Source: <https://flask.palletsprojects.com/en/2.1.x/>

(This is the official flask documentation)

It’s worth noting this small part of the Flask documentation:

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

(R)!!!

Graphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated

* Meaning tat you need set “export FLASK\_APP = python\_file\_you\_will\_execute”
* In other words, after you set FLASK\_APP = somefile.py, then when you do “flask run”, the somefile.py file will execute!!!!!
* In miguel’s project, within somefile.py he then imported other python files (and recall by importing them he is running those files!)

(R)!!! By default flask uses HTML code, whether you insert it directly into your Python script or you render\_template(); Flask uses HTML code.

(R)!!! V IMP – setting ‘variables’ as part of the URL/route.

I already know about routing, but what may be even more useful is being able to set the URL to a variable that is inserted in the page by the user! Here:

Graphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

(R)!!! There is a lot to routing: <https://flask.palletsprojects.com/en/2.1.x/quickstart/>

It’s a long document but go from the heading “Routing” onwards.

It talks about render\_template() and much more.

**(R)!!!! V IMP- the difference between POST and GET**

Source: <https://lazaroibanez.com/difference-between-the-http-requests-post-and-get-3b4ed40164c1>

Thee GET and POST are two different types of HTTP requests. **GET** is used for **viewing something, without changing it**, while **POST** is **used for changing something**. For example, a search page should use GET to get data while a form that changes your password should use POST.

(R)/E!!! In my project, say we have a website called login.html, when the user first enters login.html, by say entering some website name- this is a GET request.

Whereas if say the user enters their username and password and hits the ‘submit’ button- this is a POST request.

This is crucial, because in Flask there is a module called request, which let’s the system determine whether a request is a GET or POST. And you can write code around it:

Text

Description automatically generated

* In the above example, if the user logs in after typing in their username and password, the if statement gets executed, whereas if they have just landed on the page by entering the website in their URL (a GET quest), then the website will simply show.

This is very important in my project, because I am creating a ‘submit’ button, so when the user click on it after writing their message, I want to be able to take that message and put it in another Python script to use it, because the idea is that I will use that message as the outgoing message in my Python script using Twilio!

PTO

TBC…

And the way we take the message that the user has inputted, and use it for our Python script is that in the html code when you create text boxes for user inputs, each one has a ‘name’, see:

Text

Description automatically generated

In our case above the name is ‘message’

So then in our Python script, we can use request.form to take this inputted message;



Then we can use url\_for to do whatever we want with this text that the user has inputted, here is an example of us simply printing it on a separate URL:

Text

Description automatically generated

* (R)!!! Notice the url\_for line, and how the first argument is the function of the bottom function, and inside the bottom function (messag), we can do whatever we want with the inputted text, which is ‘msg’ as defined above.