# Flask 中文文档 (2.0.1)

Release 2.0.1

**Pallets** 

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欢迎阅读 Flask 的文档。推荐您先从《安装》入手,然后阅读《快速上手》。更详细一些的《教程》介绍了如何创建一个完整(尽管很小)的 Flask 应用。《Flask 方案》中介绍了一些常用的解决方案。其余的文档详细介绍了 Flask 的每一个组件。《API》提供了最详细的参考。

Flask 依赖 Jinja 模板引擎和 Werkzeug WSGI 套件。这两个库的文档请移步:

- Jinja 文档
- Werkzeug 文档

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**CHAPTER** 

ONE

# 用户指南

这部分文档是比较松散的,首先介绍了 Flask 的一些背景材料,然后专注于一步一步地说明如何使用 Flask 进行 Web 开发。

# 1.1 前言

在使用 Flask 前请阅读本文。希望本文可以回答您有关 Flask 的用途和目的,以及是否应当使用 Flask 等问题。

### 1.1.1 "微"的含义

"微"并不代表整个应用只能塞在一个 Python 文件内,当然塞在单一文件内也没有问题。"微"也不代表 Flask 功能不强。微框架中的"微"字表示 Flask 的目标是保持核心简单而又可扩展。Flask 不会替你做出许多决定,比如选用何种数据库。类似的决定,如使用何种模板引擎,是非常容易改变的。Flask 可以变成你任何想要的东西,一切恰到好处,由你做主。

缺省情况下,Flask 不包含数据库抽象层、表单验证或者其他已有的库可以处理的东西。然而,Flask 通过扩展为应用添加这些功能,就如同这些功能是 Flask 原生的一样。大量的扩展用以支持数据库整合、表单验证、上传处理和各种开放验证等等。Flask 可能是"微小"的,但它已经为满足您的各种生产需要做出了充足的准备。

### 1.1.2 配置和惯例

刚起步的时候 Flask 有许多带有合理缺省值的配置值和惯例。按照惯例,模板和静态文件存放在应用的 Python 源代码树的子目录中,名称分别为 templates 和 static。惯例是可以改变的,但是你大可不必改变,尤其是刚起步的时候。

### 1.1.3 可持续发展

一旦你开始使用 Flask , 你会发现有各种各样的扩展可供使用。

随着你的代码库日益壮大,你可以自由地决定设计目标。Flask 会一直提供一个非常简约而优秀的胶合层,就像 Python 语言一样。你可以自由地使用 SQLAlchemy 执行高级模式,或者使用其他数据库工具,亦可引入非关系数据模型,甚至还可以利用用于 Python 网络接口 WSGI 的非框架工具。

Flask 包含许多可以自定义其行为的钩子。考虑到你的定制需求,Flask 的类专为继承而打造。如果对这一点感兴趣,请阅读大型应用 一节。如果对 Flask 的设计原则感兴趣,请移步*Flask* 的设计思路。

# 1.2 针对高级程序员的前言

### 1.2.1 Flask 中的本地线程对象

Flask 的设计原则之一是简单的任务不应当使用很多代码,应当可以简单地完成,但同时又不应当把程序员限制得太死。因此,一些 Flask 的设计思路可能会让某些人觉得吃惊,或者不可思议。例如,Flask 内部使用本地线程对象,这样就不必在同一个请求中因为线程安全的原因,而函数之间传递对象。这种实现方法是非常便利的,但是当用于依赖注入或者当尝试重用使用了与请求挂钩的值的代码时,需要一个合法的环境。Flask 项目对于本地线程是直言不讳的,没有一点隐藏的意思,并且在使用本地线程时在代码中进行了标注和说明。

### 1.2.2 做网络开发时要谨慎

做网络应用开发时,安全要永记在心。

如果你开发了一个网络应用,那么可能会让用户注册并把他们的数据保存在服务器上。用户把数据托付给了你。哪怕你的应用只是给自己用的,你也会希望数据完好无损。

不幸的是,网络应用的安全性是千疮百孔的,可以攻击的方法太多了。Flask 可以防御现代 Web 应用最常见的安全攻击: 跨站代码攻击(XSS)。Flask 和下层的 Jinja2 模板引擎会保护你免受这种攻击,除非故意把不安全的 HTML 代码放进来。但是安全攻击的方法依然还有很多。

这里警示你:在 Web 开发过程中要时刻注意安全问题。一些安全问题远比想象的要复杂得多。我们有时会低估程序的弱点,直到被一个聪明人利用这个弱点来攻击我们的程序。不要以为你的应用不重要,还不足以别人来攻击。没准是自动化机器人用垃圾邮件或恶意软件链接等东西来填满你宝贵的数据库。

Flask 与其他框架相同, 你在开发时必须小心谨慎。

# 1.3 安装

# 1.3.1 Python 版本

我们推荐使用最新版本的 Python。Flask 支持 Python 3.6 及更高版本。

### 1.3.2 依赖

当安装 Flask 时,以下配套软件会被自动安装。

- Werkzeug 用于实现 WSGI, 应用和服务之间的标准 Python 接口。
- Jinja 用于渲染页面的模板语言。
- MarkupSafe 与 Jinja 共用,在渲染页面时用于避免不可信的输入,防止注入攻击。
- ItsDangerous 保证数据完整性的安全标志数据,用于保护 Flask 的 session cookie.
- Click 是一个命令行应用的框架。用于提供 flask 命令,并允许添加自定义管理命令。

#### 可选依赖

以下配套软件不会被自动安装。如果安装了,那么 Flask 会检测到这些软件。

- Blinker 为信号 提供支持。
- python-dotenv 当运行 flask 命令时为通过 dotenv 设置环境变量 提供支持。
- Watchdog 为开发服务器提供快速高效的重载。

### 1.3.3 虚拟环境

建议在开发环境和生产环境下都使用虚拟环境来管理项目的依赖。

为什么要使用虚拟环境? 随着你的 Python 项目越来越多,你会发现不同的项目会需要不同的版本的 Python 库。同一个 Python 库的不同版本可能不兼容。

虚拟环境可以为每一个项目安装独立的 Python 库,这样就可以隔离不同项目之间的 Python 库,也可以隔离项目与操作系统之间的 Python 库。

Python 内置了用于创建虚拟环境的 venv 模块。

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### 创建一个虚拟环境

创建一个项目文件夹,然后创建一个虚拟环境。创建完成后项目文件夹中会有一个 venv 文件夹:

#### macOS/Linux

- \$ mkdir myproject
- \$ cd myproject
- \$ python3 -m venv venv

#### Windows

- > mkdir myproject
- > cd myproject
- > py -3 -m venv venv

### 激活虚拟环境

在开始工作前,先要激活相应的虚拟环境:

#### macOS/Linux

\$ . venv/bin/activate

#### Windows

> venv\Scripts\activate

激活后,你的终端提示符会显示虚拟环境的名称。

### 1.3.4 安装 Flask

在已激活的虚拟环境中可以使用如下命令安装 Flask:

\$ pip install Flask

Flask 现在已经安装完毕。请阅读快速上手或者文档目录。

# 1.4 快速上手

等久了吧?本文会给您好好介绍如何上手 Flask。这里假定您已经安装好了 Flask,否则请先阅读《安装》。

### 1.4.1 一个最小的应用

一个最小的 Flask 应用如下:

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

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

### 那么,这些代码是什么意思呢?

- 1. 首先我们导入了Flask类。该类的实例将会成为我们的 WSGI 应用。
- 2. 接着我们创建一个该类的实例。第一个参数是应用模块或者包的名称。\_\_\_name\_\_ 是一个适用于大多数情况的快捷方式。有了这个参数, Flask 才能知道在哪里可以找到模板和静态文件等东西。
- 3. 然后我们使用route()装饰器来告诉Flask 触发函数的URL。
- 4. 函数返回需要在用户浏览器中显示的信息。默认的内容类型是 HTML ,因此字符串中的 HTML 会被浏览器渲染。

把它保存为 hello.py 或其他类似名称。请不要使用 flask.py 作为应用名称,这会与 Flask 本身发生冲突。可以使用 **flask** 命令或者 python 的 -m 开关来运行这个应用。在运行应用之前,需要在终端里导出 FLASK\_APP 环境变量:

#### Bash

```
$ export FLASK_APP=hello
$ flask run
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/
```

#### **CMD**

```
> set FLASK_APP=hello
> flask run
 * Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/
```

#### Powershell

- > \$env:FLASK\_APP = "hello"
- > flask run
- \* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/

#### 应用发现行为

作为一个捷径,如果文件名为 app.py 或者 wsgi.py,那么您不需要设置 FLASK\_APP 环境变量。详见命令行接口。

这样就启动了一个非常简单的内建的服务器。这个服务器用于测试应该是足够了,但是用于生产可能是不够的。关于部署的有关内容参见部署方式。

现在在浏览器中打开 http://127.0.0.1:5000/, 应该可以看到 Hello World! 字样。

### 外部可见的服务器

运行服务器后,会发现只有您自己的电脑可以使用服务,而网络中的其他电脑却不行。缺省设置就是这样的,因为在调试模式下该应用的用户可以执行您电脑中的任意 Python 代码。

如果您关闭了调试器或信任您网络中的用户,那么可以让服务器被公开访问。只要在命令行上简单的加上--host=0.0.0.0即可:

\$ flask run --host=0.0.0.0

这行代码告诉您的操作系统监听所有公开的 IP。

### 1.4.2 如果服务器不能启动怎么办

假如运行 **python** -**m** flask 命令失败或者 flask 命令不存在,那么可能会有多种原因导致失败。首先应该检查错误信息。

### 老版本的 Flask

版本低于 0.11 的 Flask ,启动应用的方式是不同的。简单的说就是 **flask** 和 **python -m flask** 命令都无 法使用。在这种情况下有两个选择:一是升级 Flask 到更新的版本,二是参阅开发服务器 ,学习其他启动服务器的方法。

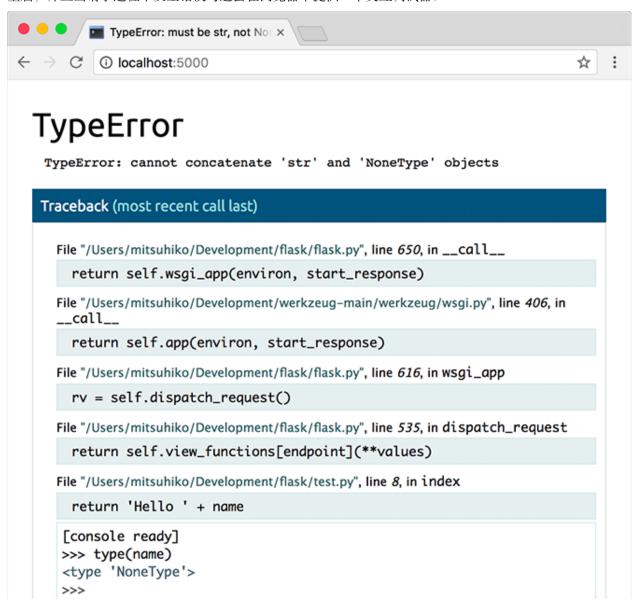
#### 非法导入名称

FLASK\_APP 环境变量中储存的是模块的名称,运行 **flask run** 命令就会导入这个模块。如果模块的名称不对,那么就会出现导入错误。出现错误的时机是在应用开始的时候。如果调试模式打开的情况下,会在运行到应用开始的时候出现导入错误。出错信息会告诉您尝试导入哪个模块时出错,为什么会出错。

最常见的错误是因为拼写错误而没有真正创建一个 app 对象。

### 1.4.3 调试模式

flask run 命令不只可以启动开发服务器。如果您打开调试模式,那么服务器会在修改应用代码之后自动重启,并且当请求过程中发生错误时还会在浏览器中提供一个交互调试器。



**Warning:** 调试器允许执行来自浏览器的任意 Python 代码。虽然它由一个 pin 保护,但仍然存在巨大安全风险。不要在生产环境中运行开发服务器或调试器。

如果需要打开所有开发功能,那么需要在运行 flask run 之前设置 FLASK\_ENV 环境变量为 development。

#### Bash

```
$ export FLASK_ENV=development
$ flask run
```

#### **CMD**

```
> set FLASK_ENV=development
> flask run
```

#### Powershell

```
> $env:FLASK_ENV = "development"
> flask run
```

#### 另见:

- 开发服务器 和命令行接口 包含有关开发模式运行的内容。
- 调试应用程序错误 包含有关内置调试器和其他调试器的内容。
- 日志 和应用错误处理 包含有关日志记录和显示友好的出错信息页面的内容

### 1.4.4 HTML 转义

当返回 HTML (Flask 中的默认响应类型)时,为了防止注入攻击,所有用户提供的值在输出渲染前必须被转义。使用 Jinja (这个稍后会介绍) 渲染的 HTML 模板会自动执行此操作。

在下面展示的 escape () 可以手动转义。因为保持简洁的原因,在多数示例中它被省略了,但您应该始终留心处理不可信的数据。

```
from markupsafe import escape

@app.route("/<name>")
def hello(name):
    return f"Hello, {escape(name)}!"
```

如果一个用户想要提交其名称为 <script>alert ("bad") </script>,那么宁可转义为文本,也好过在浏览器中执行脚本。

路由中的 <name> 从 URL 中捕获值并将其传递给视图函数。这些变量规则见下文。

### 1.4.5 路由

现代 web 应用都使用有意义的 URL ,这样有助于用户记忆,网页会更得到用户的青睐,提高回头率。使用route()装饰器来把函数绑定到 URL:

```
@app.route('/')
def index():
    return 'Index Page'

@app.route('/hello')
def hello():
    return 'Hello, World'
```

但是能做的不仅仅是这些! 您可以动态变化 URL 的某些部分, 还可以为一个函数指定多个规则。

#### 变量规则

通过把 URL 的一部分标记为 <variable\_name> 就可以在 URL 中添加变量。标记的部分会作为关键字参数传递给函数。通过使用 <converter:variable\_name>,可以选择性的加上一个转换器,为变量指定规则。请看下面的例子:

```
from markupsafe import escape

@app.route('/user/<username>')
def show_user_profile(username):
    # show the user profile for that user
    return f'User {escape(username)}'

@app.route('/post/<int:post_id>')
def show_post(post_id):
    # show the post with the given id, the id is an integer
    return f'Post {post_id}'

@app.route('/path/<path:subpath>')
def show_subpath(subpath):
    # show the subpath after /path/
    return f'Subpath {escape(subpath)}'
```

转换器类型:

string	(缺省值)接受任何不包含斜杠的文本
int	接受正整数
float	接受正浮点数
path	类似 string ,但可以包含斜杠
uuid	接受 UUID 字符串

#### 唯一的 URL / 重定向行为

以下两条规则的不同之处在于是否使用尾部的斜杠。:

```
@app.route('/projects/')
def projects():
    return 'The project page'

@app.route('/about')
def about():
    return 'The about page'
```

projects 的 URL 是中规中矩的,尾部有一个斜杠,看起来就如同一个文件夹。访问一个没有斜杠结尾的 URL (/projects) 时 Flask 会自动进行重定向,帮您在尾部加上一个斜杠 (/projects/)。

about 的 URL 没有尾部斜杠,因此其行为表现与一个文件类似。如果访问这个 URL 时添加了尾部斜杠("/about/")就会得到一个 404 "未找到"错误。这样可以保持 URL 唯一,并有助于搜索引擎重复索引同一页面。

#### URL 构建

url\_for() 函数用于构建指定函数的 URL。它把函数名称作为第一个参数。它可以接受任意个关键字参数,每个关键字参数对应 URL 中的变量。未知变量将添加到 URL 中作为查询参数。

为什么不在把 URL 写死在模板中,而要使用反转函数url\_for()动态构建?

- 1. 反转通常比硬编码 URL 的描述性更好。
- 2. 您可以只在一个地方改变 URL , 而不用到处乱找。
- 3. URL 创建会为您处理特殊字符的转义, 比较直观。
- 4. 生产的路径总是绝对路径,可以避免相对路径产生副作用。
- 5. 如果您的应用是放在 URL 根路径之外的地方(如在 /myapplication 中,不在 / 中),url\_for() 会为您妥善处理。

例 如, 这 里 我 们 使 用test\_request\_context() 方 法 来 尝 试 使 用url\_for() 。 test\_request\_context() 告诉 Flask 正在处理一个请求,而实际上也许我们正处在交互 Python shell 之中,并没有真正的请求。参见本地环境。

```
from flask import url_for
app = Flask(__name__)
@app.route('/')
def index():
   return 'index'
@app.route('/login')
def login():
   return 'login'
@app.route('/user/<username>')
def profile(username):
   return f'{username}\'s profile'
with app.test_request_context():
   print(url_for('index'))
   print(url_for('login'))
   print(url_for('login', next='/'))
   print(url_for('profile', username='John Doe'))
```

```
/
/login
/login?next=/
/user/John%20Doe
```

#### HTTP 方法

Web 应用使用不同的 HTTP 方法处理 URL。当您使用 Flask 时,应当熟悉 HTTP 方法。缺省情况下,一个路由只回应 GET 请求。可以使用 route () 装饰器的 methods 参数来处理不同的 HTTP 方法:

```
from flask import request

@app.route('/login', methods=['GET', 'POST'])

def login():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        return do_the_login()
    else:
        return show_the_login_form()
```

如果当前使用了 GET 方法, Flask 会自动添加 HEAD 方法支持, 并且同时还会按照 HTTP RFC 来处理 HEAD 请求。同样, OPTIONS 也会自动实现。

### 1.4.6 静态文件

动态的 web 应用也需要静态文件,一般是 CSS 和 JavaScript 文件。理想情况下您的服务器已经配置好了为您的提供静态文件的服务。但是在开发过程中,Flask 也能做好这项工作。只要在您的包或模块旁边创建一个名为 static 的文件夹就行了。静态文件位于应用的 / static 中。

使用特定的 'static' 端点就可以生成相应的 URL

```
url_for('static', filename='style.css')
```

这个静态文件在文件系统中的位置应该是 static/style.css 。

### 1.4.7 渲染模板

在 Python 内部生成 HTML 不好玩,且相当笨拙。因为您必须自己负责 HTML 转义,以确保应用的安全。因此,Flask 自动为您配置 Jinja2 模板引擎。

使用render\_template()方法可以渲染模板,您只要提供模板名称和需要作为参数传递给模板的变量就行了。下面是一个简单的模板渲染例子:

```
from flask import render_template

@app.route('/hello/')
@app.route('/hello/<name>')
def hello(name=None):
    return render_template('hello.html', name=name)
```

Flask 会在 templates 文件夹内寻找模板。因此,如果您的应用是一个模块,那么模板文件夹应该在模块旁边;如果是一个包,那么就应该在包里面:

### 情形 1: 一个模块:

```
/application.py
/templates
/hello.html
```

### 情形 2: 一个包:

```
/application
/__init__.py
/templates
/hello.html
```

您可以充分使用 Jinja2 模板引擎的威力。更多内容,详见官方 Jinja2 模板文档。

模板示例:

在模板内部可以和访问get\_flashed\_messages()函数一样访问request、session和gl对象。

模板在继承使用的情况下尤其有用。其工作原理参见模板继承。简单的说,模板继承可以使每个页面的特定元素(如页头、导航和页尾)保持一致。

自动转义默认开启。因此,如果 name 包含 HTML,那么会被自动转义。如果您可以信任某个变量,且知道它是安全的 HTML(例如变量来自一个把 wiki 标记转换为 HTML 的模块),那么可以使用 Markup 类把它标记为安全的,或者在模板中使用 | safe 过滤器。更多例子参见 Jinja 2 文档。

下面Markup 类的基本使用方法:

```
>>> from markupsafe import Markup
>>> Markup('<strong>Hello %s!</strong>') % '<blink>hacker</blink>'
Markup('<strong>Hello &lt;blink&gt;hacker&lt;/blink&gt;!</strong>')
>>> Markup.escape('<blink>hacker</blink>')
Markup('&lt;blink&gt;hacker&lt;/blink&gt;')
>>> Markup('<em>Marked up</em> &raquo; HTML').striptags()
'Marked up \xbb HTML'
```

Changed in version 0.5: 自动转义不再为所有模板开启,只为扩展名为.html、.htm 、.xml和.xhtml开启。从字符串载入的模板会关闭自动转义。

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  不确定 $_{\mathcal{G}}$  对象是什么? 它是某个可以根据需要储存信息的东西,详见 $_{\mathcal{G}}$  对象的文档和使用  $_{\mathcal{G}}$   $_{\mathcal{G}}$ 

### 1.4.8 操作请求数据

对于 web 应用来说对客户端向服务器发送的数据作出响应很重要。在 Flask 中由全局对象 request 来提供请求信息。如果您有一些 Python 基础,那么可能会奇怪: 既然这个对象是全局的,怎么还能保持线程安全? 答案是本地环境:

#### 本地环境

#### 内部信息

如果您想了解工作原理和如何使用本地环境进行测试、那么请阅读本节、否则可以跳过本节。

某些对象在 Flask 中是全局对象,但不是通常意义下的全局对象。这些对象实际上是特定环境下本地对象的代理。真拗口!但还是很容易理解的。

设想现在处于处理线程的环境中。一个请求进来了,服务器决定生成一个新线程(或者叫其他什么名称的东西,这个下层的东西能够处理包括线程在内的并发系统)。当 Flask 开始其内部请求处理时会把当前线程作为活动环境,并把当前应用和 WSGI 环境绑定到这个环境(线程)。它以一种聪明的方式使得一个应用可以在不中断的情况下调用另一个应用。

这对您有什么用?基本上您可以完全不必理会。这个只有在做单元测试时才有用。在测试时会遇到由于没有请求对象而导致依赖于请求的代码会突然崩溃的情况。对策是自己创建一个请求对象并绑定到环境。最简单的单元测试解决方案是使用 test\_request\_context()环境管理器。通过使用 with 语句可以绑定一个测试请求,以便于交互。例如:

```
from flask import request
with app.test_request_context('/hello', method='POST'):
    # now you can do something with the request until the
    # end of the with block, such as basic assertions:
    assert request.path == '/hello'
    assert request.method == 'POST'
```

另一种方式是把整个 WSGI 环境传递给 request\_context () 方法:

```
with app.request_context(environ):
    assert request.method == 'POST'
```

#### 请求对象

请求对象在 API 一节中有详细说明这里不细谈(参见Request)。这里简略地谈一下最常见的操作。首先,您必须从 flask 模块导入请求对象:

```
from flask import request
```

通过使用method 属性可以操作当前请求方法,通过使用form 属性处理表单数据(在 POST 或者 PUT 请求中传输的数据)。以下是使用上述两个属性的例子:

当 form 属性中不存在这个键时会发生什么? 会引发一个 KeyError。如果您不像捕捉一个标准错误一样捕捉 KeyError,那么会显示一个 HTTP 400 Bad Request 错误页面。因此,多数情况下您不必处理这个问题。

要操作 URL (如?key=value) 中提交的参数可以使用args 属性:

```
searchword = request.args.get('key', '')
```

用户可能会改变 URL 导致出现一个 400 请求出错页面,这样降低了用户友好度。因此,我们推荐使用 get 或通过捕捉 KeyError 来访问 URL 参数。

完整的请求对象方法和属性参见Request 文档。

#### 文件上传

用 Flask 处理文件上传很容易,只要确保不要忘记在您的 HTML 表单中设置 enctype="multipart/form-data" 属性就可以了。否则浏览器将不会传送您的文件。

已上传的文件被储存在内存或文件系统的临时位置。您可以通过请求对象 files 属性来访问上传的文件。每个上传的文件都储存在这个字典型属性中。这个属性基本和标准 Python file 对象一样,另外多出一个用于把上传文件保存到服务器的文件系统中的 save() 方法。下例展示其如何运作:

```
from flask import request (continues on next page)
```

(continued from previous page)

```
@app.route('/upload', methods=['GET', 'POST'])

def upload_file():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        f = request.files['the_file']
        f.save('/var/www/uploads/uploaded_file.txt')
    ...
```

如果想要知道文件上传之前其在客户端系统中的名称,可以使用 filename 属性。但是请牢记这个值是可以伪造的,永远不要信任这个值。如果想要把客户端的文件名作为服务器上的文件名,可以通过 Werkzeug 提供的 secure\_filename() 函数:

```
from werkzeug.utils import secure_filename

@app.route('/upload', methods=['GET', 'POST'])

def upload_file():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        file = request.files['the_file']
        file.save(f"/var/www/uploads/{secure_filename(f.filename)}")
    ...
```

更好的例子参见上传文件。

#### Cookies

要访问 cookies,可以使用 cookies 属性。可以使用响应对象的 set\_cookie 方法来设置 cookies。请求对象的 cookies 属性是一个包含了客户端传输的所有 cookies 的字典。在 Flask 中,如果使用会话,那么就不要直接使用 cookies,因为会话 比较安全一些。

读取 cookies:

```
from flask import request

@app.route('/')
def index():
    username = request.cookies.get('username')
    # use cookies.get(key) instead of cookies[key] to not get a
    # KeyError if the cookie is missing.
```

储存 cookies:

```
from flask import make_response
@app.route('/')
def index():
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
resp = make_response(render_template(...))
resp.set_cookie('username', 'the username')
return resp
```

注意, cookies 设置在响应对象上。通常只是从视图函数返回字符串, Flask 会把它们转换为响应对象。如果您想显式地转换,那么可以使用make\_response()函数,然后再修改它。

使用 doc:patterns/deferredcallbacks 方案可以在没有响应对象的情况下设置一个 cookie 。

另见关于响应。

### 1.4.9 重定向和错误

使用redirect()函数可以重定向。使用abort()可以更早退出请求,并返回错误代码:

```
from flask import abort, redirect, url_for

@app.route('/')
def index():
    return redirect(url_for('login'))

@app.route('/login')
def login():
    abort(401)
    this_is_never_executed()
```

上例实际上是没有意义的,它让一个用户从索引页重定向到一个无法访问的页面(401表示禁止访问)。但是上例可以说明重定向和出错跳出是如何工作的。

缺省情况下每种出错代码都会对应显示一个黑白的出错页面。使用errorhandler()装饰器可以定制出错页面:

```
@app.errorhandler(404)
def page_not_found(error):
    return render_template('page_not_found.html'), 404
```

注意 $render\_template()$  后面的 404, 这表示页面对就的出错代码是 404, 即页面不存在。缺省情况下 200 表示: 一切正常。

详见应用错误处理。

### 1.4.10 关于响应

视图函数的返回值会自动转换为一个响应对象。如果返回值是一个字符串,那么会被转换为一个包含作为响应体的字符串、一个 200 OK 出错代码和一个 *text/html* 类型的响应对象。如果返回值是一个字典,那么会调用 jsonify()来产生一个响应。以下是转换的规则:

- 1. 如果视图返回的是一个响应对象, 那么就直接返回它。
- 2. 如果返回的是一个字符串,那么根据这个字符串和缺省参数生成一个用于返回的响应对象。
- 3. 如果返回的是一个字典,那么调用 isonify 创建一个响应对象。
- 4. 如果返回的是一个元组,那么元组中的项目可以提供额外的信息。元组中必须至少包含一个项目,且项目应当由 (response, status)、(response, headers)或者 (response, status, headers)组成。status的值会重载状态代码,headers是一个由额外头部值组成的列表或字典。
- 5. 如果以上都不是,那么 Flask 会假定返回值是一个有效的 WSGI 应用并把它转换为一个响应对象。

如果想要在视图内部掌控响应对象的结果,那么可以使用make\_response()函数。

设想有如下视图:

```
@app.errorhandler(404)
def not_found(error):
    return render_template('error.html'), 404
```

可以使用make\_response()包裹返回表达式,获得响应对象,并对该对象进行修改,然后再返回:

```
@app.errorhandler(404)
def not_found(error):
    resp = make_response(render_template('error.html'), 404)
    resp.headers['X-Something'] = 'A value'
    return resp
```

#### JSON 格式的 API

JSON 格式的响应是常见的,用 Flask 写这样的 API 是很容易上手的。如果从视图返回一个 dict ,那么它会被转换为一个 JSON 响应。

```
@app.route("/me")
def me_api():
    user = get_current_user()
    return {
        "username": user.username,
        "theme": user.theme,
        "image": url_for("user_image", filename=user.image),
    }
}
```

如果 dict 还不能满足需求,还需要创建其他类型的 JSON 格式响应,可以使用 jsonify () 函数。该函数会序列化任何支持的 JSON 数据类型。也可以研究研究 Flask 社区扩展,以支持更复杂的应用。

```
@app.route("/users")
def users_api():
    users = get_all_users()
    return jsonify([user.to_json() for user in users])
```

### 1.4.11 会话

除了请求对象之外还有一种称为session 的对象,允许您在不同请求之间储存信息。这个对象相当于用密钥签名加密的 cookie ,即用户可以查看您的 cookie ,但是如果没有密钥就无法修改它。

使用会话之前您必须设置一个密钥。举例说明:

```
from flask import session
# Set the secret key to some random bytes. Keep this really secret!
app.secret_key = b'_5#y2L"F4Q8z\n\xec]/'
@app.route('/')
def index():
    if 'username' in session:
       return f'Logged in as {session["username"]}'
   return 'You are not logged in'
@app.route('/login', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def login():
   if request.method == 'POST':
        session['username'] = request.form['username']
       return redirect(url_for('index'))
   return '''
        <form method="post">
            <input type=text name=username>
            <input type=submit value=Login>
        </form>
    1.1.1
@app.route('/logout')
def logout():
    # remove the username from the session if it's there
   session.pop('username', None)
   return redirect(url_for('index'))
```

### 如何生成一个好的密钥

生成随机数的关键在于一个好的随机种子,因此一个好的密钥应当有足够的随机性。操作系统可以有多种方式基于密码随机生成器来生成随机数据。使用下面的命令可以快捷的为 Flask.secret\_key(或者 SECRET\_KEY)生成值:

```
$ python -c 'import os; print(os.urandom(16))'
b'_5#y2L"F4Q8z\n\xec]/'
```

基于 cookie 的会话的说明: Flask 会取出会话对象中的值,把值序列化后储存到 cookie 中。在打开 cookie 的情况下,如果需要查找某个值,但是这个值在请求中没有持续储存的话,那么不会得到一个清晰的出错信息。请检查页面响应中的 cookie 的大小是否与网络浏览器所支持的大小一致。

除了缺省的客户端会话之外,还有许多 Flask 扩展支持服务端会话。

### 1.4.12 消息闪现

一个好的应用和用户接口都有良好的反馈,否则到后来用户就会讨厌这个应用。Flask 通过闪现系统来提供了一个易用的反馈方式。闪现系统的基本工作原理是在请求结束时记录一个消息,提供且只提供给下一个请求使用。通常通过一个布局模板来展现闪现的消息。

flash()用于闪现一个消息。在模板中,使用get\_flashed\_messages()来操作消息。完整的例子参见消息闪现。

### 1.4.13 日志

New in version 0.3.

