github.com/PythonGroupBiella/MaterialeLezioni>

```
#Install Python virtualenv
> pip install virtualenv

#Linux, MAC
> virtualenv venv
> source venv/bin/activate
> pip install -r requirements.txt

#Windows
> virtualenv venv
> venv\scripts\activate
> pip install -r requirements.txt
```



# Nella precedente lezione...

Abbiamo visto:

- Impostazione dell'ambiente e strumenti
- Creazione di una semplice app
- Jinja Base
- Esempio di progetto

Per recuperare la lezione precedente:

- Video Youtube:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FPI5-oGKiVI>

- *Repository Github:*

<https://github.com/PythonGroupBiella/MaterialeLezioni>

Condividete le vostre soluzioni!

# Lezione 2

Oggi vedremo...

- Costruzione di Forms
- Jinja Avanzato
- Bootstrap

Librerie e requisiti:

*Repository Github*

<https://github.com/PythonGroupBiella/MaterialeLezioni>

Nuove librerie

Flask Form

WTForms

Condividete le vostre soluzioni e fate gli esercizi



# HTTP Methods

## GET

Leggi (o recupera) una rappresentazione di una sorgente (pagina)



## POST

Inserisci o crea una nuova risorsa



## PUT (PATCH)

Modifica la rappresentazione corrente con un nuovo aggiornamento (eventualmente crea da zero)

