

KSU

伺服網頁程式

設計

Kun Shan University  
Tsung Lu Michael lee

# DOWNLOAD AND INSTALL THE FOLLOWING SOFTWARES:

- DOWNLOAD ANACONDA
- DOWNLOAD VISUAL STUDIO CODE
- DOWNLOAD PYCHARM

# DOWNLOAD ANACONDA

The screenshot shows the Anaconda Individual Edition landing page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the Anaconda logo, followed by links for Products (underlined), Pricing, Solutions, Resources, Blog, and Company. Below the navigation, there's a large green 'Q' icon and the text 'Individual Edition'. The main title 'Your data science toolkit' is displayed prominently. A descriptive paragraph explains that the Individual Edition is for solo practitioners and equips them to work with thousands of open-source packages and libraries. At the bottom left, there's a 'Download' button with a teal arrow pointing towards it.

Products ▾

Pricing

Solutions ▾

Resources ▾

Blog

Company ▾

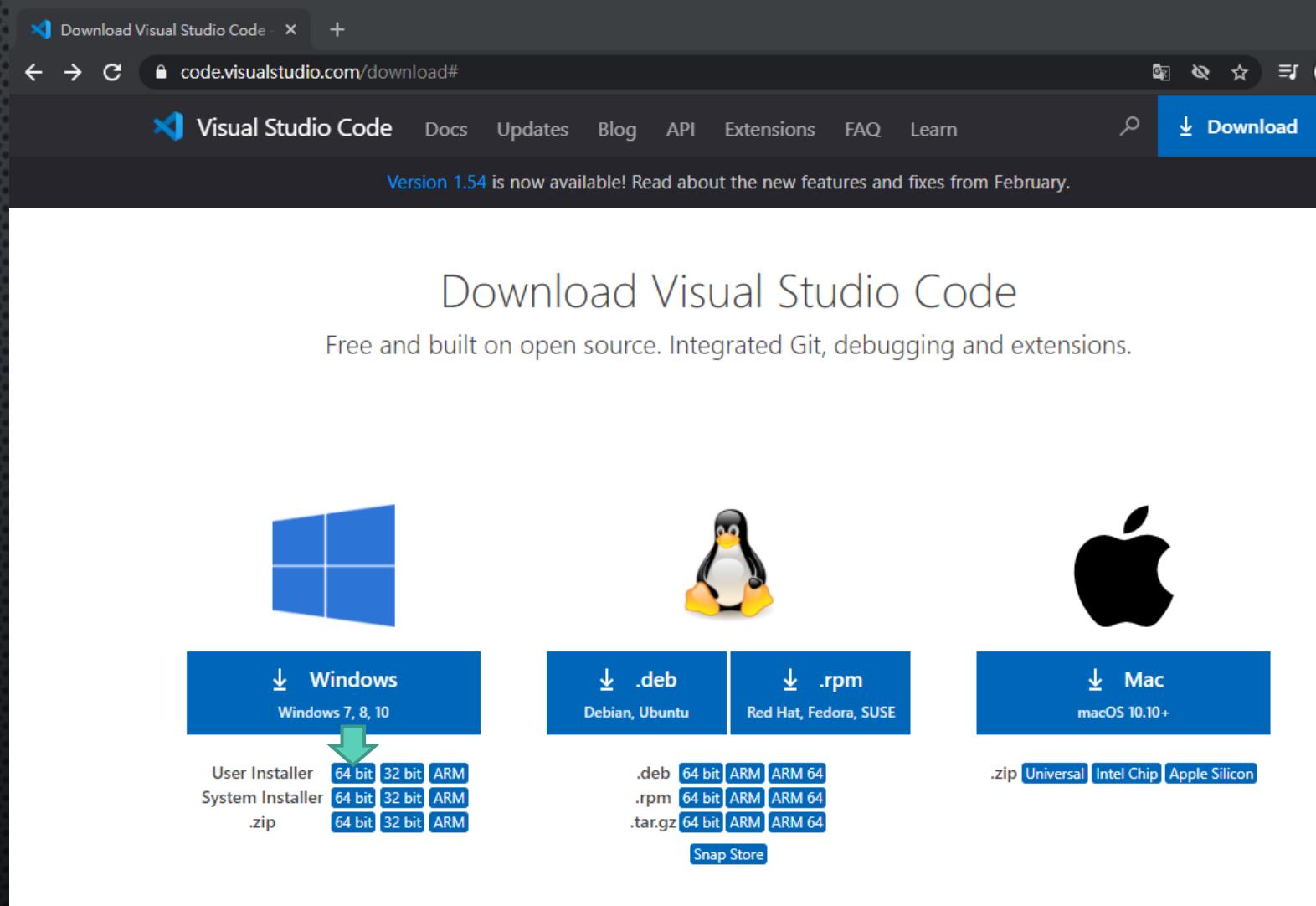
Individual Edition

# Your data science toolkit

With over 20 million users worldwide, the open-source Individual Edition (Distribution) is the easiest way to perform Python/R data science and machine learning on a single machine. Developed for solo practitioners, it is the toolkit that equips you to work with thousands of open-source packages and libraries.

Download

# DOWNLOAD VISUAL STUDIO CODE



The screenshot shows the official download page for Visual Studio Code at [code.visualstudio.com/download](https://code.visualstudio.com/download). The page features a dark header with the Visual Studio Code logo, navigation links (Docs, Updates, Blog, API, Extensions, FAQ, Learn), a search icon, and a prominent blue "Download" button. A message at the top indicates "Version 1.54 is now available! Read about the new features and fixes from February." Below this, the main heading "Download Visual Studio Code" is displayed, followed by the subtext "Free and built on open source. Integrated Git, debugging and extensions." The page is divided into three main sections for different operating systems: Windows, Linux, and Mac.

