

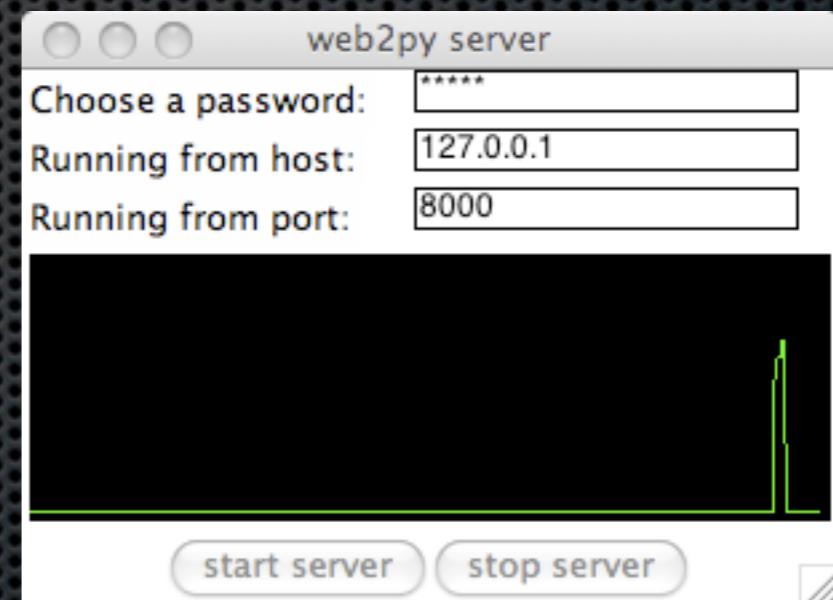
web2py

Enterprise Web Framework

These slides replace the previous tutorials (v1.66)

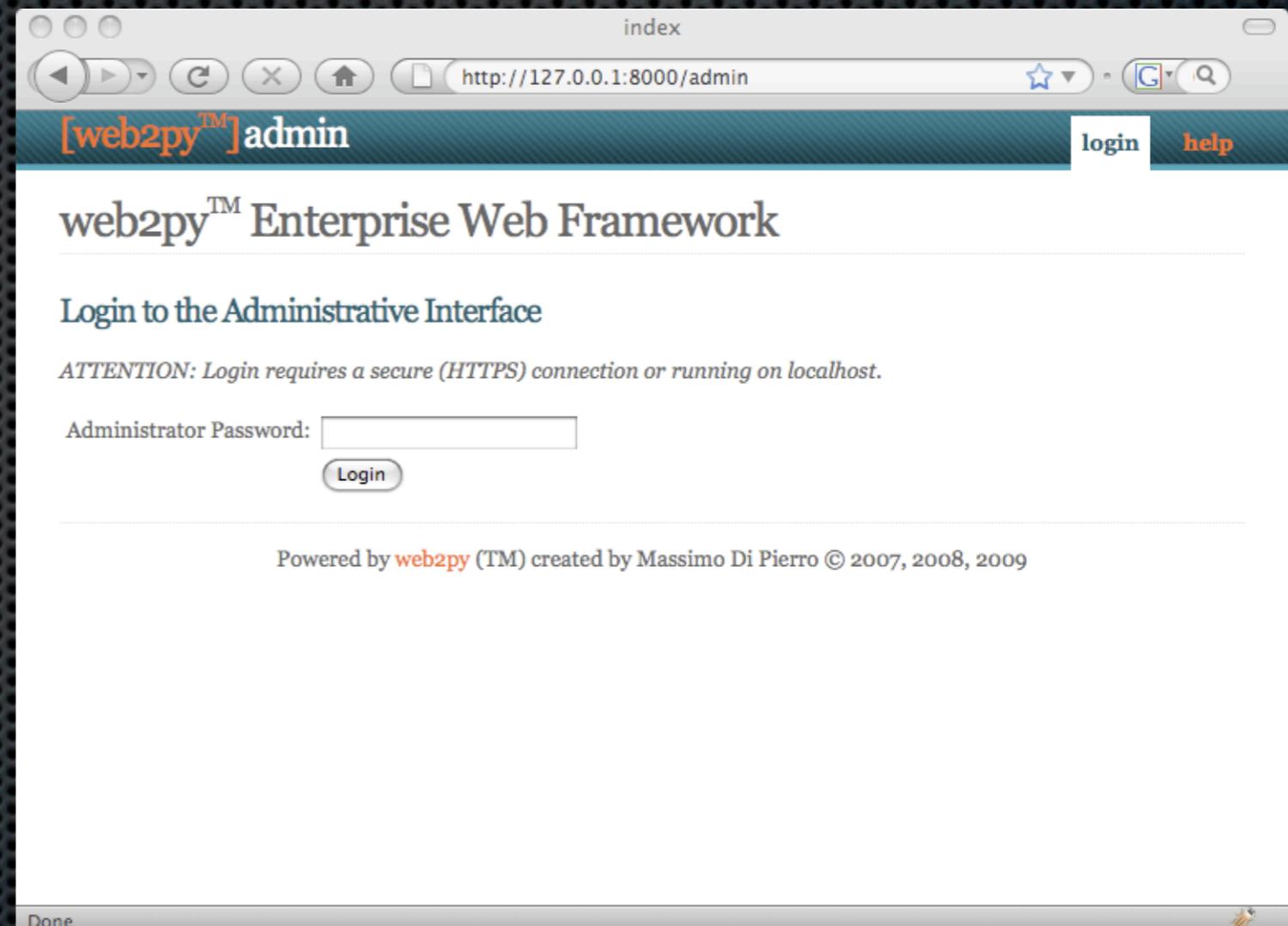
Startup Interface

- Download and click!
- No Installation
- No Dependencies
- No Configuration
- Runs Everywhere
 - Mac, Windows, Unix/Linux
 - CPython and Jython
 - Google App Engine



Web Based Admin Interface

- Login
- Manage Apps
- Create Apps
- Design Apps
- Test/Debug
- Mercurial Integration



Web Based Admin Interface

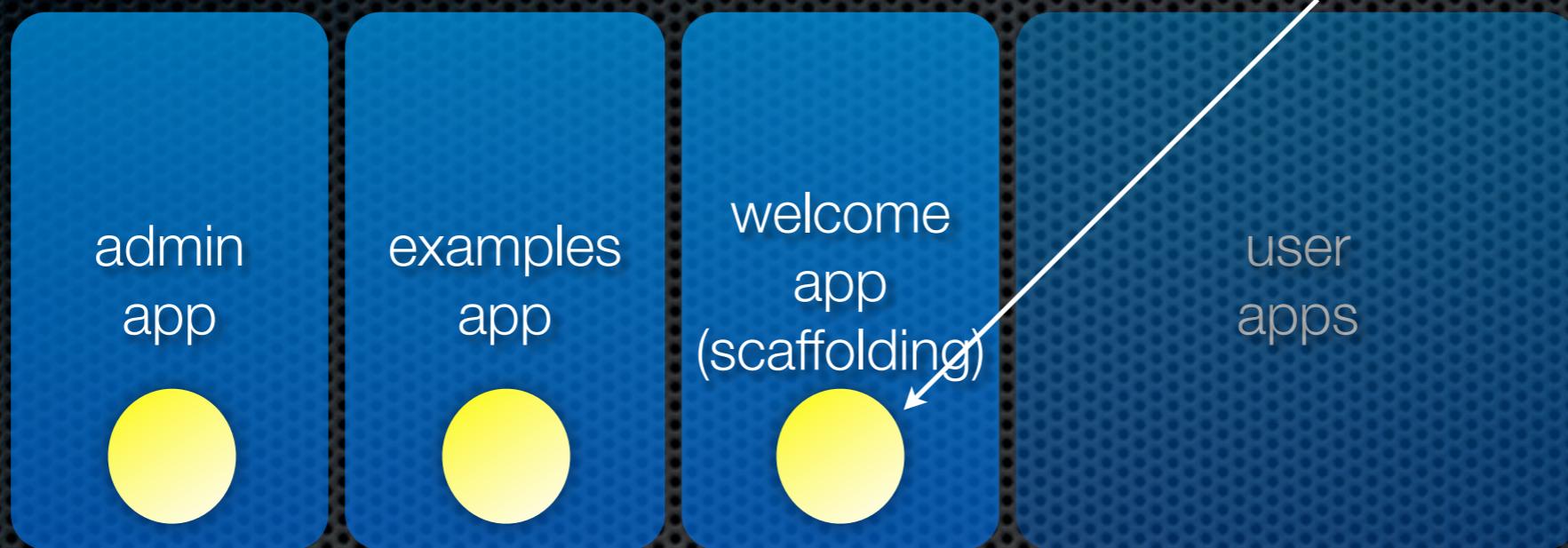
- receive web2py announcements from twitter
- be notified of upgrades

web2py Recent Tweets

1. web2py 1.62 is OUT **10:26 AM May 18th** from web
2. @visua howto send and receive tweets from web2py <http://www.web2py.com/Alter...> **11:07 AM May 11th** from web **in reply to visua**
3. Try the latest trunk. There is a new [shell] button under [design][controllers]. **10:47 PM May 6th** from web
4. web2py admin can read these tweets. We'll use it for updates and important announcements. **11:49 AM May 6th** from web
5. My first tweet! **11:36 AM May 6th** from web

web2py Architecture

Each app has its own database administrative interface



gluon (session, request, response, cookies, security, template language, database abstraction layer, caching, errors, routes, upload/download streaming, internationalization, etc.)

cherrypy wsgi web server

handlers



www



mod_proxy



cgi, fcgi, mod_python, mod_wsgi

Web Based Admin Interface

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the web2py™ admin interface at <http://127.0.0.1:8000/admin/default/site>. The title bar says "site". The main content area is titled "Installed applications". It lists three applications: "admin", "examples", and "welcome", each with links for "errors", "clean", "pack all", "compile", "EDIT", "about", "errors", "clean", "pack all", "compile", "uninstall". To the right, there are two forms. The top form is for "Create new application" with fields for "create new application:" and a "submit" button. A blue speech bubble points to the "create new application:" field with the text "type \"images\"". The bottom form is for "Upload existing application" with fields for "upload application:", "or provide application url:", and "and rename it (required)". Each has a "Browse..." button and a "submit" button. At the bottom left is a "Done" link.

site

<http://127.0.0.1:8000/admin/default/site>

[web2py™] admin

site logout help

Installed applications

admin
[errors | clean | pack all | compile]

examples
[EDIT | about | errors | clean | pack all | compile | uninstall]

welcome
[EDIT | about | errors | clean | pack all | compile | uninstall]

Version
web2py Version 1.63.1 (2009-06-01 09:20:53)
web2py is up to date

Create new application
create new application:
submit

Upload existing application
upload application: [Browse...](#)
or provide application url:
and rename it (required):
submit

Done

type "images"

Web Based Admin Interface

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `http://127.0.0.1:8000/admin/default/site`. The title bar says "site". The main content area has a teal header with "[web2py™]admin" and navigation links for "site", "logout", and "help". A blue callout bubble points to the "images" application link in the "Installed applications" list.

new application "images" created

Installed applications

- admin
[errors | clean | pack all | compile | uninstall]
- examples
[EDIT | about | errors | clean | pack all | compile | uninstall]
- images
[EDIT | about | errors | clean | pack all | compile | uninstall]
- welcome
[EDIT | about | errors | clean | pack all | compile | uninstall]

click to run

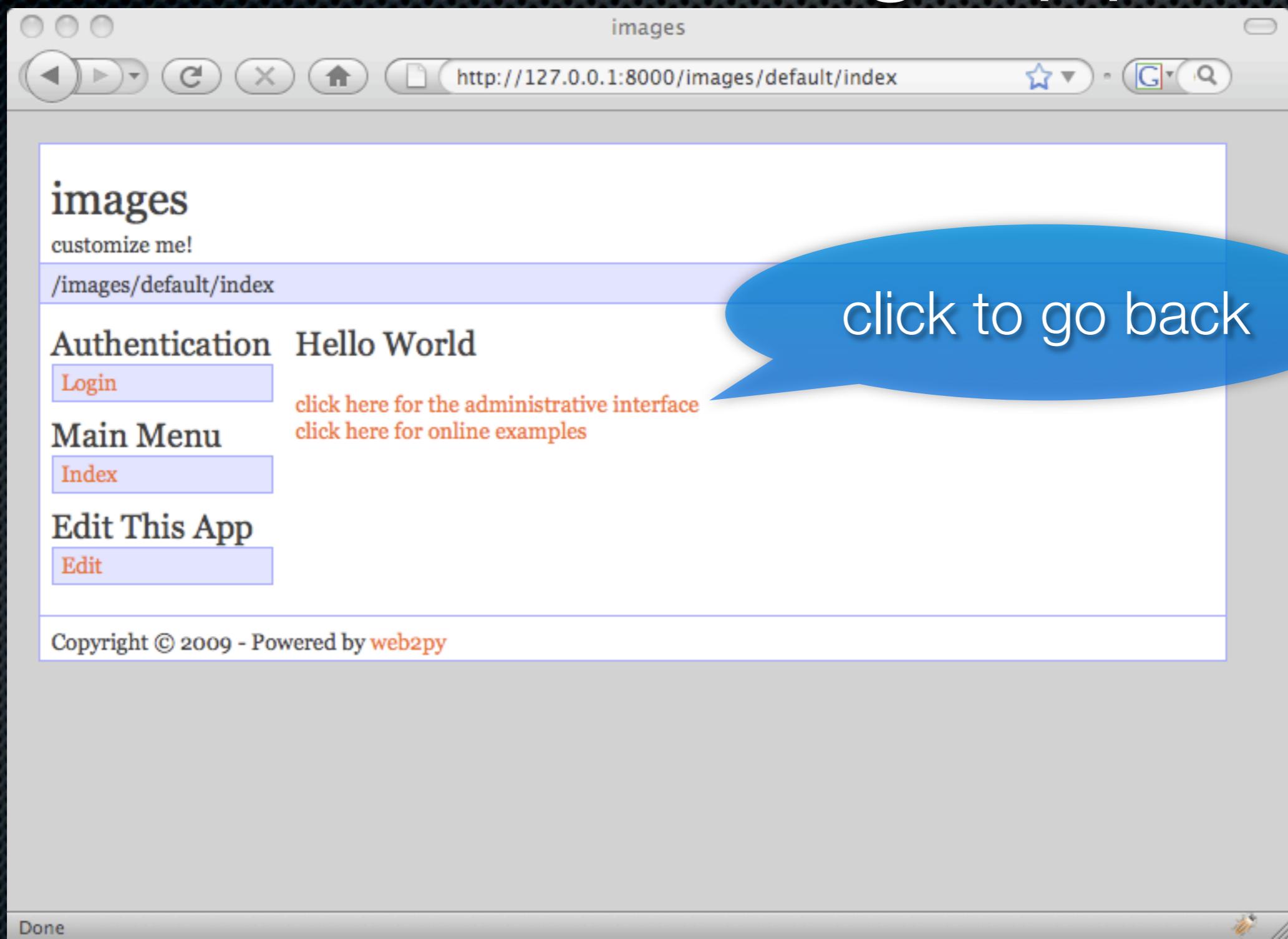
Version
web2py Version 1.63.1 (2009-06-01 09:20:53)
click to check for upgrades