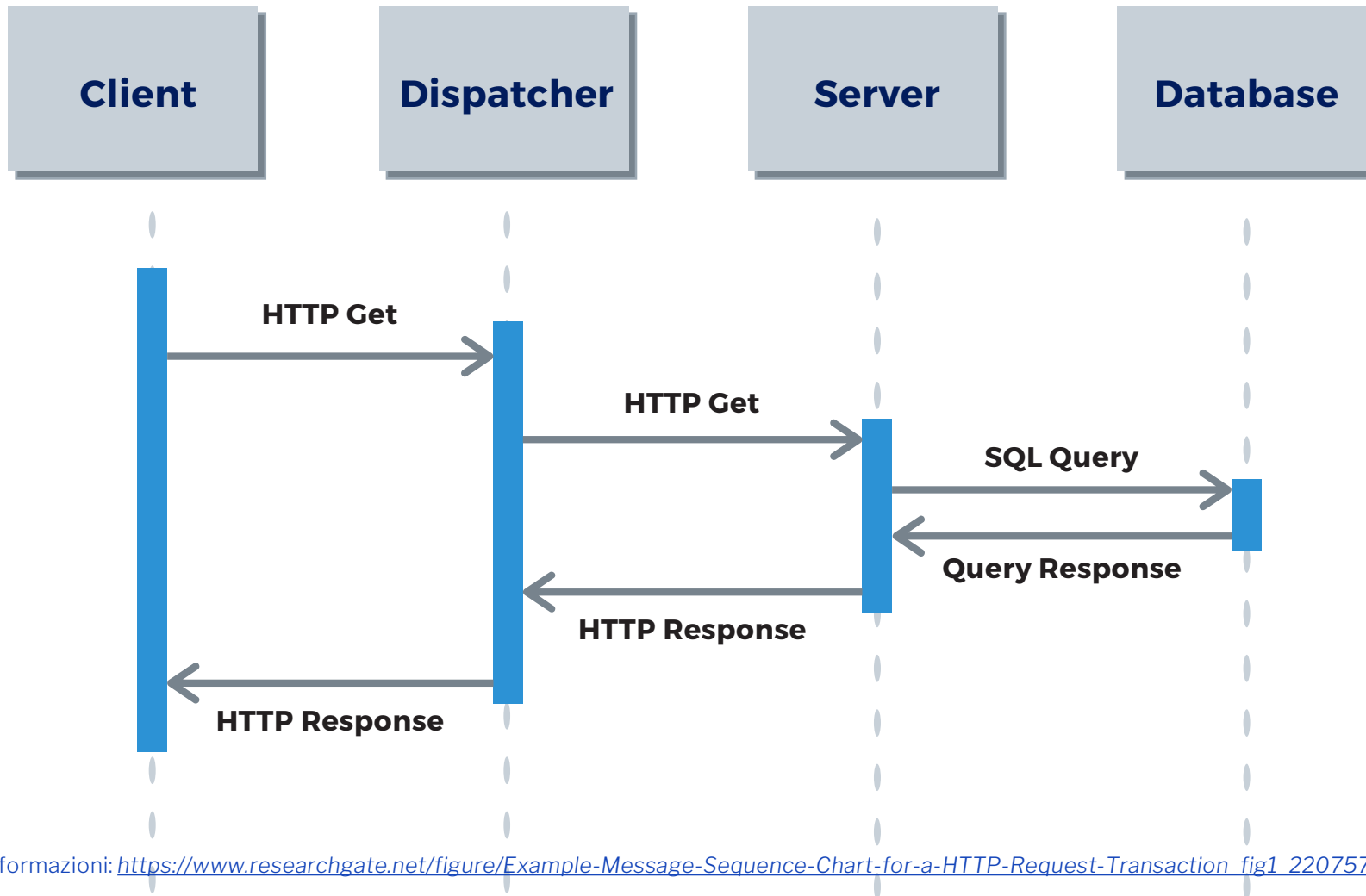


## DELETE

Elimina una risorsa esistente



# Sequenza dei messaggi





# Bootstrap

Front end framework

Componenti

Grafica migliorata

Componenti animati

Grid System

Mobile Ready

Temi



References: <https://getbootstrap.com/>

Flask Bootstrap: <https://pythonhosted.org/Flask-Bootstrap/>

Bootstrap Italia: <https://italia.github.io/bootstrap-italia/>

Bootstrap Themes: <https://bootswatch.com/>

# Lezione 3

Oggi vedremo...

- Database con Flask
- Migrazioni
- CRUD

Librerie e requisiti:

*Repository Github*

<https://github.com/PythonGroupBiella/MaterialeLezioni>

Nuove librerie

Flask SQLAlchemy

Flask Migrate

Condividete le vostre soluzioni e fate gli esercizi



# SQL Light con Flask

Basic applications (100,000 hits /day)

ORM - Object Relational Mapper

CRUD Operations: Create, Read, Update, Delete

Migrate - sincronizzazione automatica

```
#MacOS/Linux
export FLASK_APP=myapp.py

#Windows
set FLASK_APP=myapp.py
```

Python ▾

Ci sono 4 comandi principali che si possono usare da command line:

```
flask db init #set up the migrations directory
flask db migrate -m "some message" #set up the migration file (is always usefull ins
flask db upgrade #update the database with the migration
```

Python ▾

SQL Alchemy: <https://docs.sqlalchemy.org/en/13/>

Flask SQLAlchemy: <https://flask-sqlalchemy.palletsprojects.com/en/2.x/>

Flask Migrate: <https://flask-migrate.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

# Lezione 6

Oggi vedremo...

- Blueprints - riorganizzazione per “Large applications”
- Gestire configurazioni
- Unittest
- Idee per le prossime evoluzioni

*Repository Github*

<https://github.com/PythonGroupBiella/MaterialeLezioni/tree/master/Flask/Lezione6>