**Windows**  
Windows 7, 8, 10

User Installer  
System Installer  
.zip

64 bit | 32 bit | ARM

**.deb**  
Debian, Ubuntu

.deb | 64 bit | ARM | ARM 64

**.rpm**  
Red Hat, Fedora, SUSE

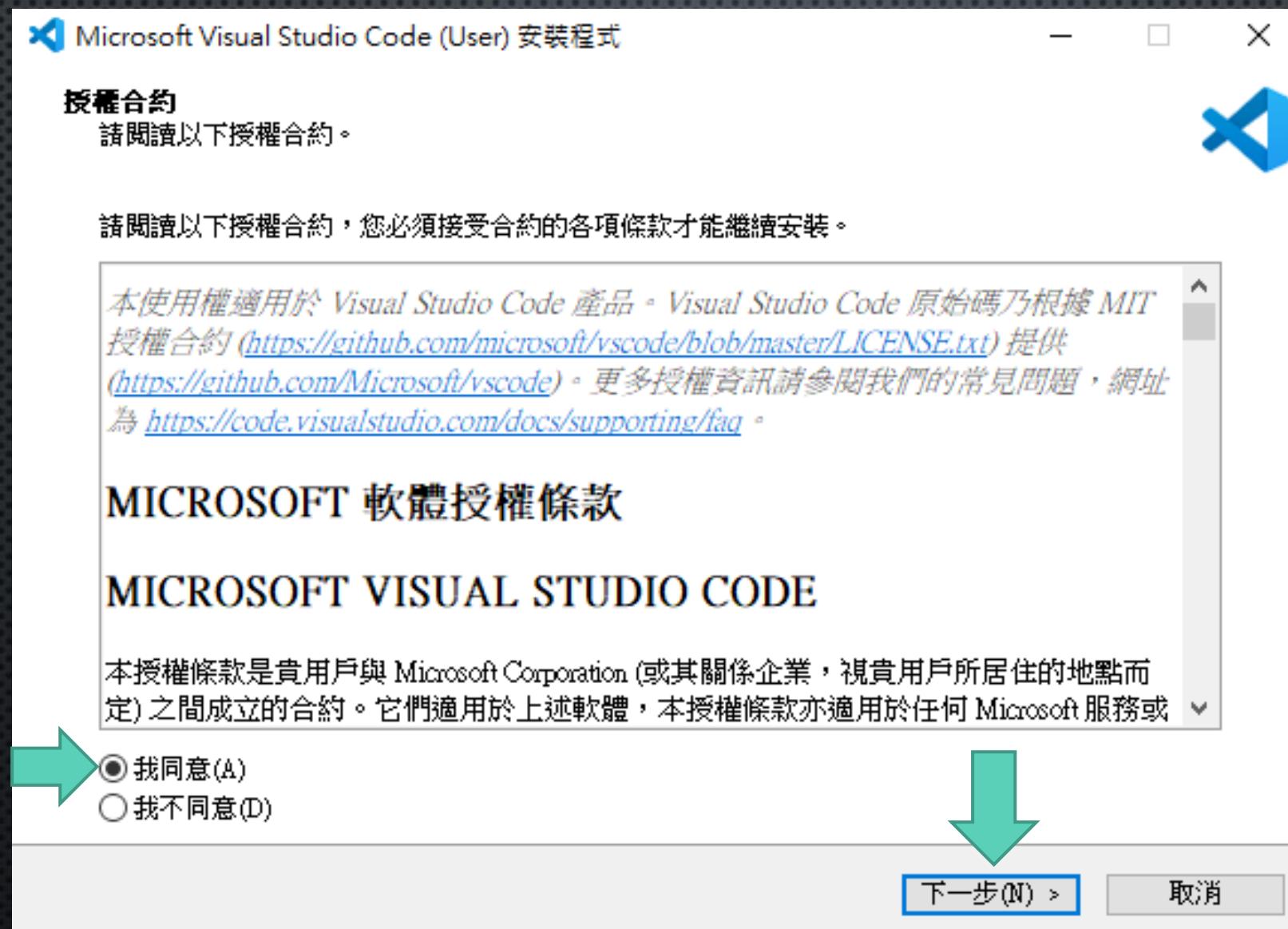
.rpm | 64 bit | ARM | ARM 64

**Mac**  
macOS 10.10+

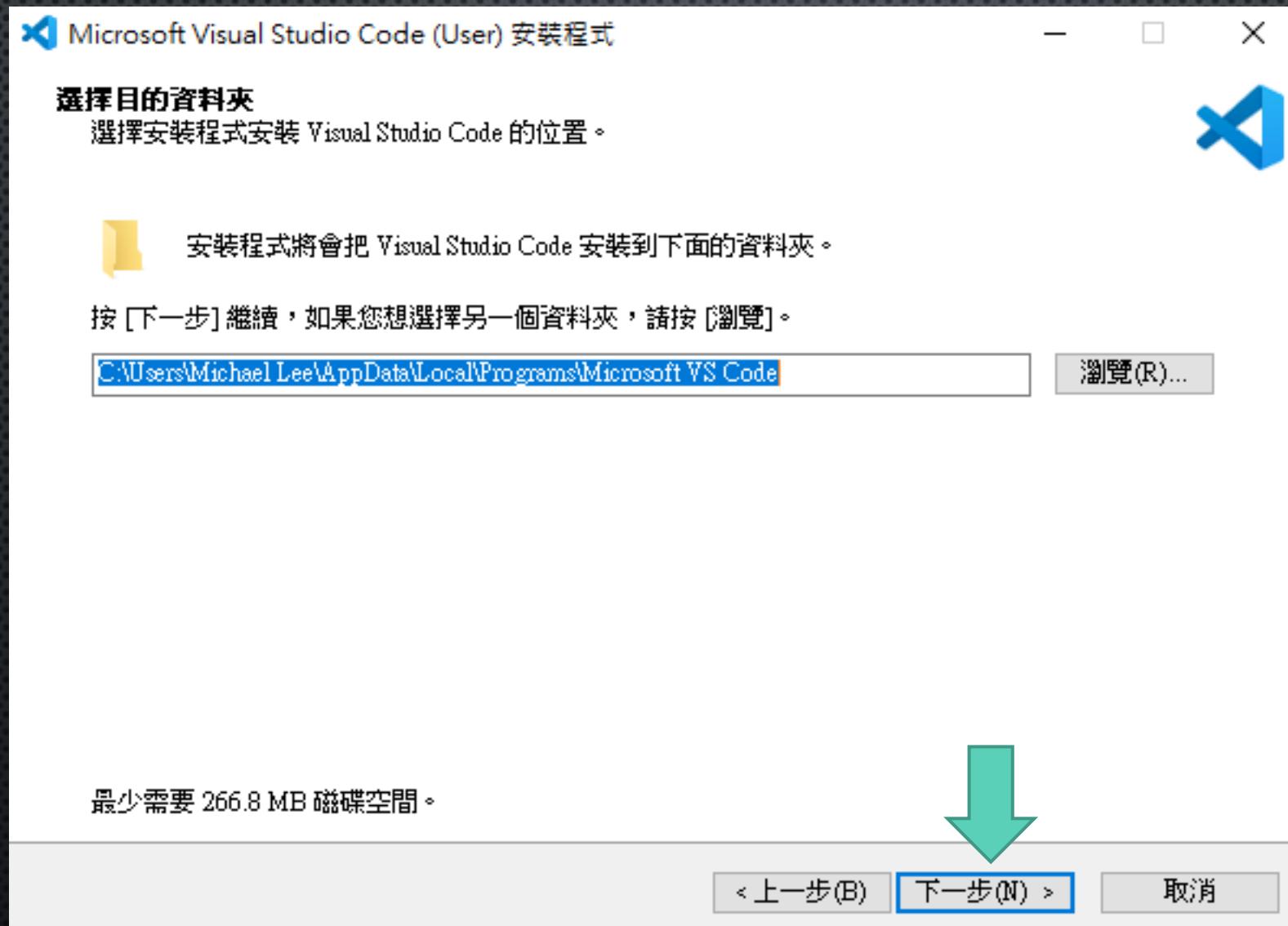
.zip | Universal | Intel Chip | Apple Silicon