Create new application
create new application: submit

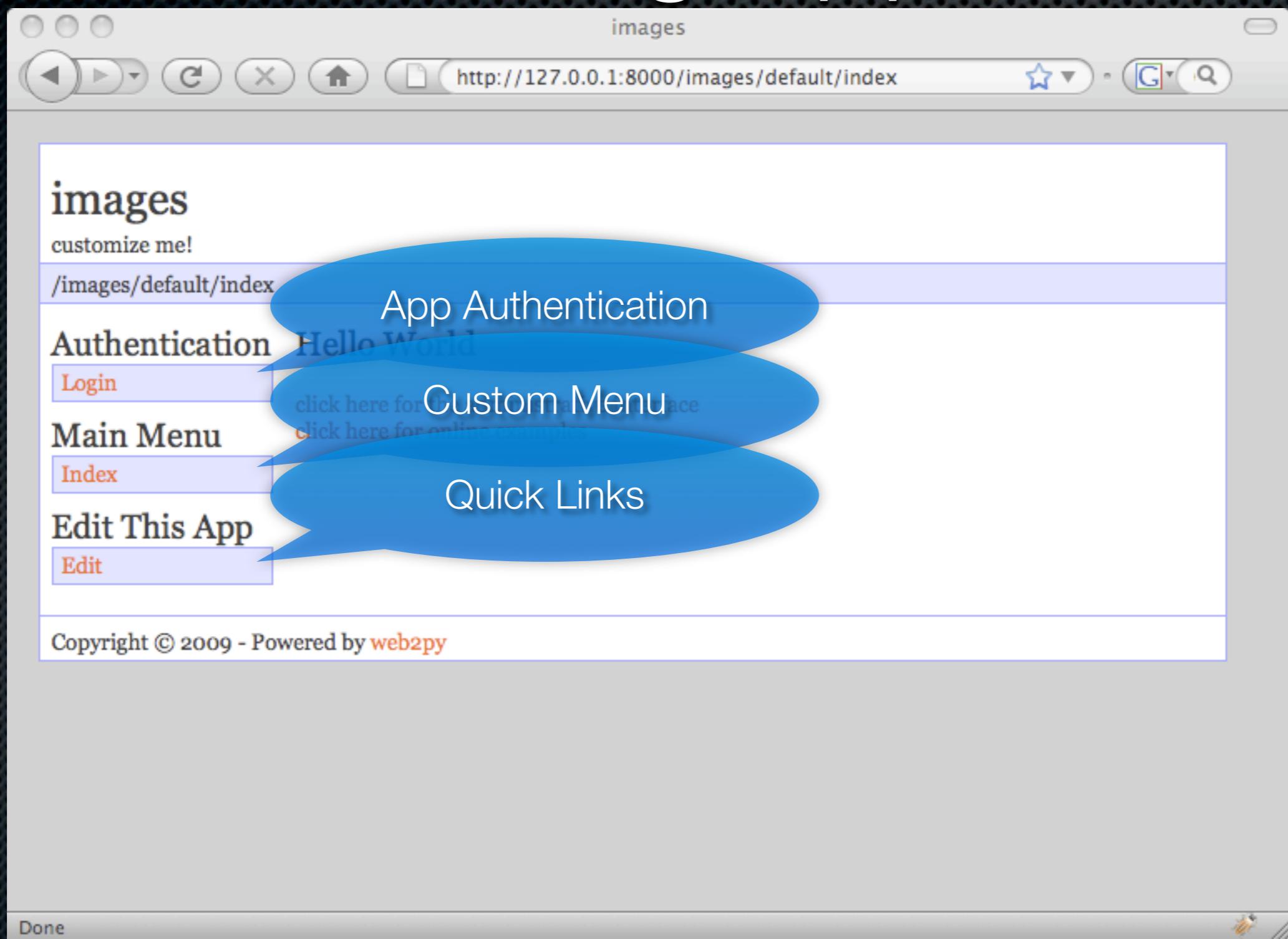
Upload existing application
upload application: Browse...
or provide application url:
and

Done

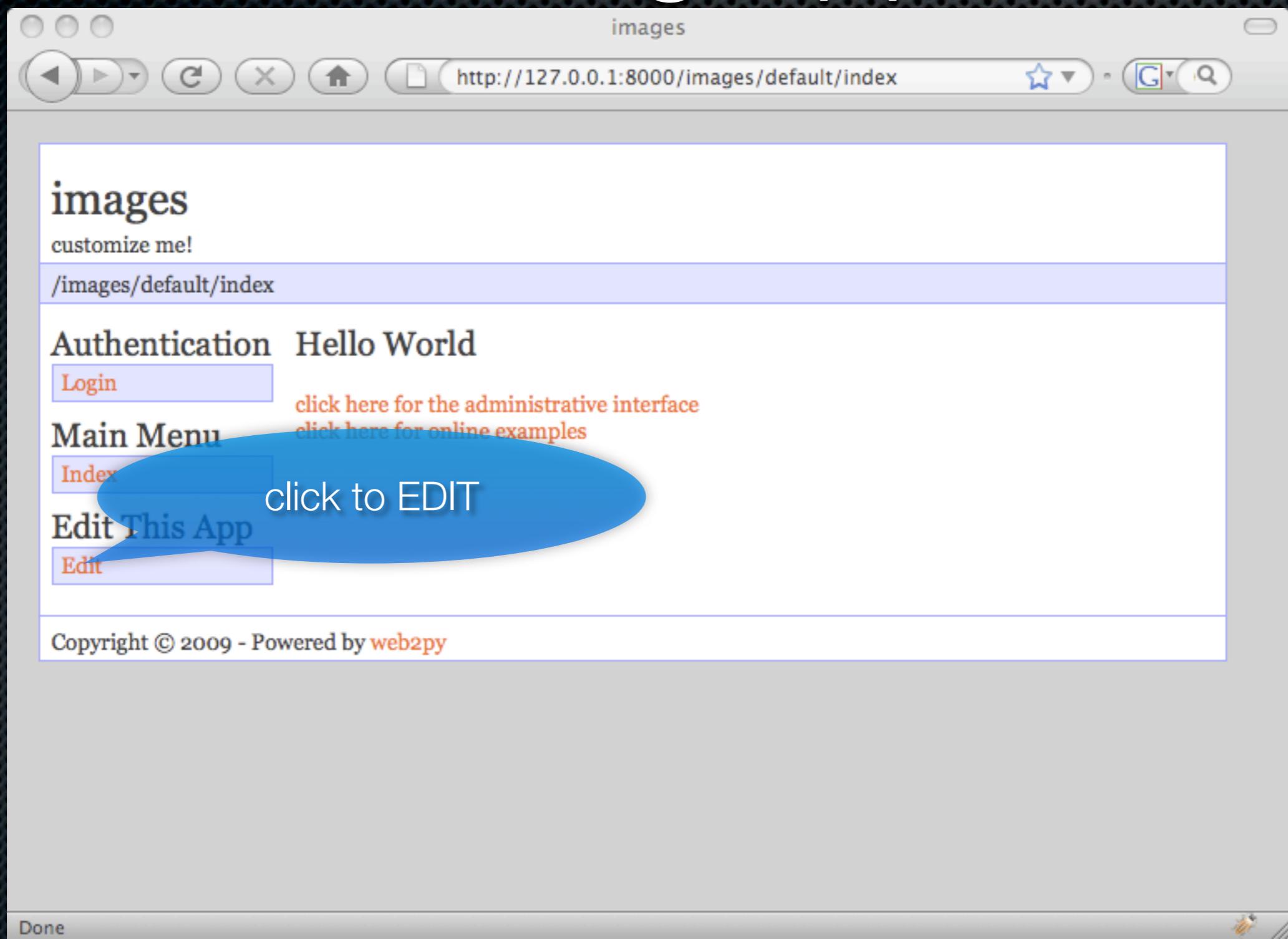
The Scaffolding App



The Scaffolding App



The Scaffolding App



Edit an App Metadata

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following details:

- Title Bar:** Displays "about images".
- Address Bar:** Shows the URL <http://127.0.0.1:8000/admin/default/about/images>.
- Toolbar:** Includes standard browser controls like back, forward, search, and refresh.
- Header:** Features the text "[web2py™] admin" and a navigation menu with links: site, edit, about (which is highlighted), errors, versioning, logout, and help.
- Main Content:** The page title is "About application "images"".
- Left Sidebar:** Contains two sections:
 - "About images" with a link "[edit]".
 - "License for images" with a link "[edit]".
- Right Side:** Two large blue speech bubble-shaped callouts. The top one contains the question "what is this app about?". The bottom one contains the question "what is its license?".
- Text Areas:** Below each sidebar item is a text input area.
 - The "About images" area contains the placeholder text "Write something about this app. Developed with web2py."
 - The "License for images" area contains the placeholder text "This is a sample license. You can write here anything you want as long as you do not violate web2py copyright, trademark and license."
- Footer:** A small note at the bottom states "Powered by web2py (TM) created by Massimo Di Pierro © 2007, 2008, 2009".
- Bottom Bar:** Includes "Done" and a small icon.

Edit an App

The screenshot shows the web2py admin interface for the "design images" application. The browser title bar reads "design images". The address bar shows the URL <http://127.0.0.1:8000/admin/default/design/images>. The top navigation bar includes links for [web2py™] admin, site, edit (which is selected), about, errors, versioning, logout, and help. A blue callout bubble with the text "click to toggle" points to the "edit" link in the top menu.

Edit application "images"

click to toggle

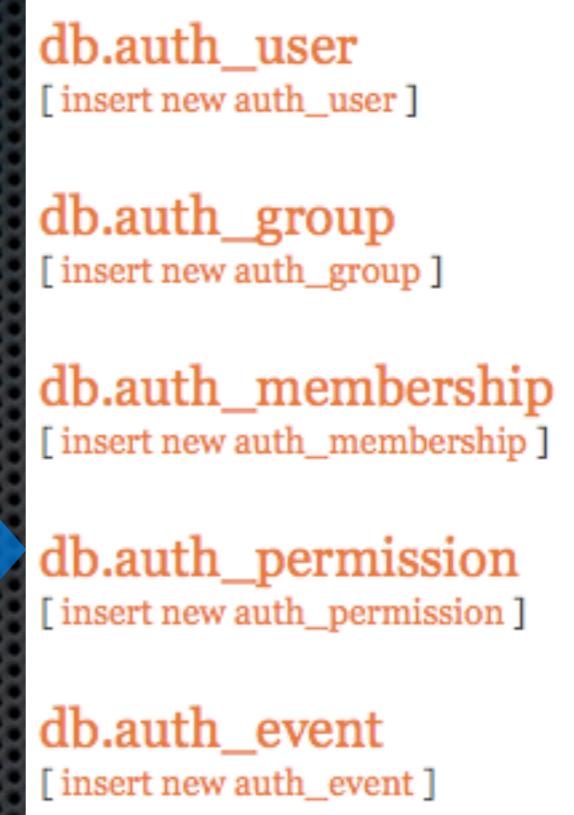
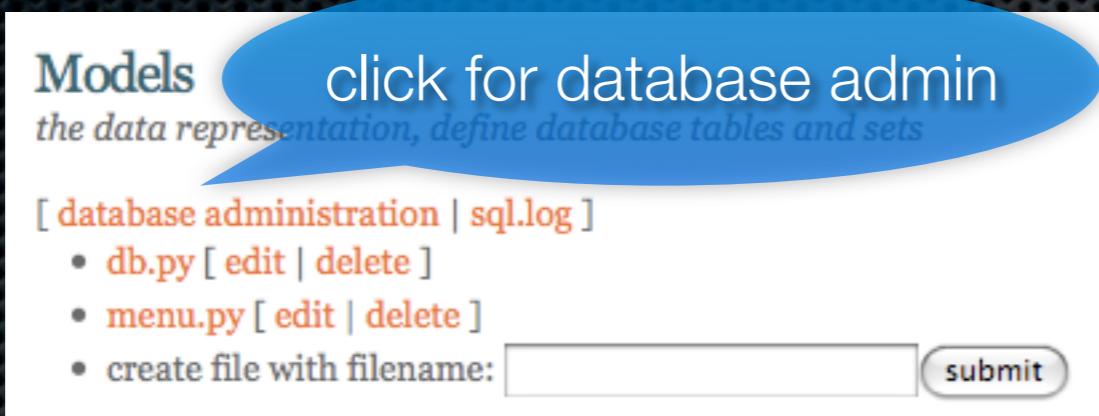
[[models](#) | [controllers](#) | [views](#) | [languages](#) | [static](#) | [modules](#)]

[Models](#)
[Controllers](#)
[Views](#)
[Languages](#)
[Static files](#)
[Modules](#)

Powered by **web2py** (TM) created by Massimo Di Pierro © 2007, 2008, 2009

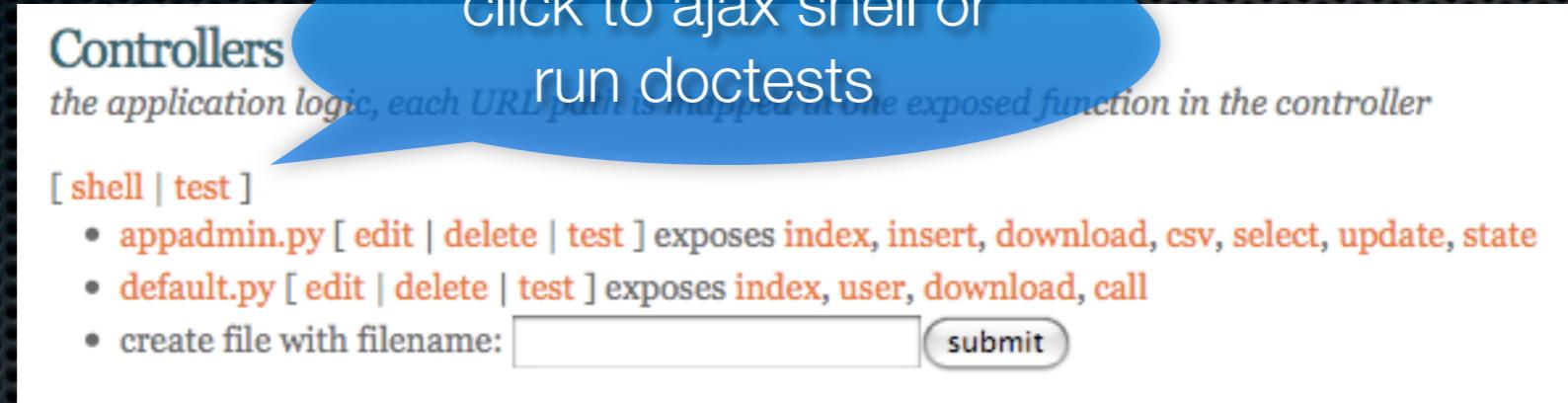
Done

Edit your Models



- Models describe the "data representation" of your app
- db.py connects to DB, defines tables, Auth, Crud (edit this file to add tables)
- menu.py defines menus for the scaffolding app (can be removed if not needed)

Edit your Controllers



- Controllers describe the workflow of your app
- default.py is the default (entry point) controller of your app
- appadmin.py defines a database administrative interface for your app (appadmin)
- click on [test] to run all doctests online

Edit your Views

Views
the presentations layer, views are also known as templates

- appadmin.html [edit | htmedit | delete] extends layout.html
- default/index.html [edit | htmedit | delete] extends layout.html
- default/user.html [edit | htmedit | delete] extends layout.html
- generic.html [edit | htmedit | delete] adds ajax capabilities
- layout.html [edit | htmedit | delete] includes web2py_ajax.html
- web2py_ajax.html [edit | htmedit | delete]
- create file with filename:

- Each function in controller returns a dictionary that is rendered by a view file. A function can have multiple views with different extensions (html, xml, json, rss, etc.)
- Views can extend other views (for example "layout.html")
- Functions without views use "generic.*" views.