*Nuove librerie*

Unittest

Condividete le vostre soluzioni e fate gli esercizi

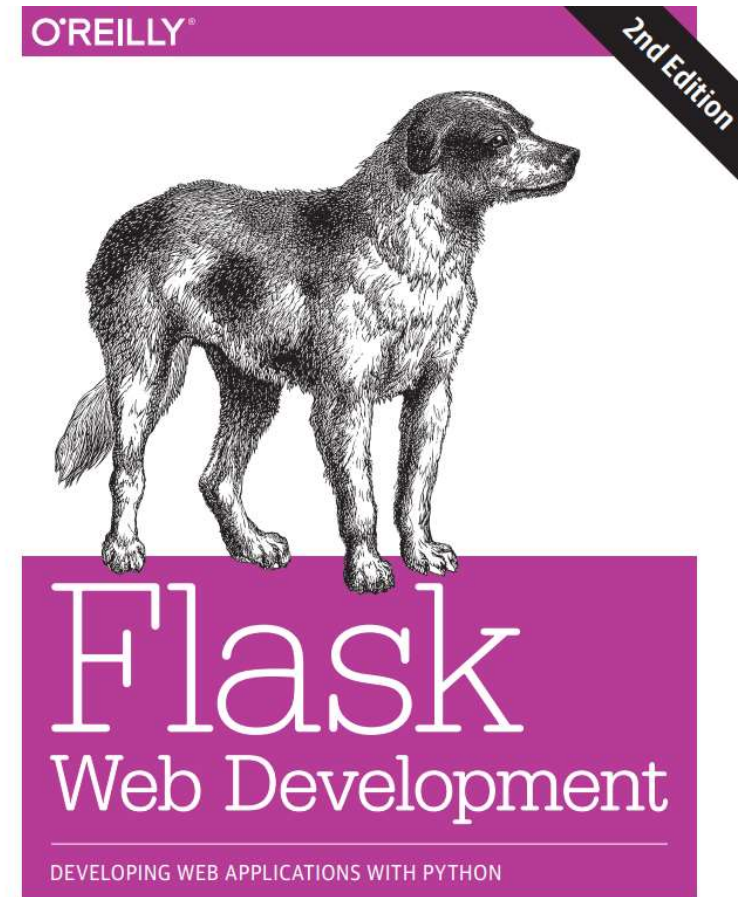
# Libro di riferimento

[Flask Web Development](#)

# Progetto di esempio

Flasky

<https://github.com/miguelgrinberg/flasky>



Miguel Grinberg

# Riorganizzare per “Large applications”

## Blueprints

In Flask, a blueprint is a method of extending an existing Flask app.

They provide a way of combining groups of views with common functionality and allow developers to break their app down into different components.

A blueprint is similar to an application in that it can also define routes and error handlers.

The difference is that when these are defined in a blueprint they are in a dormant state until the blueprint is registered with an application, at which point they become part of it.

Using a blueprint defined in the global scope, the routes and error handlers of the application can be defined in almost the same way as in the single-script application.

Like applications, blueprints can be defined all in a single file or can be created in a more structured way with multiple modules inside a package.

To allow for the greatest flexibility, a subpackage inside the application package can be created.



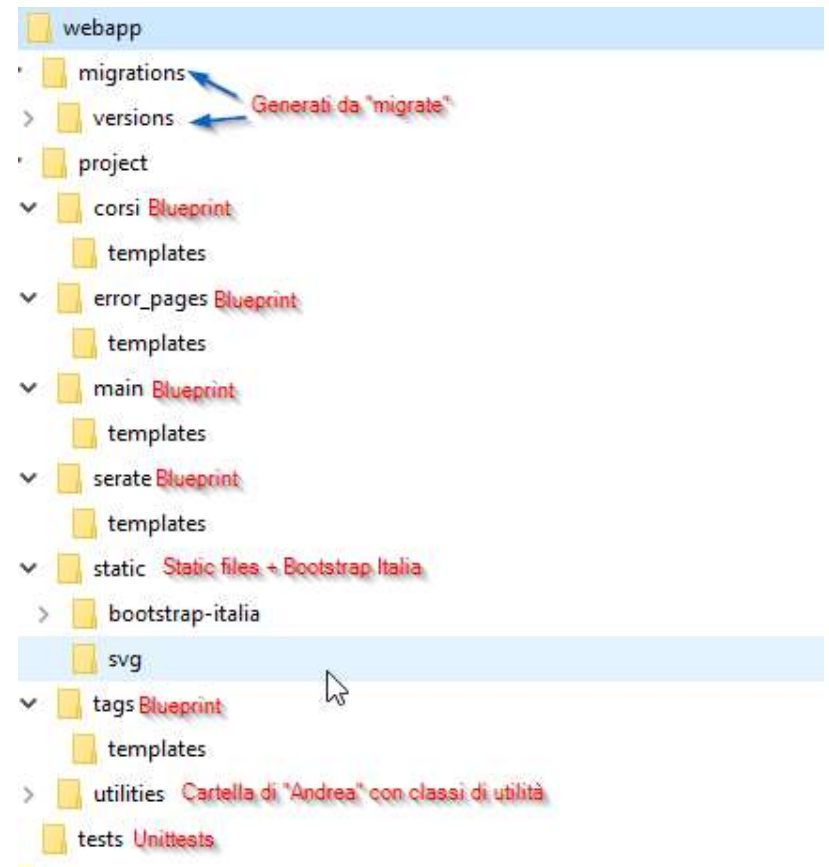
# Riorganizzare per “Large applications”

## Revisione della struttura

Non ci sono vincoli (al contrario di altri framework come Django)

Quindi non ci sono standard comuni

Nel ns progetto (vedi immagine)





# Gestire configurazioni

## Config file

`create_app()`  
Application factory –  
- Design pattern “creazionale”

- In software engineering, a design pattern is a general repeatable solution to a commonly occurring problem in software design
- It isn't a finished design that can be transformed directly into code, but a **description** or **template** for how to solve a problem that can be used in many different situations

- Design patterns:

- Provide general solutions, documented in a format that doesn't require specifics tied to a particular problem
- Can speed up the development process by providing tested, proven development paradigms
- Help you benefit from the experience of fellow developers
- Prevent subtle issues that can cause major problems
- Improve code readability for coders and architects familiar with them

Nel libro: Cap. 7 - Large Application Structure



# Design Patterns

## GoF Design Patterns

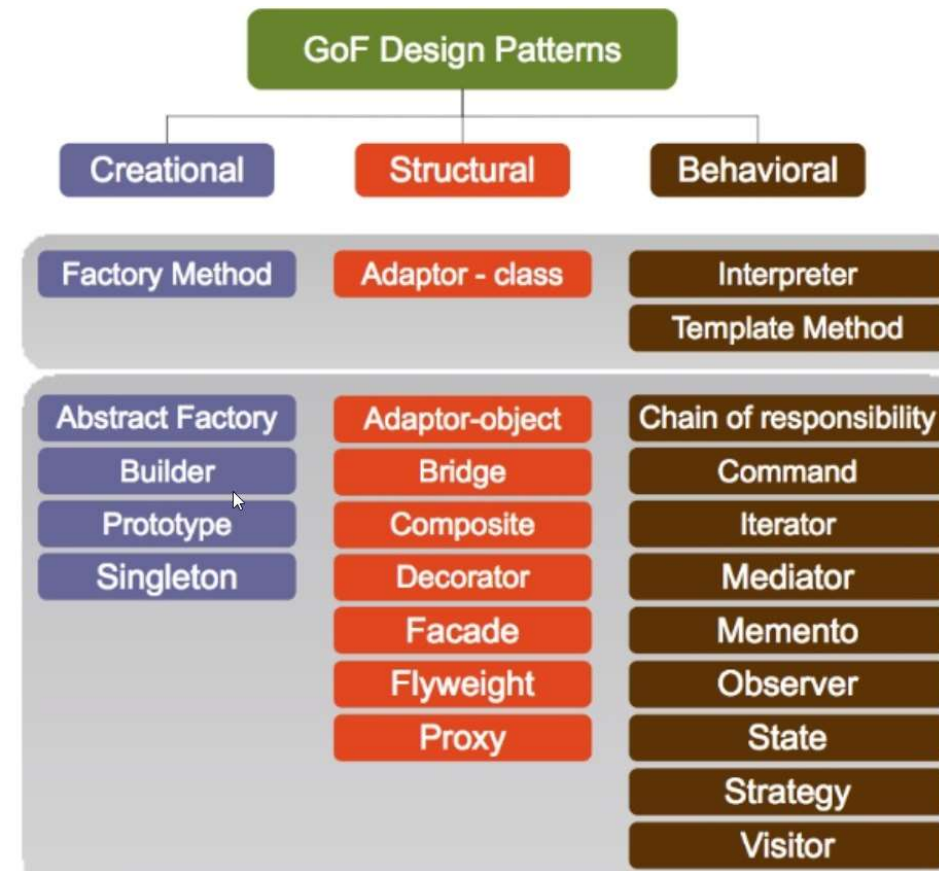
### Design Patterns: Definition and Utility

- The **Gang of Four** are the four authors of the book « Design Patterns: Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software »
- Defined 23 design patterns for recurrent design issues, called GoF design patterns
- Classified by *purpose*:
  - Structural** : Concerns the **composition** of classes and objects
  - Behavioral** : Characterizes the **interaction and responsibility** of objects and classes
  - Creational** : Concerns the **creation process** of objects and classes
- ... and by *scope*:
  - Class scope**: relationship between classes and subclasses, defined statically
  - Object scope**: object relationships, dynamic