Snap Store

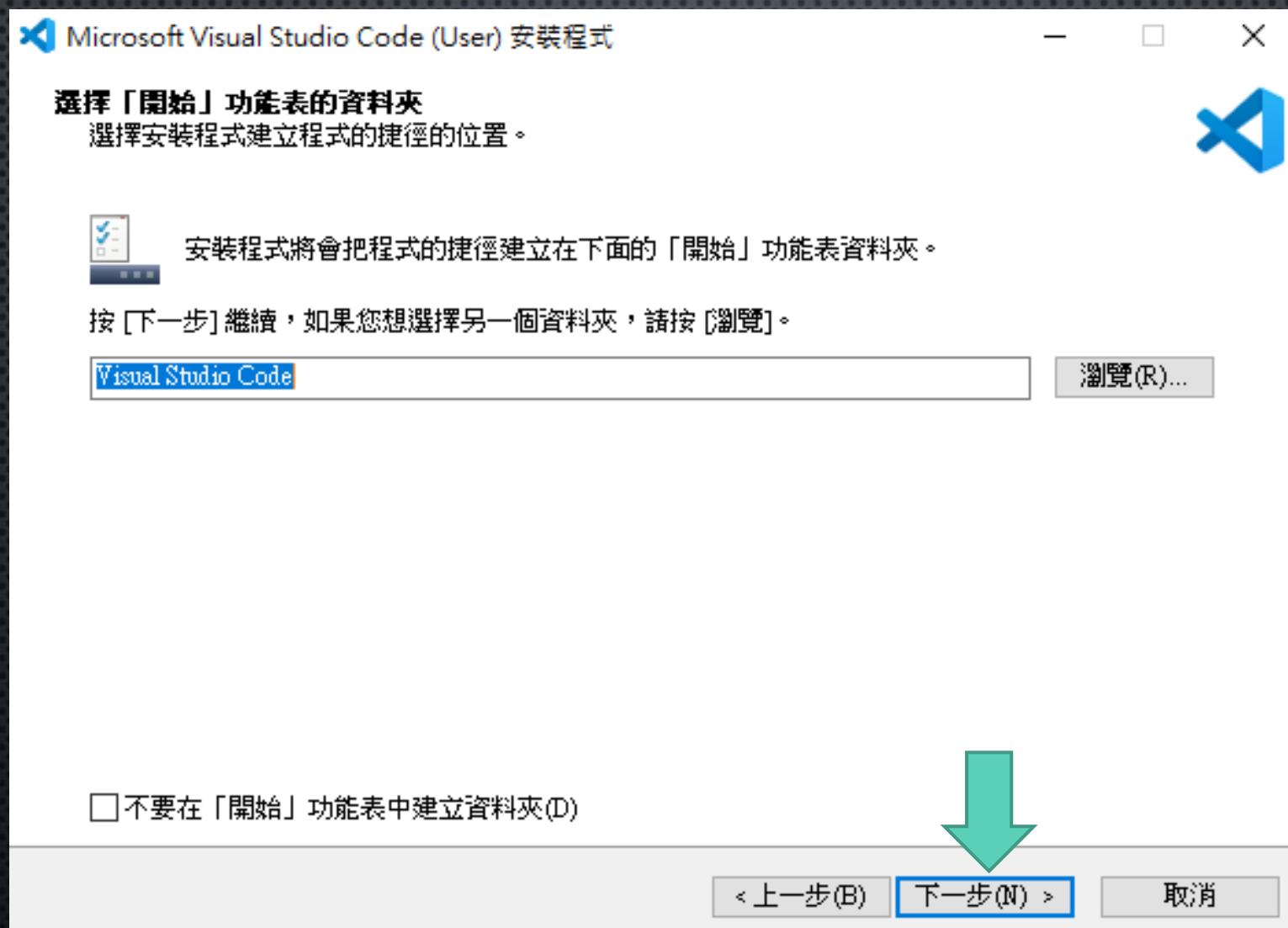
# INSTALL VISUAL STUDIO CODE



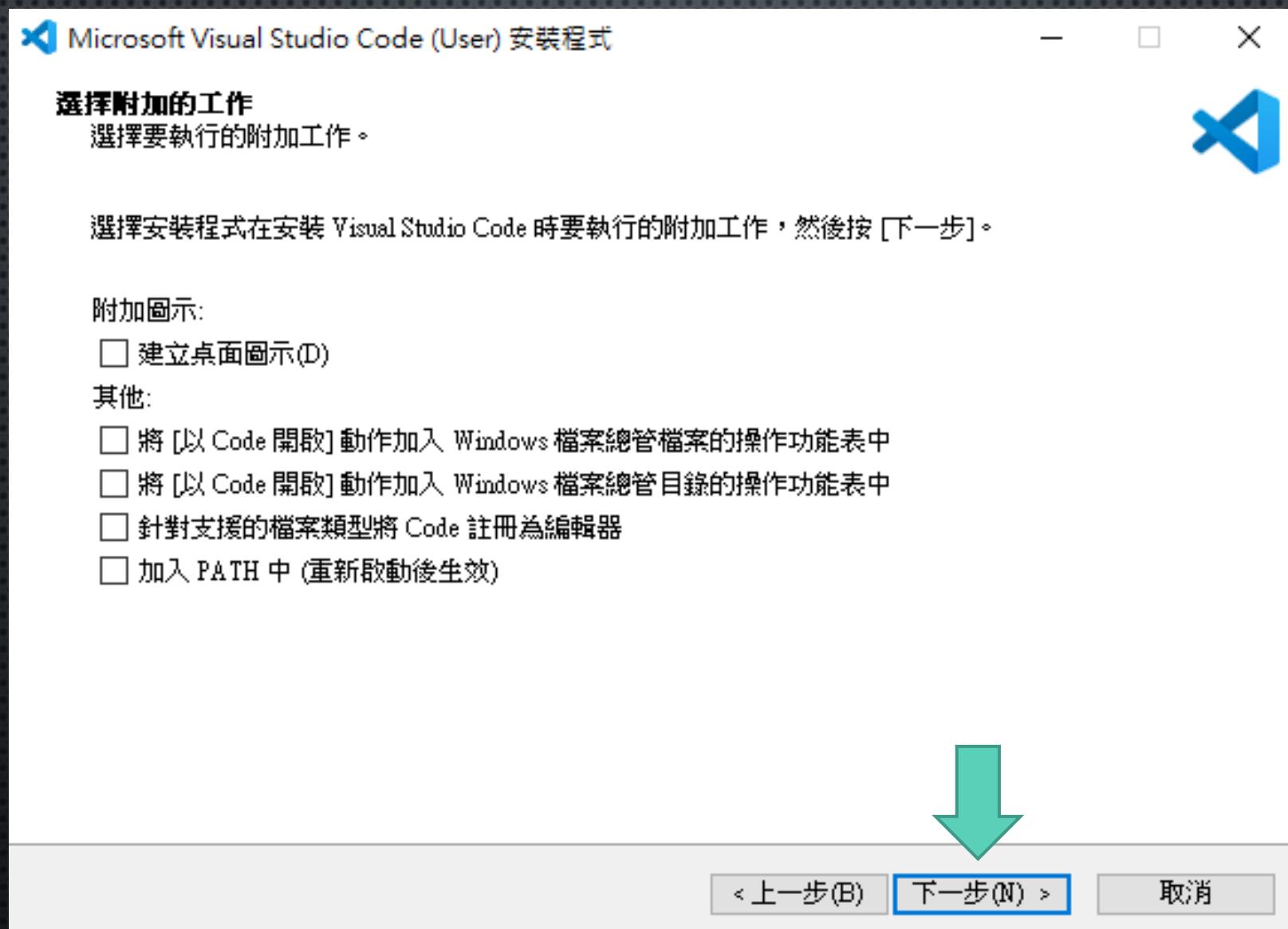
# INSTALL VISUAL STUDIO CODE



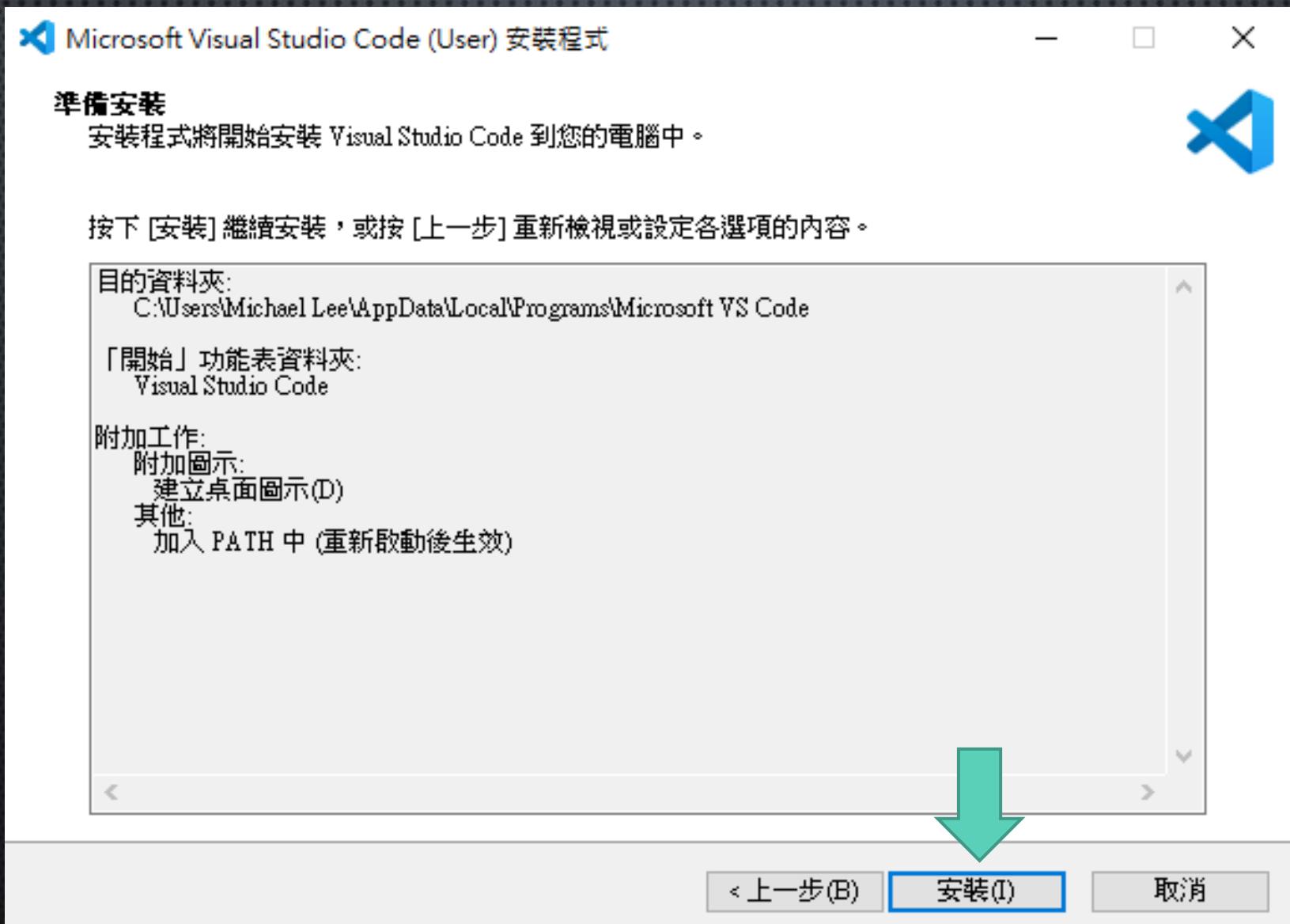
# INSTALL VISUAL STUDIO CODE



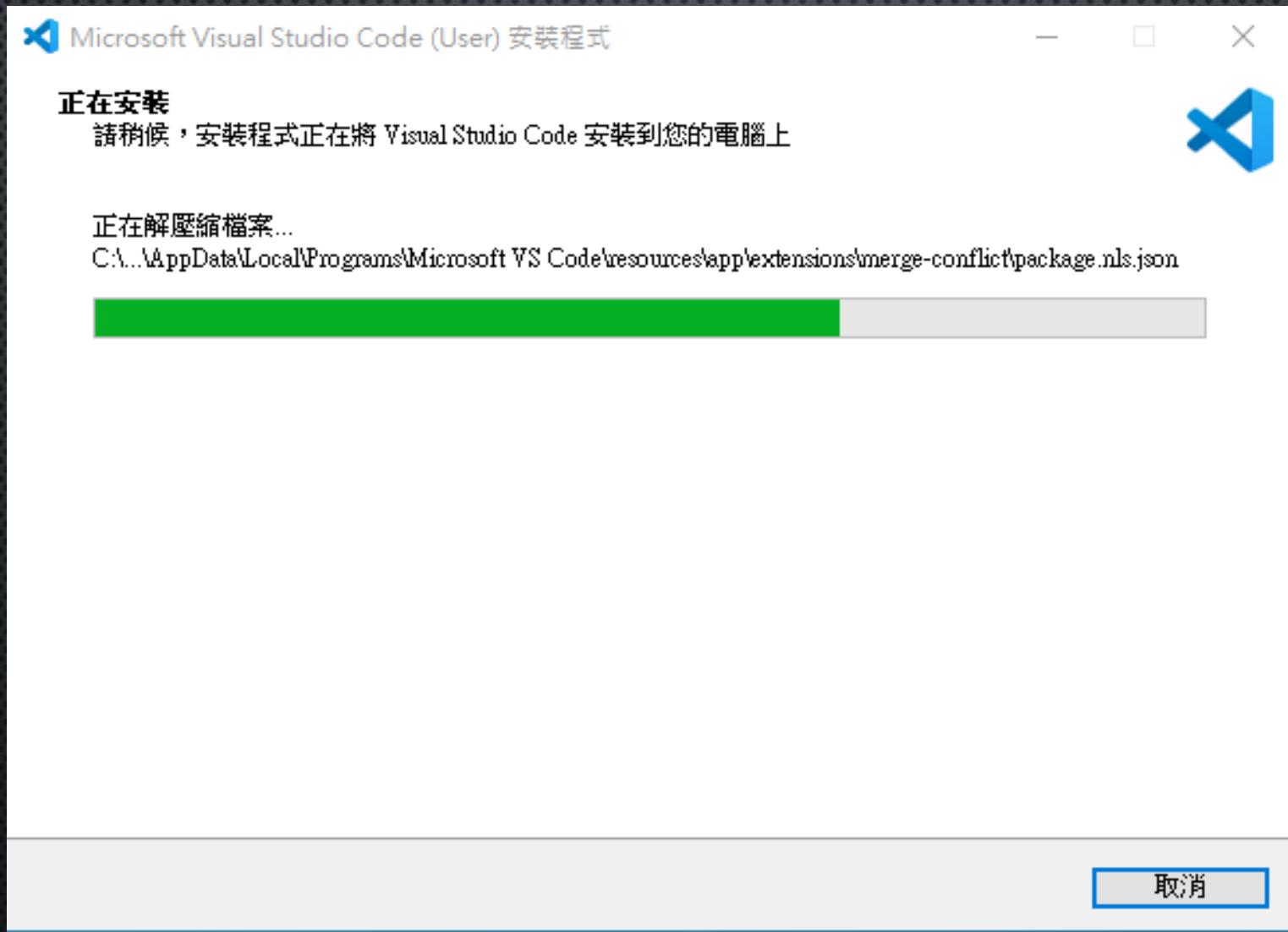
# INSTALL VISUAL STUDIO CODE



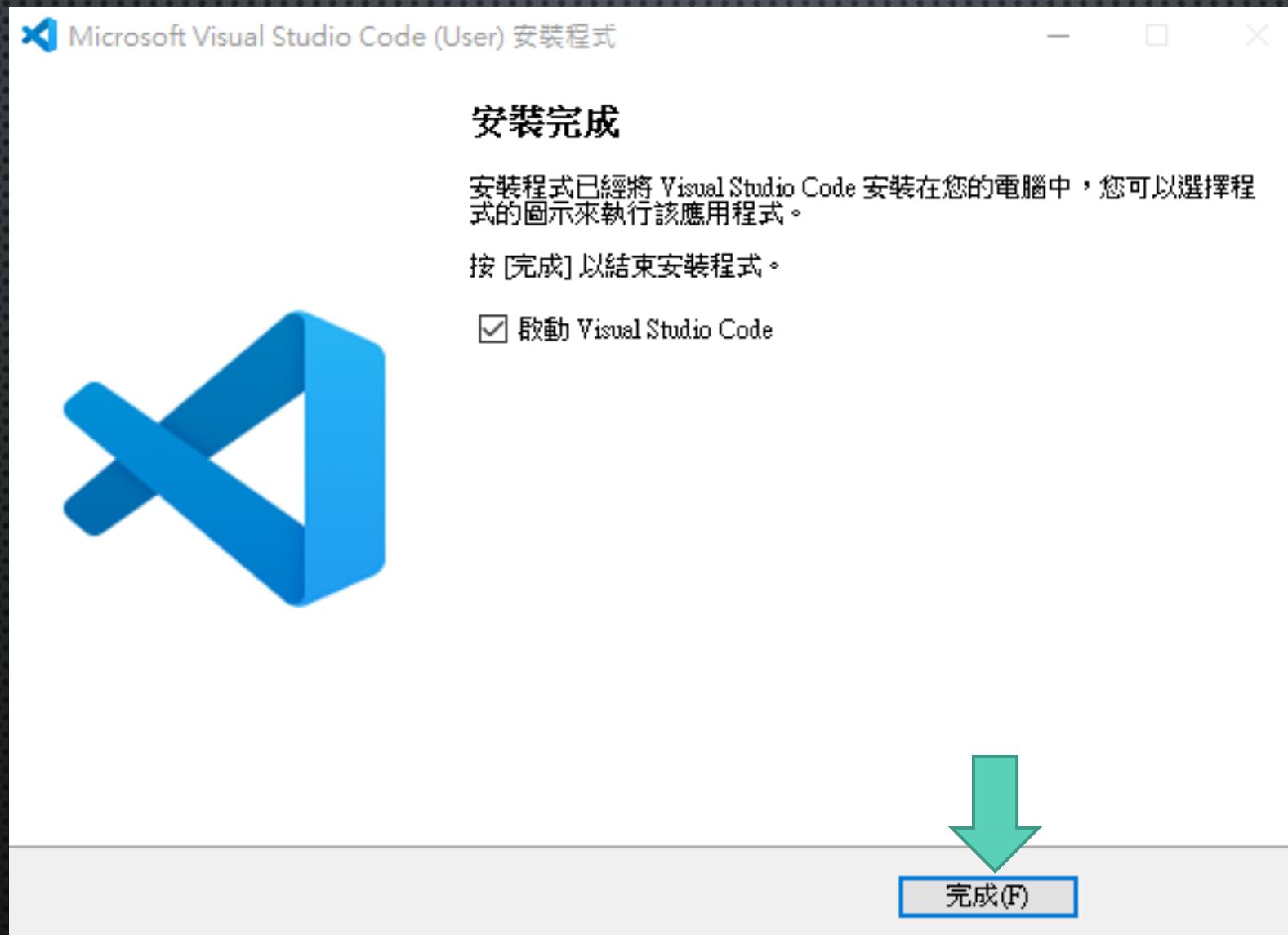