Edit your Languages

Languages
translation strings for the application

[update all languages]

- fr-fr.py [edit | delete]
- it-it.py [edit | delete]
- it.py [edit | delete]
- pt-br.py [edit | delete]
- pt-pt.py [edit | delete]
- pt.py [edit | delete]
- create file with filename:
(something like "it-it")

click to edit
translations online

submit

%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S

%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S

%s rows deleted

%s records cancellati

- Apps have language files. They contain translations of strings marked as T("to be translated")

Upload your Static Files

Static files
these files are served without processing, your images go here

- base.css [[edit](#) | [delete](#)]
- calendar.css [[edit](#) | [delete](#)]
- calendar.js [[edit](#) | [delete](#)]
- jquery.js [[edit](#) | [delete](#)]
- title.png [[edit](#) | [delete](#)]
- create file with filename:
- upload file: [Browse...](#) and rename it:

- Look into view "layout.html" for example of how to include static files, for example

```

```
- Use of URL function is important for reverse url mapping

Upload/Edit your Modules

Modules
additional code for your application

- [__init__.py](#) [edit]
- create file with filename:
- upload file: and rename it:

- every app can have its own modules. Import them with
- `exec("import applications.%s.modules.mymodule as mymodule" % request.application)`

Edit Files Online

edit images/controllers/default.py

http://127.0.0.1:8000/admin/default/edit/images/controllers/default.py

[web2py™]admin site edit about errors versioning logout help

Editing file "images/controllers/default.py"

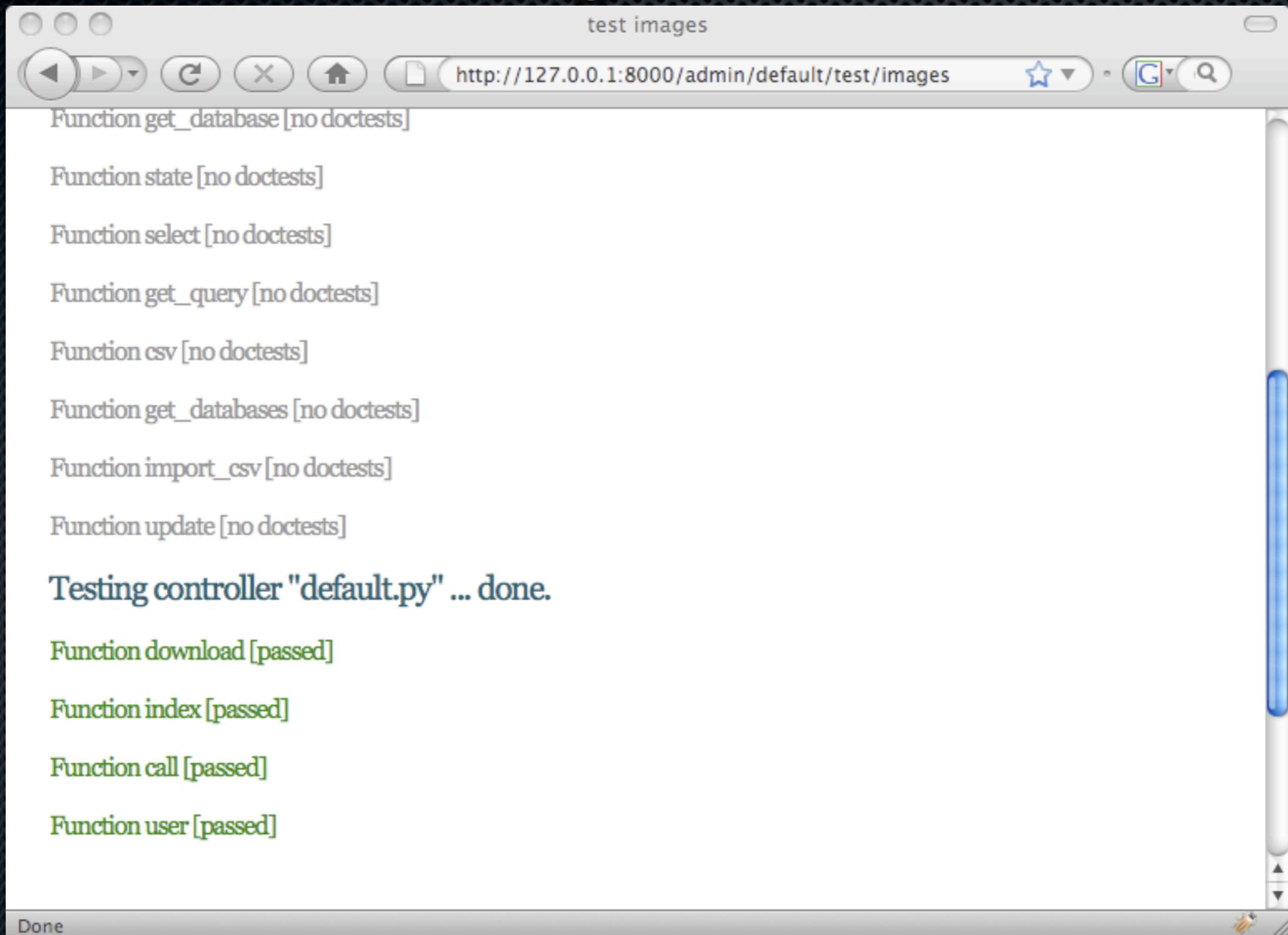
exposes index, user, download, call

save Saved file hash: 0144abbe38eaab84db58a6 Last saved on: Mon Jun 1 13:42:54 2009

```
1 #####  
2 ## This is a samples controller  
3 ## - index is the default action of any application  
4 ## - user is required for authentication and authorization  
5 ## - download is for downloading files uploaded in the db (does streaming)  
6 ## - call exposes all registered services (none by default)  
7 #####  
8  
9 def index():  
10     """  
11         example action using the internationalization operator T and flash  
12         rendered by views/default/index.html or views/generic.html  
13     """  
14     response.flash = T('Welcome to web2py')  
15     return dict(message=T('Hello World'))  
16  
17  
18 def user():  
19     """
```

Done

Online Testing

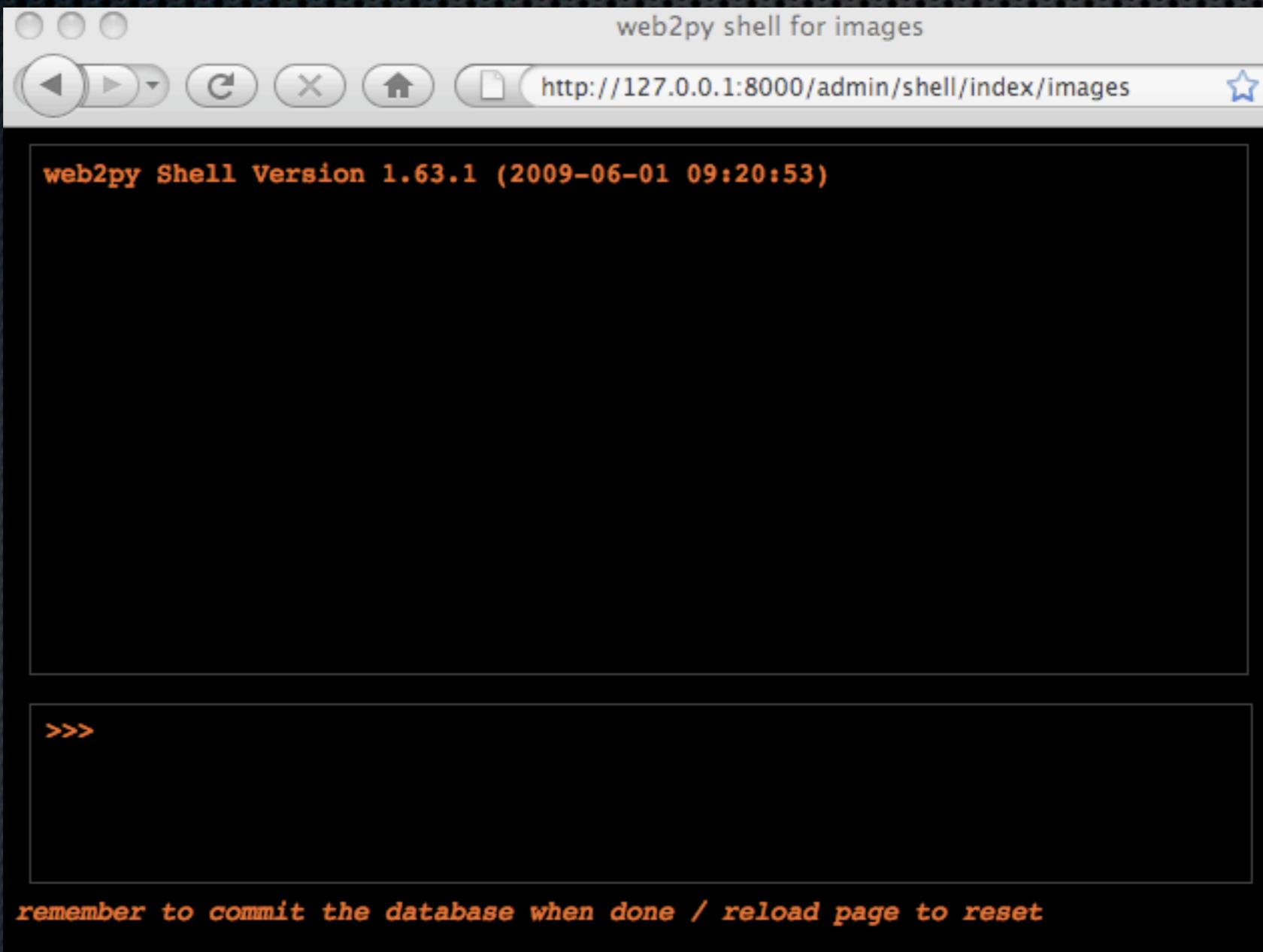


Auto File Conflict Resolution

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following details:

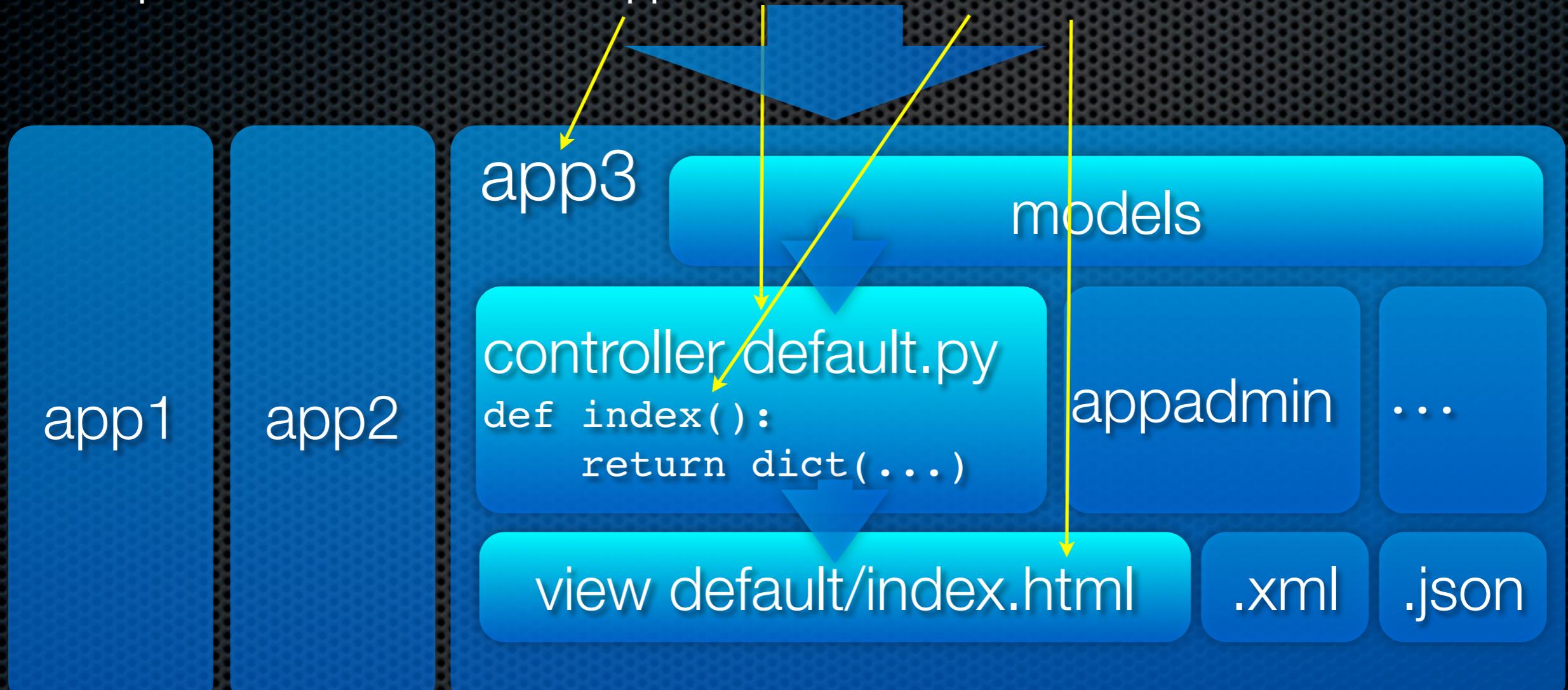
- Title Bar:** resolve images/views/default/list_images.json
- Address Bar:** http://127.0.0.1:8000/admin/default/resolve/images/views/default/list_images.json
- Tab Bar:** resolve images/views/default/list_images.json (active), ticket images/127.0.0.1.2009-0...
- Header:** [web2py™]admin site edit about errors versioning logout help
- Message Bar:** file changed on disk (orange background)
- Content Area:** Resolve Conflict file "images/views/default/list_images.json"
 - Buttons: new, old, all
 - Conflict list:
 - {{
 - from gluon.serializers import json
 - response.write(json(response._vars.images.asList(), escape=False))
 - }}
 - Buttons: merge
- Footer:** Powered by web2py (TM) created by Massimo Di Pierro © 2007, 2008, 2009
- Bottom Bar:** Done

