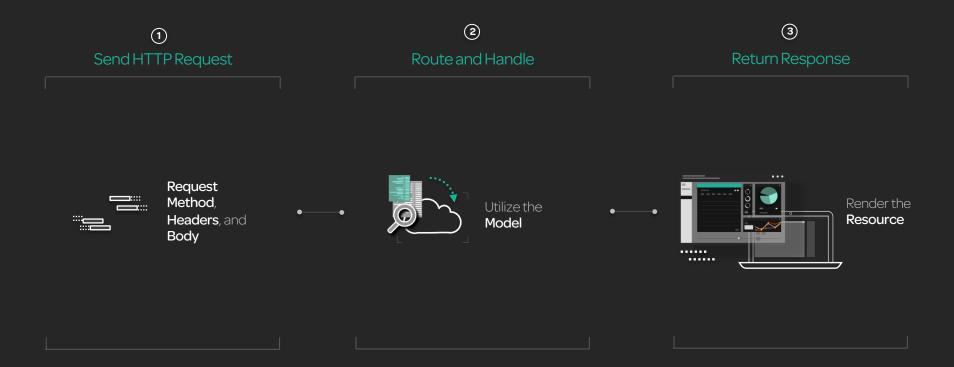


The Life-Cycle of a Request



HTTP Request Methods

- GET Requests a representation of a specific resource. This type of request should only receive data.
- HEAD Like a GET request, but only receiving the headers (no response body)
- POST Submits data to the application, usually causing a change in the application's state
- PUT Replaces the current representation of the target resource
- DELETE Deletes the specified resource
- PATCH Partially modifies a resource

Application Architecture

- Model It holds onto the data and business logic. Ideally, the model holds onto "the brains" of our application.
- View This is the representation of our business logic. For our application, the view portion will be the HTML templates that we render and return.
- Controller This is the input/output interface for the application. The controller receives requests, then
 utilizes the model and view to display the proper response. In Flask, there are a few different ways to create a
 "controller," but in its simplest form the controller will actually be the Flask application itself.