# INSTALL VISUAL STUDIO CODE



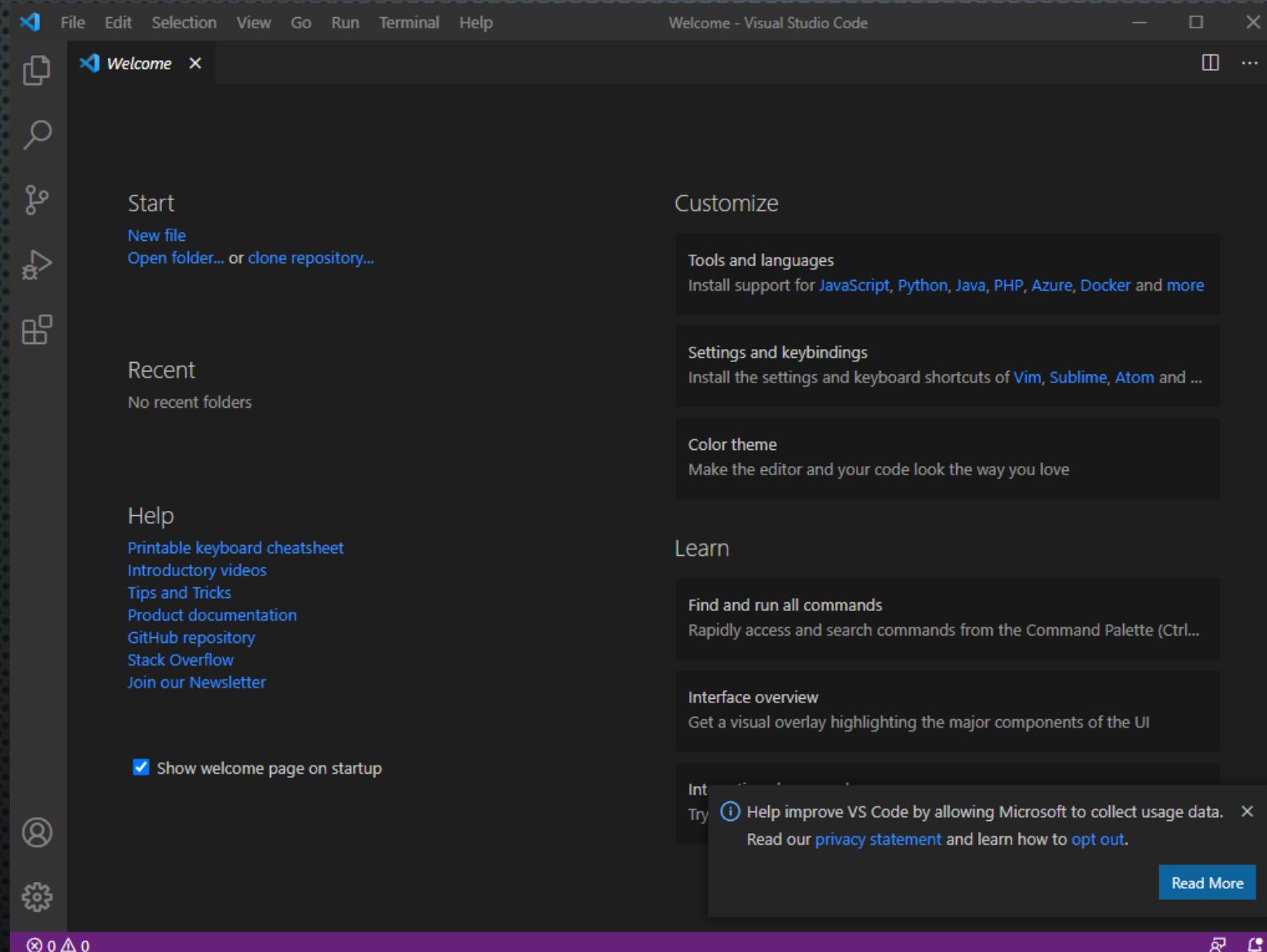
# INSTALL VISUAL STUDIO CODE



# INSTALL VISUAL STUDIO CODE



# VISUAL STUDIO CODE



# CREATE AND ACTIVATE VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT USING ANACONDA

建立與啟動虛擬環境(使用 ANACONDA PROMPT)