Ajax Shell



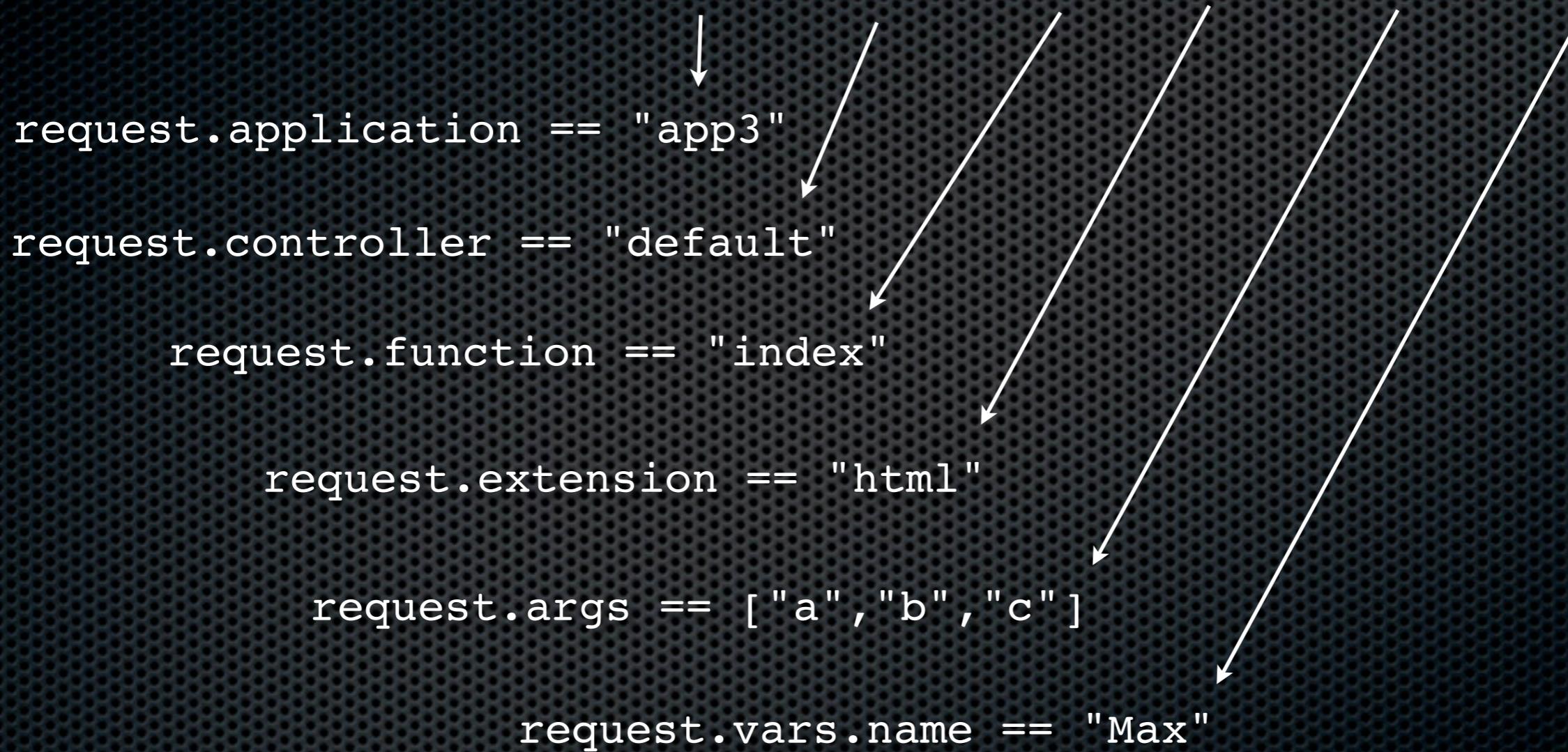
web2py Control Flow

http://127.0.0.1:8000/app3/default/index.html



web2py URL Parsing

http://127.0.0.1:8000/app3/default/index.html/a/b/c?name=Max



Environment variables are in request.env

routes.py (optional)

http://127.0.0.1:8000/anything

- incoming URLs can be filtered and rewritten (routes_in)
- URLs generated by web2py can also be filtered (routes_onerror) and rewritten (routes_out)
- rename routes.example.py as routes.py and edit.

routes_in

web2py apps

routes_out
routes_onerror

Errors and Tickets

The screenshot shows the web2py admin interface for managing errors. The title bar says "errors images". The URL in the browser is <http://127.0.0.1:8000/admin/default/errors/images>. The top navigation bar includes links for site, edit, about, errors (which is highlighted), versioning, and logo. Below the navigation is a section titled "Error logs for 'images'" with three buttons: "check all", "uncheck all", and "delete all checked". A "Delete Ticket" button is present. A blue arrow points from the "Date and Time" column of the log table to the ticket details on the right.

Date and Time	Ticket
2009-06-01 13:42:46	127.0.0.1.2009-06-01.13-42-46.7db8d309-199b-48ed-9849-0718b5ab8d13

Error ticket for "images"

Ticket 127.0.0.1.2009-06-01.13-42-46.7db8d309-199b-48ed-9849-0718b5ab8d13

Error traceback

```
1. Traceback (most recent call last):
2.   File "/Users/mdipierro/Desktop/web2py/gluon/
3.     exec ccode in environment
4.   File "/Users/mdipierro/Desktop/web2py/applic
5.     1/0
6. ZeroDivisionError: integer division or modulo
7.
```

- errors in user's code result in tickets issued to visitors
- administrator can retrieve and read tickets online
- click on any web2py keyword to get documentation

Mercurial Support (beta)

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "commit images". The address bar displays the URL <http://127.0.0.1:8000/admin/mercurial/commit/images>. The page header includes the "web2py™ admin" logo and navigation links for site, edit, about, errors, versioning, logout, and help. The main content area is titled "Mercurial Version Control System Interface for application \"images\"". A note states, "This is EXPERIMENTAL and does not handle merges." Below this, it shows revision and node information, and details about the commit者 (mdipierro) and commit time (Mon Jun 1 13:48:46 2009). A "Commit form" section contains a comment input field and a "Commit" button. A "Committed files" section lists several files: ABOUT, LICENSE, models/db.py, models/menu.py, and controllers/appadmin.py.

commit images

[web2py™] admin

site edit about errors versioning logout help

http://127.0.0.1:8000/admin/mercurial/commit/images

Mercurial Version Control System Interface
for application "images"

This is EXPERIMENTAL and does not handle merges.

Revision: None

Node: None

Created by: mdipierro@massimo-di-pierros-macbook.local

Created on: Mon Jun 1 13:48:46 2009

Description:

Commit form

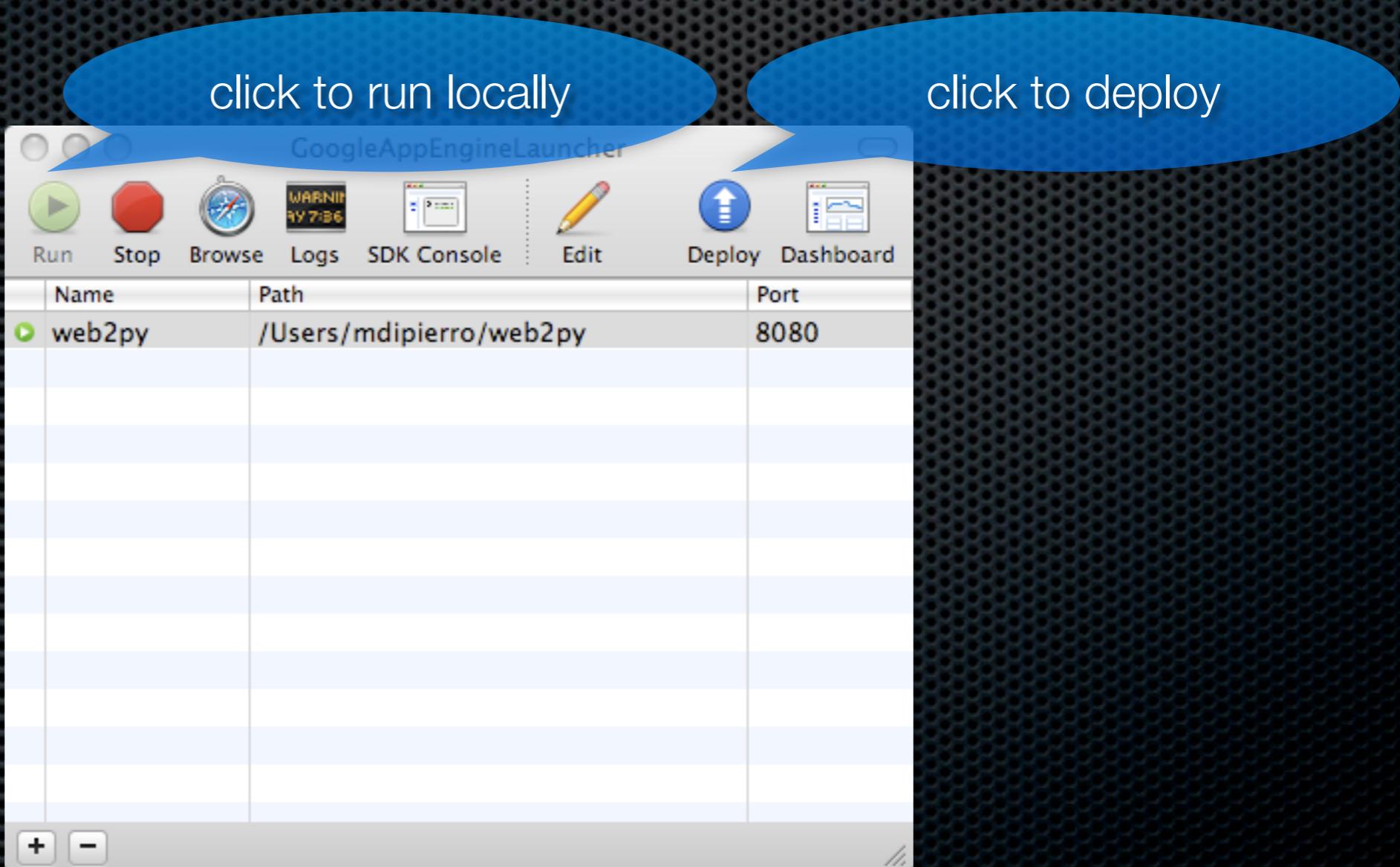
Comment: Commit

Committed files

ABOUT
LICENSE
models/db.py
models/menu.py
controllers/appadmin.py

Done

Deploy on Google App Engine



Edit App "images"

What do we want?

- Visitor can post images
- Images have category
- Visitors can post comments

How do we do it?

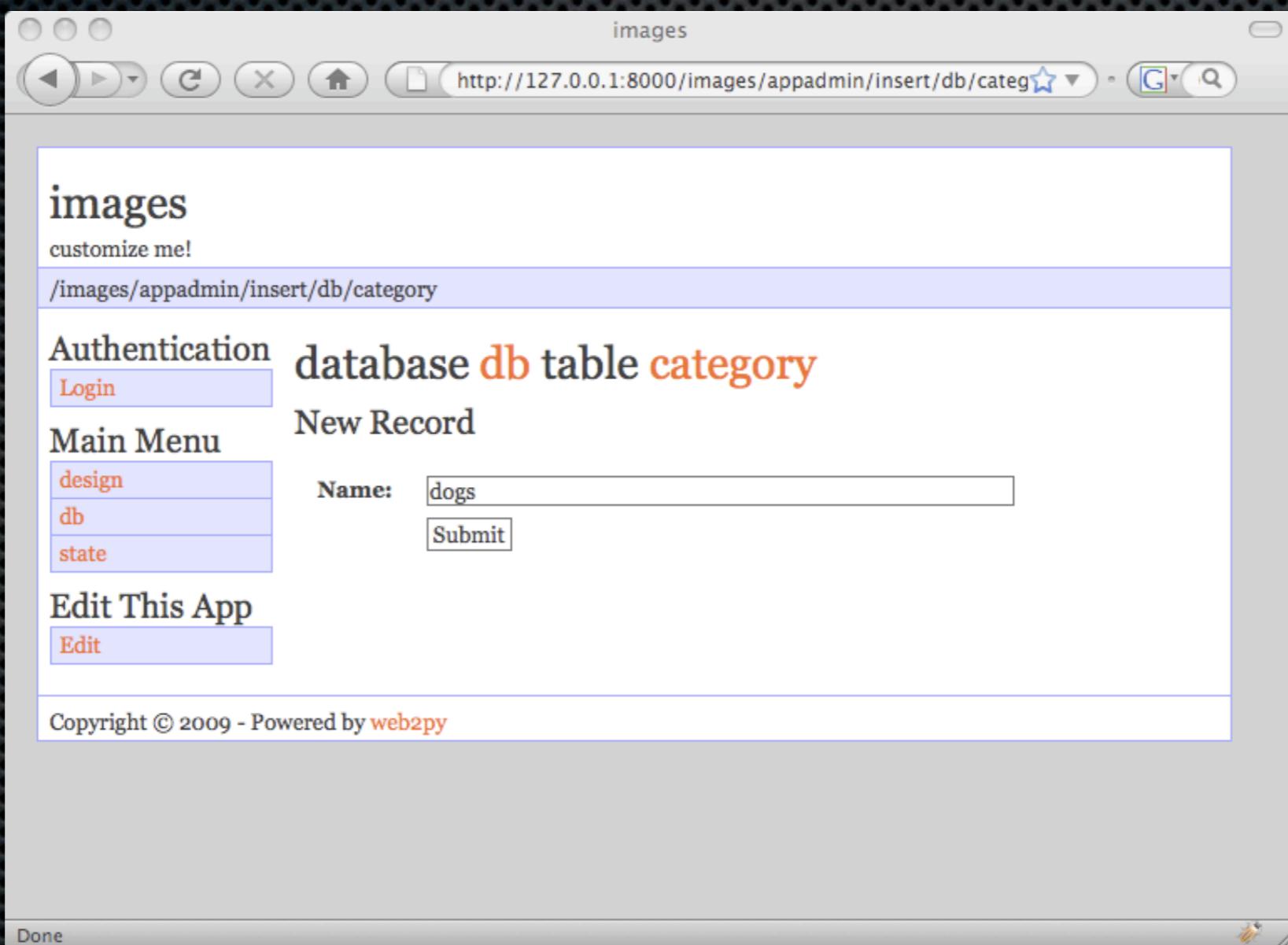
- edit "images" model "db.py" file and append

```
db.define_table("category",
    Field("name"))

db.define_table("image",
    Field("category_id", db.category),      # reference field
    Field("title", "string"),
    Field("description", "text"),
    Field("file", "upload"),                # something to be uploaded
    Field("posted_by", db.auth_user))       # reference field

db.define_table("comment",
    Field("image_id", db.image),            # reference field
    Field("body", "text"),
    Field("posted_by", db.auth_user),       # reference field
    Field("posted_on", "datetime"))
```

