

2023-Spring Advanced Computer Programming (Week 16)

CSIE, Asia Univ.

Course schedule

- W1-Introduction
- W2-Python libraries
- W3-BeautifulSoup(1)
- W4-BeautifulSoup(2)
- W5-
- W6-Scrapy(1)
- W7-Scrapy(2)
- W8-Storing Data
- W9-Midterm project

- W10-Web & HTTP
- W11-Flask
- W12-Flask Routes
- W13-Jinja template
- W14-Flask-form
- W15-Databases
- W16-SQLAlchemy
- W17-Project development
- W18-Final report and test



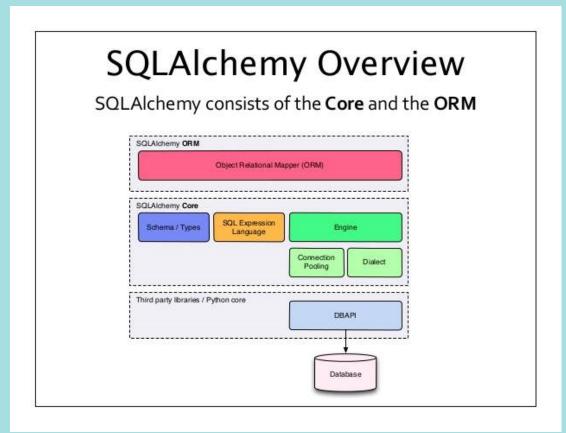
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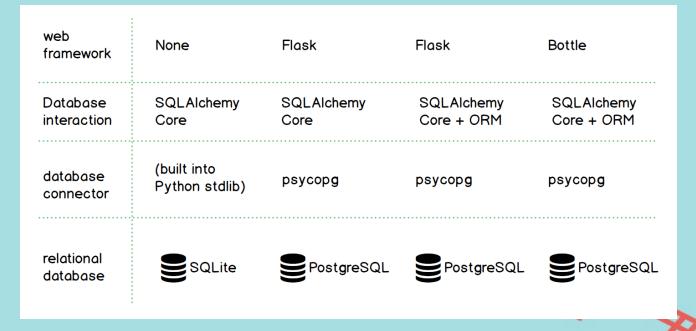
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SQLAlchemy

SQLAlchemy is object-relational mapper (ORM)





SQLAlchemy

```
CREATE TABLE CONTACTS(
ID INT PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
FIRST_NAME CHAR(100) NOT NULL,
LAST_NAME CHAR(100) NOT NULL,
PHONE_NUMBER CHAR(32) NOT NULL,
);
```

```
contacts = Contact.query.all()
=>
SELECT * FROM contacts
```



Flask-SQLAlchemy database URLs

Database engine URL

MySQL mysql://username:password@hostname/database

Postgres postgresql://username:password@hostname/database

SQLite (Linux, macOS) sqlite:///absolute/path/to/database

SQLite (Windows) *sqlite:///c:/absolute/path/to/database*



Database Operations with SQLAlchemy

- flask shell
- >>> from flask_app import db
- >>> db.create_all()



Flask-SQLAlchemy

- SQLAlchemy gives you access to the following things:
 - all the functions and classes from sqlalchemy and sqlalchemy.orm
 - a preconfigured scoped session called session
 - the metadata
 - the engine
 - a SQLAlchemy.create all() and SQLAlchemy.drop all() methods to create and drop tables according to the models.
 - a Model baseclass that is a configured declarative base.
- The Model declarative base class behaves like a regular Python class but has a query attribute attached that can be used to query the model. (Model and BaseQuery)
- You have to commit the session, but you don't have to remove it at the end of the request, Flask-SQLAlchemy does that for you.



Review-Flask QuickStart



Contents

Quickstart

- A Minimal Application
- What to do if the Server does not Start
 - Old Version of Flask
 - Invalid Import Name
- Debug Mode
- HTML Escaping
- Routing
 - Variable Rules
 - Unique URLs / Redirection
 Behavior
 - URL Building
 - HTTP Methods
- Static Files
- Rendering Templates
- Accessing Request Data
 - Cantont I and

Quickstart

Eager to get started? This page gives a good introduction to Flask. Follow Installation to set up a project and install Flask first.