# OPEN ANACONDA PROMPT



# OPEN ANACONDA PROMPT



# MANAGING ENVIRONMENTS

## \$conda env list

```
Anaconda Prompt (anaconda3) - □ ×

(base) C:\Users\KSUIE>conda env list
# conda environments:
#
base          *  C:\Users\KSUIE\anaconda3

(base) C:\Users\KSUIE>
```

# MANAGING ENVIRONMENTS

## \$conda create

```
Anaconda Prompt (anaconda3) - □ ×  
(base) C:\Users\KSUIE>conda env list  
# conda environments:  
#  
base          *  C:\Users\KSUIE\anaconda3  
  
(base) C:\Users\KSUIE>conda create --name myflask01 python=3.8
```

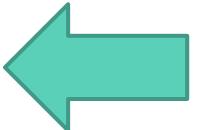
# MANAGING ENVIRONMENTS

## \$conda create

```
Anaconda Prompt (anaconda3) - conda create --name myflask01 python=3.8
```

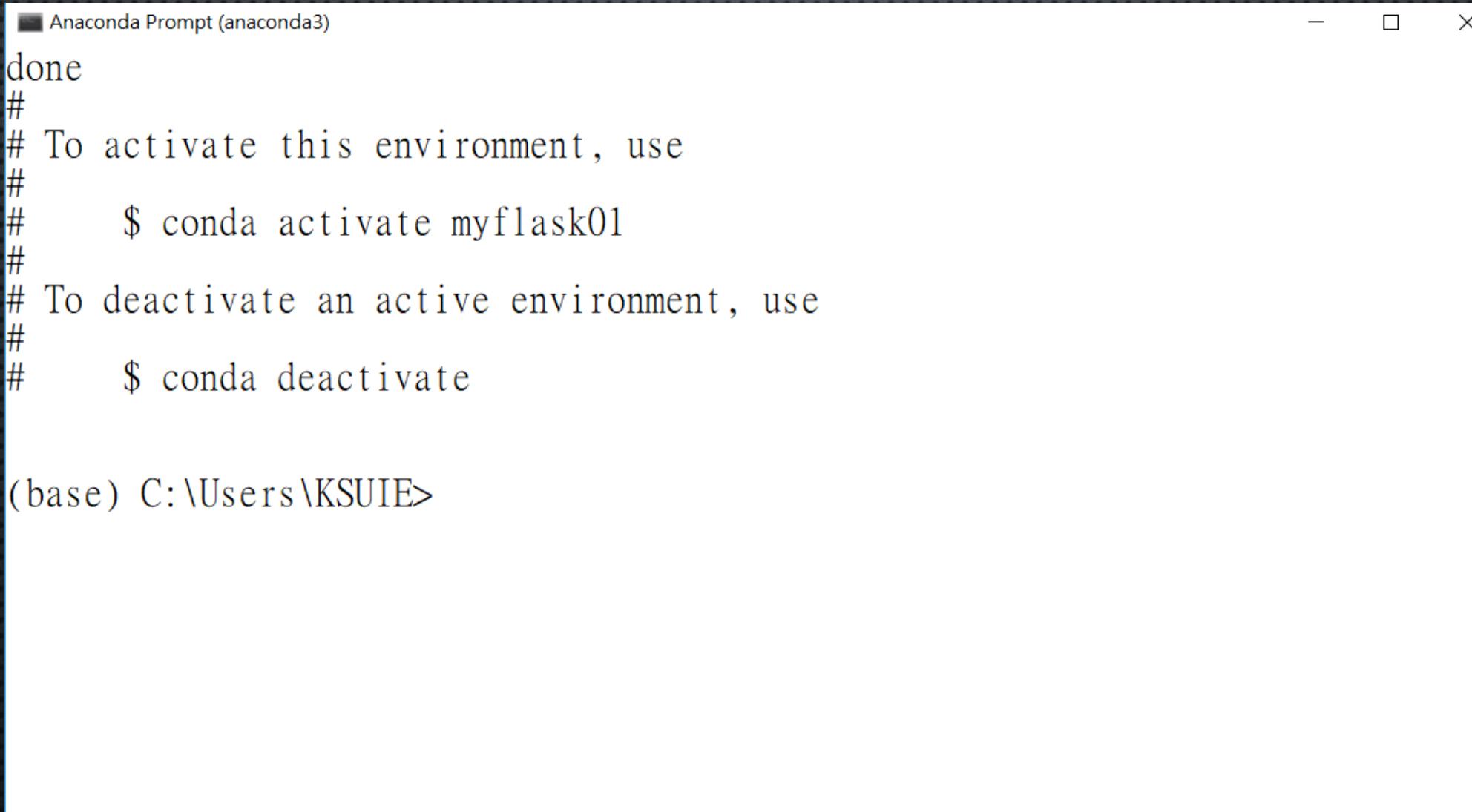
The following NEW packages will be INSTALLED:

ca-certificates	pkgs/main/win-64::ca-certificates-2021.1.19-haa95532_1
certifi	pkgs/main/win-64::certifi-2020.12.5-py38haa95532_0
openssl	pkgs/main/win-64::openssl-1.1.1j-h2bbff1b_0
pip	pkgs/main/win-64::pip-21.0.1-py38haa95532_0
python	pkgs/main/win-64::python-3.8.8-hdbf39b2_4
setuptools	pkgs/main/win-64::setuptools-52.0.0-py38haa95532_0
sqlite	pkgs/main/win-64::sqlite-3.33.0-h2a8f88b_0
vc	pkgs/main/win-64::vc-14.2-h21ff451_1
vs2015_runtime	pkgs/main/win-64::vs2015_runtime-14.27.29016-h5e58377_2
wheel	pkgs/main/noarch::wheel-0.36.2-pyhd3eb1b0_0
wincertstore	pkgs/main/win-64::wincertstore-0.2-py38_0
zlib	pkgs/main/win-64::zlib-1.2.11-h62dcd97_4

Proceed ([y]/n)?  Enter or 'y'

# MANAGING ENVIRONMENTS

\$conda activate xxx



A screenshot of an Anaconda Prompt window titled "Anaconda Prompt (anaconda3)". The window contains the following text:

```
done
#
# To activate this environment, use
#
#     $ conda activate myflask01
#
# To deactivate an active environment, use
#
#     $ conda deactivate
```

(base) C:\Users\KSUIE>

# MANAGING ENVIRONMENTS

\$conda activate xxx

```
Anaconda Prompt (anaconda3)
done
#
# To activate this environment, use
#
#     $ conda activate myflask01
#
# To deactivate an active environment, use
#
#     $ conda deactivate

(base) C:\Users\KSUIE>conda activate myflask01
```

# MANAGING ENVIRONMENTS

\$conda activate xxx

```
Anaconda Prompt (anaconda3)
done
#
# To activate this environment, use
#
#     $ conda activate myflask01
#
# To deactivate an active environment, use
#
#     $ conda deactivate

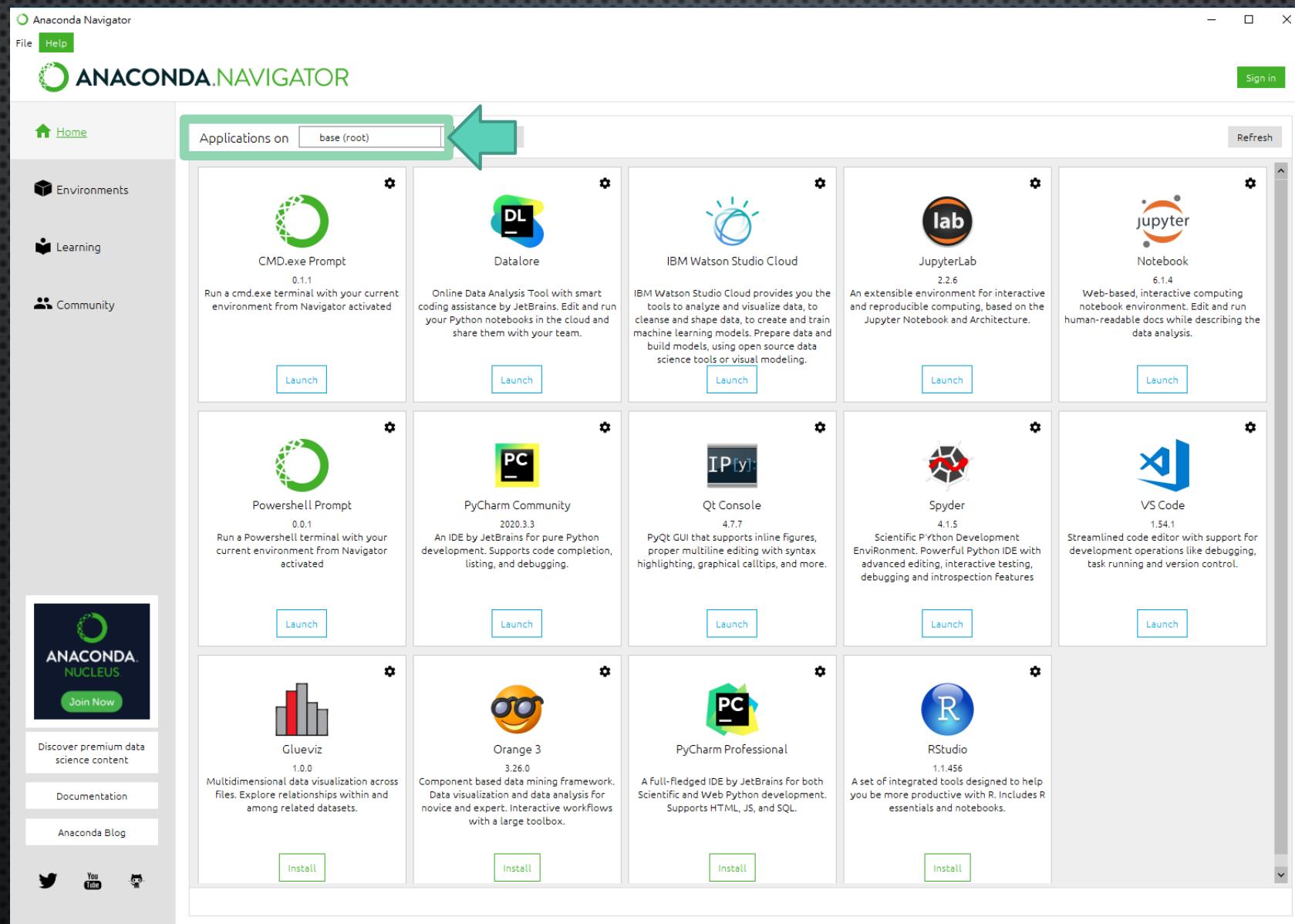
(base) C:\Users\KSUIE>conda activate myflask01
(myflask01) C:\Users\KSUIE>
```