Create Categories Using "appadmin"



Some Details

- edit "images" model "db.py" and append

```
# make categories unique
db.category.name.requires = IS_NOT_IN_DB(db,"category.name")

# category_id to be represented by category name
db.image.category_id.requires = IS_IN_DB(db,"category.id","%(name)s")
db.image.title.requires = IS_NOT_EMPTY()

# auto fill posted_by fields and do not show them in forms
db.image.posted_by.default = auth.user.id if auth.user else 0
db.image.posted_by.writable = db.image.posted_by.readable=False
db.comment.posted_by.default = auth.user.id if auth.user else 0
db.comment.posted_by.writable = db.comment.posted_by.readable = False

# auto fill posted_on field and make it readonly
db.comment.posted_on.default = request.now
db.comment.posted_on.writable = False
```

Some Actions

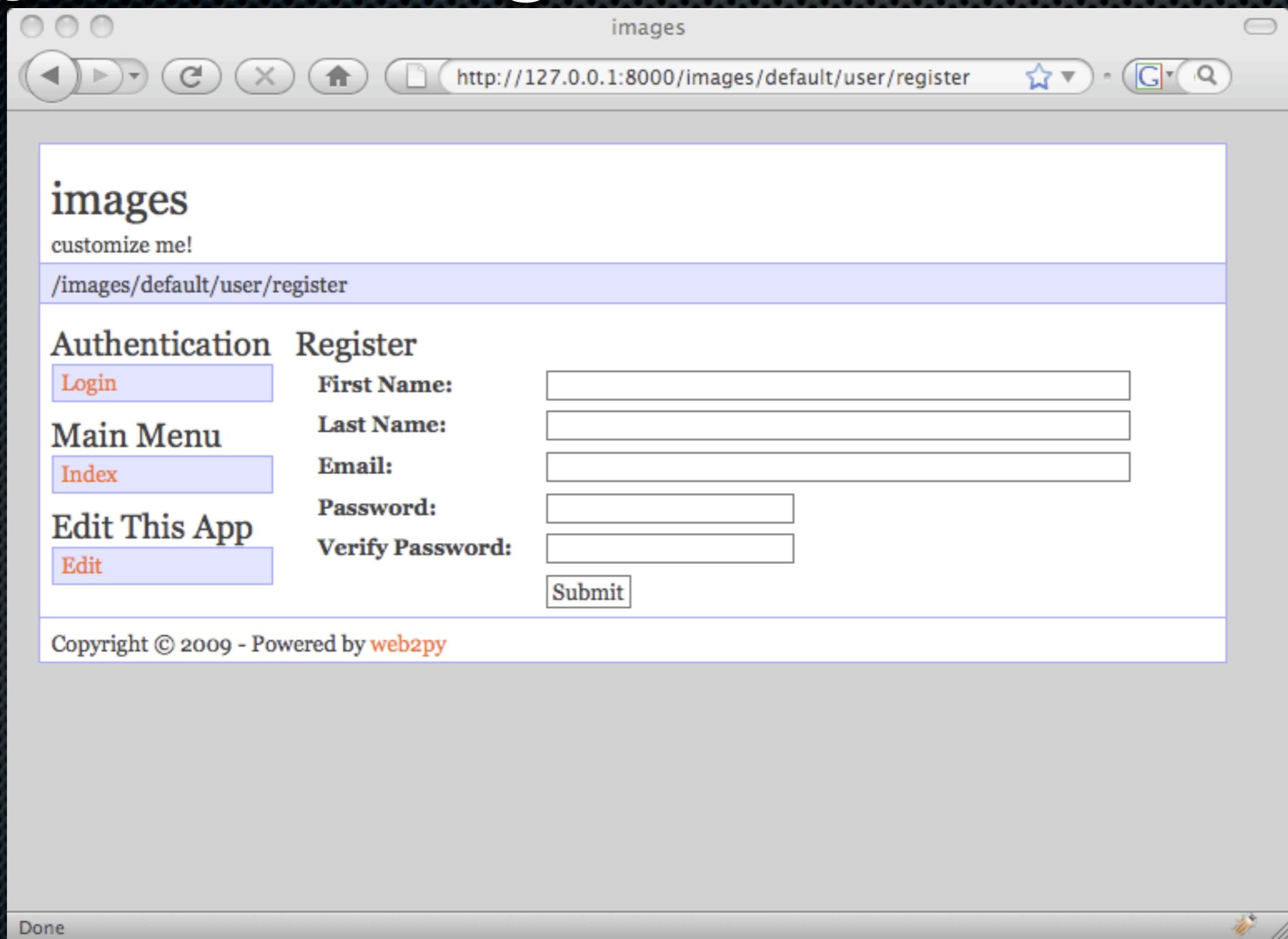
- edit "images" controller "default.py" and insert

```
def list_images():
    return dict(images=db(db.image.id>0).select())

@auth.requires_login()
def post_image():
    return dict(form=crud.create(db.image))

@auth.requires_login()
def view_image():
    image_id = request.args(0) or redirect(URL(r=request,f="index"))
    db.comment.image_id.default = image_id
    db.comment.image_id.writable = db.comment.image_id.readable = False
    return dict(form1=crud.read(db.image, image_id),
               comments=db(db.comment.image_id==image_id)\n                  .select(orderby=db.comment.posted_on),
               form2=crud.create(db.comment))
```

Try "user/register"



Try "post_image"

images

custom me!

/images/default/post_image

Authentication

User: Max

Main Menu

Index

Edit This App

Edit

form : Category Id: dogs

Title: adorable puppy

Description:

File: /Users/mdipierro/Documen

Submit

admin request session response

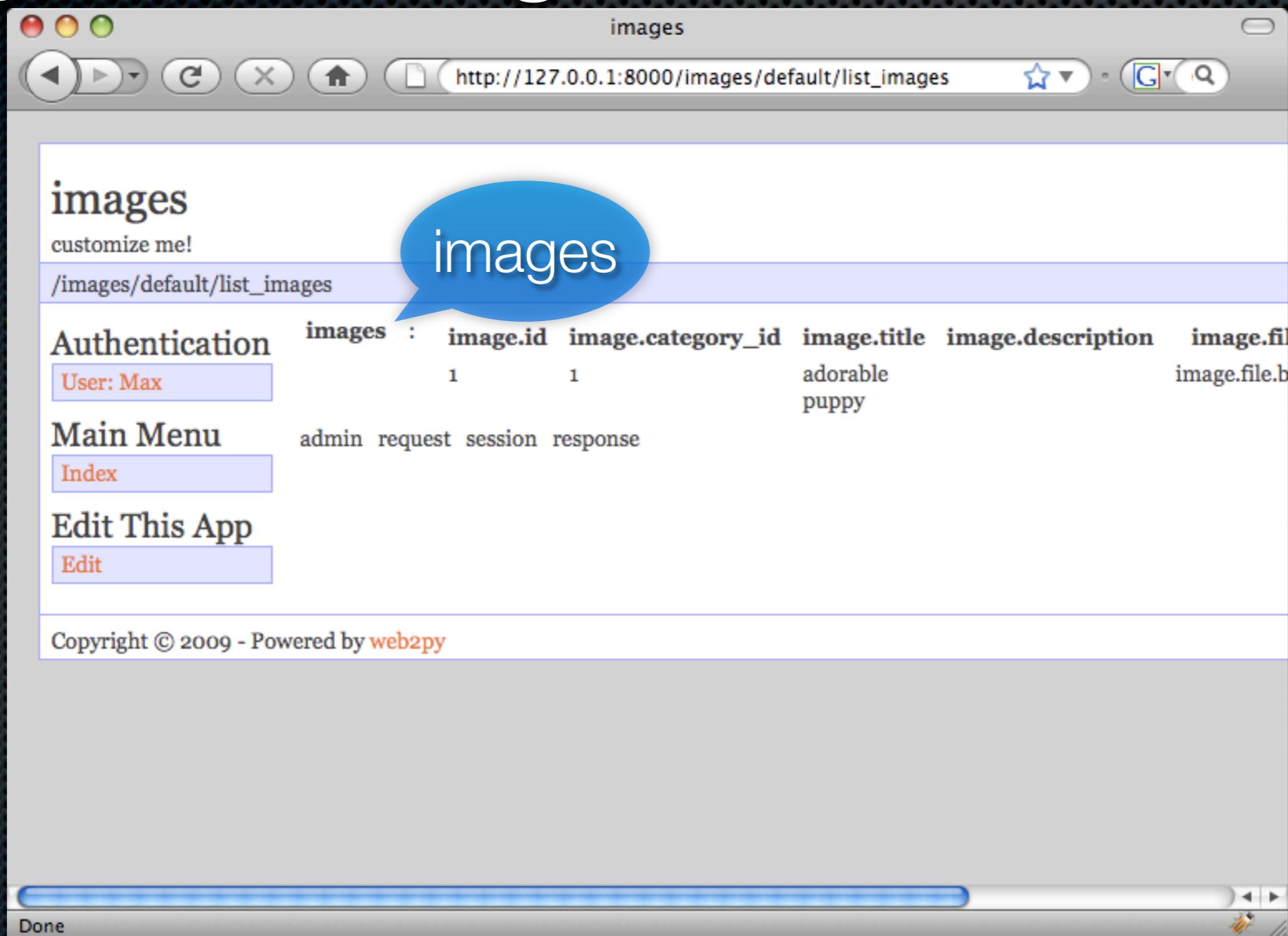
Copyright © 2009 - Powered by web2py

Done



The screenshot shows a web browser window with a dark background. The title bar says 'images'. The address bar shows the URL 'http://127.0.0.1:8000/images/default/post_image'. The page content is a form for posting an image. On the left, there's a sidebar with links for Authentication (User: Max), Main Menu (Index), and Edit This App (Edit). The main area has a 'form' label followed by fields for 'Category Id:' (set to 'dogs'), 'Title:' (containing 'adorable puppy'), 'Description:' (empty), and 'File:' (with the path '/Users/mdipierro/Documen' and a 'Browse...' button). At the bottom, there are 'Submit' and 'Cancel' buttons, along with status messages for 'admin', 'request', 'session', and 'response'. A blue speech bubble with the word 'form' inside it is overlaid on the 'Category Id:' field.

Try "list_images"



Try "view_image/1"

images

http://127.0.0.1:8000/images/default/view_image/1

Authentication : comment.id comment.image_id comment.body comment.posted_on

User: Max

Main Menu : form1

Index Category Id: 1

Description: adorable puppy

Edit This App : form1

Edit Description:

File: 

Edit Image Id:

Body:

Posted On: 2009-06-01 14:38:15

Submit

Done

Things to Notice...

- all form processing is already there
- all functions (actions) have default views
- crud.update/crud.read have image previews
- uploaded files (image.file) are served by the "download" action in the scaffolding app
- You need to register and login to post and comment

Further Details

- Fields can be customized further in models or actions

```
# change label
```

```
db.image.posted_by.label = "Posted by"
```

```
# change representation
```

```
db.image.posted_by.represent = lambda value: \  
    "%(first_name)s %(last_name)s" % db.auth_user[value]
```

```
# custom comments
```

```
db.image.posted_by.comment = "set automatically"
```

```
# automatically set when records are updated
```

```
db.image.posted_by.update = auth.user.id if auth.user else 0
```

- (readable/writable=False does not affect appadmin)

Add view "default/list_images.html"

- create "images" view "default/list_images.html" and edit

```
{ {extend "layout.html" } }

<h1>Posted Images</h1>
<ul>
    {{for image in images:}}
    <li>{{=A(image.title,
              _href=URL(r=request,f="view_image",args=image.id))}}</li>
    {{pass}}
</ul>

{{=A("post image",_href=URL(r=request,f="post_image"))}}
```

Add view "default/post_image.html"

- ✿ create "images" view "default/post_image.html" and edit

```
{ {extend "layout.html"} }

<h1>Post an Image</h1>

{ {=form} }
```

Add view "default/view_image.html"

