# Server Development with Flask



## **Our Learning Goals**

- Use Flask to create an API server
- Describe the role of API servers in web development





Let's recap, from a user perspective, what an API needs to include for a program to be able to successfully interact with it.



#### The Web Development Eco-System

When programming web applications, we typically classify technologies as either **front-end** or **back-end**.

**Front-End** technologies include HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, and manage everything a regular user would interact with in their web browser.

**Back-End** technologies include servers, databases, and other application logic that power a web application.



#### Web Development with Flask

API development is crucial to making applications that users can interact with. Most web applications, even those with a user-friendly front-end website, rely on making API calls to interact with a server, where the application logic is based.

Flask is a popular, minimal Python library for creating servers. It can:

- Create and write the entire back-end in Python!
- Do small tasks (e.g., create a microblog or stand up a simple API).
- Manage complex applications (e.g., Pinterest's API or create a Twitter clone).



#### **Basic Flask Server**

```
from flask import Flask # import the Flask class to create an app
app = Flask(__name__) # invoke the Flask clas
@app.route('/') # define the first route, the home route
def index(): # define the function that responds to the above route
  return 'Hello, World!'
if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run() # Start the server listening for requests
```



# Guided Walk-Through: 1. Running a Flask Application



Let's run through starting up a Flask server together.

Execute the first block of example code, then make a request in your browser to localhost:5000 to see the response from your server.

While 5000 is the default port for Flask applications, you can set a different port in the app.run() method.





Our Flask application's goal is to respond to HTTP requests from users.

Before we go further, what are the properties of an HTTP request?



```
@app.route("/posts", method="GET")
def index():
    return { "response_code": 200, "data": "Hello from index" }
```

The url parameter sets up the url path a user must provide to get a response from this route.

All routes start with "/", so that even "www.website.com" would be listed as: @app.route("/")



```
@app.route("/posts/<post_id>", method="GET")
def index(post_id):
    return { "response_code": 200, "data": f"Hello from {post_id}"
}
```

The url path parameters are used to create dynamic routes that can transfer the path's value into an argument within the handler function, in this case called post id.



```
@app.route("/posts", method="GET")
def index():
    return { "response_code": 200, "data": "Hello from index" }
```

The method keyword argument limits a route to requests with the specified method.



```
@app.route("/posts", method="GET")

def index():
    return { "response_code": 200, "data": "Hello from index" }
```

The route handler function, defined beneath the route decorator, will be invoked whenever your application receives a request matching the route.



```
@app.route("/posts", method="GET")
def index():
    return { "response_code": 200, "data": "Hello from index" }
```

In this example, we're returning a dictionary. Flask will automatically translate this into a JSON object.



#### The Seven RESTful Routes

| URL Path                | Method | Name   | Purpose                                 |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|---|
| "/cats"                 | GET    | index  | Show the home page for this collection  |
| "/cats"                 | POST   | create | Add a new item to a collection          |
| "/cats/ <id>"</id>      | GET    | show   | Show details of a specific item         |
| "/cats/ <id>"</id>      | PUT    | update | Update details of a specific item       |
| "/cats/ <id>"</id>      | DELETE | delete | Delete an item                          |
| "/cats/new"             | GET    | new    | Show the form to create a new item      |
| "/cats/ <id>/edit"</id> | GET    | edit   | Show the form to update a specific item |



Create the seven routes listed in table for a restaurant reviews application. Responses should be strings that describe what the route does.

| "/reviews"                 | GET    | index  | Show the home page for this collection  |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|---|
| "/reviews"                 | POST   | create | Add a new item to a collection          |
| "/reviews/ <id>"</id>      | GET    | show   | Show details of a specific item         |
| "/reviews/ <id>"</id>      | PUT    | update | Update details of a specific item       |
| "/reviews/ <id>"</id>      | DELETE | delete | Delete an item                          |
| "/reviews/new"             | GET    | new    | Show the form to create a new item      |
| "/reviews/ <id>/edit"</id> | GET    | edit   | Show the form to update a specific item |



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# Wrapping Up



#### Recap

#### In today's class, we...

- Used lists and list methods to manage collections of data.
- Used index-based retrieval to access and manipulate list items.
- Used dictionaries to represent data with multiple properties.

#### **Looking Ahead**

#### On your own:

 Ensure that you've completed the Python pre-work and prework quiz.

#### **Next Class:**

Conditionals



# Don't Forget: Exit Tickets!