有时候可能会遇到数据出错需要纠正的情况。例如因为用户篡改了数据或客户端代码出错而导致一个客户端代码向服务器发送了明显错误的 HTTP 请求。多数时候在类似情况下返回 400 Bad Request 就没事了,但也有不会返回的时候,而代码还得继续运行下去。

这时候就需要使用日志来记录这些不正常的东西了。自从 Flask 0.3 后就已经为您配置好了一个日志工具。

以下是一些日志调用示例:

```
app.logger.debug('A value for debugging')
app.logger.warning('A warning occurred (%d apples)', 42)
app.logger.error('An error occurred')
```

logger 是一个标准的 Logger Logger 类,更多信息详见官方的 logging 文档。

参见应用错误处理。

### 1.4.14 集成 WSGI 中间件

如果想要在应用中添加一个 WSGI 中间件,那么可以用应用的 wsgi\_app 属性来包装。例如,假设需要在 Nginx 后面使用 ProxyFix 中间件,那么可以这样做:

```
from werkzeug.middleware.proxy_fix import ProxyFix
app.wsgi_app = ProxyFix(app.wsgi_app)
```

用 app.wsgi\_app 来包装, 而不用 app 包装, 意味着 app 仍旧指向您的 Flask 应用, 而不是指向中间件。这样可以继续直接使用和配置 app。

### 1.4.15 使用 Flask 扩展

扩展是帮助完成公共任务的包。例如 Flask-SQLAlchemy 为在 Flask 中轻松使用 SQLAlchemy 提供支持。 更多关于 Flask 扩展的内容请参阅扩展 。

### 1.4.16 部署到网络服务器

已经准备好部署您的新 Flask 应用了?请移步部署方式。

# 1.5 教程

### 1.5.1 项目布局

创建并进入项目文件夹:

```
$ mkdir flask-tutorial
$ cd flask-tutorial
```

接下来按照安装简介 设置一个 Python 虚拟环境, 然后为项目安装 Flask 。

本教程假定项目文件夹名称为 flask-tutorial, 本教程中代码块的顶端的文件名是基于该文件夹的相对名称。

一个最简单的 Flask 应用可以是单个文件。

Listing 1: hello.py

```
from flask import Flask
app = Flask(__name__)
(continues on next page)
```

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```
@app.route('/')
def hello():
    return 'Hello, World!'
```

然而,当项目越来越大的时候,把所有代码放在单个文件中就有点不堪重负了。Python 项目使用 包来管理代码,把代码分为不同的模块,然后在需要的地方导入模块。本教程也会按这一方式管理代码。

#### 教程项目包含如下内容:

- flaskr/, 一个包含应用代码和文件的 Python 包。
- tests/,一个包含测试模块的文件夹。
- venv/, 一个 Python 虚拟环境, 用于安装 Flask 和其他依赖的包。
- 告诉 Python 如何安装项目的安装文件。
- 版本控制配置,如 git。不管项目大小,应当养成使用版本控制的习惯。
- 项目需要的其他文件。

### 最后,项目布局如下:

```
/home/user/Projects/flask-tutorial
├─ flaskr/
  ├─ __init__.py
  ├ db.py
   - schema.sql
   — auth.py
   - blog.py
   ├─ templates/
      - base.html
       ├─ auth/
      | | login.html
       │ └─ register.html
       └─ blog/
         - create.html
          - index.html
          └─ update.html
     — static/
       └─ style.css
 - tests/
   - conftest.py
   — data.sql
   test_factory.py
```

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如果使用了版本控制,那么应当忽略运行项目时产生的临时文件以及编辑代码时编辑器产生的临时文件。忽略文件的基本原则是:不是你自己写的文件就可以忽略。举例来说,假设使用 git 来进行版本控制,那么使用 .gitignore 来设置应当忽略的文件, .gitignore 文件应当与下面类似:

Listing 2: .gitignore

```
venv/

*.pyc
__pycache__/

instance/

.pytest_cache/
.coverage
htmlcov/
dist/
build/
*.egg-info/
```

下面请阅读应用设置。

### 1.5.2 应用设置

一个 Flask 应用是一个Flask 类的实例。应用的所有东西(例如配置和 URL)都会和这个实例一起注册。

创建一个 Flask 应用最粗暴直接的方法是在代码的最开始创建一个全局 Flask 实例。前面的"Hello, World!"示例就是这样做的。有的情况下这样做是简单和有效的,但是当项目越来越大的时候就会有些力不从心了。

可以在一个函数内部创建Flask 实例来代替创建全局实例。这个函数被称为 应用工厂。所有应用相关的配置、注册和其他设置都会在函数内部完成,然后返回这个应用。

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#### 应用工厂

写代码的时候到了! 创建 flaskr 文件夹并且文件夹内添加 \_\_init\_\_.py 文件。\_\_init\_\_.py 有两个作用: 一是包含应用工厂; 二是告诉 Python flaskr 文件夹应当视作为一个包。

```
$ mkdir flaskr
```

Listing 3: flaskr/\_\_init\_\_.py

```
import os
from flask import Flask
def create_app(test_config=None):
    # create and configure the app
   app = Flask(__name__, instance_relative_config=True)
   app.config.from_mapping(
        SECRET_KEY='dev',
       DATABASE=os.path.join(app.instance_path, 'flaskr.sqlite'),
   )
   if test_config is None:
        # load the instance config, if it exists, when not testing
       app.config.from_pyfile('config.py', silent=True)
   else:
        # load the test config if passed in
       app.config.from_mapping(test_config)
    # ensure the instance folder exists
   try:
       os.makedirs(app.instance_path)
   except OSError:
       pass
    # a simple page that says hello
   @app.route('/hello')
   def hello():
       return 'Hello, World!'
   return app
```

create\_app 是一个应用工厂函数,后面的教程中会用到。这个看似简单的函数其实已经做了许多事情。

```
1. app = Flask(__name__, instance_relative_config=True) 创建Flask实例。
```

- \_\_\_name\_\_\_ 是当前 Python 模块的名称。应用需要知道在哪里设置路径,使用 \_\_\_name\_\_\_ 是一个方便的方法。
- instance\_relative\_config=True 告诉应用配置文件是相对于*instance folder* 的相对路径。实例文件夹在 flaskr 包的外面,用于存放本地数据(例如配置密钥和数据库),不应当提交到版本控制系统。
- 2. app.config.from\_mapping()设置一个应用的缺省配置:
  - SECRET\_KEY 是被 Flask 和扩展用于保证数据安全的。在开发过程中,为了方便可以设置为 'dev',但是在发布的时候应当使用一个随机值来重载它。
  - DATABASE **SQLite** 数据库文件存放在路径。它位于 **Flask** 用于存放实例的*app.instance\_path* 之内。下一节会更详细地学习数据库的东西。
- 3. app.config.from\_pyfile() 使用 config.py 中的值来重载缺省配置,如果 config.py 存在的话。例如,当正式部署的时候,用于设置一个正式的 SECRET\_KEY。
  - test\_config 也会被传递给工厂,并且会替代实例配置。这样可以实现测试和开发的配置分离,相互独立。
- 4. os.makedirs()可以确保app.instance\_path存在。Flask 不会自动创建实例文件夹,但是必须确保创建这个文件夹,因为 SQLite 数据库文件会被保存在里面。
- 5. @app.route() 创建一个简单的路由,这样在继续教程下面的内容前你可以先看看应用如何运行的。它创建了URL/hello和一个函数之间的关联。这个函数会返回一个响应,即一个'Hello, World!'字符串。

#### 运行应用

现在可以通过使用 flask 命令来运行应用。在终端中告诉 Flask 你的应用在哪里,然后在开发模式下运行应用。请记住,现在还是应当在最顶层的 flask-tutorial 目录下,不是在 flaskr 包里面。

开发模式下,当页面出错的时候会显示一个交互调试器,并且当你修改代码保存后会重启服务器。在学习本教程的过程中,你可以一直让它保持运行,只需要刷新页面就可以了。

#### Bash

```
$ export FLASK_APP=flaskr
```

\$ export FLASK\_ENV=development

\$ flask run

#### CMD

```
> set FLASK_APP=flaskr
```

- > set FLASK\_ENV=development
- > flask run

#### Powershell

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```
> $env:FLASK_APP = "flaskr"
> $env:FLASK_ENV = "development"
> flask run
```

### 可以看到类似如下输出内容:

```
* Serving Flask app "flaskr"

* Environment: development

* Debug mode: on

* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)

* Restarting with stat

* Debugger is active!

* Debugger PIN: 855-212-761
```

在浏览器中访问 http://127.0.0.1:5000/hello , 就可以看到 "Hello, World!" 信息。恭喜你, Flask 网络应用成功运行了!

下面请阅读定义和操作数据库。

### 1.5.3 定义和操作数据库

应用使用一个 SQLite 数据库来储存用户和博客内容。Python 内置了 SQLite 数据库支持,相应的模块为 sqlite3。

使用 SQLite 的便利性在于不需要单独配置一个数据库服务器,并且 Python 提供了内置支持。但是当并发请求同时要写入时,会比较慢一点,因为每个写操作是按顺序进行的。小应用没有问题,但是大应用可能就需要考虑换成别的数据库了。

本教程不会详细讨论 SQL。如果你不是很熟悉 SQL,请先阅读 SQLite 文档中的 相关内容。

#### 连接数据库

当使用 SQLite 数据库(包括其他多数数据库的 Python 库)时,第一件事就是创建一个数据库的连接。所有查询和操作都要通过该连接来执行,完事后该连接关闭。

在网络应用中连接往往与请求绑定。在处理请求的某个时刻,连接被创建。在发送响应之前连接被关闭。

Listing 4: flaskr/db.py

```
import sqlite3
import click
from flask import current_app, g
from flask.cli import with_appcontext
```

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g是一个特殊对象,独立于每一个请求。在处理请求过程中,它可以用于储存可能多个函数都会用到的数据。 把连接储存于其中,可以多次使用,而不用在同一个请求中每次调用 get\_db 时都创建一个新的连接。

current\_app 是另一个特殊对象,该对象指向处理请求的 Flask 应用。这里使用了应用工厂,那么在其余的代码中就不会出现应用对象。当应用创建后,在处理一个请求时,get\_db 会被调用。这样就需要使用current\_app。

sqlite3.connect()建立一个数据库连接,该连接指向配置中的 DATABASE 指定的文件。这个文件现在还没有建立,后面会在初始化数据库的时候建立该文件。

sqlite3.Row 告诉连接返回类似于字典的行,这样可以通过列名称来操作数据。

close\_db 通过检查 g.db 来确定连接是否已经建立。如果连接已建立,那么就关闭连接。以后会在应用工厂中告诉应用 close\_db 函数,这样每次请求后就会调用它。

#### 创建表

在 SQLite 中,数据储存在 表和 列中。在储存和调取数据之前需要先创建它们。Flaskr 会把用户数据储存在 user 表中,把博客内容储存在 post 表中。下面创建一个文件储存用于创建空表的 SQL 命令:

Listing 5: flaskr/schema.sql

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS user;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS post;

CREATE TABLE user (
  id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
```

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```
username TEXT UNIQUE NOT NULL,
password TEXT NOT NULL
);

CREATE TABLE post (
  id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
  author_id INTEGER NOT NULL,
  created TIMESTAMP NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
  title TEXT NOT NULL,
  body TEXT NOT NULL,
  FOREIGN KEY (author_id) REFERENCES user (id)
);
```

在 db.py 文件中添加 Python 函数,用于运行这个 SQL 命令:

Listing 6: flaskr/db.py

```
def init_db():
    db = get_db()

with current_app.open_resource('schema.sql') as f:
    db.executescript(f.read().decode('utf8'))

@click.command('init-db')

@with_appcontext
def init_db_command():
    """Clear the existing data and create new tables."""
    init_db()
    click.echo('Initialized the database.')
```

open\_resource() 打开一个文件,该文件名是相对于 flaskr 包的。这样就不需要考虑以后应用具体部署在哪个位置。get\_db 返回一个数据库连接,用于执行文件中的命令。

click.command() 定义一个名为 init-db 命令行,它调用 init\_db 函数,并为用户显示一个成功的消息。更多关于如何写命令行的内容请参阅 doc:/cli。

#### 在应用中注册

close\_db 和 init\_db\_command 函数需要在应用实例中注册,否则无法使用。然而,既然我们使用了工厂函数,那么在写函数的时候应用实例还无法使用。代替地,我们写一个函数,把应用作为参数,在函数中进行注册。

Listing 7: flaskr/db.py

```
def init_app(app):
    app.teardown_appcontext(close_db)
    app.cli.add_command(init_db_command)
```

app.teardown\_appcontext()告诉 Flask 在返回响应后进行清理的时候调用此函数。

app.cli.add\_command()添加一个新的可以与 flask 一起工作的命令。

在工厂中导入并调用这个函数。在工厂函数中把新的代码放到函数的尾部,返回应用代码的前面。

```
Listing 8: flaskr/__init__.py
```

```
def create_app():
    app = ...
    # existing code omitted

from . import db
    db.init_app(app)

return app
```

#### 初始化数据库文件

现在 init-db 已经在应用中注册好了,可以与 flask 命令一起使用了。使用的方式与前一页的 run 命令类似。

**Note:** 如果你还在运行着前一页的服务器,那么现在要么停止该服务器,要么在新的终端中运行这个命令。如果是新的终端请记住在进行项目文件夹并激活环境,参见安装。同时还要像前一页所述设置 FLASK\_APP 和 FLASK\_ENV。

运行 init-db 命令:

```
$ flask init-db
Initialized the database.
```

现在会有一个 flaskr.sqlite 文件出现在项目所在文件夹的 instance 文件夹中。

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下面请阅读蓝图和视图。

### 1.5.4 蓝图和视图

视图是一个应用对请求进行响应的函数。Flask 通过模型把进来的请求 URL 匹配到对应的处理视图。视图返回数据,Flask 把数据变成出去的响应。Flask 也可以反过来,根据视图的名称和参数生成 URL。

#### 创建蓝图

Blueprint 是一种组织一组相关视图及其他代码的方式。与把视图及其他代码直接注册到应用的方式不同,蓝图方式是把它们注册到蓝图,然后在工厂函数中把蓝图注册到应用。

Flaskr 有两个蓝图,一个用于认证功能,另一个用于博客帖子管理。每个蓝图的代码都在一个单独的模块中。 使用博客首先需要认证,因此我们先写认证蓝图。

Listing 9: flaskr/auth.py

```
import functools

from flask import (
    Blueprint, flash, g, redirect, render_template, request, session, url_for
)
from werkzeug.security import check_password_hash, generate_password_hash

from flaskr.db import get_db

bp = Blueprint('auth', __name__, url_prefix='/auth')
```

这里创建了一个名称为 'auth'的 Blueprint 。和应用对象一样,蓝图需要知道是在哪里定义的,因此把 \_\_name\_\_ 作为函数的第二个参数。url\_prefix 会添加到所有与该蓝图关联的 URL 前面。

使用app.register\_blueprint()导入并注册蓝图。新的代码放在工厂函数的尾部返回应用之前。

Listing 10: flaskr/\_\_init\_\_.py

```
def create_app():
    app = ...
    # existing code omitted

from . import auth
    app.register_blueprint(auth.bp)

return app
```

认证蓝图将包括注册新用户、登录和注销视图。

### 第一个视图: 注册

当用访问 /auth/register URL 时,register 视图会返回用于填写注册内容的表单的 HTML。当用户提交表单时,视图会验证表单内容,然后要么再次显示表单并显示一个出错信息,要么创建新用户并显示登录页面。

这里是视图代码,下一页会写生成 HTML 表单的模板。

Listing 11: flaskr/auth.py

```
@bp.route('/register', methods=('GET', 'POST'))
def register():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        username = request.form['username']
        password = request.form['password']
        db = get_db()
        error = None
        if not username:
            error = 'Username is required.'
        elif not password:
            error = 'Password is required.'
        elif db.execute(
            'SELECT id FROM user WHERE username = ?', (username,)
        ).fetchone() is not None:
            error = f"User {username} is already registered."
        if error is None:
            db.execute(
                'INSERT INTO user (username, password) VALUES (?, ?)',
                (username, generate_password_hash(password))
            db.commit()
            return redirect(url_for('auth.login'))
        flash (error)
    return render_template('auth/register.html')
```

这个 register 视图做了以下工作:

- 1. @bp.route 关联了 URL /register 和 register 视图函数。当 Flask 收到一个指向 /auth/register 的请求时就会调用 register 视图并把其返回值作为响应。
- 2. 如果用户提交了表单,那么request.method将会是'POST'。这咱情况下会开始验证用户的输入内容。

- 3. request.form 是一个特殊类型的 dict , 其映射了提交表单的键和值。表单中, 用户将会输入其 username 和 password 。
- 4. 验证 username 和 password 不为空。
- 5. 通过查询数据库,检查是否有查询结果返回来验证 username 是否已被注册。db.execute 使用了带有?占位符的 SQL 查询语句。占位符可以代替后面的元组参数中相应的值。使用占位符的好处是会自动帮你转义输入值,以抵御 SOL 注入攻击。
  - fetchone()根据查询返回一个记录行。如果查询没有结果,则返回 None。后面还用到 fetchall(), 它返回包括所有结果的列表。
- 6. 如果验证成功,那么在数据库中插入新用户数据。为了安全原因,不能把密码明文储存在数据库中。相代替的,使用 generate\_password\_hash()生成安全的哈希值并储存到数据库中。查询修改了数据库是的数据后使用 meth:*db.commit*() <*sqlite3.Connection.commit*>保存修改。
- 7. 用户数据保存后将转到登录页面。url\_for() 根据登录视图的名称生成相应的 URL。与写固定的 URL 相比,这样做的好处是如果以后需要修改该视图相应的 URL,那么不用修改所有涉及到 URL 的代码。redirect()为生成的 URL 生成一个重定向响应。
- 8. 如果验证失败,那么会向用户显示一个出错信息。flash()用于储存在渲染模块时可以调用的信息。
- 9. 当用户最初访问 auth/register 时,或者注册出错时,应用显示一个注册表单。render\_template()会渲染一个包含HTML的模板。你会在教程的下一节学习如何写这个模板。

#### 登录

这个视图和上述 register 视图原理相同。

Listing 12: flaskr/auth.py

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```
if error is None:
    session.clear()
    session['user_id'] = user['id']
    return redirect(url_for('index'))

flash(error)

return render_template('auth/login.html')
```

与 register 有以下不同之处:

- 1. 首先需要查询用户并存放在变量中,以备后用。
- 2. check\_password\_hash()以相同的方式哈希提交的密码并安全的比较哈希值。如果匹配成功,那么密码就是正确的。
- 3. session 是一个 dict ,它用于储存横跨请求的值。当验证成功后,用户的 id 被储存于一个新的会话中。会话数据被储存到一个向浏览器发送的 cookie 中,在后继请求中,浏览器会返回它。Flask 会安全对数据进行 签名以防数据被篡改。

现在用户的 id 已被储存在session 中,可以被后续的请求使用。请每个请求的开头,如果用户已登录,那么其用户信息应当被载入,以使其可用于其他视图。

Listing 13: flaskr/auth.py

bp.before\_app\_request() 注册一个在视图函数之前运行的函数,不论其 URL 是什么。load\_logged\_in\_user 检查用户 id 是否已经储存在session 中,并从数据库中获取用户数据,然后储存在g.user中。g.user的持续时间比请求要长。如果没有用户 id ,或者 id 不存在,那么g.user 将会是 None。

## 注销

注销的时候需要把用户 id 从 session 中移除。然后 load\_logged\_in\_user 就不会在后继请求中载入用户了。

Listing 14: flaskr/auth.py

```
@bp.route('/logout')
def logout():
    session.clear()
    return redirect(url_for('index'))
```

#### 在其他视图中验证

用户登录以后才能创建、编辑和删除博客帖子。在每个视图中可以使用 装饰器来完成这个工作。

Listing 15: flaskr/auth.py

```
def login_required(view):
    @functools.wraps(view)
    def wrapped_view(**kwargs):
        if g.user is None:
            return redirect(url_for('auth.login'))
        return view(**kwargs)
```

(continues on next page)

return wrapped\_view

装饰器返回一个新的视图,该视图包含了传递给装饰器的原视图。新的函数检查用户是否已载入。如果已载 人,那么就继续正常执行原视图,否则就重定向到登录页面。我们会在博客视图中使用这个装饰器。

#### 端点和 URL

 $url\_for()$  函数根据视图名称和发生成 URL。视图相关联的名称亦称为 端点,缺省情况下,端点名称与视图函数名称相同。

例如,前文被加入应用工厂的 hello() 视图端点为 'hello',可以使用 url\_for('hello')来连接。如果视图有参数,后文会看到,那么可使用 url\_for('hello', who='World')连接。

当使用蓝图的时候,蓝图的名称会添加到函数名称的前面。上面的 login 函数的端点为 'auth.login',因为它已被加入 'auth' 蓝图中。

下面请阅读模板。

# 1.5.5 模板

应用已经写好验证视图,但是如果现在运行服务器的话,无论访问哪个URL,都会看到一个TemplateNot-Found错误。这是因为视图调用了render\_template(),但是模板还没有写。模板文件会储存在flaskr包内的templates文件夹内。

模板是包含静态数据和动态数据占位符的文件。模板使用指定的数据生成最终的文档。Flask 使用 Jinja 模板 库来渲染模板。

在教程的应用中会使用模板来渲染显示在用户浏览器中的 HTML 。在 Flask 中, Jinja 被配置为 自动转义 HTML 模板中的任何数据。即渲染用户的输入是安全的。任何用户输入的可能出现歧意的字符,如 < 和 > , 会被 转义,替换为 安全的值。这些值在浏览器中看起来一样,但是没有副作用。

Jinja 看上去并且运行地很像 Python。Jinja 语句与模板中的静态数据通过特定的分界符分隔。任何位于 {{和}}} 这间的东西是一个会输出到最终文档的静态式。{%和%} 之间的东西表示流程控制语句,如 if 和 for 。与 Python 不同,代码块使用分界符分隔,而不是使用缩进分隔。因为代码块内的静态文本可以会改变缩进。

## 基础布局

应用中的每一个页面主体不同,但是基本布局是相同的。每个模板会扩展同一个基础模板并重载相应的小节,而不是重写整个 HTML 结构。

Listing 16: flaskr/templates/base.html

```
<!doctype html>
<title>{% block title %}{% endblock %} - Flaskr</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="{{ url_for('static', filename='style.css') }}">
 <h1>Flaskr</h1>
 <ul>
   {% if g.user %}
     <span>{{ g.user['username'] }}</span>
     <a href="{{ url_for('auth.logout') }}">Log Out</a>
   {% else %}
     <a href="{{ url_for('auth.register') }}">Register</a>
     <a href="{{ url_for('auth.login') }}">Log In</a>
    {% endif %}
 </ul>
</nav>
<section class="content">
  <header>
   {% block header %}{% endblock %}
  </header>
  {% for message in get_flashed_messages() %}
   <div class="flash">{{ message }}</div>
  {% endfor %}
  {% block content %}{% endblock %}
</section>
```

g 在模板中自动可用。根据 g .user 是否被设置(在 load\_logged\_in\_user 中进行),要么显示用户名和注销连接,要么显示注册和登录连接。 $url\_for()$  也是自动可用的,可用于生成视图的 URL ,而不用手动来指定。

在标题下面,正文内容前面,模板会循环显示 get\_flashed\_messages()返回的每个消息。在视图中使用flash()来处理出错信息,在模板中就可以这样显示出出来。

模板中定义三个块,这些块会被其他模板重载。

- 1. {% block title %} 会改变显示在浏览器标签和窗口中的标题。
- 2. {% block header %} 类似于title, 但是会改变页面的标题。
- 3. {% block content %} 是每个页面的具体内容,如登录表单或者博客帖子。

其他模板直接放在 templates 文件夹内。为了更好地管理文件,属于某个蓝图的模板会被放在与蓝图同名的文件夹内。

#### 注册

Listing 17: flaskr/templates/auth/register.html

{% extends 'base.html' %}告诉 Jinja 这个模板基于基础模板,并且需要替换相应的块。所有替换的内容必须位于 {% block %}标签之内。

一个实用的模式是把 {% block title %} 放在 {% block header %} 内部。这里不但可以设置 title 块,还可以把其值作为 header 块的内容,一举两得。

input 标记使用了 required 属性。这是告诉浏览器这些字段是必填的。如果用户使用不支持这个属性的 旧版浏览器或者不是浏览器的东西创建的请求,那么你还是要在视图中验证输入数据。总是在服务端中完全 验证数据,即使客户端已经做了一些验证,这一点非常重要。

#### 登录

本模板除了标题和提交按钮外与注册模板相同。

Listing 18: flaskr/templates/auth/login.html

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}

{% block header %}
  <h1>{% block title %}Log In{% endblock %}</h1>
{% endblock %}

{% block content %}
  <form method="post">
    <label for="username">Username</label>
```

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## 注册一个用户

现在验证模板已写好,你可以注册一个用户了。请确定服务器还在运行(如果没有请使用 flask run ),然后访问 http://127.0.0.1:5000/auth/register 。

在不填写表单的情况,尝试点击 "Register" 按钮,浏览器会显示出错信息。尝试在 register.html 中删除 required 属性后再次点击 "Register" 按钮。页面会重载并显示来自于视图中的 flash()的出错信息,而不是浏览器显示出错信息。

填写用户名和密码后会重定向到登录页面。尝试输入错误的用户名,或者输入正常的用户名和错误的密码。如果登录成功,那么会看到一个出错信息,因为还没有写登录后要转向的 index 视图。

下面请阅读静态文件。

# 1.5.6 静态文件

验证视图和模板已经可用了,但是看上去很朴素。可以使用一些 CSS 给 HTML 添加点样式。样式不会改变, 所以应当使用 静态文件,而不是模板。

Flask 自动添加一个 static 视图, 视图使用相对于 flaskr/static 的相对路径。base.html 模板已经使用了一个 style.css 文件连接:

```
{{ url_for('static', filename='style.css') }}
```

除了 CSS , 其他类型的静态文件可以是 JavaScript 函数文件或者 logo 图片。它们都放置于 flaskr/static 文件夹中,并使用 url\_for('static', filename='...') 引用。

本教程不专注于如何写 CSS ,所以你只要复制以下内容到 flaskr/static/style.css 文件:

Listing 19: flaskr/static/style.css

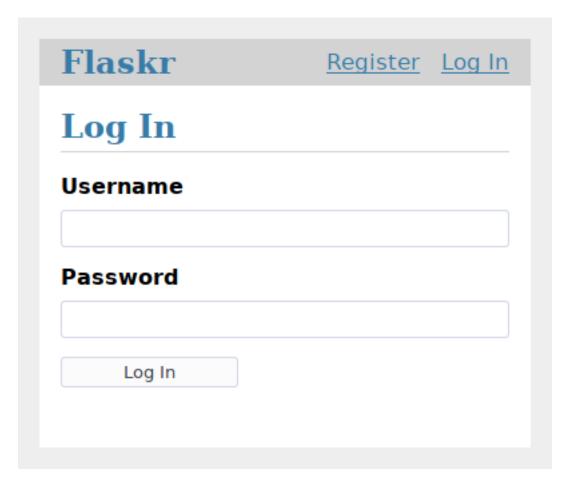
```
html { font-family: sans-serif; background: #eee; padding: 1rem; }
body { max-width: 960px; margin: 0 auto; background: white; }
h1 { font-family: serif; color: #377ba8; margin: 1rem 0; }
a { color: #377ba8; }
hr { border: none; border-top: 1px solid lightgray; }
nav { background: lightgray; display: flex; align-items: center; padding: 0 0.5rem; }
```

(continues on next page)

```
nav h1 { flex: auto; margin: 0; }
nav h1 a { text-decoration: none; padding: 0.25rem 0.5rem; }
nav ul { display: flex; list-style: none; margin: 0; padding: 0; }
nav ul li a, nav ul li span, header .action { display: block; padding: 0.5rem; }
.content { padding: 0 1rem 1rem; }
.content > header { border-bottom: 1px solid lightgray; display: flex; align-items:_
→flex-end; }
.content > header h1 { flex: auto; margin: 1rem 0 0.25rem 0; }
.flash { margin: 1em 0; padding: 1em; background: #cae6f6; border: 1px solid #377ba8;_
→ }
.post > header { display: flex; align-items: flex-end; font-size: 0.85em; }
.post > header > div:first-of-type { flex: auto; }
.post > header h1 { font-size: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 0; }
.post .about { color: slategray; font-style: italic; }
.post .body { white-space: pre-line; }
.content:last-child { margin-bottom: 0; }
.content form { margin: 1em 0; display: flex; flex-direction: column; }
.content label { font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 0.5em; }
.content input, .content textarea { margin-bottom: 1em; }
.content textarea { min-height: 12em; resize: vertical; }
input.danger { color: #cc2f2e; }
input[type=submit] { align-self: start; min-width: 10em; }
```

你可以在示例代码找到一个排版不紧凑的 style.css。

访问 http://127.0.0.1:5000/auth/login,页面如下所示。



关于 CSS 的更多内容参见 Mozilla 的文档。改动静态文件后需要刷新页面。如果刷新没有作用,请清除浏览器的缓存。

下面请阅读博客蓝图。

# 1.5.7 博客蓝图

博客蓝图与验证蓝图所使用的技术一样。博客页面应当列出所有的帖子,允许已登录用户创建帖子,并允许 帖子作者修改和删除帖子。

当你完成每个视图时,请保持开发服务器运行。当你保存修改后,请尝试在浏览器中访问 URL ,并进行测试。

#### 蓝图

定义蓝图并注册到应用工厂。

Listing 20: flaskr/blog.py

```
from flask import (
    Blueprint, flash, g, redirect, render_template, request, url_for
)
from werkzeug.exceptions import abort

from flaskr.auth import login_required
from flaskr.db import get_db

bp = Blueprint('blog', __name__)
```

使用app.register\_blueprint()在工厂中导入和注册蓝图。将新代码放在工厂函数的尾部,返回应用之前。

Listing 21: flaskr/\_\_init\_\_.py

```
def create_app():
    app = ...
    # existing code omitted

    from . import blog
    app.register_blueprint(blog.bp)
    app.add_url_rule('/', endpoint='index')

    return app
```

与验证蓝图不同,博客蓝图没有 url\_prefix。因此 index 视图会用于 / , create 会用于 / create , 以此类推。博客是 Flaskr 的主要功能,因此把博客索引作为主索引是合理的。

但是,下文的 index 视图的端点会被定义为 blog.index 。一些验证视图会指定向普通的 index 端点。我们使用app.add\_url\_rule() 关联端点名称 'index' 和 / URL ,这样 url\_for('index') 或 url\_for('blog.index') 都会有效,会生成同样的 / URL 。

在其他应用中,可能会在工厂中给博客蓝图一个 url\_prefix 并定义一个独立的 index 视图,类似前文中的 hello 视图。在这种情况下 index 和 blog.index 的端点和 URL 会有所不同。

#### 索引

索引会显示所有帖子,最新的会排在最前面。为了在结果中包含 user 表中的作者信息,使用了一个 JOIN。

Listing 22: flaskr/blog.py

```
@bp.route('/')
def index():
    db = get_db()
    posts = db.execute(
        'SELECT p.id, title, body, created, author_id, username'
        ' FROM post p JOIN user u ON p.author_id = u.id'
        ' ORDER BY created DESC'
    ).fetchall()
    return render_template('blog/index.html', posts=posts)
```

Listing 23: flaskr/templates/blog/index.html

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}
{% block header %}
 <h1>{% block title %}Posts{% endblock %}</h1>
  {% if g.user %}
   <a class="action" href="{{ url_for('blog.create') }}">New</a>
 {% endif %}
{% endblock %}
{% block content %}
 {% for post in posts %}
   <article class="post">
     <header>
       <div>
         <h1>{{ post['title'] }}</h1>
         <div class="about">by {{ post['username'] }} on {{ post['created'].strftime(
→'%Y-%m-%d') }}</div>
       </div>
       {% if g.user['id'] == post['author_id'] %}
         <a class="action" href="{{ url_for('blog.update', id=post['id']) }}">Edit/
a>
       {% endif %}
     </header>
     {{ post['body'] }}
   </article>
   {% if not loop.last %}
     <hr>>
```

(continues on next page)

```
{% endif %}
{% endfor %}
{% endblock %}
```

当用户登录后, header 块添加了一个指向 create 视图的连接。当用户是博客作者时,可以看到一个"Edit"连接,指向 update 视图。loop.last是一个 Jinja for 循环 内部可用的特殊变量,它用于在每个博客帖子后面显示一条线来分隔帖子,最后一个帖子除外。

## 创建

create 视图与 register 视图原理相同。要么显示表单,要么发送内容已通过验证且内容已加入数据库,或者显示一个出错信息。

先前写的 login\_required 装饰器用在了博客视图中,这样用户必须登录以后才能访问这些视图,否则会被重定向到登录页面。

Listing 24: flaskr/blog.py

```
@bp.route('/create', methods=('GET', 'POST'))
@login_required
def create():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        title = request.form['title']
        body = request.form['body']
        error = None
        if not title:
            error = 'Title is required.'
        if error is not None:
            flash(error)
        else:
            db = qet_db()
            db.execute(
                'INSERT INTO post (title, body, author_id)'
                ' VALUES (?, ?, ?)',
                (title, body, g.user['id'])
            db.commit()
            return redirect(url_for('blog.index'))
   return render_template('blog/create.html')
```

Listing 25: flaskr/templates/blog/create.html

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}

{% block header %}
  <h1>{% block title %}New Post{% endblock %}</h1>

{% endblock %}

{% block content %}
  <form method="post">
        <label for="title">Title</label>
        <input name="title" id="title" value="{{ request.form['title'] }}" required>
        <label for="body">Body</label>
        <textarea name="body" id="body">{{ request.form['body'] }}</textarea>
        <input type="submit" value="Save">
        </form>
{% endblock %}
```

## 更新

update 和 delete 视图都需要通过 id 来获取一个 post ,并且检查作者与登录用户是否一致。为避免重复代码,可以写一个函数来获取 post ,并在每个视图中调用它。

Listing 26: flaskr/blog.py

abort () 会引发一个特殊的异常,返回一个 HTTP 状态码。它有一个可选参数,用于显示出错信息,若不使用该参数则返回缺省出错信息。404表示"未找到",403代表"禁止访问"。(401表示"未授权",但是我

们重定向到登录页面来代替返回这个状态码)

check\_author 参数的作用是函数可以用于在不检查作者的情况下获取一个 post 。这主要用于显示一个独立的帖子页面的情况,因为这时用户是谁没有关系,用户不会修改帖子。

Listing 27: flaskr/blog.py

```
@bp.route('/<int:id>/update', methods=('GET', 'POST'))
@login_required
def update(id):
   post = get_post(id)
   if request.method == 'POST':
        title = request.form['title']
        body = request.form['body']
        error = None
        if not title:
            error = 'Title is required.'
        if error is not None:
            flash(error)
        else:
            db = get_db()
            db.execute(
                'UPDATE post SET title = ?, body = ?'
                ' WHERE id = ?',
                (title, body, id)
            db.commit()
            return redirect(url_for('blog.index'))
    return render_template('blog/update.html', post=post)
```

和所有以前的视图不同,update 函数有一个 id 参数。该参数对应路由中的 <int:id>。一个真正的 URL 类似 /1/update。Flask 会捕捉到 URL 中的 1,确保其为一个 int ,并将其作为 id 参数传递给视图。如果没有指定 int:而是仅仅写了 <id>,那么将会传递一个字符串。要生成一个指向更新页面的 URL,需要传递 id 参数给 url\_for(): url\_for('blog.update', id=post['id'])。前文的 index.html 文件中同样如此。

create 和 update 视图看上去是相似的。主要的不同之处在于 update 视图使用了一个 post 对象和一个 UPDATE 查询代替了一个 INSERT 查询。作为一个明智的重构者,可以使用一个视图和一个模板来同时完成 这两项工作。但是作为一个初学者,把它们分别处理要清晰一些。

Listing 28: flaskr/templates/blog/update.html

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}
{% block header %}
 <h1>{% block title %}Edit "{{ post['title'] }}"{% endblock %}</h1>
{% endblock %}
{% block content %}
 <form method="post">
    <label for="title">Title</label>
    <input name="title" id="title"</pre>
      value="{{ request.form['title'] or post['title'] }}" required>
    <label for="body">Body</label>
    <textarea name="body" id="body">{{ request.form['body'] or post['body'] }}/
→textarea>
    <input type="submit" value="Save">
  </form>
 <hr>>
 <form action="{{ url_for('blog.delete', id=post['id']) }}" method="post">
    <input class="danger" type="submit" value="Delete" onclick="return confirm('Are_</pre>
→you sure?');">
 </form>
{% endblock %}
```

这个模板有两个表单。第一个提交已编辑过的数据给当前页面(/<id>//update)。另一个表单只包含一个按钮。它指定一个 action 属性,指向删除视图。这个按钮使用了一些 JavaScript 用以在提交前显示一个确认对话框。

参数 {{ request.form['title'] or post['title'] }} 用于选择在表单显示什么数据。当表单还未提交时,显示原 post 数据。但是,如果提交了非法数据,然后需要显示这些非法数据以便于用户修改时,就显示 request.form 中的数据。request 是又一个自动在模板中可用的变量。

### 删除

删除视图没有自己的模板。删除按钮已包含于 update.html 之中,该按钮指向 /<id>/delete URL。既然没有模板,该视图只处理 POST 方法并重定向到 index 视图。

Listing 29: flaskr/blog.py

```
@bp.route('/<int:id>/delete', methods=('POST',))
@login_required
def delete(id):
    get_post(id)
```

(continues on next page)

```
db = get_db()
db.execute('DELETE FROM post WHERE id = ?', (id,))
db.commit()
return redirect(url_for('blog.index'))
```

恭喜,应用写完了! 花点时间在浏览器中试试这个应用吧。然而,构建一个完整的应用还有一些工作要做。 下面请阅读项目可安装化。

# 1.5.8 项目可安装化

项目可安装化是指创建一个项目 发行文件,以使用项目可以安装到其他环境,就像在你的项目中安装 Flask一样。这样可以使你的项目如同其他库一样进行部署,可以使用标准的 Python 工具来管理项目。

可安装化还可以带来如下好处,这些好处在教程中可以不太明显或者初学者可能没注意到:

- 现在, Python 和 Flask 能够理解如何 flaskr 包,是因为你是在项目文件夹中运行的。可安装化后,可以从任何地方导入项目并运行。
- 可以和其他包一样管理项目的依赖,即使用pip install yourproject.whl 来安装项目并安装相关依赖。
- 测试工具可以分离测试环境和开发环境。

Note: 这些内容会在随后的教程中说明, 但是在以后的项目中应当以此为项目的起点。

### 描述项目

setup.py 文件描述项目及其从属的文件。

Listing 30: setup.py

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```
],
```

packages 告诉 Python 包所包括的文件夹(及其所包含的 Python 文件)。find\_packages() 自动找到这些文件夹,这样就不用手动写出来。为了包含其他文件夹,如静态文件和模板文件所在的文件夹,需要设置include\_package\_data。Python 还需要一个名为 MANIFEST.in 文件来说明这些文件有哪些。

Listing 31: MANIFEST.in

```
include flaskr/schema.sql
graft flaskr/static
graft flaskr/templates
global-exclude *.pyc
```

这告诉 Python 复制所有 static 和 templates 文件夹中的文件, schema.sql 文件, 但是排除所有字节文件。

更多内容和参数参见 官方打包指南。

## 安装项目

使用 pip 在虚拟环境中安装项目。

```
$ pip install -e .
```

这个命令告诉 pip 在当前文件夹中寻找 setup.py 并在 编辑或 开发模式下安装。编辑模式是指当改变本地代码后,只需要重新项目。比如改变了项目依赖之类的元数据的情况下。

可以通过 pip list 来查看项目的安装情况。

\$ pip list		
Package	Version	Location
click	6.7	
Flask	1.0	
flaskr	1.0.0	/home/user/Projects/flask-tutorial
itsdangerous	0.24	
Jinja2	2.10	
MarkupSafe	1.0	
pip	9.0.3	
setuptools	39.0.1	
Werkzeug	0.14.1	
wheel	0.30.0	

至此,没有改变项目运行的方式,FLASK\_APP 还是被设置为 flaskr,还是使用 flask run 运行应用。不同的是可以在任何地方运行应用,而不仅仅是在 flask-tutorial 目录下。

下面请阅读测试覆盖。

## 1.5.9 测试覆盖

为应用写单元测试可以检查代码是否按预期执行。Flask 提供了测试客户端,可以模拟向应用发送请求并返回响应数据。

应当尽可能多地进行测试。函数中的代码只有在函数被调用的情况下才会运行。分支中的代码,如 if 块中的代码,只有在符合条件的情况下才会运行。测试应当覆盖每个函数和每个分支。

越接近 100% 的测试覆盖,越能够保证修改代码后不会出现意外。但是 100% 测试覆盖不能保证应用没有错误。通常,测试不会覆盖用户如何在浏览器中与应用进行交互。尽管如此,在开发过程中,测试覆盖仍然是非常重要的。

Note: 这部分内容在教程中是放在后面介绍的,但是在以后的项目中,应当在开发的时候进行测试。

我们使用 pytest 和 coverage 来进行测试和衡量代码。先安装它们:

```
$ pip install pytest coverage
```

## 配置和固件

测试代码位于 tests 文件夹中,该文件夹位于 flaskr 包的 旁边,而不是里面。tests/conftest.py 文件包含名为 fixtures (固件)的配置函数。每个测试都会用到这个函数。测试位于 Python 模块中,以 test\_开头,并且模块中的每个测试函数也以 test\_开头。

每个测试会创建一个新的临时数据库文件,并产生一些用于测试的数据。写一个 SQL 文件来插入数据。

Listing 32: tests/data.sql

app 固件会调用工厂并为测试传递 test\_config 来配置应用和数据库,而不使用本地的开发配置。

Listing 33: tests/conftest.py

```
import os
import tempfile
import pytest
from flaskr import create_app
from flaskr.db import get_db, init_db
with open(os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), 'data.sql'), 'rb') as f:
    _data_sql = f.read().decode('utf8')
@pytest.fixture
def app():
   db_fd, db_path = tempfile.mkstemp()
   app = create_app({
        'TESTING': True,
        'DATABASE': db_path,
   })
   with app.app_context():
       init_db()
        get_db().executescript(_data_sql)
   yield app
   os.close(db_fd)
   os.unlink(db_path)
@pytest.fixture
def client(app):
    return app.test_client()
@pytest.fixture
def runner(app):
   return app.test_cli_runner()
```

tempfile.mkstemp() 创建并打开一个临时文件,返回该文件描述符和路径。DATABASE 路径被重载,这样它会指向临时路径,而不是实例文件夹。设置好路径之后,数据库表被创建,然后插入数据。测试结束后,

(continues on next page)

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临时文件会被关闭并删除。

TESTING 告诉 Flask 应用处在测试模式下。Flask 会改变一些内部行为以方便测试。其他的扩展也可以使用这个标志方便测试。

client 固件调用 app. test\_client () 由 app 固件创建的应用对象。测试会使用客户端来向应用发送请求,而不用启动服务器。

runner 固件类似于 client 。app.test\_cli\_runner() 创建一个运行器,可以调用应用注册的 Click 命令。

Pytest 通过匹配固件函数名称和测试函数的参数名称来使用固件。例如下面要写 test\_hello 函数有一个 client 参数。Pytest 会匹配 client 固件函数,调用该函数,把返回值传递给测试函数。

### 工厂

工厂本身没有什么好测试的,其大部分代码会被每个测试用到。因此如果工厂代码有问题,那么在进行其他 测试时会被发现。

唯一可以改变的行为是传递测试配置。如果没传递配置,那么会有一些缺省配置可用,否则配置会被重载。

Listing 34: tests/test\_factory.py

```
from flaskr import create_app

def test_config():
    assert not create_app().testing
    assert create_app({'TESTING': True}).testing

def test_hello(client):
    response = client.get('/hello')
    assert response.data == b'Hello, World!'
```

在本教程开头的部分添加了一个 hello 路由作为示例。它返回"Hello, World!",因此测试响应数据是否匹配。

#### 数据库

1.5. 教程

在一个应用环境中,每次调用 get\_db 都应当返回相同的连接。退出环境后,连接应当已关闭。

Listing 35: tests/test db.py

```
import sqlite3
```

```
import pytest
from flaskr.db import get_db

def test_get_close_db(app):
    with app.app_context():
        db = get_db()
        assert db is get_db()

    with pytest.raises(sqlite3.ProgrammingError) as e:
        db.execute('SELECT 1')

assert 'closed' in str(e.value)
```

init-db 命令应当调用 init\_db 函数并输出一个信息。

Listing 36: tests/test\_db.py

```
def test_init_db_command(runner, monkeypatch):
    class Recorder(object):
        called = False

def fake_init_db():
        Recorder.called = True

monkeypatch.setattr('flaskr.db.init_db', fake_init_db)
    result = runner.invoke(args=['init-db'])
    assert 'Initialized' in result.output
    assert Recorder.called
```

这个测试使用 Pytest's monkeypatch 固件来替换 init\_db 函数。前文写的 runner 固件用于通过名称调用 init-db 命令。

#### 验证

对于大多数视图,用户需要登录。在测试中最方便的方法是使用客户端制作一个 POST 请求发送给 login 视图。与其每次都写一遍,不如写一个类,用类的方法来做这件事,并使用一个固件把它传递给每个测试的客户端。

Listing 37: tests/conftest.py

通过 auth 固件,可以在调试中调用 auth.login() 登录为 test 用户。这个用户的数据已经在 app 固件中写入了数据。

register 视图应当在 GET 请求时渲染成功。在 POST 请求中,表单数据合法时,该视图应当重定向到登录 URL ,并且用户的数据已在数据库中保存好。数据非法时,应当显示出错信息。

Listing 38: tests/test\_auth.py

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```
('a', '', b'Password is required.'),
   ('test', 'test', b'already registered'),
))

def test_register_validate_input(client, username, password, message):
   response = client.post(
        '/auth/register',
        data={'username': username, 'password': password}
)
   assert message in response.data
```

client.get() 制作一个 GET 请求并由 Flask 返回Response 对象。类似的 client.post() 制作一个 POST 请求,转换 data 字典为表单数据。

为了测试页面是否渲染成功,制作一个简单的请求,并检查是否返回一个 200 OK status\_code 。如果渲染失败,Flask 会返回一个 500 Internal Server Error 代码。

当注册视图重定向到登录视图时, headers 会有一个包含登录 URL 的 Location 头部。

data 以字节方式包含响应的身体。如果想要检测渲染页面中的某个值,请在 data 中检测。字节值只能与字节值作比较,如果想比较文本,请使用 get\_data (as\_text=True)。

pytest.mark.parametrize告诉 Pytest 以不同的参数运行同一个测试。这里用于测试不同的非法输入和出错信息,避免重复写三次相同的代码。

login 视图的测试与 register 的非常相似。后者是测试数据库中的数据,前者是测试登录之后 session 应当包含 user\_id。

Listing 39: tests/test\_auth.py

```
def test_login(client, auth):
    assert client.get('/auth/login').status_code == 200
    response = auth.login()
    assert response.headers['Location'] == 'http://localhost/'

    with client:
        client.get('/')
        assert session['user_id'] == 1
        assert g.user['username'] == 'test'

@pytest.mark.parametrize(('username', 'password', 'message'), (
        ('a', 'test', b'Incorrect username.'),
        ('test', 'a', b'Incorrect password.'),
))

def test_login_validate_input(auth, username, password, message):
        response = auth.login(username, password)
```

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```
assert message in response.data
```

在 with 块中使用 client ,可以在响应返回之后操作环境变量,比如session 。通常,在请求之外操作 session 会引发一个异常。

logout 测试与 login 相反。注销之后,session 应当不包含 user\_id。

Listing 40: tests/test\_auth.py

```
def test_logout(client, auth):
    auth.login()

with client:
    auth.logout()
    assert 'user_id' not in session
```

### 博客

所有博客视图使用之前所写的 auth 固件。调用 auth.login(),并且客户端的后继请求会登录为 test 用户。

index 索引视图应当显示已添加的测试帖子数据。作为作者登录之后,应当有编辑博客的连接。

当测试 index 视图时,还可以测试更多验证行为。当没有登录时,每个页面显示登录或注册连接。当登录之后,应当有一个注销连接。

Listing 41: tests/test\_blog.py

```
import pytest
from flaskr.db import get_db

def test_index(client, auth):
    response = client.get('/')
    assert b"Log In" in response.data
    assert b"Register" in response.data

    auth.login()
    response = client.get('/')
    assert b'Log Out' in response.data
    assert b'test title' in response.data
    assert b'by test on 2018-01-01' in response.data
    assert b'test\nbody' in response.data
    assert b'thref="/1/update"' in response.data
```

用户必须登录后才能访问 create、update 和 delete 视图。帖子作者才能访问 update 和 delete。否则返回一个 403 Forbidden 状态码。如果要访问 post 的 id 不存在,那么 update 和 delete 应当返回 404 Not Found。

Listing 42: tests/test\_blog.py

```
@pytest.mark.parametrize('path', (
   '/create',
    '/1/update',
    '/1/delete',
))
def test_login_required(client, path):
   response = client.post(path)
   assert response.headers['Location'] == 'http://localhost/auth/login'
def test_author_required(app, client, auth):
    # change the post author to another user
   with app.app_context():
        db = get_db()
        db.execute('UPDATE post SET author_id = 2 WHERE id = 1')
        db.commit()
   auth.login()
    # current user can't modify other user's post
   assert client.post('/1/update').status_code == 403
   assert client.post('/1/delete').status_code == 403
    # current user doesn't see edit link
   assert b'href="/1/update"' not in client.get('/').data
@pytest.mark.parametrize('path', (
    '/2/update',
    '/2/delete',
))
def test_exists_required(client, auth, path):
   auth.login()
   assert client.post(path).status_code == 404
```

对于 GET 请求, create 和 update 视图应当渲染和返回一个 200 OK 状态码。当 POST 请求发送了合法数据后, create 应当在数据库中插入新的帖子数据, update 应当修改数据库中现存的数据。当数据非法时, 两者都应当显示一个出错信息。

Listing 43: tests/test\_blog.py

```
def test_create(client, auth, app):
   auth.login()
   assert client.get('/create').status_code == 200
   client.post('/create', data={'title': 'created', 'body': ''})
   with app.app_context():
        db = get_db()
        count = db.execute('SELECT COUNT(id) FROM post').fetchone()[0]
        assert count == 2
def test_update(client, auth, app):
   auth.login()
   assert client.get('/1/update').status_code == 200
   client.post('/1/update', data={'title': 'updated', 'body': ''})
   with app.app_context():
        db = get_db()
       post = db.execute('SELECT * FROM post WHERE id = 1').fetchone()
        assert post['title'] == 'updated'
@pytest.mark.parametrize('path', (
    '/create',
    '/1/update',
def test_create_update_validate(client, auth, path):
   auth.login()
   response = client.post(path, data={'title': '', 'body': ''})
    assert b'Title is required.' in response.data
```

delete 视图应当重定向到索引 URL,并且帖子应当从数据库中删除。

Listing 44: tests/test\_blog.py

```
def test_delete(client, auth, app):
    auth.login()
    response = client.post('/1/delete')
    assert response.headers['Location'] == 'http://localhost/'

    with app.app_context():
        db = get_db()
```

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```
post = db.execute('SELECT * FROM post WHERE id = 1').fetchone()
assert post is None
```

## 运行测试

额外的配置可以添加到项目的 setup.cfg 文件。这些配置不是必需的,但是可以使用测试更简洁明了。

Listing 45: setup.cfg

```
[tool:pytest]
testpaths = tests

[coverage:run]
branch = True
source =
   flaskr
```

使用 pytest 来运行测试。该命令会找到并且运行所有测试。

如果有测试失败,pytest 会显示引发的错误。可以使用 pytest -v 得到每个测试的列表,而不是一串点。可以使用 coverage 命令代替直接使用 pytest 来运行测试,这样可以衡量测试覆盖率。

```
$ coverage run -m pytest
```

在终端中, 可以看到一个简单的覆盖率报告:

```
$ coverage report

Name Stmts Miss Branch BrPart Cover
```

(continues on next page)

flaskr/initpy	21	0	2	0	100%
flaskr/auth.py	54	0	22	0	100%
flaskr/blog.py	54	0	16	0	100%
flaskr/db.py	24	0	4	0	100%
TOTAL	153	0	44	0	100%

还可以生成 HTML 报告,可以看到每个文件中测试覆盖了哪些行:

```
$ coverage html
```

这个命令在 htmlcov 文件夹中生成测试报告,然后在浏览器中打开 htmlcov/index.html 查看。 下面请阅读部署产品。

## 1.5.10 部署产品

本文假设你要把应用部署到一个服务器上。本文只是给出如何创建发行文件并进行安装的概览,但是不会具体讨论使用哪种服务器或者软件。你可以在用于开发的电脑中设置一个新的虚拟环境,以便于尝试下面的内容。但是建议不要用于部署一个真正的公开应用。以多种不同方式部署应用的列表参见部署方式。

### 构建和安装

当需要把应用部署到其他地方时,需要构建一个发行文件。当前 Python 的标准发行文件是 *wheel* 格式的,扩展名为 .whl 。先确保已经安装好 wheel 库:

```
$ pip install wheel
```

用 Python 运行 setup.py 会得到一个命令行工具,以使用构建相关命令。bdist\_wheel 命令会构建一个 wheel 发行文件。

```
$ python setup.py bdist_wheel
```

构建的文件为 dist/flaskr-1.0.0-py3-none-any.whl。文件名由项目名称、版本号和一些关于项目安装要求的标记组成,形如: {project name}-{version}-{python tag}-{abi tag}-{platform tag}。

复制这个文件到另一台机器, 创建一个新的虚拟环境, 然后用 pip 安装这个文件。

```
$ pip install flaskr-1.0.0-py3-none-any.whl
```

Pip 会安装项目和相关依赖。

既然这是一个不同的机器,那么需要再次运行 init-db 命令,在实例文件夹中创建数据库。

#### Bash

```
$ export FLASK_APP=flaskr
$ flask init-db
```

#### **CMD**

```
> set FLASK_APP=flaskr
> flask init-db
```

#### Powershell

```
> $env:FLASK_APP = "flaskr"
> flask init-db
```

当 Flask 探测到它已被安装(不在编辑模式下),它会与前文不同,使用 venv/var/flaskr-instance 作为实例文件夹。

## 配置密钥

在教程开始的时候给了*SECRET\_KEY* 一个缺省值。在产品中我们应当设置一些随机内容。否则网络攻击者就可以使用公开的'dev'键来修改会话 cookie,或者其他任何使用密钥的东西。

可以使用下面的命令输出一个随机密钥:

```
$ python -c 'import os; print(os.urandom(16))'
b'_5#y2L"F4Q8z\n\xec]/'
```

在实例文件夹创建一个 config.py 文件。工厂会读取这个文件,如果该文件存在的话。提制生成的值到该文件中。

Listing 46: venv/var/flaskr-instance/config.py