- create "images" view " default/view_image.html" and edit

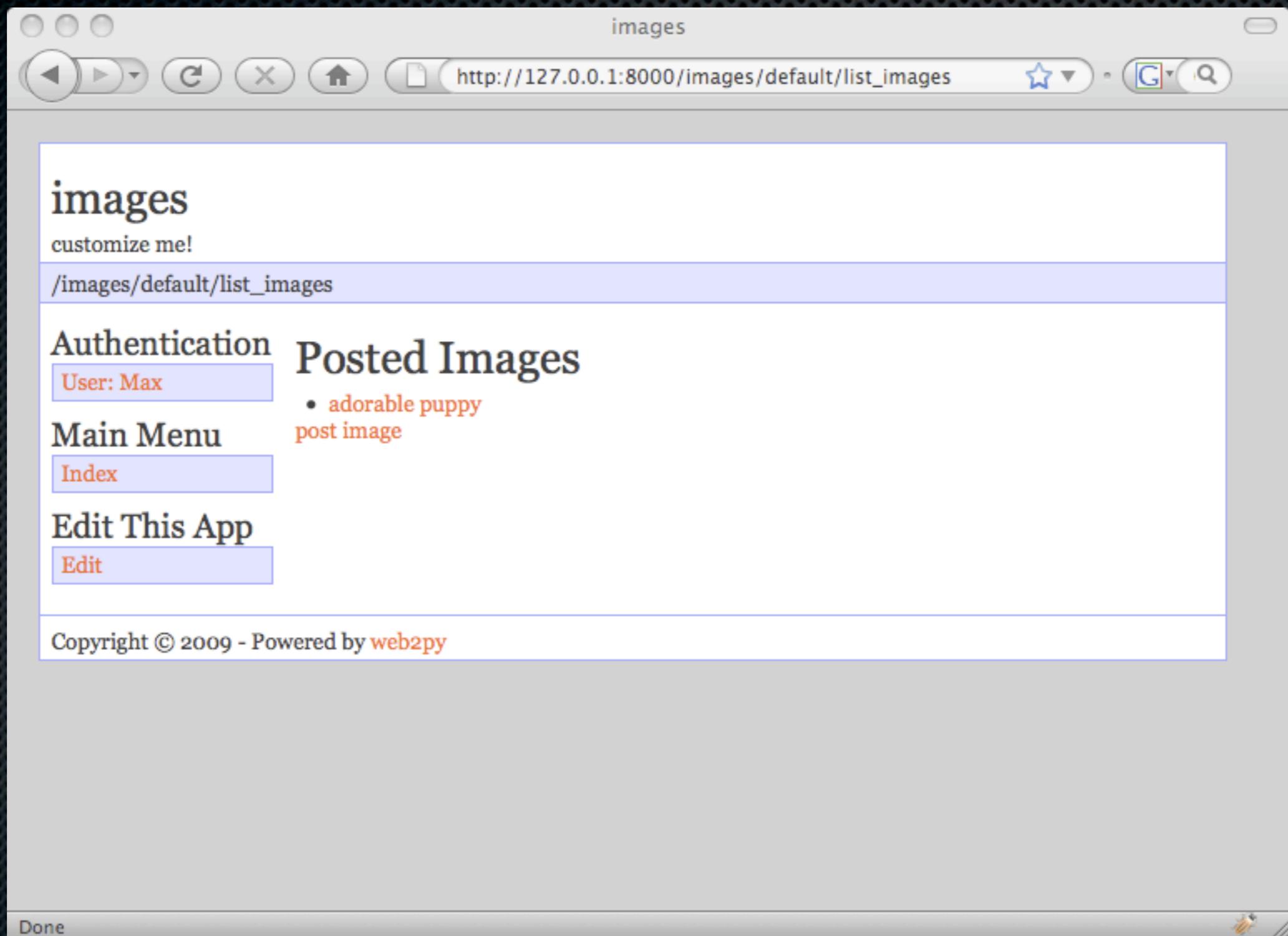
```
 {{extend "layout.html"}}

<h1>Image {{=form1.record.title}}</h1>
{{=IMG(_src=URL(r=request,f="download",args=form1.record.file))}}
<i>{{=form1.record.description}}</i>

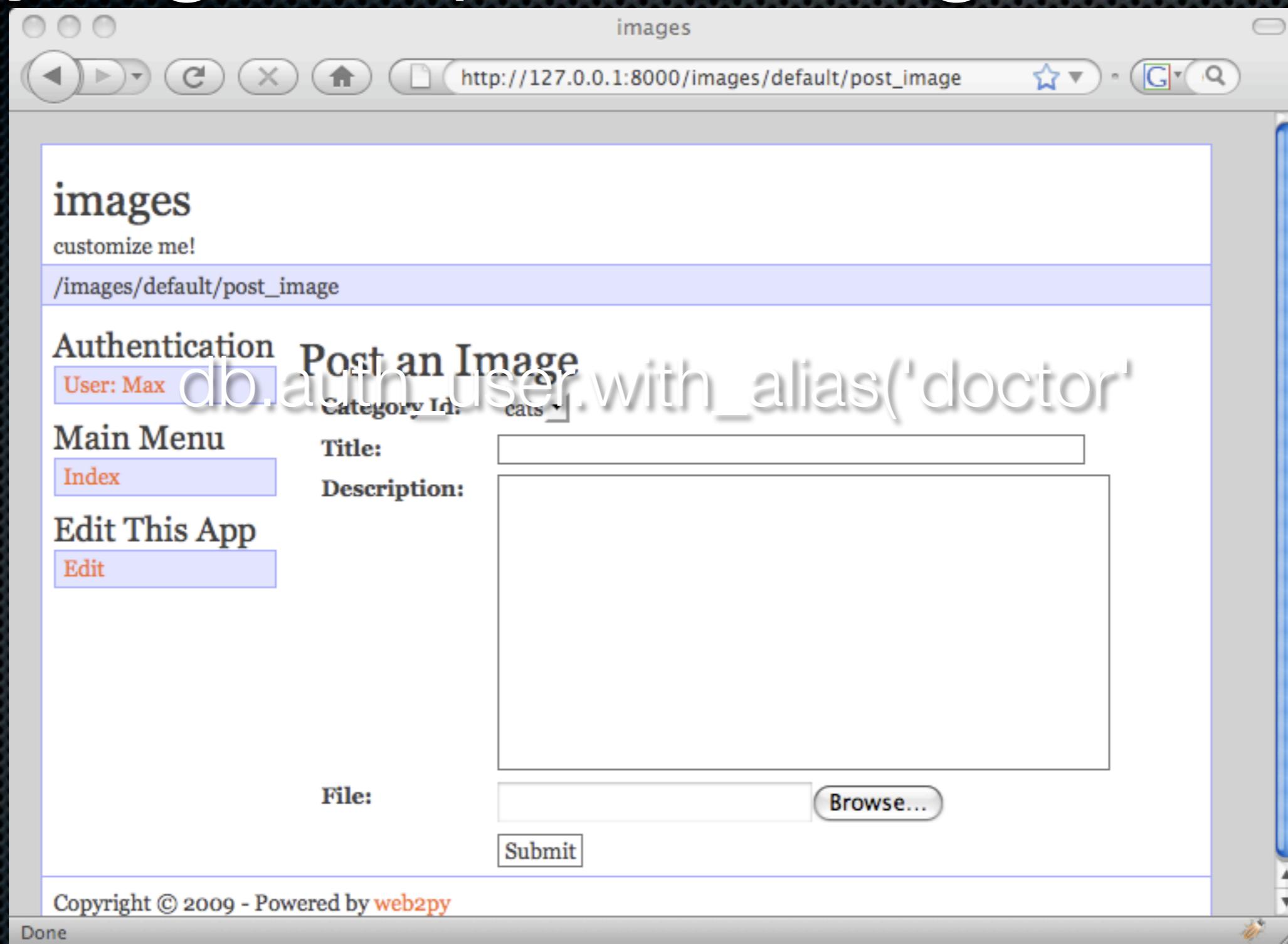
<h2>Comments</h2>
{{for comment in comments:}}
{{=db.auth_user[comment.posted_by].first_name}} said
"{{=comment.body}}" on {{=comment.posted_on}}<br/>
{{pass} }

<h2>Add Comment</h2>
{{=form2}}
```

Try "list_images"



Try again "post_image"

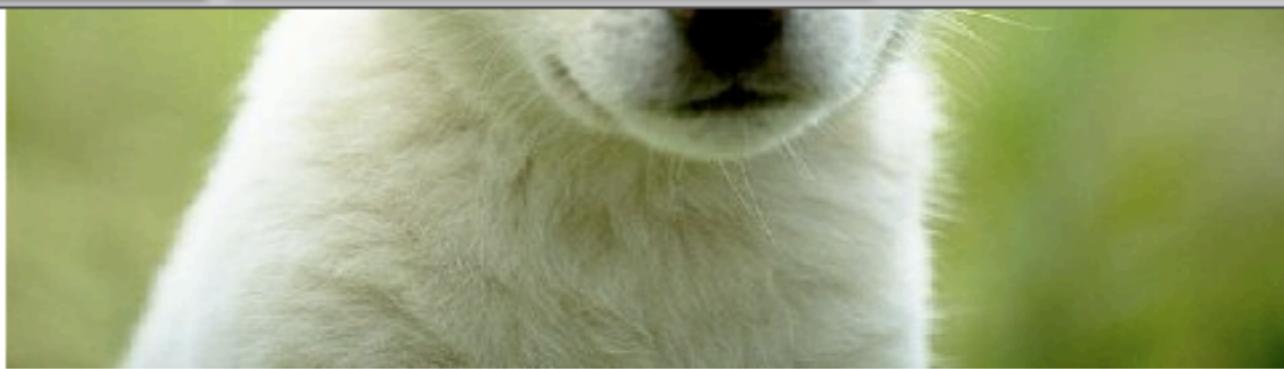


Try again "view_image/1"

images

http://127.0.0.1:8000/images/default/view_image/1

images ticket images/127.0.0.1.2009-0...



Comments

Max says "yes, he's adorable!" on 2009-06-01 14:57:53

Add Comment

Body:

Posted On: 2009-06-01 15:01:47

Submit

Done

Menus

- The menu for the scaffolding application is in file models/menu.py
- Menus are rendered by `{{=MENU(menu)}}` where
 - menu is a list of list of the form
 - `menu = [['item',False,URL(...),[]],]`
 - False indicates if the link is the current link
 - [] is an optional submenu

Other "system variables"

- `response.menu = [] # the official main menu`
- `response.title = "write your own"`
- `response.subtitle "best app ever"`
- `response.author = "you@example.com"`
- `response.keywords = "puppies, kittens, mice"`
- `response.description = "silly app"`

Changing Layout

- A layout is just a regular html file but it must contain:
 - <head>....{{include "web2py_ajax.html"}}</head>
 - <div class="flash">{{=response.flash or ""}}</div>
 - {{include}}
- Optionally it can contain:
 - {{=MENU(response.menu or [])}}
 - meta tags (see default layout.html)

Advanced: list_images.xml

- ✿ create "images" view " default/list_images.xml" and edit

```
<images>
  {{for image in images:}}
  <image>
    <title>{{=image.title}}</title>
    <description>{{=image.description}}</description>
    <link>{{=URL(r=request,f="download",args=image.file)}}</link>
  </image>
  {{pass}}
</images>
```

- ✿ visit http://.../list_images.xml to get XML output

Advanced: list_images.json

- create "images" view "default/list_images.json" and edit

```
{{  
    from gluon.serializers import json  
    response.headers["Content-Type"] = "text/json"  
    response.write(json(images.as_list()), escape=False)  
}}
```

- visit http://.../list_images.json to get JSON output

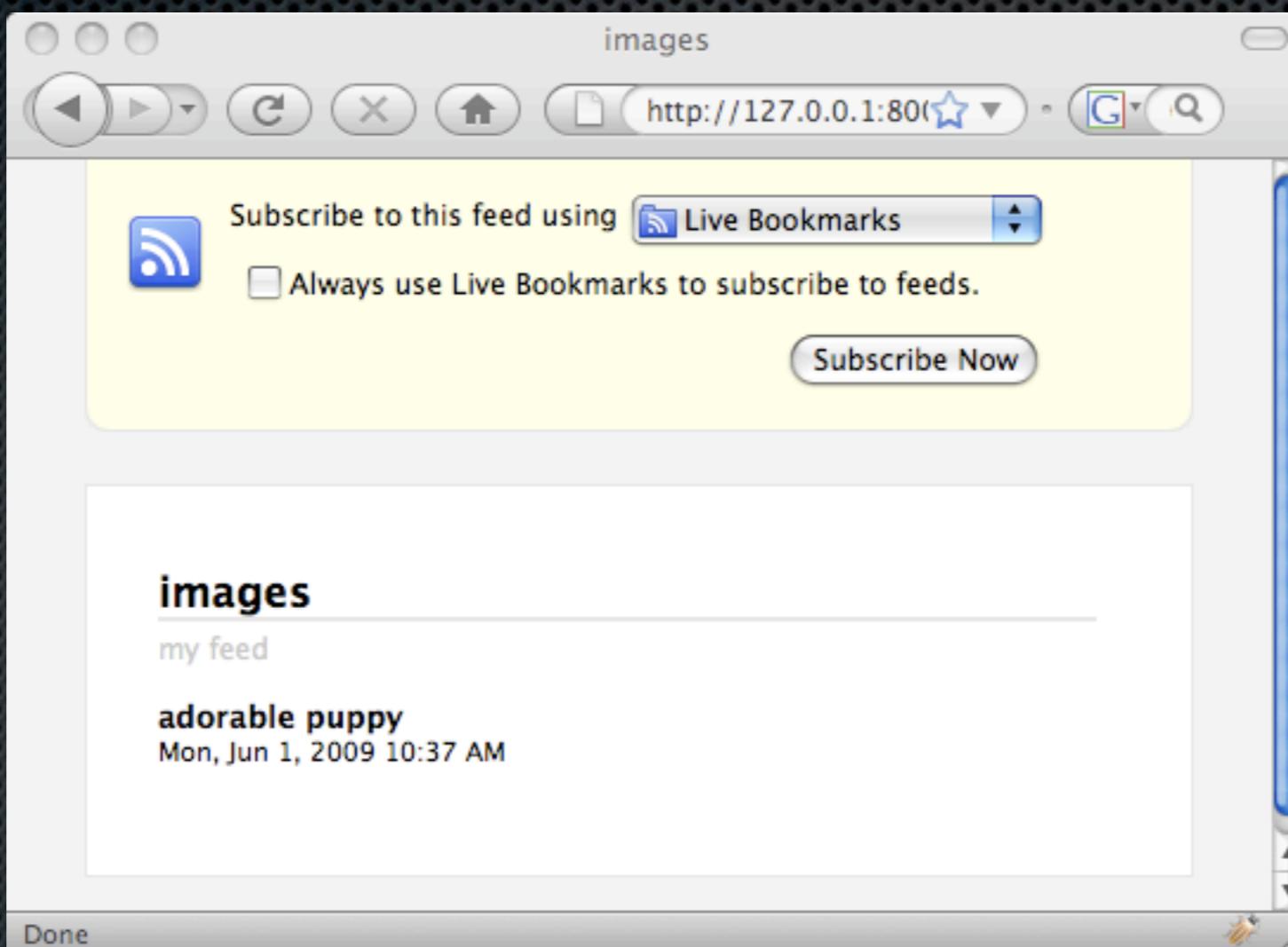
Advanced: list_images.rss

- ✿ create "images" view "default/list_images.rss" and edit

```
{  
from gluon.serializers import rss  
feed={"title": "images",  
      "link": URL(r=request),  
      "description": "my feed",  
      "items": [{"title": item.title,  
                 "link": URL(r=request,f="download",args=item.file),  
                 "description":item.description} for item in images]}  
response.headers["Content-Type"] = "application/rss+xml"  
response.write(rss(feed),escape=False)  
}
```

- ✿ visit http://.../list_images.rss to get RSS output

Try "list_images.rss"



Add Services

- Edit controller "default" and append

```
@service.xmlrpc  
@service.jsonrpc    # for Pyjamas for example  
@service.amfrpc    # for Flash for example  
  
def image_by_id(id)  
    image = db.image[id]  
    if image:  
        return dict(title=image.title,description=image.description)  
    else: return 0
```

- Try the XMLRPC service

```
>>> from xmlrpclib import ServerProxy  
>>> s = ServerProxy("http://127.0.0.1:8000/images/default/call/xmlrpc")  
>>> print s.image_by_id(1)
```

Services and Authentication

- Any action or service requiring authentication will redirect to login unless it finds basic authentication parameters in the header. For example
 - `curl -u username:password http://hostname.../function`
 - `curl http://username:password@hostname.../function`

Uploads and Authentication

- Uploaded files are served by the "download" action. To enforce authorization on uploaded files do:

```
db.image.file.authorize = lambda record: True
```

- where the lambda is a function, given the record, decides whether the user is or is not authorized to download the file stored in the record.