A Minimal Application

A minimal Flask application looks something like this:

```
from flask import Flask
app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route("/")
def hello_world():
    return "Hello, World!"
```

So what did that code do?

- 1. First we imported the Flask class. An instance of this class will be our WSGI application.
- 2. Next we create an instance of this class. The first argument is the name of the application's module or package. __name__ is a convenient shortcut for this that is appropriate for most cases. This is needed so that Flask knows where to look for resources such as templates and static files.
- 3. We then use the **route()** decorator to tell Flask what URL should trigger our function.
- 4. The function returns the message we want to display in the user's browser. The default content type is HTML, so HTML in the string will be rendered by the browser.

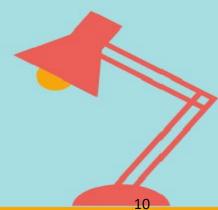


Review- The Application Context

current_app,

- app.app_context()
 - AppContext object

- app.g
 - A namespace object that can store data during an application context.



Review-Flask Tutorial



Navigation

Overview

- Previous: Quickstart
- Next: Project Layout

Quick search

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Tutorial

Contents:

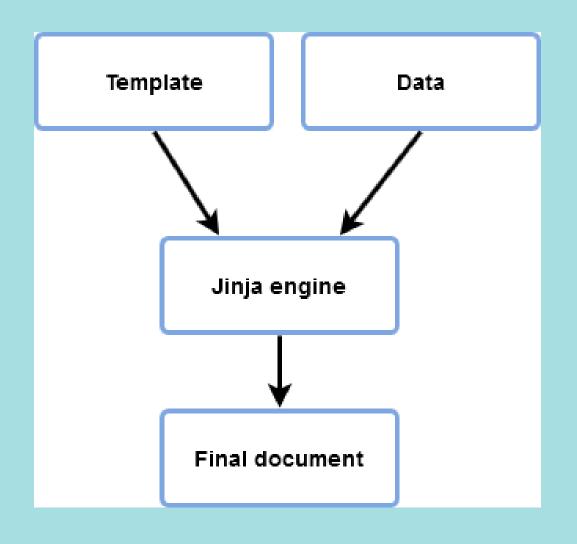
- Project Layout
- Application Setup
- Define and Access the Database
- Blueprints and Views
- Templates
- Static Files
- Blog Blueprint
- Make the Project Installable
- Test Coverage
- Deploy to Production
- Keep Developing!

This tutorial will walk you through creating a basic blog application called Flaskr. Users will be able to register, log in, create posts, and edit or delete their own posts. You will be able to package and install the application on other computers.





Review: Jinja-template engine



• Jinja2 essentially needs two source ingredients, template and data that will be used to render the final document.



Jinja-template engine

delimiters

- {% ... %} for Statements
- {{ ... }} for Expressions to print to the template output
- {# ... #} for Comments not included in the template output
- # ... ## for Line Statements

extensions

- {% extends "filename" %}
- blocks
 - {% block blockname %}
 - {% endblock %}



Review-SQLite

- SQLite is a small database management system, and one other inclusive database is in the C ++ library. The management system of the database is not the same, SQLite is not correct, and the client / server is quite good.
- SQLite Implementation SQL standard. Other used dynamic, weakly typographic SQL syntax. Other-made inset type database, application program, web page browser, hometown / client end-of-life documentary selection. It is possible to use a database engine, a working system, and an embedded system.
- SQLite Yes D. Richard Hipp erected.



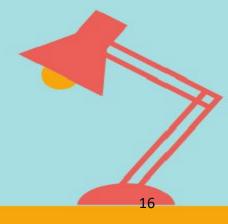
Flask-Login tutorial





Assignments and tests before the end of the semester

- Final test (6/7) 9:10-12:00
 - Question bank https://reurl.cc/2L4LZm
- Final report (Expiration Time 2023.06.14)
 - Github topic-flask
 - Github topic-scrapy
 - Github topic-beautifulsoup
- Deliver your Google Jamboard or Colab URL
- Access: anyone or add htchu.taiwan@gmail.com



Thanks! Q&A