# OPEN ANACONDA NAVIGATOR



# OPEN ANACONDA NAVIGATOR



Anaconda Navigator

File Help

# ANACONDA.NAVIGATOR

Sign in

Home Environments Learning Community

Applications on myflask01

Choose myflask01

Refresh

Datalore

IBM Watson Studio Cloud

PyCharm Community

VS Code

CMD.exe Prompt

Glueviz

JupyterLab

Notebook

Orange 3

Powershell Prompt

PyCharm Professional

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Install

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Documentation

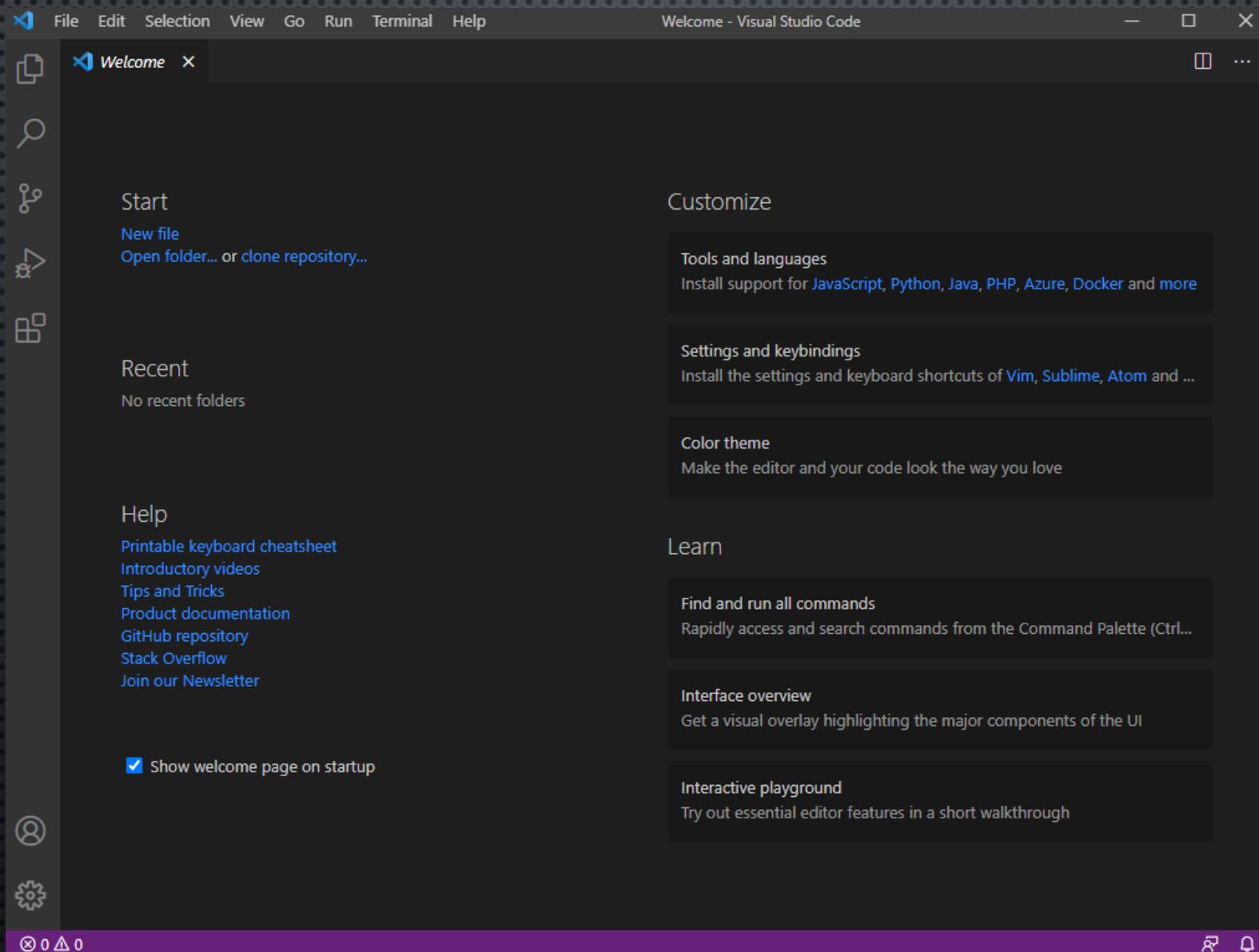
Anaconda Blog

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# LAUNCH VISUAL STUDIO CODE



A screenshot of the Visual Studio Code interface. At the top, the menu bar shows "File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal". A large green arrow points from the "Terminal" menu item towards the terminal window. The title bar of the main window says "Visual Studio Code".

The terminal window is active, indicated by the underlined "TERMINAL" tab in the bottom navigation bar. The tab bar also includes "PROBLEMS", "OUTPUT", "DEBUG CONSOLE". The terminal title is "2: conda".

The terminal content is a Windows PowerShell session:

```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. 著作權所有，並保留一切權利。

請嘗試新的跨平台 PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6
PS C:\Users\Michael Lee> conda env list
```

A second green arrow points from the command "conda env list" in the terminal output towards the output itself.

The status bar at the bottom shows "0 0 0" and "26".



