Solution: Inserting Users into Sign-Up

In this lesson, we will discuss how we can modify the signup method to insert users in the database.

WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING ^

- Solution
- Explanation

Solution

```
"""Flask Application for Paws Rescue Center.""
from flask import Flask, render template, abort
from forms import SignUpForm, LoginForm
from flask import session, redirect, url_for
from flask_sqlalchemy import SQLAlchemy
app = Flask( name )
app.config['SECRET_KEY'] = 'dfewfew123213rwdsgert34tgfd1234trgf'
app.config['SQLALCHEMY_DATABASE_URI'] = 'sqlite:///paws.db'
db = SQLAlchemy(app)
"""Model for Pets."""
class Pet(db.Model):
    id = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True)
    name = db.Column(db.String, unique=True)
    age = db.Column(db.String)
    bio = db.Column(db.String)
    posted_by = db.Column(db.String, db.ForeignKey('user.id'))
"""Model for Users."""
class User(db.Model):
    id = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True)
    full_name = db.Column(db.String)
    email = db.Column(db.String, unique=True)
    password = db.Column(db.String)
    pets = db.relationship('Pet', backref = 'user')
db.create_all()
"""Information regarding the Pets in the System."""
pets = [
            {"id": 1, "name": "Nelly", "age": "5 weeks", "bio": "I am a tiny kitten rescued
            {"id": 2, "name": "Yuki", "age": "8 months", "bio": "I am a handsome gentle-cat.
            {"id": 3, "name": "Basker", "age": "1 year", "bio": "I love barking. But, I love
```

```
{"id": 4, "name": "Mr. Furrkins", "age": "5 years", "bio": "Probably napping."},
"""Information regarding the Users in the System."""
users = [
            {"id": 1, "full_name": "Pet Rescue Team", "email": "team@pawsrescue.co", "passwor
@app.route("/")
def homepage():
    """View function for Home Page."""
    return render_template("home.html", pets = pets)
@app.route("/about")
def about():
    """View function for About Page."""
    return render_template("about.html")
@app.route("/details/<int:pet_id>")
def pet_details(pet_id):
    """View function for Showing Details of Each Pet.""
    pet = next((pet for pet in pets if pet["id"] == pet_id), None)
    if pet is None:
        abort(404, description="No Pet was Found with the given ID")
    return render_template("details.html", pet = pet)
@app.route("/signup", methods=["POST", "GET"])
def signup():
    """View function for Showing Details of Each Pet."""
    form = SignUpForm()
    if form.validate on submit():
        # new_user = {"id": len(users)+1, "full_name": form.full_name.data, "email": form.email
        # users.append(new_user)
        new user = User(full name = form.full name.data, email = form.email.data, password =
        db.session.add(new_user)
        try:
            db.session.commit()
        except Exception as e:
           print(e)
            db.session.rollback()
            return render_template("signup.html", form = form, message = "This Email already
        finally:
            db.session.close()
        return render_template("signup.html", message = "Successfully signed up")
    return render_template("signup.html", form = form)
@app.route("/login", methods=["POST", "GET"])
def login():
    form = LoginForm()
    if form.validate_on_submit():
        user = next((user for user in users if user["email"] == form.email.data and user["pas
            return render_template("login.html", form = form, message = "Wrong Credentials.
        else:
            session['user'] = user
            return render_template("login.html", message = "Successfully Logged In!")
    return render_template("login.html", form = form)
```

```
@app.route("/logout")
def logout():
    if 'user' in session:
        session.pop('user')
    return redirect(url_for('homepage', _scheme='https', _external=True))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(debug=True, host="0.0.0.0", port=3000)
```

Explanation

In the above solution, we made the following changes to the application:

- 1. In this challenge, we had to replace **lines** 70 and 71 of app.py. We commented out these lines in the solution given above so that you can observe the changes.
- 2. For the solution, we first created a new_user object of the User model class, in line 72.
- 3. Then, we added this new_user object to the db.session in line 73.
- 4. Afterward, we committed the changes in the database using db.session.commit() in line 75.
- 5. However, this operation can result in an exception. Therefore, we handled it by placing it between a try-except block.
- 6. If an exception occurs, then we render the template again with the form and the message saying, "This email already exists in the system! Please log in instead." You can observe this in line 79.

There you go! Now, our application is inserting new users in a **database**!

In the next lesson, we will be modifying the login method to retrieve a user.