Template Language

What for?

- The template language allows embedding code into HTML
- Views should contain code to control presentation (layout, aesthetics, look and feel)
- In web2py the template is used in views that are executed to render the output of a controller.
- Use {{ ... }} to tag code into HTML

Examples

- {{...any python code you like in here...}}
- {{=-1+3}} to insert the output into the HTML
- Use pass to close blocks if not obvious
 - {{for item in "iterable":}}...{{=item}}...{{pass}}
 - {{if True:}}...true...{{else:}}...false...{{pass}}

Functions in views

- It is possible to define "html" functions in views
 - {{def f(a):}}{{=a}}{{return}}
 - and use them {{=f("http://www.web2py.com")}}

Views can extend and include other files

- {{extend "layout.html"}}
- {{include "otherview.html"}}

Helpers

- A(...,_href=....) in the previous examples is a helper
- Web has helpers for the most common HTML tags and a universal helper (TAG) for custom defined ones.
- Helpers provide a server-side representation of the Document Object Model (DOM)
- They can be used in models, views and controllers

Helpers

- Most helpers are derived from DIV and have the same syntax: DIV(*components, **attributes)
- components are escaped, serialized, concatenated and used for the innerHTML of the DIV. Attributes that start by ‘_’ are used for tag attributes. Example:

```
>>> print DIV("click ",A("here",_href="link"),_class="1")
<div class="1">click <a href="link">here</a></div>
```

- web2py does not check for valid attributes

Helpers

- Strings that appear in the components of a helper are always escaped and strings that appear as attributes are always encoded.
- Use the special helper XML(...) to markup strings that shuold not be escaped.

```
>>> print DIV("<hello/>", XML("<world/>"))
<div>&lt;hello/&gt;<world/></div>
```

Helpers

- Helpers can be used to change the representation of a field for example:

```
db.image.posted_by.represent = lambda value: A(value,_href="...")
```

- The above line represents the field "posted_by" as a link in tables and forms (when the field is readonly)

Render emails

- The template language can be used to render other than html, for example emails

```
s = response.render("filename.email",dict(a="b"))
```
- In this case the filename.email is a file containing template tags that is rendered in a context where a="b".
- "s" is a string containing the parsed template.

FORM, SQLFORM, etc.

Overview

- There are many ways to generate forms in web2py
 - FORM
 - SQLFORM (*)
 - SQLFORM.factory
 - crud.create, crud.update, crud.read (*)
 - (*) create forms from models
- Based on helpers, CSS friendly, Customizable in HTML

FORM

- Example:

```
def index():
    form = FORM("your name:",
                INPUT(_name="yourname", requires=IS_NOT_EMPTY()),
                INPUT(_type="submit"))
    if form.accepts(request.vars, session):
        response.flash = "hello "+form.vars.yourname
    return dict(form=form)
```

SQLFORM

- Example:

```
db.define_table("dog",Field("name",requires=IS_NOT_EMPTY()))

def index():
    form = SQLFORM(db.dog)
    if form.accept(request.vars,session):
        response.flash = "record %i created" % form.vars.id
    return dict(form=form)
```

- Use SQLFORM(table, record) for update forms
- crud.create, crud.update, crud.read discussed later

SQLFORM.factory

- Example:

```
def index():  
    form = SQLFORM.factory(Field("name", requires=IS_NOT_EMPTY()))  
    if form.accept(request.vars, session):  
        response.flash = "dog %s created" % form.vars.name  
    return dict(form=form)
```

Custom Forms

- Example of controller actions:

```
def index():
    form = SQLFORM(db.person, fields=["name"])
    if form.accept(request.vars, session):
        response.flash = "record inserted"
    return dict(form=form)
```

- Example of custom form in view

```
{=form.custom.begin}
<b>{=form.custom.labels.name}</b>: {=form.custom.widget.name}
<br />{=form.custom.submit}
{=form.custom.begin}
```

Database Abstraction Layer

Supported backends

- sqlite
- mysql
- postgresql
- oracle
- mssql
- firebird
- db2
- informix
- Google App Engine (but no joins and no transactions)
- sqlite and postgres on Jython via zxJDBC

Basic objects

- DAL is a database connection
- Field is a field
- SQLQuery is a query
- SQLRows is a set of rows returned by a query

Old syntax vs New syntax

OLD	NEW
SQLDB(...)	DAL(...)
GQLDB()	DAL("gae")
SQLField	Field
db.Field	Field

tables and field as variables

- db.tablename is db['tablename']
- db.tablename.fieldname is db.tablename['fieldname']
- db.tablename.fieldname is db['tablename']['fieldname']
- db.tables is list of available tablenames
- db.tablename.fields is list of available fieldnames

DAL

- Connect to database

```
db=DAL("sqlite://storage.sqlite",pool_size=0)
db=DAL("mysql://username:password@hostname/database",pool_size=0)
db=DAL("postgres://username:password@hostname/database",pool_size=0)
db=DAL("oracle://username:password@hostname/database",pool_size=0)
db=DAL("mssql://username:password@hostname/database",pool_size=0)
db=DAL("firebird://username:password@hostname/database",pool_size=0)
db=DAL("db2://username:password@hostname/database",pool_size=0)
db=DAL("informix://username:password@hostname/database",pool_size=0)
db=DAL('gae') # for Google App Engine
```

- Set pool_size>0 for connection pooling (not for SQLite)

SQLTable & Field

- Create a table

```
mytable = db.define_table("dog",
    Field("name","string",length=128),
    Field("birthdate","date"))
```

- Allowed fields are:

```
string    ### length (in bytes) defaults to 64
text      ### unlimited length except on MySQL and Oracle
password
blob      ### blobs are stored base64 encoded
boolean   ### they are stored as T or F when not natively available
integer
double
time
date
datetime
upload    ### store a file name
```

‘upload’ fields

- To upload in filesystem

```
Field("fieldname", "upload")
```

- To upload in database

```
Field("fieldname", "upload", uploadfield = "fieldname_blob")
```

- In both cases when a file is uploaded it is safely renamed and both file contents and original filename are stored. In the latter case the file content is stored in a hidden blob field ‘fieldname_blob’ in the same table.
- The original file name is encoded in the new name and used to set the content-disposition header when file is downloaded. Uploaded files are always streamed.

INSERT

- The normal way

```
db.dog.insert(name="Snoopy", birthdate=datetime.date(2009,1,1))
```

(returns the id of the newly created dog record)

- The shortcut

```
db.dog[0] = dict(name="Snoopy", birthdate=datetime.date(2009,1,1))
```

UPDATE

- The normal way

```
db(db.dog.id==1).update(name="Skipper")
```

(can allow more complex queries)

- The shortcut

```
db.dog[1] = dict(name="Skipper")
```

(the shortcut can only find the record by id)

DELETE

- The normal way

```
db(db.dog.id==1).delete()
```

(can allow more complex queries)

- The shortcut

```
del db.dog[1]
```

(the shortcut can only find the record by id)

COUNT

```
db(db.dog.name.upper()<'M').count()
```

SELECT

- ❖ The normal way

```
rows = db(db.dog.id==1).select()  
for row in rows:  
    print row.id, row.name, row.birthdate
```

(not rows is True if no records returned)

- ❖ The shortcut

```
row = db.dog[1]  
  
(row is None if no record with current id)
```

Queries

- Given

```
query1 = db.dog.birthdate.year()>2007  
query2 = db.dog.birthdate.month()<8
```

- Queries can be combined with and(&), or() and not(~)

```
rows=db(query1 & query2).select()  
rows=db(query1 | query2).select()  
rows=db(query1 & (~query2)).select()
```

- Queries that involve multiple tables indicate an INNER JOIN.

SELECT ... ORDER BY ...

- ❖ Alphabetically

```
rows = db(db.dog.id>0).select(orderby = db.dog.name)
```

- ❖ Reversed Alphabetically

```
rows = db(db.dog.id>0).select(orderby = ~db.dog.name)
```

- ❖ Alphabetically and by year reversed

```
rows = db(db.dog.id>0).select(  
    orderby = db.dog.name | ~db.dog.birthdate.year() )
```

SELECT ... DISTINCT ...

- ❖ List all dog names from database

```
rows = db(db.dog.id>0).select(db.dog.name, distinct=True)
```

SELECT ... some field ...

- Only name

```
rows = db(db.dog.id>0).select(db.dog.name)
```

- Name and id

```
rows = db(db.dog.id>0).select(db.dog.id, db.dog.name)
```

- All fields (default)

```
rows = db(db.dog.id>0).select(db.dog.ALL)
```

Aggregates

- `db.table.field.count()`
- `db.table.field.max()`
- `db.table.field.min()`
- `db.table.field.sum()` # for integer and double fields

Extract from date/datetime

- db.table.field.year()
- db.table.field.month()
- db.table.field.day()
- db.table.field.hour()
- db.table.field.minutes()
- db.table.field.seconds()

Operator like

- All dogs with name starting with ‘s’

```
rows = db(db.dog.name.like("s%")).select()
```

- All dogs with name ending with ‘s’

```
rows = db(db.dog.name.like("%s")).select()
```

- All dogs with name containing ‘s’

```
rows = db(db.dog.name.like("%s%")).select()
```

- All dogs with name containing keyword

```
rows = db(db.dog.name.like("%"+keyword+"%")).select()
```

Operator belongs and nested SELECTs

- All dogs with name in a list

```
rows = db(db.dog.name.belongs(("Snoopy", "Skipper"))).select()
```

- All dogs with name ID from a nested select

```
rows = db(db.dog.id.belongs( db()._select(db.dog.id) )).select()
```

- The argument of the id can be any nested select (involving other tables as well, as long as only one specific field is requested). Notice `_select`, not `select` for the nested one.

Expressions

- Consider

```
db.define_table("product",
    Field("price", "double"),
    Field("discounted_price", "double"))
```

- the values in queries and updates can be expressions:

```
rows = db(db.product.price==db.product.discounted_price+10).select()
db(db.product.id>10).update(price=db.product.price+20)
```

INNER JOINS

- Define a reference between a dog.owner and a person

```
db.define_table("person", Field("name"))
db.define_table("dog", Field("name"), Field("owner", db.person))
```

- Select all dogs and their owners

```
rows = db(db.dog.owner==db.person.id).select()
for row in rows:
    print row.dog.name, "belongs to", row.person.name
```

LEFT OUTER JOINS

- Define a reference between a dog.owner and a person

```
db.define_table("person", Field("name"))
db.define_table("dog", Field("name"), Field("owner",db.person))
```

- Select all dogs and their owners

```
rows = db().select(db.person.ALL, db.dog.ALL,
                   left=db.person.on(db.dog.owner==db.person.id))
for row in rows:
    print row.dog.name, "belongs to", row.person.name or "nobody"
```

INNER JOINS many2many

- Define a reference between dogs and people

```
db.define_table("person", Field("name"))
db.define_table("dog", Field("name"))
db.define_table("friendship", Field("dog_id",db.dog),
                Field("person_id",db.person))
```

- Select all dogs and their owners

```
friends=(db.dog.id==db.friendship.dog_id) &
         (db.person.id==db.friendship.person_id)
rows = db(friends).select(db.dog.ALL, db.person.ALL)
for row in rows:
    print row.dog.name, "is friend with", row.person.name
```

JOINS and self-reference

- Consider a self-referential table

```
db.define_table("dog",
    Field("name"),
    Field("father_id", "reference dog"),
    Field("mother_id", "reference dog"))
```

- Select all dogs and their parents

```
father=db.dog.with_alias("father")
mother=db.dog.with_alias("mother")

rows = db().select(db.dog.name, db.father.name, db.mother.name,
                   left=(db.father.on(db.father.id==db.dog.father_id),
                          db.mother.on(db.mother.id==db.dog.mother_id)))
for row in rows:
    print row.dog.name, row.father.name, row.mother.name
```

Transactions

- In web2py all actions are executed in a transaction that is committed on success and rolled back on error (and ticket is issued)
- Transactions can also be closed manually

```
db.commit()  
db.rollback()
```

- When using the shell or batch web2py scripts, transactions must be committed or rolled back explicitly.

Notes on GAE

- GAE does not support
 - JOINS (use `IS_IN_DB(...,multiple=True)` instead)
 - TRANSACTIONS
 - aggregates, extract end like operators
 - expressions
 - OR (|)
- everything else works in GAE

Create/Read/Update/Delete

crud

- To use CRUD you must instantiate it for each db

```
from gluon.tools import Crud  
crud = Crud(globals(),db)
```

- The crud object provides methods for forms

- `form = crud.create(db.tablename)`
- `form = crud.read(db.tablename, record_id)`
- `form = crud.update(db.tablename, record_id)`
- `crud.delete(db.tablename, record_id) # not a form`

crud.create

- Example of usage in controller

```
def index():
    return dict(form=crud.create(db.tablename))
```

- Example of usage in view

```
{ {=crud.create(db.tablename)} }
```

- All form processing is done inside the method

crud.create

- Example:

```
db.define_table("person", Field("name", requires=IS_NOT_EMPTY()),  
                Field("birthdate", "date"))  
  
def create_person():  
    return dict(form=crud.create(db.person))
```



Name:	<input type="text"/>
Birthdate:	<input type="text"/>
<input type="submit" value="Submit"/>	

crud.create

Name:

Birthdate:

Name:

Birthdate:

est session res

py

?	June, 2009						x
«	<	Today				>	»
wk	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
22		1	2	3	4	5	6
23	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
24	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
25	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
26	28	29	30				

Name:

cannot be empty!