PROBLEMS OUTPUT TERMINAL DEBUG CONSOLE

2: powershell



myflask01 \* C:\Anaconda3\envs\myflask01

PS C:\Users\Michael Lee&gt; pip freeze



certifi==2020.12.5

click==7.1.2

Flask==1.1.2

itsdangerous==1.1.0

Jinja2==2.11.3

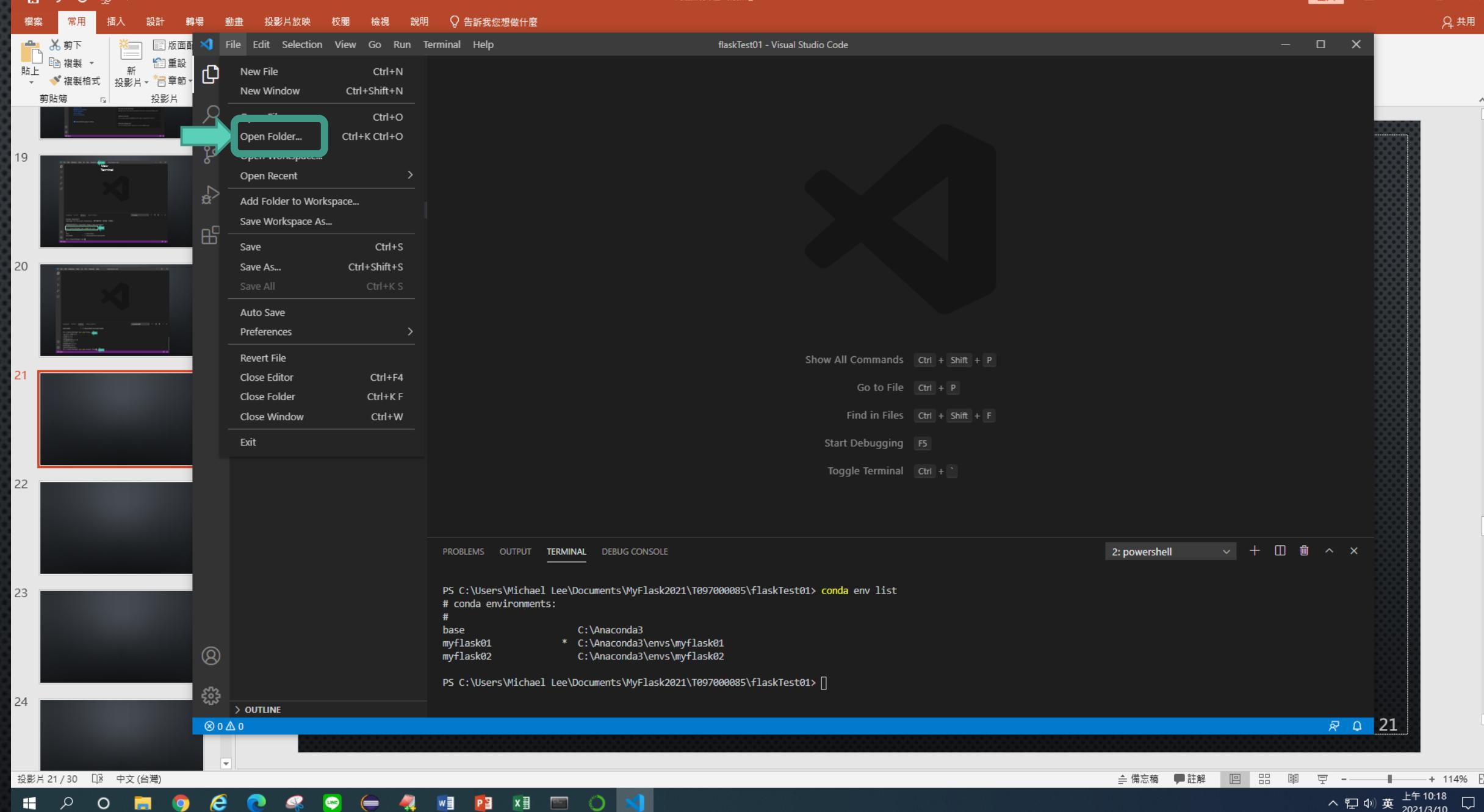
MarkupSafe==1.1.1

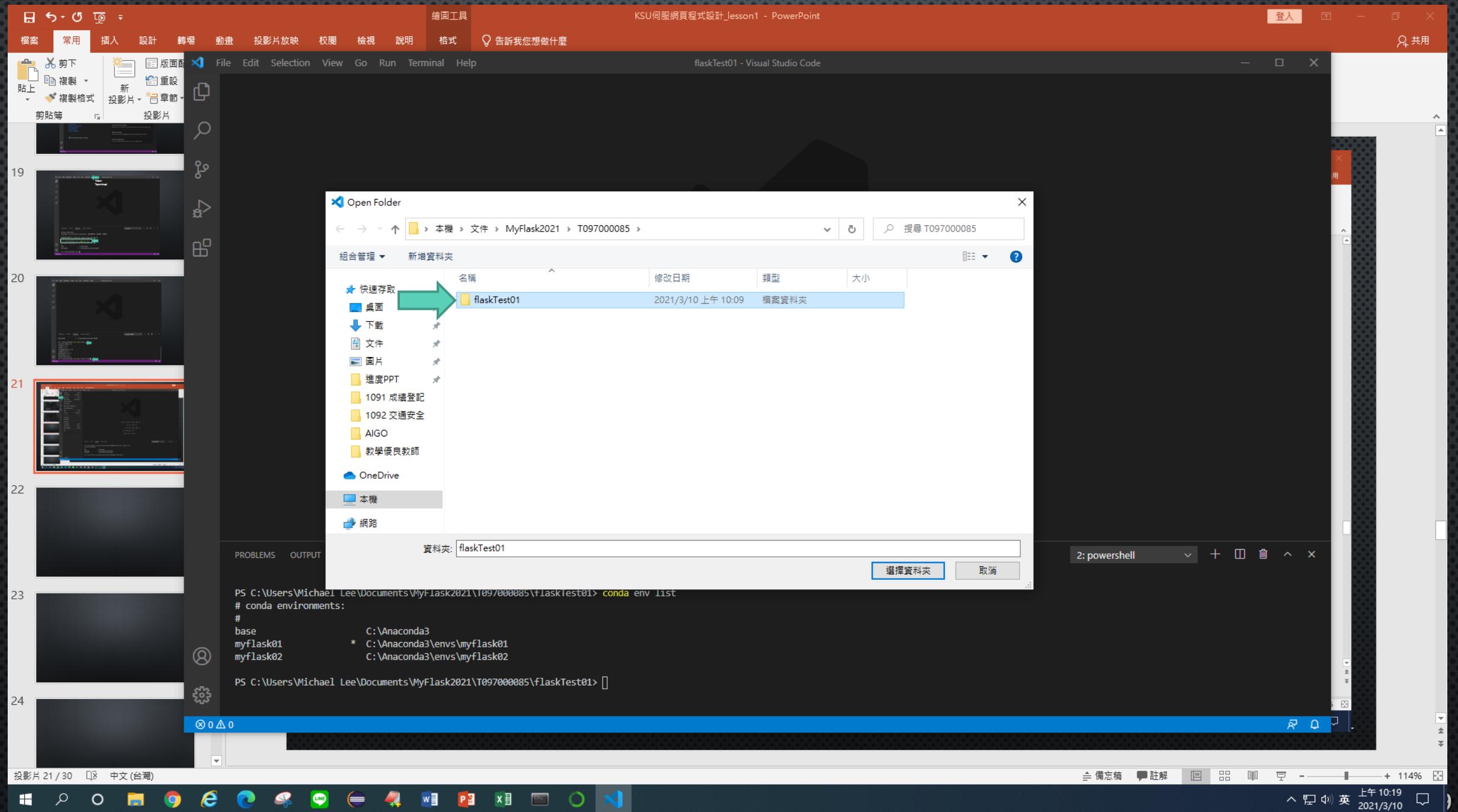
Werkzeug==1.0.1

wincertstore==0.2

PS C:\Users\Michael Lee&gt; pip install flask







Kun Shan University

10902伺服網頁程式設計\_四資工二A

71%

- 安裝在Windows 作業
- 系統- 為你自己學Git
- Git & GitHub 教學手冊

Lesson 5

- KSU伺服網頁程式設計\_ lesson1
- 用conda建立及管理py thon虛擬環境
- Download PyCharm
- Web development - F lask
- Python Flask 的第一 步 : Hello World!
- FLASK: Quickstart**
- Configure a virtual en vironment
- Detect venv in the pro ject folder



flask.palletsprojects.com/en/1.1.x/quickstart/



# Quickstart

Eager to get started? This page gives a good introduction to Flask. It assumes you already have Flask installed. If you do not, head over to the [Installation](#) section.

## A Minimal Application

A minimal Flask application looks something like this:

```
from flask import Flask
app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/')
def hello_world():
    return 'Hello, World!'
```



So what did that code do?

- First we imported the `Flask` class. An instance of this class will be our WSGI application.
- Next we create an instance of this class. The first argument is the name of the application's module or package. If you are using a single module (as in this example), you should use `__name__` because depending on if it's started as application or imported as module the name will be different (`'__main__'` versus the actual import name). This is needed so that Flask knows where to look for templates, static files, and so on. For more information have a look at the `Flask` documentation.
- We then use the `route()` decorator to tell Flask what URL should trigger our function.
- The function is given a name which is also used to generate URLs for that particular function, and returns the message we want to display in the user's browser.

Just save it as `hello.py` or something similar. Make sure to not call your application `flask.py` because this would conflict with Flask itself.

To run the application you can either use the `flask` command or python's `-m` switch with Flask. Before you can do that you need to tell your terminal the application to work with by exporting the `FLASK_APP` environment variable:

```
$ export FLASK_APP=hello.py
$ flask run
 * Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/
```

File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help

• app.py - flaskTest01 - Visual Studio Code

EXPLORER ...

FLASKTEST01 .idea app.py main.py

Not saved! 'Ctrl + s' to save

```
app.py
1 from flask import Flask
2 app = Flask(__name__)
3
4 @app.route('/')
5 def hello_world():
6     return 'Hello, World!'
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT TERMINAL DEBUG CONSOLE

2: powershell

base C:\Anaconda3  
myflask01 \* C:\Anaconda3\envs\myflask01  
myflask02 C:\Anaconda3\envs\myflask02

PS C:\Users\Michael Lee\Documents\MyFlask2021\T097000085\flaskTest01>

Ln 6, Col 27 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF Python

File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help

• app.py - flaskTest01 - Visual Studio Code

EXPLORER FLASKTEST01 \_pycache\_ .idea app.py main.py

Not saved! 'Ctrl + s' to save