```
SECRET_KEY = b'_5 # y2L"F4Q8z \n\xec] / '
```

其他必须的配置也可以写入该文件中。Flaskr 只需要 SECRET\_KEY 即可。

## 运行产品服务器

当运行公开服务器而不是进行开发的时候,应当不使用内建的开发服务器(flask run)。开发服务器由 Werkzeug 提供,目的是为了方便开发,但是不够高效、稳定和安全。

替代地,应当选用一个产品级的 WSGI 服务器。例如,使用 Waitress。首先在虚拟环境中安装它:

```
$ pip install waitress
```

需要把应用告知 Waitree ,但是方式与 flask run 那样使用 FLASK\_APP 不同。需要告知 Waitree 导入并调用应用工厂来得到一个应用对象。

```
$ waitress-serve --call 'flaskr:create_app'
```

Serving on http://0.0.0.0:8080

以多种不同方式部署应用的列表参见部署方式。 使用 Waitress 只是一个示例,选择它是因为它同时支持 Windows 和 Linux 。还有其他许多 WSGI 服务器和部署选项可供选择。

下面请阅读继续开发!。

## 1.5.11 继续开发!

通过教程您已经学到了许多 Flask 和 Python 的概念。回顾一下教程,并比较每一步的代码有何变化。比较你的项目与 示例项目 ,可能会发现有较大的区别,蹒跚学步,很自然。

Flask 远不止教程所涉及的这些内容,但是您已经可以开始网络应用开发了。请阅读快速上手,对 Flask 的功能有个大致了解,然后深入学习文档。Flask 在幕后使用了 Jinja、Click、Werkzeug 和 ItsDangerous,它们也有各自的文档。Flask 还有许多功能强大的扩展, 比如数据库扩展或者表单验证扩展等等,你一定会感兴趣的。

如果要继续开发 Flaskr 项目,建议尝试以下内容:

- 点击帖子标题,显示帖子详细页面。
- 喜欢或者不喜欢一个帖子。
- 评论。
- 标记。点击标记显示所有带有该标记的帖子。
- 一个可以过滤标题的搜索框。

- 分页显示,每页只显示五个帖子。
- 帖子可以上传图片。
- 帖子支持用 Markdown 撰写。
- 一个新帖子的 RSS 源。

祝你开心并写出令人惊叹的应用!

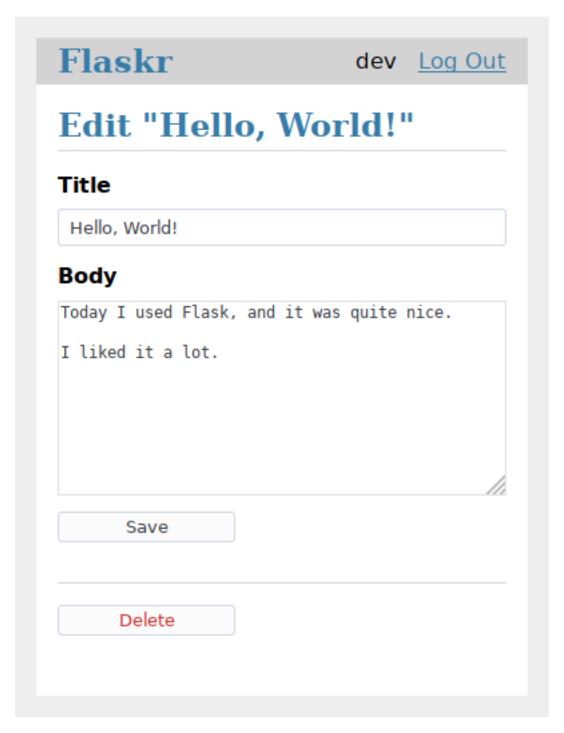
本教程中我们将会创建一个名为 Flaskr 的具备基本功能的博客应用。应用用户可以注册、登录、发贴和编辑或者删除自己的帖子。可以打包这个应用并且安装到其他电脑上。



本文假设你已经熟悉 Python。不熟悉?那么建议先从学习或者复习 Python 文档的 官方教程 入手。

本教程不会涵盖 Flask 的所有内容,其目的是提供一个良好的起点。如果想了解 Flask 能够做什么,可以通过快速上手 作一个大概的了解,想深入了解的话那就只有仔细阅读所有文档了。本教程只会涉及 Flask 和 Python 。在实际项目中可以通过使用扩展 或者其他的库,达到事半功倍的效果。

Flask 是非常灵活的,不需要使用任何特定的项目或者代码布局。但是对于初学者,使用结构化的方法是有益无害的,亦即本教程会有一点样板的意思。本教程可以让初学者避免一些常见的陷阱,并且完成后的应用可以方便的扩展。一旦熟悉了 Flask 之后就可以跳出这个结构,充分享受 Flask 的灵活性。



如果在学习教程过程中需要比较项目代码与最终结果的差异,那么可以在 Flask 官方资源库的示例 中找到完成的教程项目代码。

下面请阅读项目布局。

# 1.6 模板

Flask 使用 Jinja2 作为默认模板引擎。你完全可以使用其它模板引擎。但是不管你使用哪种模板引擎,都必须安装 Jinja2 。因为使用 Jinja2 可以让 Flask 使用更多依赖于这个模板引擎的扩展。

本文只是简单介绍如何在 Flask 中使用 Jinja2。如果要详细了解这个模板引擎的语法,请查阅 Jinja2 模板官方文档。

# 1.6.1 Jinja 设置

在 Flask 中, Jinja2 默认配置如下:

- 当使用 render\_template() 时,扩展名为.html、.htm、.xml 和.xhtml 的模板中开启自动转义。
- 当使用 render\_template\_string() 时,字符串开启自动转义。
- 在模板中可以使用 {% autoescape %} 来手动设置是否转义。
- Flask 在 Jinja2 环境中加入一些全局函数和辅助对象,以增强模板的功能。

## 1.6.2 标准环境

缺省情况下,以下全局变量可以在 Jinja2 模板中使用:

#### config

当前配置对象(flask.config)

Changed in version 0.10: 这个变量总是可用, 甚至是在被导入的模板中。

New in version 0.6.

#### request

当前请求对象(flask.request)。在没有活动请求环境情况下渲染模板时,这个变量不可用。

### session

当前会话对象(flask.session)。在没有活动请求环境情况下渲染模板时,这个变量不可用。

g

请求绑定的全局变量(flask.g)。在没有活动请求环境情况下渲染模板时,这个变量不可用。

### url\_for()

flask.url\_for()函数。

## get\_flashed\_messages()

flask.get\_flashed\_messages()函数。

## Jinja 环境行为

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这些添加到环境中的变量不是全局变量。与真正的全局变量不同的是这些变量在已导入的模板的环境中是不可见的。这样做是基于性能的原因,同时也考虑让代码更有条理。

那么意义何在?假设你需要导入一个宏,这个宏需要访问请求对象,那么你有两个选择:

- 1. 显式地把请求或都该请求有用的属性作为参数传递给宏。
- 2. 导入"with context"宏。

导入方式如下:

```
{% from '_helpers.html' import my_macro with context %}
```

## 1.6.3 控制自动转义

自动转义是指自动对特殊字符进行转义。特殊字符是指 HTML(或 XML 和 XHTML)中的 & 、>、<、"和'。因为这些特殊字符代表了特殊的意思,所以如果要在文本中使用它们就必须把它们替换为"实体"。如果不转义,那么用户就无法使用这些字符,而且还会带来安全问题。(参见跨站脚本攻击(XSS))

有时候,如需要直接把 HTML 植入页面的时候,可能会需要在模板中关闭自动转义功能。这个可以直接植入的 HTML 一般来自安全的来源,例如一个把标记语言转换为 HTML 的转换器。

有三种方法可以控制自动转义:

- 在 Python 代码中,可以在把 HTML 字符串传递给模板之前,用*Markup* 对象封装。一般情况下推荐使用这个方法。
- 在模板中,使用 | safe 过滤器显式把一个字符串标记为安全的 HTML (例如: {{ myvariable | safe }})。
- 临时关闭整个系统的自动转义。

在模板中关闭自动转义系统可以使用 {% autoescape %} 块:

```
{* autoescape false %}
  autoescaping is disabled here
  {{ will_not_be_escaped }}

{* endautoescape %}
```

在这样做的时候,要非常小心块中的变量的安全性。

# 1.6.4 注册过滤器

有两种方法可以在 Jinja2 中注册你自己的过滤器。要么手动把它们放入应用的 jinja\_env 中,要么使用template\_filter() 装饰器。

下面两个例子功能相同,都是倒序一个对象:

```
@app.template_filter('reverse')
def reverse_filter(s):
    return s[::-1]

def reverse_filter(s):
    return s[::-1]
app.jinja_env.filters['reverse'] = reverse_filter
```

装饰器的参数是可选的,如果不给出就使用函数名作为过滤器名。一旦注册完成后,你就可以在模板中像 Jinja2 的内建过滤器一样使用过滤器了。例如,假设在环境中你有一个名为 *mylist* 的 Pyhton 列表:

```
{% for x in mylist | reverse %}
{% endfor %}
```

# 1.6.5 环境处理器

环境处理器的作用是把新的变量自动引入模板环境中。环境处理器在模板被渲染前运行,因此可以把新的变量自动引入模板环境中。它是一个函数,返回值是一个字典。在应用的所有模板中,这个字典将与模板环境合并:

```
@app.context_processor
def inject_user():
    return dict(user=g.user)
```

上例中的环境处理器创建了一个值为 g.user 的 user 变量,并把这个变量加入了模板环境中。这个例子只是用于说明工作原理,不是非常有用,因为在模板中,g 总是存在的。

传递值不仅仅局限于变量,还可以传递函数(Python 提供传递函数的功能):

```
@app.context_processor
def utility_processor():
    def format_price(amount, currency="€"):
        return f"{amount:.2f}{currency}"
    return dict(format_price=format_price)
```

上例中的环境处理器把 format\_price 函数传递给了所有模板:

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```
{{ format_price(0.33) }}
```

你还可以把 format\_price 创建为一个模板过滤器 (参见注册过滤器),这里只是演示如何在一个环境处理器中传递函数。

# 1.7 测试 Flask 应用

未经测试的小猫,肯定不是一只好猫。

这句话的出处不详(译者注:这句是译者献给小猫的),也不一定完全正确,但是基本上是正确的。未经测试的应用难于改进现有的代码,因此其开发者会越改进越抓狂。反之,经过自动测试的代码可以安全的改进,并且可以在测试过程中立即发现错误。

Flask 提供的测试渠道是使用 Werkzeug 的 Client 类,并为你处理本地环境。你可以结合这个渠道使用你喜欢的测试工具。

本文使用 pytest 包作为测试的基础框架。你可以像这样使用 pip 来安装它:

```
$ pip install pytest
```

# 1.7.1 应用

首先,我们需要一个用来测试的应用。我们将使用教程中的应用。如果你还没有这个应用,可以从 the examples下载。

为了能够正确地导入 flaskr 模块,我们需要在 tutorial 文件夹中运行 pip install -e。

## 1.7.2 测试骨架

首先我们在应用的根文件夹中添加一个测试文件夹。然后创建一个 Python 文件来储存测试内容 (test\_flaskr.py)。名称类似 test\_\*.py 的文件会被 pytest 自动发现。

接着,我们创建一个名为 client () 的 pytest 固件,用来配置调试应用并初始化一个新的数据库:

```
import os
import tempfile

import pytest

from flaskr import create_app

@pytest.fixture
```

(continues on next page)

```
def client():
    db_fd, flaskr.app.config['DATABASE'] = tempfile.mkstemp()
    flaskr.app.config['TESTING'] = True

with flaskr.app.test_client() as client:
    with flaskr.app.app_context():
        flaskr.init_db()
    yield client

os.close(db_fd)
    os.unlink(flaskr.app.config['DATABASE'])
```

这个客户端固件会被每个独立的测试调用。它提供了一个简单的应用接口,用于向应用发送请求,还可以为 我们追踪 cookie。

在配置中,TESTING 配置标志是被激活的。这样在处理请求过程中,错误捕捉被关闭,以利于在测试过程得到更好的错误报告。

因为 SQLite3 是基于文件系统的,所以我们可以方便地使用 tempfile 模块创建一个临时数据库并初始化它。mkstemp() 函数返回两个东西:一个低级别的文件句柄和一个随机文件名。这个文件名后面将作为我们的数据库名称。我们必须把句柄保存到 db\_fd 中,以便于以后用 os.close() 函数来关闭文件。

为了在测试后删除数据库, 固件关闭并删除了文件。

如果现在进行测试,那么会输出以下内容:

虽然没有运行任何实际测试,但是已经可以知道我们的 flaskr 应用没有语法错误。否则在导入时会引发异常并中断运行。

# 1.7.3 第一个测试

现在开始测试应用的功能。当我们访问应用的根 URL (/) 时应该显示"No entries here so far"。在 test\_flaskr.py 文件中新增一个测试函数来测试这个功能:

```
def test_empty_db(client):
    """Start with a blank database."""
    (continues on next page)
```

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```
rv = client.get('/')
assert b'No entries here so far' in rv.data
```

注意,我们的调试函数都是以 test 开头的。这样 pytest 就会自动识别这些是用于测试的函数并运行它们。

通过使用 client.get,可以向应用的指定 URL 发送 HTTP GET 请求,其返回的是一个 response\_class 对象。我们可以使用 data 属性来检查应用的返回值 (字符串类型)。在本例中,我们检查输出是否包含 'No entries here so far'。

再次运行测试,会看到通过了一个测试:

# 1.7.4 登录和注销

我们应用的主要功能必须登录以后才能使用,因此必须测试应用的登录和注销。测试的方法是使用规定的数据(用户名和密码)向应用发出登录和注销的请求。因为登录和注销后会重定向到别的页面,因此必须告诉客户端使用 follow\_redirects 追踪重定向。

在 test\_flaskr.py 文件中添加以下两个函数:

现在可以方便地测试登录成功、登录失败和注销功能了。下面为新增的测试函数:

```
def test_login_logout(client):
    """Make sure login and logout works."""
```

(continues on next page)

```
username = flaskr.app.config["USERNAME"]
password = flaskr.app.config["PASSWORD"]

rv = login(client, username, password)
assert b'You were logged in' in rv.data

rv = logout(client)
assert b'You were logged out' in rv.data

rv = login(client, f"{username}x", password)
assert b'Invalid username' in rv.data

rv = login(client, username, f'{password}x')
assert b'Invalid password' in rv.data
```

## 1.7.5 测试添加消息

我们还要测试添加消息功能。添加如下测试函数:

这里我们验证了 HTML 出现在文本中, 但是不出现在标题中, 符合我们的预期。

运行测试,应当显示通过了三个测试:

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```
tests/test_flaskr.py::test_messages PASSED ======== 3 passed in 0.23 seconds =========
```

# 1.7.6 其他测试技巧

除了使用上述测试客户端外,还可以联合 with 语句使用 test\_request\_context() 方法来临时激活一个请求环境。在这个环境中可以像在视图函数中一样操作 request 、g 和 session 对象。示例:

```
import flask
app = flask.Flask(__name__)
with app.test_request_context('/?name=Peter'):
    assert flask.request.path == '/'
    assert flask.request.args['name'] == 'Peter'
```

所有其他与环境绑定的对象也可以这样使用。

如果要使用不同的配置来测试应用,而且没有什么好的测试方法,那么可以考虑使用应用工厂(参见应用工 $\Gamma$ )。

注意,在测试请求环境中before\_request()和after\_request()不会被自动调用。但是当调试请求环境离开with块时会执行teardown\_request()函数。如果需要before\_request()函数和正常情况下一样被调用,那么需要自己调用preprocess\_request()

```
app = flask.Flask(__name__)
with app.test_request_context('/?name=Peter'):
    app.preprocess_request()
    ...
```

在这函数中可以打开数据库连接或者根据应用需要打开其他类似东西。

如果想调用after\_request()函数,那么必须调用process\_response(),并把响应对象传递给它:

```
app = flask.Flask(__name__)
with app.test_request_context('/?name=Peter'):
    resp = Response('...')
    resp = app.process_response(resp)
    ...
```

这个例子中的情况基本没有用处,因为在这种情况下可以直接开始使用测试客户端。

# 1.7.7 伪造资源和环境

New in version 0.10.

通常情况下,我们会把用户认证信息和数据库连接储存到应用环境或者 flask g 对象中,并在第一次使用前准备好,然后在断开时删除。假设应用中得到当前用户的代码如下:

```
def get_user():
    user = getattr(g, 'user', None)
    if user is None:
        user = fetch_current_user_from_database()
        g.user = user
    return user
```

在测试时可以很很方便地重载用户而不用改动代码。可以先像下面这样钩接flask.appcontext\_pushed 信号:

```
from contextlib import contextmanager
from flask import appcontext_pushed, g

@contextmanager
def user_set(app, user):
    def handler(sender, **kwargs):
        g.user = user
    with appcontext_pushed.connected_to(handler, app):
        yield
```

然后使用它:

```
from flask import json, jsonify

@app.route('/users/me')
def users_me():
    return jsonify(username=g.user.username)

with user_set(app, my_user):
    with app.test_client() as c:
        resp = c.get('/users/me')
        data = json.loads(resp.data)
        assert data['username'] == my_user.username
```

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# 1.7.8 保持环境

New in version 0.4.

有时候这种情形是有用的: 触发一个常规请求, 但是保持环境以便于做一点额外的事情。在 Flask 0.4 之后可以在 with 语句中使用 test\_client()来实现:

```
app = flask.Flask(__name__)
with app.test_client() as c:
    rv = c.get('/?tequila=42')
    assert request.args['tequila'] == '42'
```

如果你在没有 with 的情况下使用 test\_client(),那么 assert 会出错失败。因为无法在请求之外访问 request。

# 1.7.9 访问和修改会话

New in version 0.8.

有时候在测试客户端中访问和修改会话是非常有用的。通常有两方法。如果你想测试会话中的键和值是否正确,你可以使用flask.session:

```
with app.test_client() as c:
    rv = c.get('/')
    assert flask.session['foo'] == 42
```

但是这个方法无法修改会话或在请求发出前访问会话。自 Flask 0.8 开始,我们提供了"会话处理",用打开测试环境中会话和修改会话。最后会话被保存,准备好被客户端测试。处理后的会话独立于后端实际使用的会话:

```
with app.test_client() as c:
    with c.session_transaction() as sess:
        sess['a_key'] = 'a value'

# once this is reached the session was stored and ready to be used by the client
    c.get(...)
```

注意在这种情况下必须使用 sess 对象来代替flask.session 代理。sess 对象本身可以提供相同的接口。

# 1.7.10 测试 JSON API

New in version 1.0.

Flask 对 JSON 的支持非常好,并且是一个创建 JSON API 的流行选择。使用 JSON 生成请求和在响应中检查 JSON 数据非常方便:

```
from flask import request, jsonify

@app.route('/api/auth')

def auth():
    json_data = request.get_json()
    email = json_data['email']
    password = json_data['password']
    return jsonify(token=generate_token(email, password))

with app.test_client() as c:
    rv = c.post('/api/auth', json={
        'email': 'flask@example.com', 'password': 'secret'
    })
    json_data = rv.get_json()
    assert verify_token(email, json_data['token'])
```

在测试客户端方法中传递 json 参数,设置请求数据为 JSON 序列化对象,并设置内容类型为 application/json。可以使用 get\_json 从请求或者响应中获取 JSON 数据。

# 1.7.11 测试 CLI 命令

Click 来自于 测试工具 ,可用于测试 CLI 命令。一个 CliRunner 独立运行命令并通过 Result 对象捕获输出。

Flask 提供test\_cli\_runner() 来创建一个FlaskCliRunner, 以自动传递 Flask 应用给 CLI。用它的invoke() 方法调用命令,与在命令行中调用一样:

```
import click

@app.cli.command('hello')
@click.option('--name', default='World')
def hello_command(name):
    click.echo(f'Hello, {name}!')

def test_hello():
    runner = app.test_cli_runner()

# invoke the command directly
```

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```
result = runner.invoke(hello_command, ['--name', 'Flask'])
assert 'Hello, Flask' in result.output

# or by name
result = runner.invoke(args=['hello'])
assert 'World' in result.output
```

在上面的例子中,通过名称引用命令的好处是可以验证命令是否在应用中已正确注册过。

如果要在不运行命令的情况下测试运行参数解析,可以使用其 make\_context() 方法。这样有助于测试复杂验证规则和自定义类型:

```
def upper(ctx, param, value):
    if value is not None:
        return value.upper()

@app.cli.command('hello')
@click.option('--name', default='World', callback=upper)
def hello_command(name):
    click.echo(f'Hello, {name}!')

def test_hello_params():
    context = hello_command.make_context('hello', ['--name', 'flask'])
    assert context.params['name'] == 'FLASK'
```

# 1.8 应用错误处理

应用出错,服务器出错。或早或晚,你会遇到产品出错。即使你的代码是百分百正确,还是会时常看见出错。 为什么?因为其他相关东西会出错。以下是一些在代码完全正确的条件下服务器出错的情况:

- 客户端已经中断了请求, 但应用还在读取数据。
- 数据库已经过载,无法处理查询。
- 文件系统没有空间。
- 硬盘完蛋了。
- 后台服务过载。
- 使用的库出现程序错误。
- 服务器与另一个系统的网络连接出错。

以上只是你会遇到的问题的一小部分。那么如何处理这些问题呢?如果你的应用运行在生产环境下,那么缺省情况下 Flask 会显示一个简单的出错页面,并把出错情况记录到 logger。

但可做的还不只这些,下面介绍一些更好的出错处理方式,包括自定义异常和第三方工具。

# 1.8.1 错误日志工具

即使发送出错信息的邮件仅包含严重错误,当足够多的用户触发了错误时,也会是一场灾难,更不用提从来不会去看的日志文件了。因此,推荐使用 Sentry 来处理应用错误。它是一个 GitHub 上 的可提供源代码项目,也可以在 托管版本 中免费试用。Sentry 可以统计重复错误,捕获堆栈数据和本地变量用于排错,并在发生新的错误时或者按指定频度发送电子邮件。

要使用 Sentry 需要安装带有 flask 依赖的 sentry-sdk 客户端。

```
$ pip install sentry-sdk[flask]
```

并且把下面内容加入 Flask 应用:

```
import sentry_sdk
from sentry_sdk.integrations.flask import FlaskIntegration
sentry_sdk.init('YOUR_DSN_HERE', integrations=[FlaskIntegration()])
```

YOUR\_DSN\_HERE 需要被替换为在 Sentry 安装时获得的 DSN 值。

安装好以后,内部服务出错信息会自动向 Sentry 报告,你会接收到出错通知。

后续阅读:

- Sentry 也支持从队列(RQ、Celery )中捕获错误。详见 Python SDK 文档 。
- Sentry 人门
- Flask-相关文档

#### 还可以看看:

- Sentry 也支持以类似的方式从队列(RQ、Celery ) 中捕获错误。详见 Python SDK 文档 。
- Sentry 入门
- Flask-相关文档

## 1.8.2 错误处理器

在 Flask 中发生错误时,会返回一个相应的 HTTP 状态码。状态码 400-499 表示客户端的请求数据或者与之相关的错误。状态码 500-599 表示服务器或者应用本身的错误。

当错误发生时,你可能想要向用户显示自定义的出错页面。注册出错处理器可以做到这点。

一个出错处理器是一个函数,当发生某类错误时返回一个响应。类似于一个视图函数,当请求 URL 匹配时返回一个响应。它传递了正在处理的错误的实例,基本上是一个 HTTPException 。

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响应的状态代码不会设置为处理器的代码。请确保从处理器返回一个响应时提供适当的 HTTP 状态码。

## 注册

通过使用errorhandler()装饰函数来注册或者稍后使用register\_error\_handler()来注册。记得当返回响应的时候设置出错代码。

```
@app.errorhandler(werkzeug.exceptions.BadRequest)
def handle_bad_request(e):
    return 'bad request!', 400

# or, without the decorator
app.register_error_handler(400, handle_bad_request)
```

当注册时, werkzeug.exceptions.HTTPException的子类,如BadRequest,和它们的HTTP代码是可替换的。(BadRequest.code == 400)

因为 Werkzeug 无法识别非标准 HTTP 代码,所以它们不能被注册。相反,使用适当的代码定义一个 HTTPException 子类,注册并抛出异常类。

```
class InsufficientStorage(werkzeug.exceptions.HTTPException):
    code = 507
    description = 'Not enough storage space.'

app.register_error_handler(InsufficientStorage, handle_507)

raise InsufficientStorage()
```

出错处理器可被用于任何异常类的注册,除了HTTPException 子类或者HTTP状态码。出错处理器可被用于特定类的注册,也可用于一个父类的所有子类的注册。

#### 处理

在构建 Flask 应用时,您会遇到异常。如果在处理请求时(且您没有注册错误处理器),你的代码中断了,那么将默认返回"500内部服务器错误"(InternalServerError)。同样,如果请求被发送到未注册的路由,则会产生"404未找到"(NotFound)错误。如果路由接收到被禁止的请求方法,则会产生"405方法被禁止"(MethodNotAllowed)。Flask 默认提供这些 HTTPException 的子类。

Flask 使您能够注册 Werkzeug 提供的任意 HTTP 异常。但是,默认的 HTTP 异常返回简单的异常页。您可能希望在发生错误时向用户显示自定义错误页面。可以通过注册错误处理器来完成。

在处理请求时,当 Flask 捕捉到一个异常时,它首先根据代码检索。如果该代码没有注册处理器,它会根据类的继承来查找,确定最合适的注册处理器。如果找不到已注册的处理器,那么 HTTPException 子类会显示一个关于代码的通用消息。没有代码的异常会被转化为一个通用的"500内部服务器错误"。

例如,如果一个 ConnectionRefusedError 的实例被抛出,并且一个出错处理器注册到 ConnectionError 和 ConnectionRefusedError ,那么会使用更合适的 ConnectionRefusedError 来处理异常实例,生成响应。

当一个蓝图在处理抛出异常的请求时,在蓝图中注册的出错处理器优先于在应用中全局注册的出错处理器。 但是,蓝图无法处理 404 路由错误,因为 404 发生的路由级别还不能检测到蓝图。

## 通用异常处理器

可以为非常通用的基类注册异常处理器,例如 HTTPException 基类或者甚至 Exception 基类。但是,请注意,这样会捕捉到超出你预期的异常。

例如,基于 HTTPException 的异常处理器对于把缺省的 HTML 出错页面转换为 JSON 非常有用,但是这个处理器会触发不由你直接产生的东西,如路由过程中产生的 404 和 405 错误。请仔细制作你的处理器,确保不会丢失关于 HTTP 错误的信息。

```
from flask import json
from werkzeug.exceptions import HTTPException

@app.errorhandler(HTTPException)
def handle_exception(e):
    """Return JSON instead of HTML for HTTP errors."""
    # start with the correct headers and status code from the error
    response = e.get_response()
    # replace the body with JSON
    response.data = json.dumps({
        "code": e.code,
        "name": e.name,
        "description": e.description,
})
    response.content_type = "application/json"
    return response
```

用于 Exception 的异常处理器有助于改变所有异常处理的表现形式,甚至包含未处理的异常。但是,与在 Python 使用 except Exception: 类似,这样会捕获 所有未处理的异常,包括所有 HTTP 状态码。

因此,在大多数情况下,设定只针对特定异常的处理器比较安全。因为 HTTPException 实例是一个合法的 WSGI 响应,你可以直接传递该实例。

```
from werkzeug.exceptions import HTTPException

@app.errorhandler(Exception)
def handle_exception(e):
    # pass through HTTP errors
    if isinstance(e, HTTPException):
```

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```
return e

# now you're handling non-HTTP exceptions only
return render_template("500_generic.html", e=e), 500
```

异常处理器仍然遵循异常烦类的继承层次。如果同时基于 HTTPException 和 Exception 注册了异常处理器, Exception 处理器不会处理 HTTPException 子类, 因为 HTTPException 更有针对性。

## 未处理的异常

当一个异常发生时,如果没有对应的异常处理器,那么就会返回一个 500 内部服务错误。关于此行为的更多内容参见 <code>flask.handle\_exception()</code>。

如果针对 InternalServerError 注册了异常处理器,那么出现内部服务错误时就会调用这个处理器。自 Flask 1.1.0 开始,总是会传递一个 InternalServerError 实例给这个异常处理器,而不是以前的未处理 异常。

原始的异常可以通过 e.original\_exception 访问。

除了显式的 500 错误外,未捕获的异常也会被传递给用于处理"500 内部服务器错误"的错误处理器。在调试模式下,用于处理"500 内部服务器错误"的错误处理器不会被启用。相反,将显示交互调试器。

# 1.8.3 自定义错误页面

有时在构建 Flask 应用时,您可能希望产生一个 HTTPException ,向用户发出信号,提示请求有问题。幸运的是,Flask 附带了一个方便的来自 werkzeug 的 abort () 函数,可以中止请求,产生 HTTP 错误。它还提供一个带有基本描述的朴素的黑白页面。

依据错误代码,用户可以或多或少,知道一些错误。

考虑下面的代码,我们可能有一个用户配置文件路由,如果用户未能传递用户名,我们可以引发"400错误请求"。如果用户传递了用户名,但是我们找不到它,我们引发"404页面未找到"。

```
from flask import abort, render_template, request

# a username needs to be supplied in the query args
# a successful request would be like /profile?username=jack

@app.route("/profile")

def user_profile():
    username = request.arg.get("username")
    # if a username isn't supplied in the request, return a 400 bad request
    if username is None:
        abort(400)
```

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```
user = get_user(username=username)
# if a user can't be found by their username, return 404 not found
if user is None:
   abort(404)

return render_template("profile.html", user=user)
```

这是"404页面未找到"异常的另一个示例实现:

```
from flask import render_template

@app.errorhandler(404)

def page_not_found(e):
    # note that we set the 404 status explicitly
    return render_template('404.html'), 404
```

当使用应用工厂 时:

```
from flask import Flask, render_template

def page_not_found(e):
    return render_template('404.html'), 404

def create_app(config_filename):
    app = Flask(__name__)
    app.register_error_handler(404, page_not_found)
    return app
```

## 一个示例模板如下:

```
{% extends "layout.html" %}
{% block title %}Page Not Found{% endblock %}

{% block body %}

<h1>Page Not Found</h1>
What you were looking for is just not there.