class  
scope

object  
scope

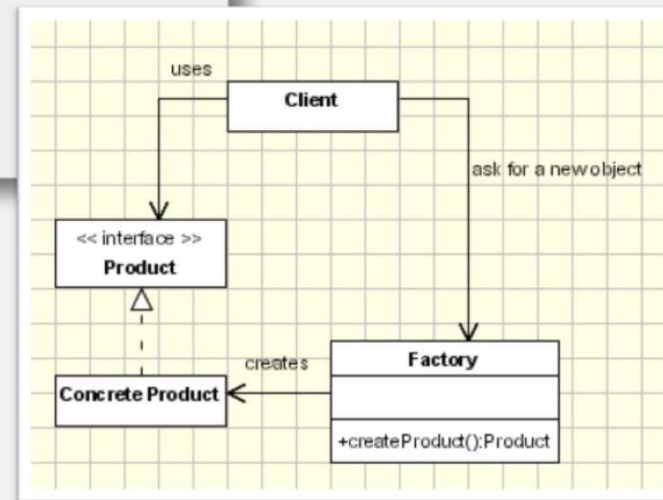


# Factory Pattern

## Factory Creational Patterns

- Creates objects without exposing the instantiation logic to the client
- Refers to the newly created object through a common interface.

```
public class ProductFactory{  
    public Product createProduct(String ProductID){  
        if (id==ID1)  
            return new OneProduct();  
        if (id==ID2) return  
            return new AnotherProduct();  
        ... // so on for the other Ids  
  
        return null;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```





# Factory Pattern - Esempio

## Introduction



As per [Wikipedia](#):

*"The factory pattern is a creational design pattern used in software development to encapsulate the processes involved in the creation of objects."*

Factory pattern involves creating a super class which provides an abstract interface to create objects of a particular type, but instead of taking a decision on which objects get created it defers this creation decision to its subclasses. To support this there is a creation class hierarchy for the objects which the factory class attempts to create and return.

Factory pattern is used in cases when based on a "type" got as an input at run-time, the corresponding object has to be created. In such situations, implementing code based on Factory pattern can result in scalable and maintainable code i.e. to add a new type, one need not modify existing classes; it involves just addition of new subclasses that correspond to this new type.

In short, use Factory pattern when:

- A class does not know what kind of object it must create on a user's request
- You want to build an extensible association between this creator class and classes corresponding to objects that it is supposed to create.

```
class Person:
    def __init__(self):
        self.name = None
        self.gender = None

    def getName(self):
        return self.name

    def getGender(self):
        return self.gender

class Male(Person):
    def __init__(self, name):
        print "Hello Mr." + name

class Female(Person):
    def __init__(self, name):
        print "Hello Miss." + name

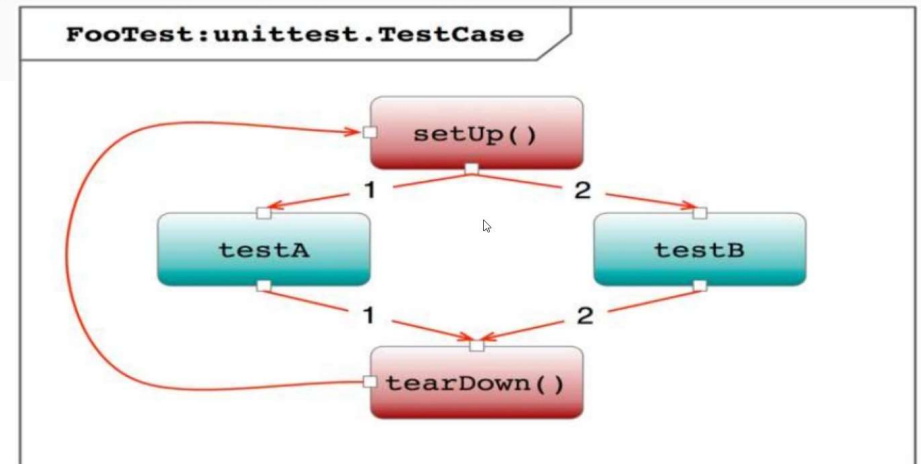
class Factory:
    def getPerson(self, name, gender):
        if gender == 'M':
            return Male(name)
        if gender == 'F':
            return Female(name)
```



# Unit Test / 1

## Some Important Points

- Every test class must be sub class of **unittest.TestCase**
- Every test function should start with **test** name.
- to check for an expected result use **assert** functions.
- The **setUp()** method define instructions that will be executed before test case.
- The **tearDown()** method define instructions that will be executed after test case.
- Run Test with **python -m unittest -v test\_module**
- Only test single part of code







# Unit Test / 2

## Assert functions

- `assertEqual(a, b)`
- `assertNotEqual(a, b)`
- `assertTrue(x)`
- `assertFalse(x)`
- `assertIs(a, b)`
- <https://docs.python.org/2/library/unittest.html#test-cases>

# Unit Test / 3

## Integrazione con Flask

Decorator in app.py -> flask test

Package test

Nel libro: Cap. 7 - Large Application Structure



# Prossime evoluzioni dell'app

## Autenticazione e modulo login (nuovo blueprint)

Utenti non autenticati:

- Prossime serate
- Lista corsi
- Blog in lettura

Utenti autenticati

- Blog in scrittura

Utenti amministratori

- Gestione tag, serate, corsi

## Gestione blog (nuovo blueprint)

# Lezione 7

Oggi vedremo...

- Autenticazione
  - Blueprint Utenti
  - Blueprint Ruoli
  - Gestione di tutti gli step
    - Hash password
    - Flask-Login
- Invio mail
  - Token conferma

*Repository Github*

<https://github.com/PythonGroupBiella/MaterialeLezioni/tree/master/Flask/Lezione6>

*Nuove librerie*

- Flask-Login: Management of user sessions for logged-in users (pip install -U flask-login)
- Werkzeug: Password hashing and verification (pip install -U Werkzeug)
- itsdangerous: Cryptographically secure token generation and verification (pip install -U itsdangerous)
- flask-email: Creazione e invio email (pip install -U flask-email)

Cap. 8 – 9 Libro “Flask Web Development”

# Nuovi blueprints

Utenti (cap. 8 del libro) e Ruoli (cap. 9)

- Il modello di sicurezza varia da applicazione ad applicazione in base al contest
- Quasi sempre è necessario almeno un profilo ADMIN

Auth (nel libro)

# Hash della password

## Sicurezza della password

### Memorizzare l'hash e non la password

A password hashing function takes a password as input, adds a random component to it (the salt), and then applies several one-way cryptographic transformations to it

Password hashes can be verified in place of the real passwords because hashing functions are repeatable: given the same inputs (the password and the salt), the result is always the same.

### Modulo Werkzeug

