Flask

By convention, templates and static files are stored in subdirectories within the application’s Python source tree, with the names templates and static respectively. While this can be changed, you usually don’t have to, especially when getting started.

Python Version

We recommend using the latest version of Python 3.

These distributions will be installed automatically when installing Flask.

Werkzeug implements WSGI, the standard Python interface between applications and servers.

Jinja is a template language that renders the pages your application serves.

MarkupSafe comes with Jinja. It escapes untrusted input when rendering templates to avoid injection attacks.

ItsDangerous securely signs data to ensure its integrity. This is used to protect Flask’s session cookie.

Click is a framework for writing command line applications. It provides the flask command and allows adding custom management commands.

Virtual environments

Use a virtual environment to manage the dependencies for your project, both in development and in production.

$ python -m pip install --user virtualenv

$ python -m virtualenv –help

Usage:

$ virtualenv venv

This will create a python virtual environment of the same version as virtualenv, installed into the subdirectory venv

$ source bin/activate

$ deactivate

-p, --python

the python executable virtualenv is installed into

interpreter based on what to create environment (path/identifier) - by default use the interpreter where the tool is installed - first found wins

Install Flask

Within the activated environment, use the following command to install Flask:

$ pip install Flask