```
from flask import Flask
app = Flask(__name__)
@app.route('/')
def hello_world():
    return 'Hello, World!'
```

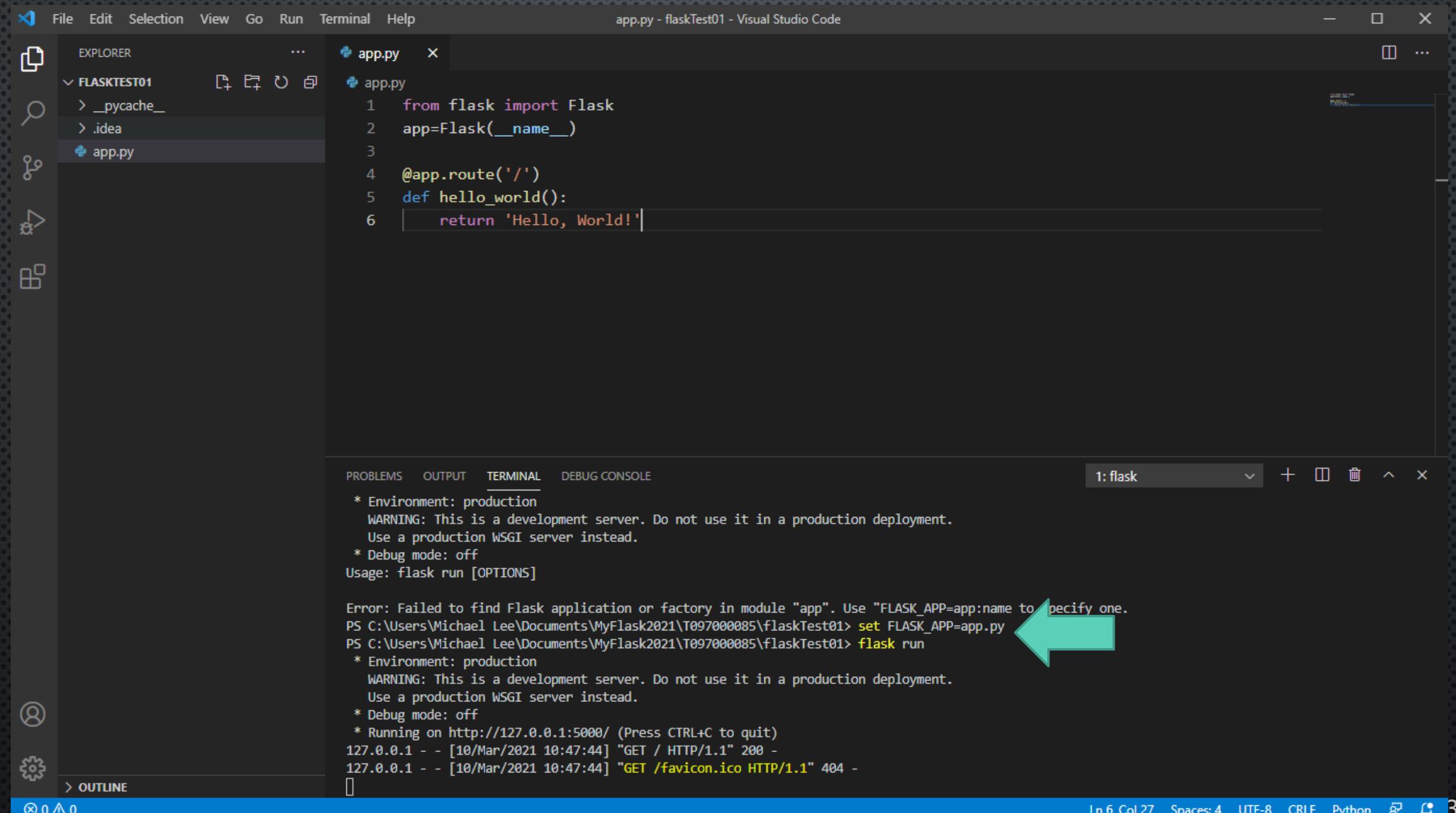
PROBLEMS OUTPUT TERMINAL DEBUG CONSOLE

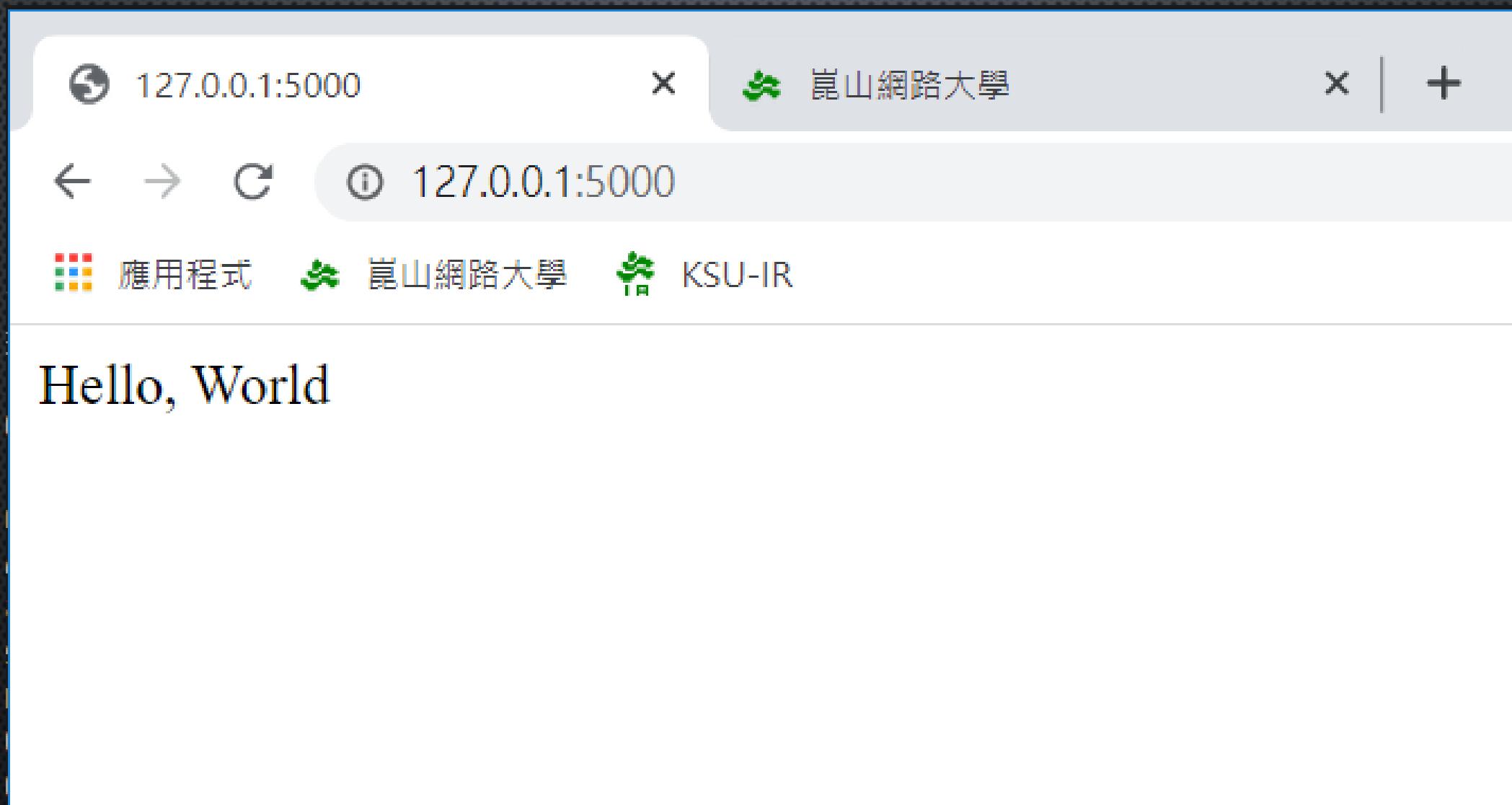
2: powershell + - ×

```
PS C:\Users\Michael Lee\Documents\MyFlask2021\T097000085\flaskTest01> set FLASK_APP=app.py
PS C:\Users\Michael Lee\Documents\MyFlask2021\T097000085\flaskTest01> flask run
 * Environment: production
   WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
   Use a production WSGI server instead.
 * Debug mode: off
Usage: flask run [OPTIONS]

Error: Failed to find Flask application or factory in module "app". Use "FLASK_APP=app:name" to specify one.
PS C:\Users\Michael Lee\Documents\MyFlask2021\T097000085\flaskTest01>
```

Ln 6, Col 27 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF Python ⚙️ 🔍







EXPLORER



FLASKTEST01

&gt; \_pycache\_

app.py



app.py

app.py

```
1  from flask import Flask
2  app = Flask(__name__)
3
4  @app.route('/')
5  def index():
6      return 'Index, Page'
7
8  @app.route('/hello')
9  def hello():
10     return 'Hello, World'
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
```

PROBLEMS

OUTPUT

TERMINAL

DEBUG CONSOLE

2: flask



```
127.0.0.1 - - [12/Mar/2021 11:45:11] "?[37mGET / HTTP/1.1?0m" 200 -
PS D:\FLASK2021\T097000085\flaskTest01> flask run
* Environment: production
  WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
  Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Debug mode: off
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
127.0.0.1 - - [12/Mar/2021 11:46:25] "?[37mGET / HTTP/1.1?0m" 200 -
PS D:\FLASK2021\T097000085\flaskTest01> ^C
PS D:\FLASK2021\T097000085\flaskTest01> flask run
* Environment: production
  WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
  Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Debug mode: off
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
127.0.0.1 - - [12/Mar/2021 11:51:17] "?[37mGET / HTTP/1.1?0m" 200 -
[]
```



FLASKTEST01  
  > \_\_pycache\_\_  
  app.py

app.py

```
3
4  @app.route('/')
5  def index():
6      return 'Index, Page'
7
8  @app.route('/hello')
9  def hello():
10     return 'Hello, World'
11
12 from markupsafe import escape
13
14 @app.route('/user/<username>')
15 def show_user_profile(username):
16     # show the user profile for that user
17     return 'User %s' % escape(username)
18
19 @app.route('/f/travel/p/<int:post_id>')
20 def show_post(post_id):
21     # show the post with the given id, the id is an integer
22     return 'Post %d' % post_id
23
24 @app.route('/show/me/the/money/<float:value>')
25 def show_me_the_money(value):
26     return 'Money: %.2f' % value
27
28 @app.route('/path/<path:subpath>')
29 def show_subpath(subpath):
30     # show the subpath after /path/
31     return 'Subpath %s' % escape(subpath)
```



# THANKS

MICHAEL LEE

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