```
generate_password_hash(password, method='pbkdf2:sha256', salt_length=8)
```

This function takes a plain-text password and returns the password hash as a string that can be stored in the user database. The default values for `method` and `salt_length` are sufficient for most use cases.

### TestUnit

```
check_password_hash(hash, password)
```

This function takes a password hash previously stored in the database and the password entered by the user. A return value of `True` indicates that the user password is correct.

# Autenticazione con Flask-Login

When users log in to the application, their authenticated state has to be recorded in the user session, so that it is remembered as they navigate through different pages.

Flask-Login is a small but extremely useful extension that specializes in managing this particular aspect of a user authentication system, without being tied to a specific authentication mechanism.

*Table 8-1. Flask-Login required items*

Property/method	Description
<code>is_authenticated</code>	Must be <code>True</code> if the user has valid login credentials or <code>False</code> otherwise.
<code>is_active</code>	Must be <code>True</code> if the user is allowed to log in or <code>False</code> otherwise. A <code>False</code> value can be used for disabled accounts.
<code>is_anonymous</code>	Must always be <code>False</code> for regular users and <code>True</code> for a special user object that represents anonymous users.
<code>get_id()</code>	Must return a unique identifier for the user, encoded as a Unicode string.

These properties and methods can be implemented directly in the model class, but as an easier alternative Flask-Login provides a **UserMixin** class that has default implementations that are appropriate for most cases



# Proteggere le “routes”

login\_required decorator

## LoginForm, template, route

Esempio di Flask-Bootstrap `wtf.quick_form()`

Testing logins: `if current_user.is_authenticated ?`

## Logout

# Nuove registrazioni

Generazione token di conferma con **itsdangerous**

## Invio email

`flask_mail`

Email templates (text e HTML)

Testare con <https://mailtrap.io/>

# Permessi e Ruoli (nel libro)

*Table 9-1. Application permissions*

Task name	Permission name	Permission value
Follow users	FOLLOW	1
Comment on posts made by others	COMMENT	2
Write articles	WRITE	4
Moderate comments made by others	MODERATE	8
Administration access	ADMIN	16

*Table 9-2. User roles*

User role	Permissions	Description
None	None	Read-only access to the application. This applies to unknown users who are not logged in.
User	FOLLOW, COMMENT, WRITE	Basic permissions to write articles and comments and to follow other users. This is the default for new users.
Moderator	FOLLOW, COMMENT, WRITE, MODERATE	Adds permission to moderate comments made by other users.
Administrator	FOLLOW, COMMENT, WRITE, MODERATE, ADMIN	Full access, which includes permission to change the roles of other users.





# Verifica dei ruoli

Can

isAdministrator

Permission presente in tutti i templates

```
@main.app_context_processor  
def inject_permissions():  
    return dict(Permission=Permission)
```

test

# Prossime evoluzioni dell'app

## Profili (cap 10)

- Gestione profile
- Avatar Utente

## Blog (cap 11)



# INIZIAMO!

- GitHub: <https://github.com/PythonGroupBiella/MaterialeLezioni>