Birthdate:

crud.update

- Example of usage in controller

```
def update_person():
    record_id = request.args(0)
    return dict(form=crud.update(db.tablename, record_id))
```

- The second argument can be a record or a record id
- update forms that contain ‘upload’ fields with an image will show an image preview

File:



Browse... [file] delete

Posted By: 1

comment.image_id

Check to delete

Submit

crud.read

- crud.read works like crud.update but it is read only

```
def read_person():
    record_id = request.args(0)
    return dict(form=crud.read(db.tablename, record_id))
```

crud.delete

- crud.delete does not generate forms, it just deletes the record and redirects

```
def delete_person():
    record_id = request.args(0)
    crud.delete(db.tablename, record_id,
                next=URL(r=request, f="create_person"))
```

Optional Arguments

- crud.create, crud.update and crud.delete take the following self-explicative arguments

```
crud.update(table,  
           record,  
           onvalidation = lambda form: None,  
           onaccept = lambda form: None,  
           message = "record updated",  
           next = "url to go in case of success")
```

- onvalidation is called after validation, before db-IO
- onaccept is called after validation, after db-IO
- message is the message to be flashed after redirection
- next is the URL to redirect to after success.

crud()

- Occasionally one may want a do-it-all crud

```
def data(): return crud()
```

- It can be accessed as

http://.../app/default/data/tables

http://.../app/default/data/create/[tablename]

http://.../app/default/data/update/[tablename]/[record_id]

http://.../app/default/data/delete/[tablename]/[record_id]

http://.../app/default/data/select/[tablename]

Customizing crud

- readonly, hidden and widgets

```
db.define_table("person",Field("name",requires=IS_NOT_EMPTY()),  
               Field("birthdate",'date'))
```

```
db.person.name.writable = False # field is readonly  
db.person.name.readable = False # field is hidden  
db.person.name.widget = SQLFORM.widgets.string.widget # use a widget
```

```
def update_person():  
    record_id = request.args(0)  
    return dict(form=crud.update(db.person,record_id))
```

Customizing crud

- readonly, hidden and widgets

```
db.define_table("person", Field("gender"),  
                Field("desserts"))
```

```
db.person.gender.requires = IS_IN_SET(("Male", "Female"))  
db.person.gender.widget = SQLFORM.widgets.radio.widget
```

```
db.person.desserts.requires = IS_IN_SET(("Profiteroles", "Tiramisu"),  
                                         multiple=True)
```

```
db.person.desserts.widget = SQLFORM.widgets.checkboxes.widget
```

```
def update_person():  
    record_id = request.args(0)  
    return dict(form=crud.update(db.person, record_id))
```

Available Widgets

- defined in gluon/sqlhtml.py and used as default cases

```
SQLFORM.widgets.string.widget  
SQLFORM.widgets.integer.widget  
SQLFORM.widgets.double.widget  
SQLFORM.widgets.time.widget  
SQLFORM.widgets.date.widget  
SQLFORM.widgets.datetime.widget  
SQLFORM.widgets.text.widget  
SQLFORM.widgets.boolean.widget  
SQLFORM.widgets.upload.widget  
SQLFORM.widgets.options.widget  
SQLFORM.widgets.multiple.widget  
SQLFORM.widgets.radio.widget  
SQLFORM.widgets.checkboxes.widget
```

More Customization

- Crud behavior can also be customized by setting
 - crud.settings.xxx
 - crud.messages.xxx
- for a list of xxx consult file gluon.tools.py

Crud and Authorization

- All cruds enforce "Auth" permissions without need for decorators. Details later.

Validators

Validators

- Fields can have validators and they are used in forms
- Some fields (date, time, datetime) have default validators
- All validators are objects and used as in

```
db.tablename.fieldname.requires = IS_NOT_EMPTY()  
db.tablename.fieldname.requires = [IS_NOT_EMPTY(), IS_LENGTH(30)]
```

```
db.dog.name.requires = IS_MATCH('^\w+',error_message='...')

db.dog.name.requires = IS_EXPR('int(value)==4',error_message='...')

db.dog.name.requires = IS_LENGTH(32,error_message='...')

db.dog.name.requires = IS_IN_SET(['1','2','3'],error_message='...')

db.dog.name.requires = IS_INT_IN_RANGE(-10,10,error_message='...')

db.dog.name.requires = IS_FLOAT_IN_RANGE(-10,10,error_message='...')

db.dog.name.requires = IS_NOT_EMPTY(error_message='...')

db.dog.name.requires = IS_ALPHANUMERIC(error_message='...')

db.dog.name.requires = IS_EMAIL(error_message='...')

db.dog.name.requires = IS_GENERIC_URL(error_message='...')

db.dog.name.requires = IS_HTTP_URL(error_message='...')

db.dog.name.requires = IS_URL(error_message='...')

db.dog.name.requires = IS_TIME("%H:%M:%S",error_message='...')

db.dog.name.requires = IS_DATE("%Y-%m-%d",error_message='...')

db.dog.name.requires = IS_DATETIME("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S",...)

db.dog.name.requires = IS_LIST_OF(IS_INT_IN_RANGE(0,10))

db.dog.name.requires = IS_NULL_OR(IS_INT_IN_RANGE(0,10))

db.dog.name.requires = IS_IN_SUBSET(['1','2','3'],...)

db.dog.name.requires = IS_LOWER() # filter to lower case

db.dog.name.requires = IS_UPPER() # filter to upper case

db.dog.name.requires = CLEANUP() # remove non \w+ chars

db.dog.password.requires = [IS_STRONG(),CRYPT()] # strong and hash
```

Validators and error messages

- All validators take an optional argument "error_message" can be used to customize the error message. It works with internationalization

Unique fields

- A field uniqueness can be enforced at the database level

```
db.define_table("person",Field("name",unique=True))
```

- ## ▪ at the SQLFORM level

```
db.define_table("person",Field("name"))
db.person.name.requires=IS_NOT_IN_DB(db,"person.name")
```

- or both (let's also make not empty)

IS_NOT_IN_DB(db,field)

- db can be a database or a queryset identifying a set of fields

```
IS_NOT_IN_DB(db(gender=="Male"), "person.name")
```

- The field can be a field in the current table or not

```
IS_NOT_IN_DB(db(gender=="Male"), "other_table.other_field")
```

- Alternative syntax

```
IS_NOT_IN_DB(db(gender=="Male"), db.other_table.other_field)
```

IS_IN_DB(db,field,format)

- results in a SELECT/OPTION dropdown
- db can be a database or a queryset identifying a set of fields

```
IS_IN_DB(db(gender=="Female"), "person.name")
```

- The field can be a field in the current table or not

```
IS_IN_DB(db(gender=="Female"), "other_table.other_field")
```

- The format can contain any field in the "other_table"

```
IS_IN_DB(db(gender=="Female"), db.other_table.id, "%(name)s")
```

Role Based Access Control

Authentication

- Set it up in a model file (requires db object)

```
from gluon.tools import *

mail=Mail()
mail.settings.server="smtp.example.com:25"
mail.settings.sender="you@example.com"
mail.settings.login="you@example.com:password" or None # if no TLS

auth=Auth(globals(),db)
auth.mailer=mail
auth.settings.registration_requires_verification = False
auth.define_tables()
auth.captcha=Recaptcha("public_key", "private_key")
auth.messages.verify_email = """Click on the link
to verify your email, thanks for registering."""\#\#\# IMPORTANT!
```

Authentication

- auth.define_tables() defines:
 - auth_user
 - auth_group
 - auth_membership (users are members of groups)
 - auth_permission (groups have permissions)
 - auth_event (where auth events are logged)

Custom Auth tables

- All tables can be replaced by a custom defined one

```
auth=Auth(globals(),db)
# the fields below are requires you can add more
auth.settings.table_user = db.define_table("auth_user",
    Field("first_name", length=128,default=""),
    Field("last_name", length=128,default=""),
    Field("email", length=128,default=""),
    Field("password", 'password',readable=False, label="Password"),
    Field("registration_key", length=128,
          writable=False, readable=False, default=""))
t = auth.settings.table_user
t.first_name.requires = IS_NOT_EMPTY()
t.last_name.requires = IS_NOT_EMPTY()
t.password.requires = CRYPT() # password will be stored hashed
t.email.requires = [IS_EMAIL(), IS_NOT_IN_DB(db, db.auth_user.email)]
auth.define_tables() ### auth_user will not be redefined!
```

Exposing Auth

- Normally a single controller function

```
def user(): return auth()
```

- exposes all actions

```
http://....app/default/user/register  
http://....app/default/user/login  
http://....app/default/user/logout  
http://....app/default/user/retrieve_username  
http://....app/default/user/retrieve_password  
http://....app/default/user/verify_email  
http://....app/default/user/profile  
http://....app/default/user/change_password
```

- and you only need one view: default/user.html
(provided)

Exposing Auth Components

- You can also expose auth components separately

```
def login(): return dict(form=auth.login())
def register(): return dict(form=auth.register())
...
def logout(): return auth.logout(next=URL(r=request, f='index'))
```

- And you can have one view each

```
default/login.html
default/register.html
...
(logout does not need a view)
```

Exposing Auth Components

- Individual Auth components take all the same optional extra parameters

```
def login():
    return dict(form=auth.login(
        next = url_for_redirection_after_login,
        onvalidation = lambda form: what_to_do_after_validation(form),
        onaccept = lambda form: what_to_do_after_accepting_login(form),
        log="user %(first_name)s %(last_name)s logged in"
    ))
```

More Customization

- Auth behavior can also be customized by setting
 - auth.settings.xxx
 - auth.messages.xxx
- for a list of xxx consult file gluon.tools.py

Login Plugins

- To authenticate using gmail look into:
`gluon/contrib/login_methods/email_auth.py`
- To authenticate using LDAP look into:
`gluon/contrib/login_methods/ldap_auth.py`
- To authenticate using a third party BASIC authentication provider look into:
`gluon/contrib/login_methods/basic_auth.py`
- In all cases a record will be added to the local `auth_user` table if user not already in local system

Login Plugins specific for GAE

- To authenticate using your GAE google account look into:
`gluon/contrib/login_methods/gae_google_account.py`

Giving Permissions

```
# create a group
group_id = auth.add_group(role="Manager",
                           description="can update table images")
# give the logged in user membership of this group
auth.add_membership(auth.user.id, group_id)
# give this group permission to "update" all records (0) of table image
auth.add_permissions(group_id, "update", db.image, 0)
```

- You can ask web2py to enforce authorization

```
crud.authorization = auth
```

- Or be explicit for each function

```
@auth.requires_permission("update", db.image)
def do_something(): return dict()
```

Checking Permissions

- You can force authorization on ANY function

```
@auth.requires_login()  
def f(): return dict()
```

```
@auth.requires_membership("Manager")  
def g(): return dict()
```

```
@auth.requires_permission("update",db.image,0)  
def h(): return dict()
```

About Permissions

- In the following code

```
auth.add_permissions(group_id, access_type, resource, record_id)
```

- access_type and resource can be arbitrary strings but (and that is ok if permissions are checked explicitly by calling has_permission, requires_permission).
- CRUD automatically checks permissions if access_type is in ['read', 'create', 'update', 'delete'], if resource is a table name, and if record_id is a specific record or 0 (all records of the table)

Authentication for Services

- If a function is exposed as a service

```
@service.xmlrpc  
@auth.requires_login()  
def f(): return dict()
```

- or simply called remotely from a script it accepts basic authentication

```
curl -u username:password http://..../f
```

Authentication for Download

- It may be required to enforce authorization on the download function. This is done with

```
db.image.file.authorization=lambda row: \
    auth.has_permission("read", db.image, row.id)
```

- This has to be done for every ‘upload’ field

Caching in Ram, on Disk, with Memcache

Caching in RAM

- You can cache any function

```
@cache("key",cache.ram,5000)
def f(): return dict()
```

- You can cache any value or expression

```
a = cache.ram("key",lambda: "computed value", 5000)
```

- You can cache any action and its views

```
@cache(request.env.path_info,5000, cache.ram)
def action():
    return response.render(response.view,dict())
```

- You can choose any "key" as long as unique. 5000 is the cache expiration time.

Clear and Reset Cache

- ❖ To delete a cache entry

```
cache.ram("key", None)
```

- ❖ To force a cache reset choose a zero time

```
cache.ram("key", lambda: 'computed value', 0)
```

- ❖ You can use the cache to increment a counter

```
cache.ram("counter", lambda: 0, 0) # create "counter"  
value = cache.ram.increment("counter", +1) # increment it by 1
```

Caching Database select

- Select results can be cached (but not on GAE)

```
rows = db(...).select(...,cache=(cache.ram,5000))
```

cache.ram .disk .memcache

- Cache in ram

cache.ram

- Cache on disk

cache.disk

- Cache with memcache

```
from gluon.contrib import Memcache  
cache.memcache=Memcache([...list of memcache servers...])
```

- On GAE cache.ram is mapped into memcache automatically

AJAX

web2py comes with jQuery base

CSS Friendly Forms

- All forms generated by web2py have CSS friendly ids and classes.
- Look at the generated HTML
- You can reference them using jQuery and change their attributes:

```
<script>
jQuery(document).ready(function(){
    jQuery("#tablename_fieldname").attr("size",30);
});
</script>
```

jQuery?

- jQuery base and calendar.js are already included
- together with some other custom functions in web2py_ajax.html
- jQuery provides functions for AJAX and Effects
- for more info: <http://www.jquery.com>

Effects Examples

- Hide a div

```
<div id="one">This is hidden</div>
<script>jQuery("#one").hide();</script>
```

- Make the div appear on click

```
<button onclick="jQuery('#one').slideDown();">click</button>
```

- Effects: hide(), show(), slideDown(), slideToggle(),
slideUp(), fadeIn(), fadeOut()
- Attribute set: jQuery(...).attr('width','30%')
- Attribute get: var x = jQuery(...).attr('width')

Recommended Plugins

- jQuery datatable

<http://plugins.jquery.com/project/DataTables>

- jQuery multiselect

<http://abeautifulsite.net/notebook/62>

- jQuery autocomplete

<http://bassistance.de/jquery-plugins/jquery-plugin-autocomplete/>

- jPolite port to web2py (experimental)

<http://www.web2py.com/jPolite>

Scalability

App ByteCode Compilation

- web2py apps can be bytecode compiled
- you can distribute bytecode compiled apps
- bytecode compiled apps are faster because there is no template parsing at runtime

Single Server Tricks

- Use mod_wsgi instead of the provided wsgiserver
- Let the web server (apache) deal with files in static/folder
- Add if statements in models so that only those parts you need (based on request.controller and request.function) are executed
- Do not store sessions and images in database
- Cache as much as you can in run

Multiple Server Tricks

- Cross mount the upload folder
- Leave sessions and tickets on local file system
- Use the Pound load balancer so that sessions are not broken (<http://www.apsis.ch/pound/>)
- Use web2py/scripts/tickets2db.py to collect tickets and store them in DB
- Use web2py/scripts/sessions2trash.py to periodically cleanup session files

License

License Caveats

- web2py code is GPL2 with exceptions
- You can redistribute unmodified web2py binaries with your app
- web2py executes your code thus its license does not extend to your app. You can distribute your app under any license you wish (including closed source), as long as you do not include web2py code (from gluon/*.py folder) else you are bound by the two points above.
- JS modules in web2py have their own licenses, usually BSD or MIT type licenses.

Further references

References

- Users Group: <http://group.google.com/groups/web2py>
- Book: <http://www.amazon.com/Web2Py-Manual-Massimo-DiPierro/dp/0470432322>
- Book (pdf): <http://www.lulu.com/content/4968879>
- Free Apps: <http://www.web2py.com/appliances>