EXPERIMENT NO. 5

Name of Student	Siddhant Sathe
Class Roll no	D15A/50
D.O.P	
D.O.S	
Sign and Grade	

AIM : To create a Flask application that demonstrates template rendering by dynamically generating HTML content using the render_template() function.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Develop a Flask application that includes:

- 1. A homepage route (/) displaying a welcome message with links to additional pages.
- 2. A dynamic route (/user/<username>) that renders an HTML template with a personalized greeting.
- 3. Use Jinja2 templating features, such as variables and control structures, to enhance the templates.

Theory:

1. What does the render_template() function do in a Flask application?

The render_template() function in Flask is used to render HTML templates by combining Python variables and logic with Jinja2 syntax. It dynamically generates HTML content based on the provided template and data.

```
Eg:
from flask import Flask, render_template

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/')
def home():
    return render_template("index.html", title="Welcome Page")

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

Here, render_template("index.html", title="Welcome Page") loads the index.html file and passes the variable title to it.

2. What is the significance of the templates folder in a Flask project?

The templates folder is a special directory in a Flask project where all HTML template files are stored. Flask automatically looks for templates inside this folder when using render_template(). It is important because-

- Keeps HTML files separate from Python code (better organization).
- Supports Jinja2 templating for dynamic content.
- Allows template inheritance to avoid code duplication.

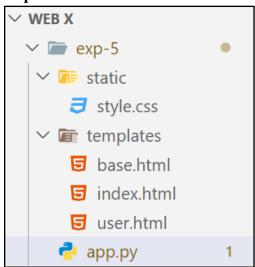
3. What is Jinja2, and how does it integrate with Flask?

Jinja2 is a templating engine used in Flask to dynamically generate HTML pages. It allows embedding Python-like logic inside templates using special syntax. Integration with Flask:

Flask automatically uses Jinja2 when rendering templates with render_template(). Jinja2 enables:

- Variables ({{ username }})
- Control structures ({% for item in list %})
- Template inheritance (extends and block)
- Filters ({{ name | upper }} to convert text to uppercase)

Implementation:



app.py

```
from flask import Flask, render_template
app = Flask(__name__)
# Sample data
users = ["Siddhant ", "Pranav", "Arnav"]

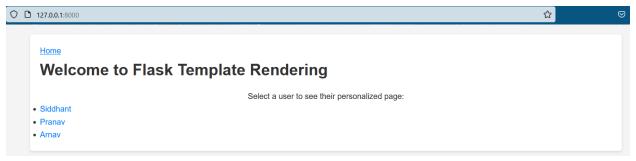
@app.route('/')
def home():
    return render_template("index.html", users=users)

@app.route('/user/<username>')
```

```
def user(username):
  user_details = {
    "Siddhant": { "age": 20, "city": "Thane" },
    "Pranav": { "age": 21, "city": "Kalyan" },
    "Arnav": {"age": 20, "city": "Dombivali"},
  }
  details = user_details.get(username, None)
  return render_template("user.html", username=username, details=details)
if __name__ == "__main__":
  app.run(debug=True,port=8000)
Base.html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>{% block title %}Flask App{% endblock %}</title>
  k rel="stylesheet" href="{{ url_for('static', filename='style.css') }}">
</head>
<body>
  <div class="container">
    <div class="nav">
       <a href="/">Home</a>
    </div>
    {% block content %}{% endblock %}
  </div>
</body>
</html>
User.html
{% extends "base.html" %}
{% block title %}User - {{ username }}{% endblock %}
{% block content %}
  <h1>Hello, {{ username }}!</h1>
  <div class="user-details">
    {% if details %}
       <strong>Age:</strong> { { details.age } }
       <strong>City:</strong> {{ details.city }}
    {% else %}
```

```
User details not found.
    { % endif % }
  </div>
  <a href="/" class="button">Go back to Home</a>
{% endblock %}
Index.html
{% extends "base.html" %}
{% block title %}Home{% endblock %}
{% block content %}
  <h1>Welcome to Flask Template Rendering</h1>
  Select a user to see their personalized page:
  \langle ul \rangle
    {% for user in users %}
      <a href="/user/{{ user }}">{{ user }}</a>
    {% endfor %}
  {% endblock %}
```

Output:



Home
Hello, Siddhant!

Age: 20
City: Thane
Go back to Home