<a href="{{ url_for('index') }}">go somewhere nice</a>
{% endblock %}
```

1.8. 应用错误处理 83

## 进一步的例子

上面的例子实际上并未对默认异常页面进行改进。我们可以像这样创建一个自定义的 500.html 模板:

```
{% extends "layout.html" %}
{% block title %}Internal Server Error{% endblock %}
{% block body %}

<h1>Internal Server Error</h1>
Oops... we seem to have made a mistake, sorry!
<a href="{{ url_for('index') }}">Go somewhere nice instead</a>
{% endblock %}
```

发生"500内部服务器错误"时,模板会用于渲染页面:

```
from flask import render_template

@app.errorhandler(500)

def internal_server_error(e):
    # note that we set the 500 status explicitly
    return render_template('500.html'), 500
```

当使用应用工厂 时:

```
from flask import Flask, render_template

def internal_server_error(e):
    return render_template('500.html'), 500

def create_app():
    app = Flask(__name__)
    app.register_error_handler(500, internal_server_error)
    return app
```

当使用使用蓝图进行应用模块化时:

```
from flask import Blueprint

blog = Blueprint('blog', __name__)

# as a decorator

@blog.errorhandler(500)

def internal_server_error(e):
    return render_template('500.html'), 500

# or with register_error_handler

blog.register_error_handler(500, internal_server_error)
```

## 1.8.4 蓝印错误处理器

在使用蓝图进行应用模块化中,大多数错误处理器会按预期工作,但是处理 404 和 405 错误的处理器比较特殊,要小心。这些错误处理器只有从适当的 raise 语句调用时或者在另一个蓝印在视图函数中调用 abort 时才会调用。相反,例如非法 URL 访问时,则不会调用。

这是因为蓝印不"拥有"一定的 URL 空间,所以应用实例无法知道非法 URL 访问应当调用哪个蓝印的错误处理器。如果需要基于 URL 前缀配置不同的处理策略,那么可以使用 rquest 代理对象在应用层面进行配置。

```
from flask import jsonify, render_template
# at the application level
# not the blueprint level
@app.errorhandler(404)
def page_not_found(e):
    # if a request is in our blog URL space
   if request.path.startswith('/blog/'):
        # we return a custom blog 404 page
        return render_template("blog/404.html"), 404
   else:
        # otherwise we return our generic site-wide 404 page
        return render_template("404.html"), 404
@app.errorhandler(405)
def method_not_allowed(e):
    # if a request has the wrong method to our API
   if request.path.startswith('/api/'):
        # we return a json saying so
        return jsonify (message="Method Not Allowed"), 405
   else:
        # otherwise we return a generic site-wide 405 page
        return render_template("405.html"), 405
```

## 1.8.5 将 API 错误作为 JSON 返回

在 Flask 中构建 API 时,一些开发人员意识到内置的异常对于 API 来说表达能力不够,而且发出的 text/html 内容类型对 API 使用者来说不是很有用。

使用与上述相同的技术和 jsonify() 我们可以对 API 错误返回 JSON 格式的响应。调用 abort() 时,使用 description 参数,错误处理器会把这个参数的内容作为 JSON 错误信息,并设置状态码为 404。

```
from flask import abort, jsonify

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```

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```
@app.errorhandler(404)
def resource_not_found(e):
    return jsonify(error=str(e)), 404

@app.route("/cheese")
def get_one_cheese():
    resource = get_resource()

    if resource is None:
        abort(404, description="Resource not found")

    return jsonify(resource)
```

我们还可以创建自定义异常类。例如,我们可以为 API 引入一个新的自定义异常,该异常可以包含可读性良好的错误消息、状态码以及与错误相关的可选内容。

举个简单的例子:

```
from flask import jsonify, request
class InvalidAPIUsage(Exception):
    status\_code = 400
   def __init__(self, message, status_code=None, payload=None):
        super().__init__()
        self.message = message
        if status_code is not None:
            self.status_code = status_code
        self.payload = payload
   def to_dict(self):
        rv = dict(self.payload or ())
        rv['message'] = self.message
        return rv
@app.errorhandler(InvalidAPIUsage)
def invalid_api_usage(e):
    return jsonify(e.to_dict())
# an API app route for getting user information
# a correct request might be /api/user?user_id=420
@app.route("/api/user")
def user_api(user_id):
   user_id = request.arg.get("user_id")
```

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```
if not user_id:
    raise InvalidAPIUsage("No user id provided!")

user = get_user(user_id=user_id)
if not user:
    raise InvalidAPIUsage("No such user!", status_code=404)

return jsonify(user.to_dict())
```

一个视图现在可以引发带有错误信息的异常。此外,一些额外的内容可以通过 payload 参数,以字典的方式提供。

# 1.8.6 日志

关于如何记录异常, 比如以向管理员发邮件的方式记录, 请参阅日志。

# 1.8.7 调试

关于如何在开发模式和生产模式下调试的内容请参阅调试应用程序错误。

# 1.9 调试应用程序错误

# 1.9.1 在生产环境中

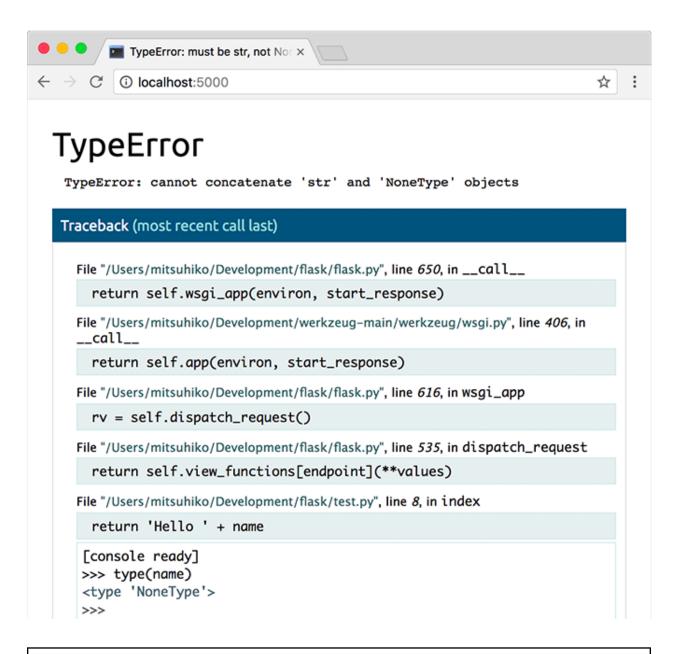
**在生产环境中,不要运行开发服务器,或启用内置调试器**。调试器允许执行来自浏览器的任意 Python 代码。它由一个 pin 保护,但是在安全方面这是不可依赖的。

使用错误记录工具,比如错误日志工具中提到的 Sentry,或者如日志中提到的,开启日志记录和通知。

如果您有权访问服务器, request.remote\_addr 匹配您的 IP,则可以添加一些代码来启动外部调试器。一些 IDE 调试器还具有远程模式,因此可以在服务器上设置断点与本地互动。只能临时启用调试器。

## 1.9.2 内置调试器

内置的 Werkzeug 开发服务器提供一个调试器,当请求中出现无法处置的错误时会显示一个交互回溯。这个调试器应当仅在开发时使用。



Warning: 调试器允许执行来自浏览器的任意 Python 代码。虽然它由一个 pin 保护,但仍然存在巨大安全风险。不要在生产环境中运行开发服务器或调试器。

把 FLASK\_ENV 环境变更设置为 development ,运行开发服务器,即可开启调试器。这样,Flask 就处于调试模式下,一些错误处理的方式会被改变,并且调试器和重载器会开启。

### Bash

```
$ export FLASK_ENV=development
$ flask run
```

#### **CMD**

```
> set FLASK_ENV=development
```

> flask run

#### Powershell

```
> $env:FLASK_ENV = "development"
```

> flask run

FLASK\_ENV 只能被设置为环境变量。当以 Python 代码方式运行时,可以通过传递 debug=True 来开启调试模式,这是与前述方式基本等价的。调试模式可以由 FLASK\_ENV 和 FLASK\_DEBUG 环境变量分别控制。

```
app.run(debug=True)
```

开发服务器 和命令行接口 有更多关于运行调试器、调试模式和开发模式的内容。更多关于调试器的信息参见 Werkzeug 文档。

## 1.9.3 外部调试器

外部调试器,例如 IDE 提供的调试器,可以提供比内置调试器更强大的调试体验。他们还可以用于在出错之前的请求期间进行单步代码调试。有些甚至具有远程模式,可以调试在另一台机器上运行的代码。

当使用外部调试器时,应用程序应仍处于调试模式。如果产生干扰,那么可以禁用内置调试器和重新加载器。 从命令行运行:

### Bash

```
$ export FLASK_ENV=development
$ flask run --no-debugger --no-reload
```

#### **CMD**

```
> set FLASK_ENV=development
```

> flask run --no-debugger --no-reload

#### **Powershell**

```
> $env:FLASK_ENV = "development"
```

> flask run --no-debugger --no-reload

#### 从 Python 运行:

```
\verb"app.run" (debug= \verb"True", use_debugger= \verb"False", use_reloader= \verb"False")
```

禁用调试器和重载器不是必须的,但是如果不禁用的话,要注意以下问题。如果内置调试器没有禁用,那么 它会早于外部调试器捕获未处理的异常。如果重载器没有禁用,那么在调试期间代码发生改变时会导致意外 重新加载。

# 1.10 日志

Flask 使用标准 Python logging。所有与 Flask 相关的消息都用app.logger来记录,其名称与app.name相同。这个日志记录器也可用于你自己的的日志记录。

```
@app.route('/login', methods=['POST'])
def login():
    user = get_user(request.form['username'])

if user.check_password(request.form['password']):
    login_user(user)
    app.logger.info('%s logged in successfully', user.username)
    return redirect(url_for('index'))
else:
    app.logger.info('%s failed to log in', user.username)
    abort(401)
```

如果您没有配置日志, Python 的默认日志级别一般是"warning"。低于配置的日志级别的日志是不可见的。

# 1.10.1 基本配置

当想要为项目配置日志时,应当在程序启动时尽早进行配置。如果晚了,那么app.logger就会成为缺省记录器。如果有可能的话,应当在创建应用对象之前配置日志。

这个例子使用 dictConfig() 来创建一个类似于 Flask 缺省配置的日志记录配置:

```
from logging.config import dictConfig

dictConfig({
    'version': 1,
    'formatters': {'default': {
        'format': '[%(asctime)s] %(levelname)s in %(module)s: %(message)s',
    }},
    'handlers': {'wsgi': {
        'class': 'logging.StreamHandler',
        'stream': 'ext://flask.logging.wsgi_errors_stream',
        'formatter': 'default'
    }},
    'root': {
        'level': 'INFO',
        'handlers': ['wsgi']
```

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```
}

app = Flask(__name__)
```

## 缺省配置

如果没有自己配置日志, Flask 会自动添加一个 StreamHandler 到app.logger。在请求过程中,它会写到由 WSGI 服务器指定的,保存在 environ['wsgi.errors'] 变量中的日志流(通常是 sys.stderr)中。在请求之外,则会记录到 sys.stderr。

## 移除缺省配置

如果在操作app.logger之后配置日志,并且需要移除缺省的日志记录器,可以导入并移除它:

```
from flask.logging import default_handler
app.logger.removeHandler(default_handler)
```

# 1.10.2 把出错信息通过电子邮件发送给管理者

当产品运行在一个远程服务器上时,可能不会经常查看日志信息。WSGI 服务器可能会在一个文件中记录日志消息,而你只会在当用户告诉你出错的时候才会查看日志文件。

为了主动发现并修复错误,可以配置一个 logging.handlers.SMTPHandler,用于在一般错误或者更高级别错误发生时发送一封电子邮件:

```
import logging
from logging.handlers import SMTPHandler

mail_handler = SMTPHandler(
    mailhost='127.0.0.1',
    fromaddr='server-error@example.com',
    toaddrs=['admin@example.com'],
    subject='Application Error'
)

mail_handler.setLevel(logging.ERROR)
mail_handler.setFormatter(logging.Formatter(
    '[%(asctime)s] %(levelname)s in %(module)s: %(message)s'
))
```

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```
if not app.debug:
    app.logger.addHandler(mail_handler)
```

这需要在同一台服务器上拥有一个 SMTP 服务器。关于配置日志的更多内容请参阅 Python 文档。

# 1.10.3 注入请求信息

看到更多请求信息,如 IP 地址,有助调试某些错误。可以继承 logging.Formatter 来注入自己的内容,以显示在日志消息中。然后,可以修改 Flask 缺省的日志记录器、上文所述的电子邮件日志记录器或者其他日志记录器的格式器。:

```
from flask import has_request_context, request
from flask.logging import default_handler

class RequestFormatter(logging.Formatter):
    def format(self, record):
        if has_request_context():
            record.url = request.url
            record.remote_addr = request.remote_addr

    else:
        record.url = None
        record.remote_addr = None

        return super().format(record)

formatter = RequestFormatter(
    '[%(asctime)s] %(remote_addr)s requested %(url)s\n'
    '%(levelname)s in %(module)s: %(message)s'
)
default_handler.setFormatter(formatter)
mail_handler.setFormatter(formatter)
```

## 1.10.4 其他库

其他库可能也会产生大量日志,而你也正好需要查看这些日志。最简单的方法是向根记录器中添加记录器。:

```
from flask.logging import default_handler

root = logging.getLogger()
root.addHandler(default_handler)
root.addHandler(mail_handler)
```

单独配置每个记录器更好还是只配置一个根记录器更好,取决你的项目。:

```
for logger in (
    app.logger,
    logging.getLogger('sqlalchemy'),
    logging.getLogger('other_package'),
):
    logger.addHandler(default_handler)
    logger.addHandler(mail_handler)
```

## Werkzeug

Werkzeug 记录基本的请求/响应信息到 'werkzeug' 日志记录器。如果根记录器没有配置, 那么 Werkzeug 会向记录器添加一个 StreamHandler。

### Flask 扩展

根据情况不同,一个扩展可能会选择记录到app.logger或者其自己的日志记录器。具体请查阅扩展的文档。

# 1.11 配置管理

应用总是需要一定的配置的。根据应用环境不同,会需要不同的配置。比如开关调试模式、设置密钥以及其他依赖于环境的东西。

Flask 的设计思路是在应用开始时载人配置。你可以在代码中直接硬编码写入配置,对于许多小应用来说这不一定是一件坏事,但是还有更好的方法。

不管你使用何种方式载入配置,都可以使用Flask 对象的config 属性来操作配置的值。Flask 本身就使用这个对象来保存一些配置,扩展也可以使用这个对象保存配置。同时这也是你保存配置的地方。

# 1.11.1 配置入门

config 实质上是一个字典的子类,可以像字典一样操作:

```
app = Flask(__name__)
app.config['TESTING'] = True
```

某些配置值还转移到了Flask 对象中,可以直接通过Flask 来操作:

```
app.testing = True
```

一次更新多个配置值可以使用 dict.update() 方法:

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```
app.config.update(
    TESTING=True,
    SECRET_KEY=b'_5#y2L"F4Q8z\n\xec]/'
)
```

# 1.11.2 环境和调试特征

ENV 和DEBUG 配置值是特殊的,因为它们如果在应用设置完成之后改变,那么可以会有不同的行为表现。为了重可靠的设置环境和调试,Flask 使用环境变量。

环境用于为 Flask、扩展和其他程序(如 Sentry )指明 Flask 运行的情境是什么。环境由 FLASK\_ENV 环境变量控制,缺省值为 production。

把 FLASK\_ENV 设置为 development 可以打开调试模式。在调试模式下,flask run 会缺省使用交互调试器和重载器。如果需要脱离环境,单独控制调试模式,请使用 FLASK\_DEBUG 标示。

Changed in version 1.0: Added FLASK\_ENV to control the environment separately from debug mode. The development environment enables debug mode.

为把 Flask 转换到开发环境并开启调试模式,设置 FLASK\_ENV:

#### Bash

```
$ export FLASK_ENV=development
$ flask run
```

#### **CMD**

```
> set FLASK_ENV=development
> flask run
```

#### Powershell

```
> $env:FLASK_ENV = "development"
> flask run
```

建议使用上述环境变量。尽管可以在你的配置中或者代码中设置*ENV* 和*DEBUG*,但是强烈不推荐这样做。因为它们不能被 flask 命令提前使用,并且一些系统或扩展可能会根据前面的值来配置自己。

# 1.11.3 内置配置变量

以下配置变量由 Flask 内部使用:

#### **ENV**

应用运行于什么环境。Flask 和扩展可以根据环境不同而行为不同,如打开或关闭调试模式。env 属性映射了这个配置键。本变量由 FLASK\_ENV 环境变量设置。如果本变量是在代码中设置的话,可能出现意外。

### 在生产环境中不要使用 development。

缺省值: 'production'

New in version 1.0.

#### DEBUG

是否开启调试模式。使用 flask run 启动开发服务器时,遇到未能处理的异常时会显示一个交互调试器,并且当代码变动后服务器会重启。 debug 属性映射了这个配置键。当ENV 是 'development'时,本变量会启用,并且会被 FLASK\_DEBUG 环境变量重载。如果本变量是在代码中设置的话,可能会出现意外。

## 在生产环境中不要开启调试模式。

缺省值: 当ENV 是 'development' 时,为 True;否则为 False。

#### TESTING

开启测试模式。异常会被广播而不是被应用的错误处理器处理。扩展可能也会为了测试方便而改变它们的行为。你应当在自己的调试中开启本变量。

缺省值: False

# PROPAGATE\_EXCEPTIONS

异常会重新引发而不是被应用的错误处理器处理。在没有设置本变量的情况下,当 TESTING 或 DEBUG 开启时,本变量隐式地为真。

缺省值: None

## PRESERVE\_CONTEXT\_ON\_EXCEPTION

当异常发生时,不要弹出请求情境。在没有设置该变量的情况下,如果 DEBUG 为真,则本变量为真。这样允许调试器错误请求数据。本变量通常不需要直接设置。

缺省值: None

#### TRAP HTTP EXCEPTIONS

如果没有处理 HTTPException 类型异常的处理器,重新引发该异常用于被交互调试器处理,而不是作为一个简单的错误响应来返回。

缺省值: False

#### TRAP\_BAD\_REQUEST\_ERRORS

尝试操作一个请求字典中不存在的键,如 args 和 form ,会返回一个 400 Bad Request error 页面。开

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启本变量,可以把这种错误作为一个未处理的异常处理,这样就可以使用交互调试器了。本变量是一个特殊版本的 TRAP\_HTTP\_EXCEPTIONS 。如果没有设置,本变量会在调试模式下开启。

缺省值: None

## SECRET\_KEY

密钥用于会话 cookie 的安全签名,并可用于应用或者扩展的其他安全需求。密钥应当是一个长的随机的 bytes 或者 str。例如,复制下面的输出到你的配置中:

```
$ python -c 'import os; print(os.urandom(16))'
b'_5#y2L"F4Q8z\n\xec]/'
```

## 当发贴提问或者提交代码时,不要泄露密钥。

缺省值: None

## SESSION\_COOKIE\_NAME

会话 cookie 的名称。假如已存在同名 cookie, 本变量可改变。

缺省值: 'session'

### SESSION\_COOKIE\_DOMAIN

认可会话 cookie 的域的匹配规则。如果本变量没有设置,那么 cookie 会被 SERVER\_NAME 的所有子域 认可。如果本变量设置为 False ,那么 cookie 域不会被设置。

缺省值: None

## SESSION\_COOKIE\_PATH

认可会话 cookie 的路径。如果没有设置本变量,那么路径为 APPLICATION\_ROOT ,如果 APPLICATION\_ROOT 也没有设置,那么会是 / 。

缺省值: None

## SESSION\_COOKIE\_HTTPONLY

为了安全,浏览器不会允许 JavaScript 操作标记为"HTTP only"的 cookie。

缺省值: True

#### SESSION COOKIE SECURE

如果 cookie 标记为 "secure",那么浏览器只会使用基于 HTTPS 的请求发送 cookie。应用必须使用 HTTPS 服务来启用本变量。

缺省值: False

## SESSION\_COOKIE\_SAMESITE

限制来自外部站点的请求如何发送 cookie。可以被设置为 'Lax' (推荐) 或者 'Strict'。参见Set-Cookie 选项.

缺省值: None

New in version 1.0.

### PERMANENT\_SESSION\_LIFETIME

如果 session.permanent 为真, cookie 的有效期为本变量设置的数字,单位为秒。本变量可能是一个 datetime.timedelta 或者一个 int。

Flask 的缺省 cookie 机制会验证电子签章不老于这个变量的值。

缺省值: timedelta(days=31) (2678400 秒)

## SESSION\_REFRESH\_EACH\_REQUEST

当 session.permanent 为真时,控制是否每个响应都发送 cookie 。每次都发送 cookie (缺省情况)可以有效地防止会话过期,但是会使用更多的带宽。会持续会话不受影响。

缺省值: True

#### USE X SENDFILE

当使用 Flask 提供文件服务时,设置 X-Sendfile 头部。有些网络服务器,如 Apache ,识别这种头部,以利于更有效地提供数据服务。本变量只有使用这种服务器时才有效。

缺省值: False

#### SEND\_FILE\_MAX\_AGE\_DEFAULT

当提供文件服务时,设置缓存控制最长存活期,以秒为单位。可以是一个 datetime.timedelta 或者一个 int 。在一个应用或者蓝图上使用 get\_send\_file\_max\_age() 可以基于单个文件重载本变量。

如果设置为 None ,那么 send\_file 会告诉浏览器使用条件请求代替一个计时缓存,这样做比较推荐。

缺省值: None

### SERVER NAME

通知应用其所绑定的主机和端口。子域路由匹配需要本变量。

如果配置了本变量,*SESSION\_COOKIE\_DOMAIN* 没有配置,那么本变量会被用于会话 cookie 的域。现代网络浏览器不会允许为没有点的域设置 cookie 。为了使用一个本地域,可以在你的 host 文件中为应用路由添加任意名称。:

127.0.0.1 localhost.dev

如果这样配置了, url\_for 可以为应用生成一个单独的外部 URL, 而不是一个请求情境。

缺省值: None

# APPLICATION\_ROOT

通知应用应用的根路径是什么。这个变量用于生成请求环境之外的 URL (请求内的会根据 SCRIPT\_NAME 生成; 参见应用调度)。

如果 SESSION\_COOKIE\_PATH 没有配置,那么本变量会用于会话 cookie 路径。

缺省值: '/'

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### PREFERRED URL\_SCHEME

当不在请求情境内时使用些预案生成外部 URL。

缺省值: 'http'

### MAX\_CONTENT\_LENGTH

在进来的请求数据中读取的最大字节数。如果本变量没有配置,并且请求没有指定 CONTENT\_LENGTH , 那么为了安全原因,不会读任何数据。

缺省值: None

#### JSON\_AS\_ASCII

把对象序列化为 ASCII-encoded JSON 。如果禁用,那么 jsonify 返回的 JSON 会包含 Unicode 字符。这样的话,在把 JSON 渲染到 JavaScript 时会有安全隐患。因此,通常应当开启这个变量。

缺省值: True

#### JSON\_SORT\_KEYS

按字母排序 JSON 对象的键。这对于缓存是有用的,因为不管 Python 的哈希种子是什么都能够保证数据以相同的方式序列化。为了以缓存为代价的性能提高可以禁用它,虽然不推荐这样做。

缺省值: True

### JSONIFY\_PRETTYPRINT\_REGULAR

jsonify 响应会输出新行、空格和缩进以便于阅读。在调试模式下总是启用的。

缺省值: False

#### JSONIFY MIMETYPE

jsonify 响应的媒体类型。

缺省值: 'application/json'

### TEMPLATES\_AUTO\_RELOAD

当模板改变时重载它们。如果没有配置,在调试模式下会启用。

缺省值: None

#### EXPLAIN\_TEMPLATE\_LOADING

记录模板文件如何载入的调试信息。使用本变量有助于查找为什么模板没有载入或者载入了错误的模板的原因。

缺省值: False

## MAX COOKIE SIZE

当 cookie 头部大于本变量配置的字节数时发出警告。缺省值为 4093。 更大的 cookie 会被浏览器悄悄地忽略。本变量设置为 0 时关闭警告。

Changed in version 1.0: LOGGER\_NAME 和 LOGGER\_HANDLER\_POLICY 被删除。关于配置的更多内容参见日志。

添加ENV 来映射 FLASK ENV 环境变量。

添加SESSION\_COOKIE\_SAMESITE来控制会话 cookie 的 SameSite选项。

添加MAX\_COOKIE\_SIZE 来控制来自于 Werkzeug 警告。

New in version 0.11: SESSION\_REFRESH\_EACH\_REQUEST, TEMPLATES\_AUTO\_RELOAD, LOGGER\_HANDLER\_POLICY, EXPLAIN\_TEMPLATE\_LOADING

New in version 0.10: JSON\_AS\_ASCII, JSON\_SORT\_KEYS, JSONIFY\_PRETTYPRINT\_REGULAR

New in version 0.9: PREFERRED\_URL\_SCHEME

New in version 0.8: TRAP\_BAD\_REQUEST\_ERRORS, TRAP\_HTTP\_EXCEPTIONS, APPLICATION\_ROOT, SESSION\_COOKIE\_DOMAIN, SESSION\_COOKIE\_PATH, SESSION\_COOKIE\_HTTPONLY, SESSION\_COOKIE\_SECURE

New in version 0.7: PROPAGATE\_EXCEPTIONS, PRESERVE\_CONTEXT\_ON\_EXCEPTION

New in version 0.6: MAX\_CONTENT\_LENGTH

New in version 0.5: SERVER\_NAME

New in version 0.4: LOGGER\_NAME

# 1.11.4 使用 Python 配置文件

如果把配置放在一个单独的文件中会更有用。理想情况下配置文件应当放在应用包之外。这样可以使用不同的工具进行打包与分发(使用 Setuptools 部署),而后修改配置文件也没有影响。

因此, 常见用法如下:

```
app = Flask(__name__)
app.config.from_object('yourapplication.default_settings')
app.config.from_envvar('YOURAPPLICATION_SETTINGS')
```

首先从 *yourapplication.default\_settings* 模块载入配置,然后根据 YOURAPPLICATION\_SETTINGS 环境变量所指向的文件的内容重载配置的值。在启动服务器前,这个环境变量可以在终端中设置:

#### Bash

```
$ export YOURAPPLICATION_SETTINGS=/path/to/settings.cfg
$ flask run
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/
```

## **CMD**

```
> set YOURAPPLICATION_SETTINGS=\path\to\settings.cfg
> flask run
  * Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/
```

## Powershell

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```
> $env:YOURAPPLICATION_SETTINGS = "\path\to\settings.cfg"
> flask run
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/
```

配置文件本身实质是 Python 文件。只有全部是大写字母的变量才会被配置对象所使用。因此请确保使用大写字母。

一个配置文件的例子:

```
# Example configuration
SECRET_KEY = b'_5#y2L"F4Q8z\n\xec]/'
```

请确保尽早载入配置,以便于扩展在启动时可以访问相关配置。除了从文件载入配置外,配置对象还有其他 方法可以载入配置,详见Config对象的文档。

# 1.11.5 使用数据文件来配置

也可以使用from\_file()从其他格式的文件来加载配置。例如,从 TOML 文件加载:

```
import toml
app.config.from_file("config.toml", load=toml.load)
```

或者从 JSON 文件加载:

```
import json
app.config.from_file("config.json", load=json.load)
```

# 1.11.6 使用环境变量来配置

除了使用环境变量指向配置文件之外,你可能会发现直接从环境中控制配置值很有用(或必要)。

在启动服务器前,可以在终端中设置环境变量:

### Bash

```
$ export SECRET_KEY="5f352379324c22463451387a0aec5d2f"
$ export MAIL_ENABLED=false
$ flask run
  * Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/
```

#### **CMD**

```
> set SECRET_KEY="5f352379324c22463451387a0aec5d2f"
> set MAIL_ENABLED=false
```

(continues on next page)

```
> flask run
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/
```

#### Powershell

```
> $env:SECRET_KEY = "5f352379324c22463451387a0aec5d2f"
> $env:MAIL_ENABLED = "false"
> flask run
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/
```

尽管这种方法很简单易用,但重要的是要记住环境变量是字符串,它们不会自动反序列化为 Python 类型。 以下是使用环境变量的配置文件示例:

```
import os

_mail_enabled = os.environ.get("MAIL_ENABLED", default="true")

MAIL_ENABLED = _mail_enabled.lower() in {"1", "t", "true"}

SECRET_KEY = os.environ.get("SECRET_KEY")

if not SECRET_KEY:
    raise ValueError("No SECRET_KEY set for Flask application")
```

请注意,除了空字符串之外的任何值都将被解释为 Python 中的布尔值 True,如果环境显式设置值为 False,则需要注意。

确保尽早加载配置,以便扩展能够在启动时访问配置。除了从文件加载,配置对象还有其他方法可以加载。 完整的参考参见Config 类文档。

# 1.11.7 配置的最佳实践

前面提到的方法的缺点是它使测试更加困难。一般来说,这个问题没有一个 100% 完美的解决方案,但你可以牢记几件事以改善这种体验:

- 1. 在一个函数中创建你的应用并注册"蓝图"。这样就可以使用不同配置创建多个实例,极大方便单元测试。你可以按需载入配置。
- 2. 不要编写在导入时就访问配置的代码。如果你限制自己只能通过请求访问代码,那么就可以在以后按需重设配置对象。

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# 1.11.8 开发/生产

大多数应用需要一个以上的配置。最起码需要一个配置用于生产服务器,另一个配置用于开发。应对这种情况的最简单的方法总是载入一个缺省配置,并把这个缺省配置作为版本控制的一部分。然后,把需要重载的配置,如前文所述,放在一个独立的文件中:

```
app = Flask(__name__)
app.config.from_object('yourapplication.default_settings')
app.config.from_envvar('YOURAPPLICATION_SETTINGS')
```

然后你只要增加一个独立的 config.py 文件并导出 YOURAPPLICATION\_SETTINGS=/path/to/config.py 即可。当然还有其他方法可选,例如可以使用导入或子类。

在 Django 应用中,通常的做法是在文件的开关增加 from yourapplication.default\_settings import \* 进行显式地导入,然后手工重载配置。你还可以通过检查一个 YOURAPPLICATION\_MODE 之类的环境变量(变量值设置为 production 或 development 等等)来导入不同的配置文件。

一个有趣的方案是使用类和类的继承来配置:

```
class Config(object):
    TESTING = False

class ProductionConfig(Config):
    DATABASE_URI = 'mysql://user@localhost/foo'

class DevelopmentConfig(Config):
    DATABASE_URI = "sqlite:///tmp/foo.db"

class TestingConfig(Config):
    DATABASE_URI = 'sqlite:///:memory:'
    TESTING = True
```

如果要使用这样的方案,那么必须使用from\_object():

```
app.config.from_object('configmodule.ProductionConfig')
```

注意from\_object()不会实例化类对象。如果要操作已经实例化的类,比如读取一个属性,那么在调用from\_object()之前应当先实例化这个类:

```
from configmodule import ProductionConfig
app.config.from_object(ProductionConfig())

# Alternatively, import via string:
from werkzeug.utils import import_string
cfg = import_string('configmodule.ProductionConfig')()
app.config.from_object(cfg)
```

在你的配置类中,实例化配置对象时允许使用 @property

```
class Config(object):
    """Base config, uses staging database server."""
    TESTING = False
    DB_SERVER = '192.168.1.56'

    @property
    def DATABASE_URI(self):  # Note: all caps
        return f"mysql://user@{self.DB_SERVER}/foo"

class ProductionConfig(Config):
    """Uses production database server."""
    DB_SERVER = '192.168.19.32'

class DevelopmentConfig(Config):
    DB_SERVER = 'localhost'

class TestingConfig(Config):
    DB_SERVER = 'localhost'
    DATABASE_URI = 'sqlite:///:memory:'
```

配置的方法多种多样,由你定度。以下是一些好的建议:

- 在版本控制中保存一个缺省配置。要么在应用中使用这些缺省配置,要么先导入缺省配置然后用你自己的配置文件来重载缺省配置。
- 使用一个环境变量来切换不同的配置。这样就可以在 Python 解释器外进行切换,而根本不用改动代码,使开发和部署更方便,更快捷。如果你经常在不同的项目间切换,那么你甚至可以创建代码来激活 virtualenv 并导出开发配置。
- 在生产应用中使用 fabric 之类的工具,向服务器分别传送代码和配置。更多细节参见使用 *Fabric* 部署 方案。

## 1.11.9 实例文件夹

New in version 0.8.

Flask 0.8 引入了实例文件夹。Flask 花了很长时间才能够直接使用应用文件夹的路径(通过 Flask root\_path)。这也是许多开发者载入应用文件夹外的配置的方法。不幸的是这种方法只能用于应用不是一个包的情况下,即根路径指向包的内容的情况。

Flask 0.8 引入了一个新的属性: Flask instance\_path。它指向一个新名词: "实例文件夹"。实例文件夹应当处于版本控制中并进行特殊部署。这个文件夹特别适合存放需要在应用运行中改变的东西或者配置文件。

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可以要么在创建 Flask 应用时显式地提供实例文件夹的路径,要么让 Flask 自动探测实例文件夹。显式定义使用 *instance\_path* 参数:

```
app = Flask(__name__, instance_path='/path/to/instance/folder')
```

请记住,这里提供的路径必须是绝对路径。

如果 instance\_path 参数没有提供,那么会使用以下缺省位置:

• 未安装的模块:

```
/myapp.py
/instance
```

• 未安装的包:

```
/myapp
/__init__.py
/instance
```

• 已安装的模块或包:

```
$PREFIX/lib/pythonX.Y/site-packages/myapp
$PREFIX/var/myapp-instance
```

\$PREFIX 是你的 Python 安装的前缀。可能是 /usr 或你的 virtualenv 的路径。可以通过打印 sys.prefix 的值来查看当前的前缀的值。

既然可以通过使用配置对象来根据关联文件名从文件中载入配置,那么就可以通过改变与实例路径相关联的文件名来按需要载入不同配置。在配置文件中的关联路径的行为可以在"关联到应用的根路径"(缺省的)和"关联到实例文件夹"之间变换,具体通过应用构建函数中的 *instance\_relative\_config* 来实现:

```
app = Flask(__name__, instance_relative_config=True)
```

以下是一个完整的配置 Flask 的例子,从一个模块预先载入配置,然后从实例文件夹中的一个配置文件(如果这个文件存在的话)载入要重载的配置:

```
app = Flask(__name__, instance_relative_config=True)
app.config.from_object('yourapplication.default_settings')
app.config.from_pyfile('application.cfg', silent=True)
```

通过Flask.instance\_path可以找到实例文件夹的路径。Flask还提供一个打开实例文件夹中的文件的快捷方法: Flask.open\_instance\_resource()。

举例说明:

```
filename = os.path.join(app.instance_path, 'application.cfg')
with open(filename) as f:
    config = f.read()

# or via open_instance_resource:
with app.open_instance_resource('application.cfg') as f:
    config = f.read()
```

# 1.12 信号

New in version 0.6.

Flask 自 0.6 版本开始在内部支持信号。信号功能由优秀的 blinker 库提供支持,如果没有安装该库就无法使用信号功能,但不影响其他功能。

什么是信号?当核心框架的其他地方或另一个 Flask 扩展中发生动作时,信号通过发送通知来帮助你解耦应用。简言之,信号允许某个发送者通知接收者有事情发生了。

Flask 自身有许多信号,其他扩展可能还会带来更多信号。请记住,信号使用目的是通知接收者,不应该鼓励接收者修改数据。你会注意到信号的功能与一些内建的装饰器类似(如request\_started与before\_request()非常相似),但是它们的工作原理不同。例如核心的before\_request()处理器以一定的顺序执行,并且可以提前退出请求,返回一个响应。相反,所有的信号处理器是乱序执行的,并且不修改任何数据。

信号的最大优势是可以安全快速的订阅。比如,在单元测试中这些临时订阅十分有用。假设你想知道请求需要渲染哪个模块,信号可以给你答案。

### 1.12.1 订阅信号

使用信号的 connect () 方法可以订阅该信号。该方法的第一个参数是当信号发出时所调用的函数。第二个参数是可选参数,定义一个发送者。使用 disconnect () 方法可以退订信号。

所有核心 Flask 信号的发送者是应用本身。因此当订阅信号时请指定发送者,除非你真的想要收听应用的所有信号。当你正在开发一个扩展时,尤其要注意这点。

下面是一个情境管理器的辅助工具,可用于在单元测试中辨别哪个模板被渲染了,哪些变量被传递给了模板:

```
from flask import template_rendered
from contextlib import contextmanager

@contextmanager
def captured_templates(app):
    recorded = []
    def record(sender, template, context, **extra):
```

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```
recorded.append((template, context))
template_rendered.connect(record, app)
try:
    yield recorded
finally:
    template_rendered.disconnect(record, app)
```

上例可以在测试客户端中轻松使用:

```
with captured_templates(app) as templates:
    rv = app.test_client().get('/')
    assert rv.status_code == 200
    assert len(templates) == 1
    template, context = templates[0]
    assert template.name == 'index.html'
    assert len(context['items']) == 10
```

为了使 Flask 在向信号中添加新的参数时不发生错误,请确保使用一个额外的 \*\*extra 参数。

在 with 代码块中,所有由 app 渲染的模板会被记录在 templates 变量中。每当有模板被渲染,模板对象及环境就会追加到变量中。

另外还有一个方便的辅助方法(connected\_to())。它允许临时把一个使用环境对象的函数订阅到一个信号。因为环境对象的返回值不能被指定,所以必须把列表作为参数:

```
from flask import template_rendered

def captured_templates(app, recorded, **extra):
    def record(sender, template, context):
        recorded.append((template, context))
    return template_rendered.connected_to(record, app)
```

上例可以这样使用:

```
templates = []
with captured_templates(app, templates, **extra):
    ...
template, context = templates[0]
```

#### Blinker API 变化

Blinker version 1.1 版本中增加了 connected\_to() 方法。

### 1.12.2 创建信号

如果想要在你自己的应用中使用信号,那么可以直接使用 blinker 库。最常见的, 也是最推荐的方法是在自定义的 Namespace 中命名信号:

```
from blinker import Namespace
my_signals = Namespace()
```

现在可以像这样创建新的信号:

```
model_saved = my_signals.signal('model-saved')
```

信号的名称应当是唯一的,并且应当简明以便于调试。可以通过 name 属性获得信号的名称。

#### 扩展开发者注意

如果你正在编写一个Flask 扩展,并且想要妥善处理 blinker 安装缺失的情况,那么可以使用 flask.signals. Namespace 类。

### 1.12.3 发送信号

如果想要发送信号,可以使用 send() 方法。它的第一个参数是一个发送者,其他参数是要发送给订阅者的东西,其他参数是可选的:

```
class Model(object):
    ...

def save(self):
    model_saved.send(self)
```

请谨慎选择发送者。如果是一个发送信号的类,请把 self 作为发送者。如果发送信号的是一个随机的函数,那么可以把 current\_app.\_get\_current\_object() 作为发送者。

#### 传递代理作为发送者

不要把current\_app 作为发送者传递给信号。请使用 current\_app.\_get\_current\_object()。因为current\_app 是一个代理,不是实际的应用对象。

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### 1.12.4 信号与 Flask 的请求环境

信号在接收时,完全支持请求情境。在request\_started 和request\_finished 本地环境变量始终可用。因此你可以依赖flask.g 及其他本地环境变量。请注意在发送信号 中所述的限制和request\_tearing\_down信号。

### 1.12.5 信号订阅装饰器

Blinker 1.1 版本中你还可以通过使用新的 connect\_via() 装饰器轻松订阅信号:

```
from flask import template_rendered

@template_rendered.connect_via(app)

def when_template_rendered(sender, template, context, **extra):
    print f'Template {template.name} is rendered with {context}'
```

### 1.12.6 核心信号

所有内置信号请参阅Signals。

# 1.13 可插拨视图

New in version 0.7.

Flask 0.7 版本引入了可插拨视图。可插拨视图基于使用类来代替函数,其灵感来自于 Django 的通用视图。可插拨视图的主要用途是用可定制的、可插拨的视图来替代部分实现。

#### 1.13.1 基本原理

假设有一个函数用干从数据库中载入一个对象列表并在模板中渲染:

```
@app.route('/users/')
def show_users(page):
    users = User.query.all()
    return render_template('users.html', users=users)
```

上例简单而灵活。但是如果要把这个视图变成一个可以用于其他模型和模板的通用视图,那么这个视图还是不够灵活。因此,我们就需要引入可插拨的、基于类的视图。第一步,可以把它转换为一个基础视图:

```
from flask.views import View

class ShowUsers(View):

   def dispatch_request(self):
        users = User.query.all()
        return render_template('users.html', objects=users)

app.add_url_rule('/users/', view_func=ShowUsers.as_view('show_users'))
```

就如你所看到的,必须做的是创建一个flask.views.View的子类,并且执行dispatch\_request()。 然后必须通过使用as\_view()方法把类转换为实际视图函数。传递给函数的字符串是最终视图的名称。但 是这本身没有什么帮助,所以让我们来小小地重构一下:

```
from flask.views import View

class ListView(View):

    def get_template_name(self):
        raise NotImplementedError()

    def render_template(self, context):
        return render_template(self.get_template_name(), **context)

    def dispatch_request(self):
        context = {'objects': self.get_objects()}
        return self.render_template(context)

class UserView(ListView):

    def get_template_name(self):
        return 'users.html'

    def get_objects(self):
        return User.query.all()
```

这样做对于示例中的小应用没有什么用途,但是可以足够清楚的解释基本原理。当你有一个基础视图类时,问题就来了:类的 self 指向什么?解决之道是:每当请求发出时就创建一个类的新实例,并且根据来自 URL 规则的参数调用 <code>dispatch\_request()</code> 方法。类本身根据参数实例化后传递给 <code>as\_view()</code> 函数。例如可以这样写一个类:

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```
def dispatch_request(self):
    return render_template(self.template_name)
```

然后可以这样注册:

```
app.add_url_rule('/about', view_func=RenderTemplateView.as_view(
    'about_page', template_name='about.html'))
```

### 1.13.2 方法提示

可插拨视图可以像普通函数一样加入应用。加入的方式有两种,一种是使用route(),另一种是使用更好的add\_url\_rule()。在加入的视图中应该提供所使用的 HTTP 方法的名称。提供名称的方法是使用methods 属性:

# 1.13.3 基于方法调度

对于 REST 式的 API 来说,为每种 HTTP 方法提供相对应的不同函数显得尤为有用。使用 flask.views. MethodView 可以轻易做到这点。在这个类中,每个 HTTP 方法都映射到一个同名函数(函数名称为小写字母):

```
from flask.views import MethodView

class UserAPI(MethodView):

    def get(self):
        users = User.query.all()
        ...

    def post(self):
        user = User.from_form_data(request.form)
        ...
```

(continues on next page)

```
app.add_url_rule('/users/', view_func=UserAPI.as_view('users'))
```

使用这种方式,不必提供methods属性,它会自动使用相应的类方法。

### 1.13.4 装饰视图

视图函数会被添加到路由系统中,而视图类则不会。因此视图类不需要装饰,只能以手工使用 $as\_view()$ 来装饰返回值:

```
def user_required(f):
    """Checks whether user is logged in or raises error 401."""
    def decorator(*args, **kwargs):
        if not g.user:
            abort(401)
        return f(*args, **kwargs)
    return decorator

view = user_required(UserAPI.as_view('users'))
app.add_url_rule('/users/', view_func=view)
```

自 Flask 0.8 版本开始,新加了一种选择:在视图类中定义装饰的列表:

```
class UserAPI (MethodView):
    decorators = [user_required]
```

请牢记:因为从调用者的角度来看,类的 self 被隐藏了,所以不能在类的方法上单独使用装饰器。

#### 1.13.5 用于 API 的方法视图

网络 API 经常直接对应 HTTP 变量,因此很有必要实现基于MethodView 的 API。即多数时候,API 需要把不同的 URL 规则应用到同一个方法视图。例如,假设你需要这样使用一个 user 对象:

URL	方法	说明
/users/	GET	给出一个包含所有用户的列表
/users/	POST	创建一个新用户
/users/ <id></id>	GET	显示一个用户
/users/ <id></id>	PUT	更新一个用户
/users/ <id></id>	DELETE	删除一个用户

那么如何使用MethodView来实现呢?方法是使用多个规则对应到同一个视图。

假设视图是这样的:

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```
class UserAPI (MethodView):
   def get(self, user_id):
       if user_id is None:
           # 返回一个包含所有用户的列表
           pass
       else:
           #显示一个用户
           pass
   def post(self):
       # 创建一个新用户
       pass
   def delete(self, user_id):
       # 删除一个用户
       pass
   def put(self, user_id):
       # update a single user
       pass
```

那么如何把这个视图挂接到路由系统呢?方法是增加两个规则并为每个规则显式声明方法:

如果你有许多类似的 API, 那么可以代码如下:

# 1.14 应用情境

应用情境在请求,CLI 命令或其他活动期间跟踪应用级数据。不是将应用程序传递给每个函数,而是代之以访问current\_app 和g 代理。

这与请求情境类似,它在请求期间跟踪请求级数据。推送请求情境时会推送相应的应用情境。

### 1.14.1 情境的目的

Flask 应用对象具有诸如config 之类的属性,这些属性对于在视图和CLI commands 中访问很有用。但是,在项目中的模块内导入 app 实例容易导致循环导入问题。当使用应用程序工厂方案 或编写可重用的blueprints 或extensions 时,根本不会有应用程序实例导入。

Flask 通过应用情境解决了这个问题。不是直接引用一个 app ,而是使用 current\_app 代理,该代理指向 处理当前活动的应用。

处理请求时, Flask 自动 推送应用情境。在请求期间运行的视图函数、错误处理器和其他函数将有权访问current\_app。

运行使用 @app.cli.command() 注册到Flask.cli 的 CLI 命令时、Flask 还会自动推送应用情境。

### 1.14.2 情境的生命周期

应用情境根据需要创建和销毁。当 Flask 应用开始处理请求时,它会推送应用情境和请求情境。当请求结束时,它会在请求情境中弹出,然后在应用情境中弹出。通常,应用情境将具有与请求相同的生命周期。请参阅请求情境 以获取有关情境如何工作以及请求的完整生命周期的更多信息。

### 1.14.3 手动推送情境

如果您尝试在应用情境之外访问current\_app,或其他任何使用它的东西,则会看到以下错误消息:

```
RuntimeError: Working outside of application context.

这通常意味着您试图使用功能需要以某种方式与当前的应用程序对象进行交互。
要解决这个问题,请使用 app.app_context () 设置应用情境。
```

如果在配置应用时发现错误(例如初始化扩展时),那么可以手动推送上下文。因为你可以直接访问 app。在 with 块中使用 app\_context(),块中运行的所有内容都可以访问 current\_app。:

```
def create_app():
    app = Flask(__name__)
    with app.app_context():
```

(continues on next page)

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```
init_db()
return app
```

如果您在代码中的其他地方看到与配置应用无关的错误,则很可能表明应该将该代码移到视图函数或 CLI 命令中。

### 1.14.4 存储数据

应用情境是在请求或 CLI 命令期间存储公共数据的好地方。Flask 为此提供了g 对象。它是一个简单的命名 空间对象,与应用情境具有相同的生命周期。

**Note:** g表示"全局"的意思,但是指的是数据在情境之中是全局的。g中的数据在情境结束后丢失,因此它不是在请求之间存储数据的恰当位置。使用session或数据库跨请求存储数据。

g 的常见用法是在请求期间管理资源。

- 1. get\_X() 创建资源 X (如果它不存在), 将其缓存为 g.X。
- 2. teardown\_X() 关闭或以其他方式解除分配资源(如果存在)。它被注册为teardown\_appcontext() 处理器。

例如, 您可以使用以下方案管理数据库连接:

```
from flask import g

def get_db():
    if 'db' not in g:
        g.db = connect_to_database()

    return g.db

@app.teardown_appcontext
def teardown_db(exception):
    db = g.pop('db', None)

    if db is not None:
        db.close()
```

在一个请求中,每次调用 get\_db() 会返回同一个连接,并且会在请求结束时自动关闭连接。 你可以使用 LocalProxy 基于 get\_db() 生成一个新的本地情境: from werkzeug.local import LocalProxy
db = LocalProxy(get\_db)

访问 db 就会内部调用 get db , 与current app 的工作方式相同。

如果你正在编写扩展,g 应该保留给用户。你可以将内部数据存储在情境本身中,但一定要使用足够唯一的名称。当前上下文使用\_app\_ctx\_stack.top访问。欲了解更多信息,请参阅Flask 扩展开发。

#### 1.14.5 事件和信号

当应用情境被弹出时,应用将调用使用teardown\_appcontext() 注册的函数。

如果signals\_available 为真,则发送以下信号: appcontext\_pushed 、appcontext\_teat\_teating\_down和appcontext\_popped。

# 1.15 请求情境

请求情境在请求期间跟踪请求级数据。不是将请求对象传递给请求期间运行的每个函数,而是访问request 和session 代理。

这类似于应用情境,它跟踪独立于请求的应用级数据。推送请求情境时会推送相应的应用情境。

#### 1.15.1 情境的用途

当Flask 应用处理请求时,它会根据从 WSGI 服务器收到的环境创建一个Request 对象。因为 工作者(取决于服务器的线程,进程或协程)一次只能处理一个请求,所以在该请求期间请求数据可被认为是该工作者的全局数据。Flask 对此使用术语 本地情境。

处理请求时, Flask 自动 推送请求情境。在请求期间运行的视图函数,错误处理器和其他函数将有权访问request代理,该请求代理指向当前请求的请求对象。

#### 1.15.2 情境的生命周期

当 Flask 应用开始处理请求时,它会推送请求情境,这也会推送应用情境。当请求结束时,它会弹出请求情境,然后弹出应用程序情境。

情境对于每个线程(或其他工作者类型)是唯一的。request 不能传递给另一个线程,另一个线程将拥有不同的情境堆栈,并且不会知道父线程指向的请求。

本地情境在 Werkzeug 中实现。有关内部如何工作的更多信息,请参阅 Context Locals。

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#### 1.15.3 手动推送情境

如果尝试在请求情境之外访问request 或任何使用它的东西,那么会收到这个错误消息:

```
RuntimeError: Working outside of request context.

这通常表示您试图使用功能需要一个活动的 HTTP 请求。
有关如何避免此问题的信息,请参阅测试文档
```

通常只有在测试代码期望活动请求时才会发生这种情况。一种选择是使用测试客户端来模拟完整的请求。或者,可以在 with 块中使用 test\_request\_context(), 块中运行的所有内容都可以访问请求,并填充测试数据。:

```
def generate_report(year):
    format = request.args.get('format')
    ...
with app.test_request_context(
        '/make_report/2017', data={'format': 'short'}):
    generate_report()
```

如果在你的代码中的其他地方看到与测试无关的错误,则说明可能应该将该代码移到视图函数中。

有关如何从交互式 Python shell 使用请求情境的信息,请参阅在 Shell 中使用 Flask。

#### 1.15.4 情境如何工作

处理每个请求时都会调用 $Flask.wsgi\_app()$  方法。它在请求期间管理情境。在内部,请求和应用程序情境实质是 $\_request\_ctx\_stack$  和 $\_app\_ctx\_stack$  堆栈。当情境被压入堆栈时,依赖它们的代理可用并指向堆栈顶部情境中的信息。

当请求开始时,将创建并推送RequestContext,如果该应用程序的情境尚不是顶级情境,则该请求会首先创建并推送AppContext。在推送这些情境时,current\_app、g、request和session代理可用于处理请求的原始线程。

由于情境是堆栈,因此在请求期间可能会压入其他情境导致代理变更。虽然这不是一种常见模式,但它可以在高级应用使用。比如,执行内部重定向或将不同应用程序链接在一起。

在分派请求并生成和发送响应之后,会弹出请求情境,然后弹出应用情境。在紧临弹出之前,会执行teardown\_request()和teardown\_appcontext()函数。即使在调度期间发生未处理的异常,也会执行这些函数。

#### 1.15.5 回调和错误

Flask 会在多个阶段调度请求,这会影响请求,响应以及如何处理错误。情境在所有这些阶段都处于活动状态。

Blueprint 可以为该蓝图的事件添加处理器,处理器会在蓝图与请求路由匹配的情况下运行。

- 1. 在每次请求之前, before\_request() 函数都会被调用。如果其中一个函数返回了一个值,则其他函数将被跳过。返回值被视为响应,并且视图函数不会被调用。
- 2. 如果before request()函数没有返回响应,则调用匹配路由的视图函数并返回响应。
- 3. 视图的返回值被转换为实际的响应对象并传递给after\_request()函数。每个函数都返回一个修改过的或新的响应对象。
- 4. 返回响应后,将弹出情境,该情境调用teardown\_request()和teardown\_appcontext()函数。即使在上面任何一处引发了未处理的异常,也会调用这些函数。

如果在拆卸函数之前引发了异常,Flask 会尝试将它与errorhandler() 函数进行匹配,以处理异常并返回响应。如果找不到错误处理器,或者处理器本身引发异常,Flask 将返回一个通用的 500 Internal Server Error响应。拆卸函数仍然被调用,并传递异常对象。

如果开启了调试模式,则未处理的异常不会转换为 500 响应,而是会传播到 WSGI 服务器。这允许开发服务器向交互式调试器提供回溯。

#### 拆解回调

拆除回调与请求派发无关,而在情境弹出时由情境调用。即使在调度过程中出现未处理的异常,以及手动推送的情境,也会调用这些函数。这意味着不能保证请求调度的任何其他部分都先运行。一定要以不依赖其他 回调的方式编写这些函数,并且不会失败。

在测试期间,推迟请求结束后弹出情境会很有用,这样可以在测试函数中访问它们的数据。在 with 块中使用test client()来保存情境,直到 with 块结束。

```
from flask import Flask, request

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/')
def hello():
    print('during view')
    return 'Hello, World!'

@app.teardown_request
def show_teardown(exception):
    print('after with block')
```

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```
with app.test_request_context():
    print('during with block')

# teardown functions are called after the context with block exits

with app.test_client() as client:
    client.get('/')
    # the contexts are not popped even though the request ended
    print(request.path)

# the contexts are popped and teardown functions are called after
# the client with block exits
```

#### 信号

如果signals\_available为真,那么会发送以下信号:

- 1. request\_started 发送于before\_request() 函数被调用之前。
- 2. request\_finished 发送于after\_request() 函数被调用之后。
- 3. got\_request\_exception 发送于异常开始处理的时候但早于 an errorhandler() 被找到或者调用的时候。
- 4. request\_tearing\_down 发送于teardown\_request() 函数被调用之后。

#### 1.15.6 出错情境保存

在请求结束时,会弹出请求情境,并且与其关联的所有数据都将被销毁。如果在开发过程中发生错误,延迟 销毁数据以进行调试是有用的。

当开发服务器以开发模式运行时(FLASK\_ENV 环境变量设置为 'development'), 错误和数据将被保留并显示在交互式调试器中。

该行为可以通过PRESERVE\_CONTEXT\_ON\_EXCEPTION 配置进行控制。如前文所述,它在开发环境中默认为 True。

不要在生产环境中启用PRESERVE\_CONTEXT\_ON\_EXCEPTION,因为它会导致应用在发生异常时泄漏内存。

### 1.15.7 关于代理的说明

Flask 提供的一些对象是其他对象的代理。每个工作线程都能以相同的方式访问代理,但是在后台每个工作 线程绑定了唯一对象。

多数情况下, 你不必关心这个问题。但是也有例外, 在下列情况下, 知道对象是一个代理对象是有好处的:

- 代理对象不能将它们的类型伪装为实际的对象类型。如果要执行实例检查,则必须检查被代理的原始对象。
- 代理对象引用在某些情况下是必需的,例如发送信号 或将数据传递给后台线程。

如果您需要访问被代理的源对象,请使用\_get\_current\_object()方法:

```
app = current_app._get_current_object()
my_signal.send(app)
```

# 1.16 使用蓝图进行应用模块化

New in version 0.7.

为了在一个或多个应用中,使应用模块化并且支持常用方案,Flask 引入了 蓝图概念。蓝图可以极大地简化大型应用并为扩展提供集中的注册人口。Blueprint 对象与Flask 应用对象的工作方式类似,但不是一个真正的应用。它更像一个用于构建和扩展应用的 蓝图。

### 1.16.1 为什么使用蓝图?

Flask 中蓝图有以下用途:

- 把一个应用分解为一套蓝图。这是针对大型应用的理想方案: 一个项目可以实例化一个应用, 初始化 多个扩展, 并注册许多蓝图。
- 在一个应用的 URL 前缀和(或)子域上注册一个蓝图。URL 前缀和(或)子域的参数成为蓝图中所有 视图的通用视图参数(缺省情况下)。
- 使用不同的 URL 规则在应用中多次注册蓝图。
- 通过蓝图提供模板过滤器、静态文件、模板和其他工具。蓝图不必执行应用或视图函数。
- 当初始化一个 Flask 扩展时, 为以上任意一种用途注册一个蓝图。

Flask 中的蓝图不是一个可插拨的应用,因为它不是一个真正的应用,而是一套可以注册在应用中的操作,并且可以注册多次。那么为什么不使用多个应用对象呢?可以使用多个应用对象(参见应用调度),但是这样会导致每个应用都使用自己独立的配置,且只能在 WSGI 层中管理应用。

而如果使用蓝图,那么应用会在 Flask 层中进行管理,共享配置,通过注册按需改变应用对象。蓝图的缺点是一旦应用被创建后,只有销毁整个应用对象才能注销蓝图。

#### 1.16.2 蓝图的概念

蓝图的基本概念是:在蓝图被注册到应用之后,所要执行的操作的集合。当分配请求时,Flask 会把蓝图和视图函数关联起来,并生成两个端点之前的 URL。

### 1.16.3 第一个蓝图

以下是一个最基本的蓝图示例。在这里, 我们将使用蓝图来简单地渲染静态模板:

当你使用 @simple\_page.route 装饰器绑定一个函数时,蓝图会记录下所登记的 show 函数。当以后在应用中注册蓝图时,这个函数会被注册到应用中。另外,它会把构建*Blueprint* 时所使用的名称(在本例为 simple\_page)作为函数端点的前缀。蓝图的名称不修改 URL,只修改端点。

### 1.16.4 注册蓝图

可以这样注册蓝图:

```
from flask import Flask
from yourapplication.simple_page import simple_page

app = Flask(__name__)
app.register_blueprint(simple_page)
```

以下是注册蓝图后形成的规则:

第一条很明显,是来自于应用本身的用于静态文件的。后面两条是用于蓝图 simple\_page 的 *show* 函数的。你可以看到,它们的前缀都是蓝图的名称,并且使用一个点(.)来分隔。

蓝图还可以挂接到不同的位置:

```
app.register_blueprint(simple_page, url_prefix='/pages')
```

这样就会形成如下规则:

总之,你可以多次注册蓝图,但是不一定每个蓝图都能正确响应。是否能够多次注册实际上取决于你的蓝图 是如何编写的,是否能根据不同的位置做出正确的响应。

### 1.16.5 嵌套蓝图

把一个蓝图注册在另一个蓝图上是可行的。

```
parent = Blueprint('parent', __name__, url_prefix='/parent')
child = Blueprint('child', __name__, url_prefix='/child')
parent.register_blueprint(child)
app.register_blueprint(parent)
```

子蓝图会把父蓝图的名称作为其前缀, 子 URL 也会把父 URL 作为前缀。

```
url_for('parent.child.create')
/parent/child/create
```

父蓝图指定的请求前函数等会为子蓝图触发。如果子蓝图没有可以处理异常的出错处理器,那么会尝试父蓝图的出错处理。

### 1.16.6 蓝图资源

蓝图还可以用于提供资源。有时候,我们仅仅是为了使用一些资源而使用蓝图。

#### 蓝图资源文件夹

和普通应用一样,蓝图一般都放在一个文件夹中。虽然多个蓝图可以共存于同一个文件夹中,但是最好不要这样做。

文件夹由Blueprint 的第二个参数指定,通常为 \_\_name\_\_。这个参数指定与蓝图相关的逻辑 Python 模块或包。如果这个参数指向的是实际的 Python 包(文件系统中的一个文件夹),那么它就是资源文件夹。如果是一个模块,那么这个模块包含的包就是资源文件夹。可以通过Blueprint.root\_path 属性来查看蓝图的资源文件夹:

```
>>> simple_page.root_path
'/Users/username/TestProject/yourapplication'
```

可以使用open resource()函数快速打开这个文件夹中的资源:

```
with simple_page.open_resource('static/style.css') as f:
    code = f.read()
```

#### 静态文件

蓝图的第三个参数是 static\_folder。这个参数用以指定蓝图的静态文件所在的文件夹,它可以是一个绝对路径也可以是相对路径。:

```
admin = Blueprint('admin', __name__, static_folder='static')
```

缺省情况下,路径最右端的部分是在 URL 中暴露的部分。这可以通过 static\_url\_path 来改变。因为上例中的文件夹为名称是 static ,那么 URL 应该是蓝图的 url\_prefix 加上 /static 。如果蓝图注册前缀为 /admin ,那么静态文件 URL 就是 /admin/static 。

端点的名称是 blueprint\_name.static。你可以像对待应用中的文件夹一样使用url\_for()来生成其URL:

```
url_for('admin.static', filename='style.css')
```

但是,如果蓝图没有 url\_prefix ,那么不可能访问蓝图的静态文件夹。这是因为在这种情况下,URL 应该是 / static ,而应用程序的 / static 路线优先。与模板文件夹不同,如果文件不存在于应用静态文件夹中,那么不会搜索蓝图静态文件夹。

#### 模板

如果你想使用蓝图来暴露模板,那么可以使用Blueprint 的 template\_folder 参数:

```
admin = Blueprint('admin', __name__, template_folder='templates')
```

对于静态文件,路径可以是绝对的或相对于蓝图的资源文件夹。

模板文件夹被添加到模板的搜索路径,但优先级低于实际应用的模板文件夹。这样就可以轻松地重载在实际应用中蓝图提供的模板。这也意味着如果你不希望蓝图模板出现意外重写,那么就要确保没有其他蓝图或实际的应用模板具有相同的相对路径。多个蓝图提供相同的相对路径时,第一个注册的优先。

假设你的蓝图便于 yourapplication/admin 中,要渲染的模板是 'admin/index.html', template\_folder 参数值为 templates, 那么真正的模板文件为: yourapplication/admin/templates/admin/index.html。多出一个 admin 文件夹是为了避免模板被实际应用模板文件夹中的 index.html 重载。

更详细一点说:如果你有一个名为 admin 的蓝图,该蓝图指定的模版文件是 index.html ,那么最好按照如下结构存放模版文件:

```
yourpackage/
blueprints/
admin/
templates/
admin/
index.html
__init__.py
```

这样,当你需要渲染模板的时候就可以使用 admin/index.html 来找到模板。如果没有载入正确的模板,那么应该启用 EXPLAIN\_TEMPLATE\_LOADING 配置变量。启用这个变量以后,每次调用 render\_template时, Flask 会打印出定位模板的步骤,方便调试。

#### 1.16.7 创建 URL

如果要创建页面链接,可以和通常一样使用*url\_for()* 函数,只是要把蓝图名称作为端点的前缀,并且用一个点(.)来分隔:

```
url_for('admin.index')
```

另外,如果在一个蓝图的视图函数或者被渲染的模板中需要链接同一个蓝图中的其他端点,那么使用相对重 定向,只使用一个点使用为前缀:

```
url_for('.index')
```

如果当前请求被分配到 admin 蓝图端点时,上例会链接到 admin.index 。

### 1.16.8 蓝图出错处理器

蓝图像Flask 应用对象一样支持 errorhandler 装饰器, 所以很容易使用蓝图特定的自定义错误页面。

下面是 "404 Page Not Found" 异常的例子:

```
@simple_page.errorhandler(404)
def page_not_found(e):
    return render_template('pages/404.html')
```

大多数错误处理器会按预期工作。然而,有一个涉及 404 和 405 例外处理器的警示。这些错误处理器只会由一个适当的 raise 语句引发或者调用在另一个蓝图视图中调用 abort 引发。它们不会引发于无效的 URL 访问。这是因为蓝图不"拥有"特定的 URL 空间,在发生无效 URL 访问时,应用实例无法知道应该运行哪个蓝图错误处理器。如果你想基于 URL 前缀执行不同的错误处理策略,那么可以在应用层使用 request 代理对象定义它们:

```
@app.errorhandler(404)
@app.errorhandler(405)
def _handle_api_error(ex):
    if request.path.startswith('/api/'):
        return jsonify(error=str(ex)), ex.code
    else:
        return ex
```

参见应用错误处理。

# 1.17 扩展

扩展是指为 Flask 应用增加功能的包,比如增加发送电子邮件或者连接数据库中的功能。有些扩展还有助于为应用添加全新的框架,如 REST API。

# 1.17.1 寻找扩展

Flask 的扩展通常命名为 "Flask-Foo"或者 "Foo-Flask"。可以在 PyPI 搜索标记为 Framework :: Flask 扩展包。

### 1.17.2 使用扩展

请参阅每个扩展的文档以了解其安装、配置和使用说明。一般来说,扩展从app.config 获取其自身的配置并在初始化时传递给应用实例。例如,一个名为"Flask-Foo"的扩展使用如下:

```
from flask_foo import Foo

foo = Foo()

app = Flask(__name__)
app.config.update(
    FOO_BAR='baz',
    FOO_SPAM='eggs',
)

foo.init_app(app)
```

### 1.17.3 创建扩展

虽然 PyPI 已经包含许多 Flask 扩展,但是如果找不到合适的,那么可以创建自己的扩展。如何创建扩展请参阅 Flask 扩展开发。

# 1.18 命令行接口

在虚拟环境中安装 Flask 时会同时安装 flask 脚本,这是一个 Click 命令行接口。在终端中执行该脚本可以操作内建的、扩展的和应用定义的命令。关于命令的更多信息和选择可以通过使用 --help 参数查看。

## 1.18.1 探索应用

flask 命令由 Flask 安装,而不是你的应用。为了可以使用,它必须被告知可以在哪里找到你的应用。 FLASK\_APP 环境变量用于定义如何载入应用。

#### Bash

```
$ export FLASK_APP=hello
$ flask run
```

### CMD

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- > set FLASK\_APP=hello
- > flask run

#### **Powershell**

- > \$env:FLASK APP = "hello"
- > flask run

虽然 FLASK\_APP 支持多种选项来定义应用,但多数情况下应该很简单。以下是典型值:

(空) 名称"app"或者"wsgi"被导入(作为一个".py"文件或者包),自动探测一个应用(app或者 application )或者工厂(create\_app或者 make\_app)。

FLASK\_APP=hello 给定的名称被导入,自动探测一个应用(app 或者 application)或者工厂(create\_app 或者 make\_app)。

FLASK\_APP 分三个部分: 一是一个可选路径,用于设置当前工作文件夹;二是一个 Python 文件或者带点的导入路径;三是一个可选的实例或工厂的变量名称。如果名称是工厂,则可以选择在后面的括号中加上参数。以下演示说明:

FLASK\_APP=src/hello 设置当前工作文件夹为 src 然后导入 hello 。

FLASK\_APP=hello.web 导入路径 hello.web 。

FLASK APP=hello:app2 使用 hello 中的 app2 Flask 实例。

FLASK\_APP="hello:create\_app('dev')" 调用 hello 中的 create\_app 工厂,把'dev'作为参数。如果没有设置 FLASK\_APP,命令会查找 wsgi.py 文件或者 app.py 文件并尝试探测一个应用实例或者工厂。

根据给定的导入,命令会寻找一个名为 app 或者 application 的应用实例。如果找不到会继续寻找任意应用实例。如果找不到任何实例,会接着寻找名为 create\_app 或者 make\_app 的函数,使用该函数返回的实例。

#### 1.18.2 运行开发服务器

run 命令可以启动开发服务器,它在大多数情况下替代Flask.run()方法。:

- \$ flask run
- \* Serving Flask app "hello"
- \* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)

Warning:不要在生产中使用此命令运行应用,只能在开发过程中使用开发服务器。开发服务器只是为了提供方便,但是不够安全、稳定和高效。有关如何在生产中运行服务器,请参阅部署方式。

### 1.18.3 打开一个 Shell

为了探索应用中的数据,可以*shell* 命令开启一个交互 Python shell 。这样,一个应用情境被激活,应用实例会被导入。:

```
$ flask shell
Python 3.6.2 (default, Jul 20 2017, 03:52:27)
[GCC 7.1.1 20170630] on linux
App: example
Instance: /home/user/Projects/hello/instance
>>>
```

使用shell\_context\_processor()添加其他自动导入。

### 1.18.4 环境

New in version 1.0.

Flask 应用所运行的环境由 FLASK\_ENV 环境变更指定。如果配置该变量,那么缺省为 production 。另一个可用的环境值是 development 。Flask 和扩展可能基于环境不同而改变行为。

如果环境是 development , flask 命令会开启调试模式并且 flask run 会开启交互调试器和重启器。

#### Bash

```
$ export FLASK_ENV=development
$ flask run

* Serving Flask app "hello"

* Environment: development

* Debug mode: on

* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)

* Restarting with inotify reloader

* Debugger is active!

* Debugger PIN: 223-456-919
```

#### **CMD**

```
> set FLASK_ENV=development
> flask run
* Serving Flask app "hello"
```

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```
* Environment: development

* Debug mode: on

* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)

* Restarting with inotify reloader

* Debugger is active!

* Debugger PIN: 223-456-919
```

#### Powershell

```
> $env:FLASK_ENV = "development"
> flask run
* Serving Flask app "hello"
* Environment: development
* Debug mode: on
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
* Restarting with inotify reloader
* Debugger is active!
* Debugger PIN: 223-456-919
```

#### 用重启器监视额外文件

当使用开发模式时,您的 Python 代码或者导入模块发生变动时会触发重启器。如果使用 --extra-files 参数或者设置 FLASK\_RUN\_EXTRA\_FILES 环境变量,那么重启器可以监视额外的文件。多重路径使用:分隔,Windows 下使用;。

#### Bash

```
$ flask run --extra-files file1:dirA/file2:dirB/
# or
$ export FLASK_RUN_EXTRA_FILES=file1:dirA/file2:dirB/
$ flask run
  * Running on http://127.0.0.1:8000/
  * Detected change in '/path/to/file1', reloading
```

#### **CMD**

```
> flask run --extra-files file1:dirA/file2:dirB/
# or
> set FLASK_RUN_EXTRA_FILES=file1:dirA/file2:dirB/
> flask run
  * Running on http://127.0.0.1:8000/
  * Detected change in '/path/to/file1', reloading
```

#### Powershell

```
> flask run --extra-files file1:dirA/file2:dirB/
# or
> $env:FLASK_RUN_EXTRA_FILES = "file1:dirA/file2:dirB/"
> flask run
  * Running on http://127.0.0.1:8000/
  * Detected change in '/path/to/file1', reloading
```

### 1.18.5 调试模式

如前文所述,当 FLASK\_ENV 是 development 时会开启调试模式。如果想要单独控制调试模式,要使用 FLASK\_DEBUG。值为 1 表示开启,0 表示关闭。

### 1.18.6 通过 dotenv 设置环境变量

与其每次打开新的终端都要设置 FLASK\_APP, 不如使用 Flask 的 dotenv 支持功能自动设置环境变量。

如果 python-dotenv 已安装,那么运行 flask 会根据 .env 和 .flaskenv 中配置来设置环境变量。这样可以在每次打开终端后,避免手动设置 FLASK\_APP 和其他类似使用环境变量进行配置的服务部署工作。

命令行设置的变量会重载 .env 中的变量, .env 中的变量会重载 .flaskenv 中的变量。.flaskenv 应当用于公共变量,如 FLASK\_APP 而 .env 则应用用于私有变量,并且不提交到储存库。

为了找到定位文件,将会从运行 flask 的文件夹向上扫描文件夹。当前工作目录将被设置为文件的位置,假定这是最高级别的项目文件夹。

这些文件只能由"flask"命令或调用run()加载。如果想在生产运行时加载这些文件,你应该手动调用load\_dotenv()。

#### 设置命令参数

Click 被配置为根据环境变量为命令选项载入缺省值。变量使用 FLASK\_COMMAND\_OPTION 模式。例如,要为运行命令设置端口,不使用 flask run --port 8000, 而是使用:

#### Bash

```
$ export FLASK_RUN_PORT=8000
$ flask run
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:8000/
```

#### **CMD**

```
> set FLASK_RUN_PORT=8000
> flask run
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:8000/
```

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#### Powershell

```
> $env:FLASK_RUN_PORT = 8000
> flask run
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:8000/
```

这些可以添加到.flaskenv文件,就像FLASK\_APP来控制缺省命令选项。

#### 禁用 dotenv

如果检测到 dotenv 文件, 但是没有安装 python-dotenv, 那么 flask 命令会显示一个消息。

```
flask run
 * Tip: There are .env files present. Do "pip install python-dotenv" to use them.
```

通过设置 FLASK\_SKIP\_DOTENV 可以告诉 Flask 不要载人 dotenv 文件。在 python-dotenv 没有安装到情况下这个设置也是有效的。这个设置主要用于以下情形: 当你想要手动载人它们的时候,或者当你已经使用了一个项目运行器载入了它们。请牢记,环境变量必须在项目载入之前设置,否则出问题。

#### Bash

```
$ export FLASK_SKIP_DOTENV=1
$ flask run
```

#### **CMD**

```
> set FLASK_SKIP_DOTENV=1
> flask run
```

#### Powershell

```
> $env:FLASK_SKIP_DOTENV = 1
> flask run
```

# 1.18.7 通过 virturalenv 设置环境变量

如果不想安装 dotenv 支持,可以通过把它们添加到 virtualenv 的 activate 文件末尾来设置环境变量。激活 virtualenv 时会设置环境变量。

#### Bash

Unix Bash, venv/bin/activate:

```
$ export FLASK_APP=hello
```

#### **CMD**

Windows CMD, venv\Scripts\activate.bat:

```
> set FLASK_APP=hello
```

#### Powershell

Windows Powershell, venv\Scripts\activate.ps1:

```
> $env:FLASK_APP = "hello"
```

建议使用 dotenv 支持来做,因为.flaskenv 可以被提交到储存库,当提取项目代码后就可以自动发挥作用。

### 1.18.8 自定义命令

flask 命令使用 Click 来实现。如何编写命令的完整信息参见该项目的文档。

以下示例添加了 create-user 命令, 带有 name 参数。

```
import click
from flask import Flask

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.cli.command("create-user")
@click.argument("name")
def create_user(name):
    ...
```

```
$ flask create-user admin
```

以下示例也添加了同样功能的命令,但是以命令组的方式添加的,名为 user create。这样做有助于组织一组相关的命令。

```
import click
from flask import Flask
from flask.cli import AppGroup

app = Flask(__name__)
user_cli = AppGroup('user')

@user_cli.command('create')
@click.argument('name')
def create_user(name):
    ...
```

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```
app.cli.add_command(user_cli)
```

```
flask user create demo
```

关于如何测试自定义命令的概览,参见测试 CLI 命令。

#### 以蓝图注册命令

如果你的应用使用蓝图,那么可以把 CLI 命令直接注册到蓝图上。当蓝图注册到应用上的时候,相关的命令就可以应用于 flask 命令了。缺省情况下,那些命令会嵌套于一个与蓝图相关匹配的组。

```
from flask import Blueprint

bp = Blueprint('students', __name__)

@bp.cli.command('create')
@click.argument('name')

def create(name):
    ...

app.register_blueprint(bp)
```

```
$ flask students create alice
```

组名称可以在创建Blueprint 对像时通过 cli\_group 参数定义,也可以创建之后使用app. register\_blueprint (bp, cli\_group='...') 来变更。下面两条命令功能是相同的:

```
bp = Blueprint('students', __name__, cli_group='other')
# or
app.register_blueprint(bp, cli_group='other')
```

```
$ flask other create alice
```

指定 cli\_group=None 会删除嵌套并把命令直接合并到应用级别:

```
bp = Blueprint('students', __name__, cli_group=None)
# or
app.register_blueprint(bp, cli_group=None)
```

```
$ flask create alice
```

#### 应用情境

使用 Flask 应用的 cli command () 装饰器添加的命令会在执行时压入应用情境,这样命令和扩展就可以访问应用和应用的配置。如果使用 Click 的 command () 装饰器创建命令,而不是 Flask 的装饰器,那么可以使用 with\_appcontext () ,达到同样的效果。

```
import click
from flask.cli import with_appcontext

@click.command
@with_appcontext
def do_work():
    ...
app.cli.add_command(do_work)
```

如果确定命令不需要情境,那么可以禁用它:

```
@app.cli.command(with_appcontext=False)
def do_work():
    ...
```

### 1.18.9 插件

Flask 会自动载入在 flask.commands entry point 定义的命令。这样有助于扩展在安装时添加命令。入口点在 setup.py 中定义:

在 flask\_my\_extension/commands.py 内可以导出一个 Click 对象:

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```
def cli():
    ...
```

一旦该软件包与 Flask 项目安装在相同的 virtualenv 中,你可以运行 flask my-command 来调用该命令。

### 1.18.10 自定义脚本

当使用应用工厂方案时,自定义 Click 脚本会更方便。这样可以创建自己的 Click 对象并导出它作为一个 console script 人口点,而不是使用 FLASK\_APP 并让 Flask 裁人应用。

创建一个FlaskGroup 的实例并传递给工厂:

```
import click
from flask import Flask
from flask.cli import FlaskGroup

def create_app():
    app = Flask('wiki')
    # other setup
    return app

@click.group(cls=FlaskGroup, create_app=create_app)
def cli():
    """Management script for the Wiki application."""
```

在 setup.py 中定义人口点:

在 virtualenv 中以可编辑模式安装应用, 自定义脚本可用。注意, 不需要设置 FLASK\_APP。

```
$ pip install -e .
$ wiki run
```

#### 自定义脚本错误

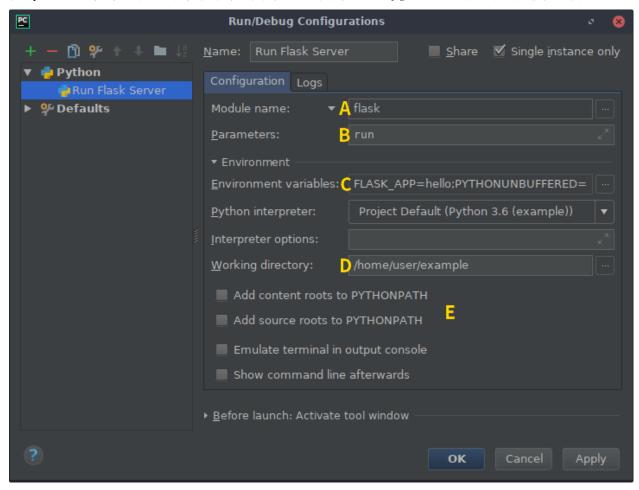
当使用自定义脚本时,如果模块级别代码出错,重载器会失效,因为它无法再载入入口点。

一般建议使用 flask 命令,因为该命令与你的代码是分离的,不会出现这种问题。

# 1.18.11 PyCharm 集成

PyCharm 专业版提供了一个特定的 Flask run 配置。对于 PyCharm 社区版来说,我们必需做些配置才能顺利使用正确的环境变量来调用 flask run 命令行接口。这些说明同样也适用于其他 IDE。

在 PyCharm 中,打开你的项目,在菜单中点击 Run 后点击 Edit Configurations 。你会看到类似如下窗口:



有许多选项要改变,但一旦做好了一条命令,其他命令只要复制整个配置调整一下就行了。包括你想自定义 的其他命令也同样如此。

点击 + (Add New Configuration) 按钮选择 Python。为配置取一个具有良好描述性的名称,例如"flask run"。为 flask run 命令选择"Single instance only",因为不能同时运行多个服务器。

从(A) 下拉框中选择 Module name, 然后输入 flask。

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Parameters 字段 (B) 用于设置 CLI 命令 (可以带参数)。本例中我们使用 run , 它可用于运行开发服务器。

如果使用通过 dotenv 设置环境变量 可以跳过这一步。为了标识我们的应用,需要添加一个环境变量(C)。点击展开按钮,并在左边添加一个 FLASK\_APP 条目,Python 要导入的库或者文件放在右边(本例使用 hello)。新增一个 FLASK\_ENV 条目并设置为 development 。

下一步我们需要把应用所在的文件夹设置为工作文件夹(**D**)。

如果你是在 virtualenv 中把项目作为一个包安装的,那么可以取消选择 PYTHONPATH 选项( $\mathbf{E}$ ),这样会与以后部署应用更匹配。

点击 Apply 保存配置,或者点击 OK 保存并关闭窗口。在 PyCharm 主窗口中选择该配置并点击旁边的运行按 钮开始运行服务器。

现在我们已经在 PyCharm 中有了一个运行 flask run 的配置,复制这个配置并改变 Script 参数,就可以运行一个不同的 CLI 命令,比如 flask shell。

# 1.19 开发服务器

Flask 提供了一个 run 命令,该命令用来以开发服务器运行应用。在开发模式下,开发服务器提供交互式调试器,并在代码更改时重新加载。

Warning: 生产环境不要使用开发服务器。开发服务器仅供在本地开发期间使用,它在效率、稳定或安全方面是缺失的。

有关部署选项,请参阅部署方式。

# 1.19.1 通过命令行使用开发服务器

推荐使用 flask run 命令行脚本运行开发服务器。这需要设置 FLASK\_APP 环境变量指向您的应用,且设置 FLASK\_ENV=development ,以用于启用开发模式。

#### Bash

```
$ export FLASK_APP=hello
```

- \$ export FLASK\_ENV=development
- \$ flask run

#### **CMD**

- > set FLASK\_APP=hello
- > set FLASK\_ENV=development
- > flask run

#### Powershell

```
> $env:FLASK_APP = "hello"
> $env:FLASK_ENV = "development"
> flask run
```

这样就启动了开发环境,包括交互调试器和重载器,并在 http://localhost:5000/ 提供服务。使用 flask run --help 命令可以查看可用的选项,命令行接口 提供了关于配置和使用 CLI 的详细介绍。

**Note:** Flask 1.0 版之前, FLASK\_ENV 环境变量是不可用的, 您需要导出 FLASK\_DEBUG=1 来开启调试模式。 这样做仍能控制调试模式的开关, 但是推荐使用前述的方法。

#### 延迟加载或热加载

当重加载器使用 flask run 命令时,服务器将持续运行。哪怕您在代码中引入了语法错误或其他初始化错误。访问网站时会交互式调试器中显示错误,而不是使服务器崩溃。此功能称为"延迟加载"。

如果在调用 flask run 时已经存在语法错误,它将立即失败并显示回溯,而不是等到网站被访问。这是为了使错误最初更明显同时仍然允许服务器在重新加载时处理错误。

要覆盖此行为并始终立即失败,即使在重新加载时,应当传递 --eager-loading 参数。要始终保持服务器运行,即使在最初的调用中,传递 --lazy-loading 参数。

## 1.19.2 通过代码使用开发服务器

另一种方法是在 Python 中通过 Flask. run () 方法启动应用。这个方法接受的参数与 CLI 的相似。主要的不同是重新加载时如果有错误,服务器会崩溃。

debug=True 参数可以开启调试器和重载器,但是要开启开发模式仍需要设置 FLASK\_ENV=development 环境变量。

应当把调用放在 main 代码块中,否则当以后在生产环境中导入和运行应用时会产生干扰。

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(debug=True)
```

\$ python hello.py

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# 1.20 在 Shell 中使用 Flask

New in version 0.3.

喜欢 Python 的原因之一是交互式的 shell ,它可以让你实时运行 Python 命令,并且立即得到结果。Flask 本身不带交互 shell ,因为它不需要特定的前期设置,只要在 shell 中导入你的应用就可以开始使用了。

有些辅助工具可以让你在 shell 中更舒服。在交互终端中最大的问题是你不会像浏览器一样触发一个请求,这就意味着无法使用 g 和 request 等对象。那么如何在 shell 中测试依赖这些对象的代码呢?

这里有一些有用的辅助函数。请记住,这些辅助函数不仅仅只能用于 shell ,还可以用于单元测试和其他需要假冒请求情境的情况下。

在读下去之前最好你已经读过请求情境 一节。

# 1.20.1 命令行接口

自 Flask 0.11 版开始,推荐在 shell 中使用 flask shell 命令,它可以为你做许多自动化工作。比如在 shell 中自动初始化应用情境。

更多信息参见命令行接口。

# 1.20.2 创建一个请求情境

在 shell 中创建一个正确的请求情境的最简便的方法是使用 test\_request\_context 方法。这个方法会创建一个RequestContext:

```
>>> ctx = app.test_request_context()
```

通常你会使用 with 语句来激活请求对象,但是在 shell 中,可以简便地手动使用push ()和pop ()方法:

>>> ctx.push()

从这里开始,直到调用 pop 之前,你可以使用请求对象:

>>> ctx.pop()

### 1.20.3 发送请求前/后动作

仅仅创建一个请求情境还是不够的,需要在请求前运行的代码还是没有运行。比如,在请求前可以会需要转接数据库,或者把用户信息储存在g 对象中。

使用preprocess\_request()可以方便地模拟请求前/后动作:

```
>>> ctx = app.test_request_context()
>>> ctx.push()
>>> app.preprocess_request()
```

请记住, preprocess\_request () 函数可以会返回一个响应对象。如果返回的话请忽略它。

如果要关闭一个请求,那么你需要在请求后函数(由process\_response()触发)作用于响应对象前关闭:

```
>>> app.process_response(app.response_class())
<Response 0 bytes [200 OK]>
>>> ctx.pop()
```

teardown\_request() 函数会在环境弹出后自动执行。我们可以使用这些函数来销毁请求情境所需要使用的资源(如数据库连接)。

### 1.20.4 在 Shell 中玩得更爽

如果你喜欢在 shell 中的感觉,那么你可以创建一个导入有关东西的模块,在模块中还可以定义一些辅助方法,如初始化数据库或者删除表等等。假设这个模块名为 shelltools , 那么在开始时你可以:

```
>>> from shelltools import *
```

# 1.21 Flask 方案

一些功能和交互是大多数网络应用都会用到的。比如许多应用都会使用关系型数据库和用户验证,在请求之前连接数据库并得到当前登录用户的信息,在请求之后关闭数据库连接。

这些方案有些超出 Flask 自身的范围了,但是 Flask 可以方便的实现这些方案。以下是一些常见的方案:

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### 1.21.1 大型应用作为一个包

假设有一个简单的应用结构如下:

```
/yourapplication
yourapplication.py
/static
style.css
/templates
layout.html
index.html
login.html
```

这个结构对于小应用来说没有问题,但是对于大应用来说应当用包来代替模块。教程 就使用了包方案,参见示例代码。

#### 简单的包

要把上例中的小应用装换为大型应用只要在现有应用中创建一个新的 yourapplication 文件夹,并把所有东西都移动到这个文件夹内。然后把 yourapplication.py 更名为 \_\_init\_\_.py。(请首先删除所有.pyc 文件,否则基本上会出问题)

修改完后应该如下例:

```
/yourapplication
/yourapplication
__init__.py
/static
style.css
/templates
layout.html
index.html
login.html
...
```

但是现在如何运行应用呢?原本的 python yourapplication/\_\_init\_\_.py 无法运行了。因为 Python 不希望包内的模块成为启动文件。但是这不是一个大问题,只要在 yourapplication 文件夹旁添加一个 runserver.py 文件就可以了,其内容如下:

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```
packages=['yourapplication'],
  include_package_data=True,
  install_requires=[
     'flask',
  ],
)
```

为了运行应用,需要导出一个环境变量,告诉 Flask 应用实例的位置:

### Bash

```
$ export FLASK_APP=yourapplication
```

#### **CMD**

```
> set FLASK_APP=yourapplication
```

### Powershell

```
> $env:FLASK_APP = "yourapplication"
```

如果位于项目文件夹之外,请确保提供绝对路径。同样可以这样打开开发功能:

### Bash

```
$ export FLASK_ENV=development
```

### **CMD**

```
> set FLASK_ENV=development
```

# Powershell

```
> $env:FLASK_ENV = "development"
```

为了安装并运行应用,需要执行以下命令:

```
$ pip install -e .
$ flask run
```

我们从中学到了什么?现在我们来重构一下应用以适应多模块。只要记住以下几点:

- 1. *Flask* 应用对象必须位于 \_\_\_init\_\_\_.py 文件中。这样每个模块就可以安全地导入了,且 \_\_*name*\_\_ 变量会解析到正确的包。
- 2. 所有视图函数(在顶端有 route () 的)必须在 \_\_init\_\_.py 文件中被导人。不是导入对象本身,而是导入视图模块。请 在应用对象创建之后导入视图对象。

\_\_init\_\_.py 示例:

```
from flask import Flask
app = Flask(__name__)
import yourapplication.views
```

views.py 内容如下:

```
from yourapplication import app

@app.route('/')
def index():
    return 'Hello World!'
```

## 最终全部内容如下:

```
/yourapplication
   setup.py
  /yourapplication
   __init__.py
   views.py
   /static
       style.css
   /templates
       layout.html
       index.html
       login.html
       ...
```

## 回环导入

回环导入是指两个模块互相导入,本例中我们添加的 views.py 就与 \_\_init\_\_.py 相互依赖。每个 Python 程序员都讨厌回环导入。一般情况下回环导入是个坏主意,但在这里一点问题都没有。原因是我们没有真正使用 \_\_init\_\_.py 中的视图,只是保证模块被导入,并且我们在文件底部才这样做。

但是这种方式还是有些问题,因为没有办法使用装饰器。要找到解决问题的灵感请参阅大型应用一节。

## 使用蓝图

对于大型应用推荐把应用分隔为小块,每个小块使用蓝图辅助执行。关于这个主题的介绍请参阅使用蓝图进行应用模块化 一节。

# 1.21.2 应用工厂

如果你已经在应用中使用了包和蓝图(使用蓝图进行应用模块化),那么还有许多方法可以更进一步地改进 你的应用。常用的方案是导入蓝图后创建应用对象,但是如果在一个函数中创建对象,那么就可以创建多个 实例。

那么这样做有什么用呢?

- 1. 用于测试。可以针对不同的情况使用不同的配置来测试应用。
- 2. 用于多实例,如果你需要运行同一个应用的不同版本的话。当然你可以在服务器上使用不同配置运行 多个相同应用,但是如果使用应用工厂,那么你可以只使用一个应用进程而得到多个应用实例,这样 更容易操控。

那么如何做呢?

### 基础工厂

方法是在一个函数中设置应用,具体如下:

```
def create_app(config_filename):
    app = Flask(__name__)
    app.config.from_pyfile(config_filename)

from yourapplication.model import db
    db.init_app(app)

from yourapplication.views.admin import admin
    from yourapplication.views.frontend import frontend
    app.register_blueprint(admin)
    app.register_blueprint(frontend)

return app
```

这个方法的缺点是在导入时无法在蓝图中使用应用对象。但是你可以在一个请求中使用它。如何通过配置来访问应用?使用current\_app:

```
from flask import current_app, Blueprint, render_template
admin = Blueprint('admin', __name__, url_prefix='/admin')
```

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```
@admin.route('/')
def index():
    return render_template(current_app.config['INDEX_TEMPLATE'])
```

这里我们在配置中查找模板的名称。

### 工厂与扩展

最好分别创建扩展和应用工厂,这样扩展对象就不会过早绑定到应用。

以使用 Flask-SQLAlchemy 为例,不应当这样:

```
def create_app(config_filename):
    app = Flask(__name__)
    app.config.from_pyfile(config_filename)

db = SQLAlchemy(app)
```

而是在 model.py (或其他等价文件)中:

```
db = SQLAlchemy()
```

在 application.py (或其他等价文件) 中:

```
def create_app(config_filename):
    app = Flask(__name__)
    app.config.from_pyfile(config_filename)

from yourapplication.model import db
    db.init_app(app)
```

使用这个设计方案,不会有应用特定状态储存在扩展对象上,因此扩展对象就可以被多个应用使用。更多关于扩展设计的信息参见*Flask* 扩展开发。

## 使用应用

使用 flask 命令运行工厂应用:

Bash

```
$ export FLASK_APP=myapp
$ flask run
```

**CMD** 

```
> set FLASK_APP=myapp
> flask run
```

#### Powershell

```
> $env:FLASK_APP = "myapp"
> flask run
```

Flask 会自动在 myapp 中探测工厂 (create\_app 或者 make\_app )。还可这样向工厂传递参数:

#### Bash

```
$ export FLASK_APP="myapp:create_app('dev')"
$ flask run
```

#### **CMD**

```
> set FLASK_APP="myapp:create_app('dev')"
> flask run
```

#### Powershell

```
> $env:FLASK_APP = "myapp:create_app('dev')"
> flask run
```

这样, myapp 中的 create\_app 工厂就会使用 'dev' 作为参数。更多细节参见命令行接口。

### 改进工厂

上面的工厂函数还不是足够好,可以改进的地方主要有以下几点:

- 1. 为了单元测试,要想办法传入配置,这样就不必在文件系统中创建配置文件。
- 2. 当设置应用时从蓝图调用一个函数,这样就可以有机会修改属性(如挂接请求前/后处理器等)。
- 3. 如果有必要的话, 当创建一个应用时增加一个 WSGI 中间件。

# 1.21.3 应用调度

应用调度是在 WSGI 层面组合多个 Flask 应用的过程。可以组合多个 Flask 应用,也可以组合 Flask 应用和其他 WSGI 应用。通过这种组合,如果有必要的话,甚至可以在同一个解释器中一边运行 Django ,一边运行 Flask 。这种组合的好处取决于应用内部是如何工作的。

应用调度与大型应用作为一个包的最大不同在于应用调度中的每个应用是完全独立的,它们以各自的配置运行,并在 WSGI 层面被调度。

### 说明

下面所有的技术说明和举例都归结于一个可以运行于任何 WSGI 服务器的 application 对象。对于生产环境,参见部署方式。对于开发环境,Werkzeug 提供了一个内建开发服务器,它使用 werkzeug.serving.run\_simple()来运行:

```
from werkzeug.serving import run_simple
run_simple('localhost', 5000, application, use_reloader=True)
```

注意 run\_simple 不适用于生产环境, 生产环境 WSGI 服务器参见部署方式。

为了使用交互调试器,应用和简单服务器都应当处于调试模式。下面是一个简单的"hello world"示例,使用了调试模式和run\_simple:

### 组合应用

如果你想在同一个 Python 解释器中运行多个独立的应用,那么你可以使用 werkzeug.wsgi. DispatcherMiddleware。其原理是:每个独立的 Flask 应用都是一个合法的 WSGI 应用,它们通过调度中间件组合为一个基于前缀调度的大应用。

假设你的主应用运行于 / , 后台接口位于 /backend:

```
from werkzeug.middleware.dispatcher import DispatcherMiddleware
from frontend_app import application as frontend
from backend_app import application as backend

application = DispatcherMiddleware(frontend, {
    '/backend': backend
})
```

### 根据子域调度

有时候你可能需要使用不同的配置来运行同一个应用的多个实例。可以把应用创建过程放在一个函数中,这 样调用这个函数就可以创建一个应用的实例,具体实现参见应用工厂 方案。

最常见的做法是每个子域创建一个应用,配置服务器来调度所有子域的应用请求,使用子域来创建用户自定义的实例。一旦你的服务器可以监听所有子域,那么就可以使用一个很简单的 WSGI 应用来动态创建应用了。

WSGI 层是完美的抽象层,因此可以写一个你自己的 WSGI 应用来监视请求,并把请求分配给你的 Flask 应用。如果被分配的应用还没有创建,那么就会动态创建应用并被登记下来:

```
from threading import Lock
class SubdomainDispatcher(object):
   def __init__(self, domain, create_app):
        self.domain = domain
        self.create_app = create_app
        self.lock = Lock()
        self.instances = {}
   def get_application(self, host):
        host = host.split(':')[0]
        assert host.endswith(self.domain), 'Configuration error'
        subdomain = host[:-len(self.domain)].rstrip('.')
        with self.lock:
            app = self.instances.get(subdomain)
            if app is None:
                app = self.create_app(subdomain)
                self.instances[subdomain] = app
            return app
    def __call__(self, environ, start_response):
        app = self.get_application(environ['HTTP_HOST'])
        return app(environ, start_response)
```

调度器示例:

```
from myapplication import create_app, get_user_for_subdomain
from werkzeug.exceptions import NotFound

def make_app(subdomain):
    user = get_user_for_subdomain(subdomain)
    if user is None:
        # 如果子域没有对应的用户,那么还是得返回一个 WSGI 应用
        # 用于处理请求。这里我们把 NotFound() 异常作为应用返回,
```

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```
# 它会被渲染为一个缺省的 404 页面。然后,可能还需要把
# 用户重定向到主页。
return NotFound()

# 否则为特定用户创建应用
return create_app(user)

application = SubdomainDispatcher('example.com', make_app)
```

# 根据路径调度

根据 URL 的路径调度非常简单。上面,我们通过查找 Host 头来判断子域,现在只要查找请求路径的第一个斜杠之前的路径就可以了:

```
from threading import Lock
from werkzeug.wsgi import pop_path_info, peek_path_info
class PathDispatcher(object):
    def __init__(self, default_app, create_app):
        self.default_app = default_app
        self.create_app = create_app
        self.lock = Lock()
        self.instances = {}
   def get_application(self, prefix):
        with self.lock:
            app = self.instances.get(prefix)
            if app is None:
                app = self.create_app(prefix)
                if app is not None:
                    self.instances[prefix] = app
            return app
    def __call__(self, environ, start_response):
        app = self.get_application(peek_path_info(environ))
        if app is not None:
            pop_path_info(environ)
        else:
            app = self.default_app
        return app(environ, start_response)
```

与根据子域调度相比最大的不同是:根据路径调度时,如果创建函数返回 None,那么就会回落到另一个应

用:

```
from myapplication import create_app, default_app, get_user_for_prefix

def make_app(prefix):
    user = get_user_for_prefix(prefix)
    if user is not None:
        return create_app(user)

application = PathDispatcher(default_app, make_app)
```

# 

New in version 0.7.

Flask 0.7 引入了 URL 处理器, 其作用是为你处理大量包含相同部分的 URL。假设你有许多 URL 都包含语言代码, 但是又不想在每个函数中都重复处理这个语言代码, 那么就可可以使用 URL 处理器。

在与蓝图配合使用时, URL 处理器格外有用。下面我们分别演示在应用中和蓝图中使用 URL 处理器。

# 国际化应用的 URL

假设有应用如下:

```
from flask import Flask, g

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/<lang_code>/')

def index(lang_code):
    g.lang_code = lang_code
    ...

@app.route('/<lang_code>/about')

def about(lang_code):
    g.lang_code = lang_code
    ...
```

上例中出现了大量的重复:必须在每一个函数中把语言代码赋值给g 对象。当然,如果使用一个装饰器可以简化这个工作。但是,当你需要生成由一个函数指向另一个函数的 URL 时,还是得显式地提供语言代码,相当麻烦。

我们使用url\_defaults()函数来简化这个问题。这个函数可以自动把值注入到url\_for()。以下代码检查在 URL 字典中是否存在语言代码,端点是否需要一个名为 'lang\_code' 的值:

```
@app.url_defaults
def add_language_code(endpoint, values):
    if 'lang_code' in values or not g.lang_code:
        return
    if app.url_map.is_endpoint_expecting(endpoint, 'lang_code'):
        values['lang_code'] = g.lang_code
```

URL 映射的 is\_endpoint\_expecting() 方法可用于检查端点是否需要提供一个语言代码。

上例的逆向函数是*url\_value\_preprocessor()*。这些函数在请求匹配后立即根据 URL 的值执行代码。它们可以从 URL 字典中取出值,并把取出的值放在其他地方:

```
@app.url_value_preprocessor
def pull_lang_code(endpoint, values):
    g.lang_code = values.pop('lang_code', None)
```

这样就不必在每个函数中把 *lang\_code* 赋值给 了。你还可以作进一步改进:写一个装饰器把语言代码作为 URL 的前缀。但是更好的解决方式是使用蓝图。一旦 'lang\_code' 从值的字典中弹出,它就不再传送给视 图函数了。精简后的代码如下:

```
from flask import Flask, g

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.url_defaults
def add_language_code(endpoint, values):
    if 'lang_code' in values or not g.lang_code:
        return
    if app.url_map.is_endpoint_expecting(endpoint, 'lang_code'):
        values['lang_code'] = g.lang_code

@app.url_value_preprocessor
def pull_lang_code(endpoint, values):
    g.lang_code = values.pop('lang_code', None)

@app.route('/<lang_code>/')
def index():
    ...

@app.route('/<lang_code>/about')
def about():
    ...
```

## 国际化的蓝图 URL

因为蓝图可以自动给所有 URL 加上一个统一的前缀, 所以应用到每个函数就非常方便了。更进一步, 因为蓝图 URL 预处理器不需要检查 URL 是否真的需要要一个'lang\_code'参数, 所以可以去除 url\_defaults() 函数中的逻辑判断:

```
from flask import Blueprint, g

bp = Blueprint('frontend', __name__, url_prefix='/<lang_code>')

@bp.url_defaults
def add_language_code(endpoint, values):
    values.setdefault('lang_code', g.lang_code)

@bp.url_value_preprocessor
def pull_lang_code(endpoint, values):
    g.lang_code = values.pop('lang_code')

@bp.route('/')
def index():
    ...

@bp.route('/about')
def about():
    ...
```

# 1.21.5 使用 Setuptools 部署

Setuptools 是一个扩展库,通常用于分发 Python 库和扩展。它扩展了 Python 自带的一个基础模块安装系统 distutils , 支持多种更复杂的结构, 方便了大型应用的分发部署。它的主要特色:

- 支持依赖:一个库或者应用可以声明其所依赖的其他库的列表。依赖库将被自动安装。
- **包注册**:可以在安装过程中注册包,这样就可以通过一个包查询其他包的信息。这套系统最有名的功能是"切入点",即一个包可以定义一个入口,以便于其他包挂接,用以扩展包。
- 安装管理: pip 可以为你安装其他库。

Flask 本身,以及其他所有在 PyPI 中可以找到的库要么是用 setuptools 分发的,要么是用 distutils 分发的。

在这里我们假设你的应用名称是 yourapplication.py , 且没有使用模块 , 而是一个包。如果您还没有把应用转换成一个包,那么参阅大型应用作为一个包 ,学习一下如何把模块转换为包。

可用的 setuptools 部署是进行复杂开发的第一步,它将使发布工作更加自动化。如果你想要完全自动化处理,请同时阅读使用 *Fabric* 部署 一节。

### 基础设置脚本

因为 Flask 依赖 setuptools , 所以安装好了 Flask , 就表示 setuptools 也已经安装好了。

标准免责声明: 使用一个 virtualenv 。

您的设置代码应用放在 setup.py 文件中,这个文件应当位于应用旁边。这个文件名只是一个约定,但是最好不要改变,因为大家都会去找这个文件。

Flask 应用的基础 setup.py 文件示例如下:

```
from setuptools import setup

setup(
    name='Your Application',
    version='1.0',
    long_description=__doc__,
    packages=['yourapplication'],
    include_package_data=True,
    zip_safe=False,
    install_requires=['Flask']
)
```

请记住,你必须显式的列出子包。如果你要 setuptools 自动为你搜索包,你可以使用 find\_packages 函数:

```
from setuptools import setup, find_packages

setup(
    ...
    packages=find_packages()
)
```

大多数 setup 的参数可以望文生义,但是 include\_package\_data 和 zip\_safe 可能不容易理解。include\_package\_data 告诉 setuptools 要搜索一个 MANIFEST.in 文件,把文件内容所匹配的所有条目作为包数据安装。可以通过使用这个参数分发 Python 模块的静态文件和模板(参见分发资源)。zip\_safe 标志可用于强制或防止创建 zip 压缩包。通常你不会想要把包安装为 zip 压缩文件,因为一些工具不支持压缩文件,而且压缩文件比较难以调试。

# 标记构建版本

区分发行版本和开发版本是有益的。添加一个 setup.cfg 文件来配置这些选项:

```
[egg_info]
tag_build = .dev
tag_date = 1

[aliases]
release = egg_info -Db ''
```

运行 python setup.py sdist 会创建一个带有".dev "的开发包, 并且当前的数据会添加到 flaskr-1.0.dev20160314.tar.gz 中。运行 python setup.py release sdist 会一个发行包 flaskr-1.0.tar.gz。只有一个版本。

### 分发资源

如果你尝试安装上文创建的包,你会发现诸如 static 或 templates 之类的文件夹没有被安装。原因是 setuptools 不知道要为你添加哪些文件。你要做的是: 在你的 setup.py 文件旁边创建一个 MANIFEST.in 文件。这个文件列出了所有应当添加到 tar 压缩包的文件:

```
recursive-include yourapplication/templates *
recursive-include yourapplication/static *
```

不要忘了把 setup 函数的 *include\_package\_data* 参数设置为 True! 否则即使把内容在 MANIFEST.in 文件中全部列出来也没有用。

## 声明依赖

依赖是在 install\_requires 参数中声明的,这个参数是一个列表。列表中的每一项都是一个需要在安装时从 PyPI 获得的包。缺省情况下,总是会获得最新版本的包,但你可以指定最高版本和最低版本。示例:

```
install_requires=[
    'Flask>=0.2',
    'SQLAlchemy>=0.6',
    'BrokenPackage>=0.7,<=1.0'
]</pre>
```

前面提到, 依赖包都从 PyPI 获得的。但是如果要从别的地方获得包怎么办呢? 你只要还是按照上述方法写, 然后提供一个可选地址列表就行了:

```
dependency_links=['http://example.com/yourfiles']
```

请确保页面上有一个目录列表,且页面上的链接指向正确的 tar 压缩包。这样 setuptools 就会找到文件了。如果你的包在公司内部网络上,请提供指向服务器的 URL。

# 安装/开发

要安装你的应用(理想情况下是安装到一个 virtualenv),只要运行带 install 参数的 setup.py 脚本就可以了。它会将你的应用安装到 virtualenv 的 site-packages 文件夹下,同时下载并安装依赖:

\$ python setup.py install

如果你正开发这个包,同时也希望相关依赖被安装,那么可以使用 develop 来代替:

\$ python setup.py develop

这样做的好处是只安装一个指向 site-packages 的连接,而不是把数据复制到那里。这样在开发过程中就不必每次修改以后再运行 install 了。

# 1.21.6 使用 Fabric 部署

Fabric 是一个 Python 工具,与 Makefiles 类似,但是能够在远程服务器上执行命令。如果与适当的 Python 包 (大型应用作为一个包)与优良的配置(配置管理)相结合那么 *Fabric* 将是在外部服务器上部署 Flask 的利器。

在下文开始之前,有几点需要明确:

- Fabric 1.0 需要要被安装到本地。本教程假设使用的是最新版本的 Fabric。
- 应用已经是一个包,且有一个可用的 setup.py 文件(使用 Setuptools 部署)。
- 在下面的例子中,我们假设远程服务器使用 *mod\_wsgi* 。当然,你可以使用你自己喜欢的服务器,但是在示例中我们选择 Apache + *mod\_wsgi* ,因为它们设置方便,且在没有 root 权限情况下可以方便的重载应用。

### 创建第一个 Fabfile

fabfile 是控制 Fabric 的东西,其文件名为 fabfile.py ,由 fab 命令执行。在这个文件中定义的所有函数都会被视作 fab 子命令。这些命令将会在一个或多个主机上运行。这些主机可以在 fabfile 中定义,也可以在命令行中定义。本例将在 fabfile 中定义主机。

下面是第一个例子,比较基础。它可以把当前的源代码上传至服务器,并安装到一个预先存在的 virtual 环境中:

from fabric.api import \*

# the user to use for the remote commands

(continues on next page)

```
env.user = 'appuser'
# the servers where the commands are executed
env.hosts = ['server1.example.com', 'server2.example.com']
def pack():
    # build the package
   local('python setup.py sdist --formats=gztar', capture=False)
def deploy():
    # figure out the package name and version
   dist = local('python setup.py --fullname', capture=True).strip()
    filename = f'{dist}.tar.gz'
    # upload the package to the temporary folder on the server
   put(f'dist/{filename}', f'/tmp/{filename}')
    # install the package in the application's virtualenv with pip
    run(f'/var/www/yourapplication/env/bin/pip install /tmp/{filename}')
    # remove the uploaded package
    run(f'rm -r /tmp/{filename}')
    # touch the .wsgi file to trigger a reload in mod_wsgi
    run('touch /var/www/yourapplication.wsgi')
```

## 运行 Fabfile

那么如何运行 fabfile 呢? 答案是使用 fab 命令。要在远程服务器上部署当前版本的代码可以使用这个命令:

```
$ fab pack deploy
```

但是这个命令需要远程服务器上已经创建了:file:/var/www/yourapplication文件夹,且:file:/var/www/yourapplication文件夹,且:file:/var/www/yourapplication/env是一个virtual环境。更进一步,服务器上还没有创建配置文件和.wsgi文件。那么,我们如何在一个新的服务器上创建一个基础环境呢?

这个问题取决于你要设置多少台服务器。如果只有一台应用服务器(多数情况下),那么在 fabfile 中创建命令有一点多余。当然,你可以这么做。这个命令可以称之为 setup 或 bootstrap。在使用命令时显式传递服务器名称:

```
$ fab -H newserver.example.com bootstrap
```

设置一个新服务器大致有以下几个步骤:

1. 在:file:/var/www 创建目录结构:

```
$ mkdir /var/www/yourapplication
$ cd /var/www/yourapplication
$ virtualenv --distribute env
```

- 2. 上传一个新的 application.wsgi 文件和应用配置文件(如 application.cfg ) 到服务器上。
- 3. 创建一个新的用于 yourapplication 的 Apache 配置并激活它。要确保激活 .wsgi 文件变动监视, 这样在 touch 的时候可以自动重载应用。参见*mod\_wsgi (Apache)* 。

现在的问题是: application.wsgi 和 application.cfg 文件从哪里来?

# WSGI 文件

WSGI 文件必须导入应用,并且还必须设置一个环境变量用于告诉应用到哪里去搜索配置。示例:

```
import os
os.environ['YOURAPPLICATION_CONFIG'] = '/var/www/yourapplication/application.cfg'
from yourapplication import app
```

应用本身必须像下面这样初始化自己才会根据环境变量搜索配置:

```
app = Flask(__name__)
app.config.from_object('yourapplication.default_config')
app.config.from_envvar('YOURAPPLICATION_CONFIG')
```

这个方法在配置管理一节已作了详细的介绍。

### 配置文件

上文已谈到,应用会根据 YOURAPPLICATION\_CONFIG 环境变量找到正确的配置文件。因此我们应当把配置文件放在应用可以找到的地方。在不同的电脑上配置文件是不同的,所以一般我们不对配置文件作版本处理。

一个流行的方法是在一个独立的版本控制仓库为不同的服务器保存不同的配置文件,然后在所有服务器进行检出。然后在需要的地方使用配置文件的符号链接(例如::file:/var/www/yourapplication)。

不管如何、我们这里只有一到两台服务器、因此我们可以预先手动上传配置文件。

# 第一次部署

现在我们可以进行第一次部署了。我已经设置好了服务器,因此服务器上应当已经有了 virtual 环境和已激活的 apache 配置。现在我们可以打包应用并部署它了:

```
$ fab pack deploy
```

Fabric 现在会连接所有服务器并运行 fabfile 中的所有命令。首先它会打包应用得到一个 tar 压缩包。然后会执行分发,把源代码上传到所有服务器并安装。感谢 setup.py 文件,所需要的依赖库会自动安装到 virtual 环境。

### 下一步

在前文的基础上,还有更多的方法可以全部署工作更加轻松:

- 创建一个初始化新服务器的 bootstrap 命令。它可以初始化一个新的 virtual 环境、正确设置 apache 等等。
- 把配置文件放入一个独立的版本库中, 把活动配置的符号链接放在适当的地方。
- 还可以把应用代码放在一个版本库中,在服务器上检出最新版本后安装。这样你可以方便的回滚到老版本。
- 挂接测试功能, 方便部署到外部服务器进行测试。

使用 Fabric 是一件有趣的事情。你会发现在电脑上打出 fab deploy 是非常神奇的。你可以看到你的应用被部署到一个又一个服务器上。

# 1.21.7 使用 SQLite 3

在 Flask 中可以方便地按需打开数据库连接,并在情境结束时(通常是请求结束时)关闭。

下面是一个如何在 Flask 中使用 SQLite 3 的例子:

```
import sqlite3
from flask import g

DATABASE = '/path/to/database.db'

def get_db():
    db = getattr(g, '_database', None)
    if db is None:
        db = g._database = sqlite3.connect(DATABASE)
    return db

@app.teardown_appcontext
def close_connection(exception):
```

(continues on next page)

```
db = getattr(g, '_database', None)
if db is not None:
    db.close()
```

现在,要使用数据库,应用必须要么有一个活动的应用情境(在存在请求的情况下,总会有一个),要么创建一个应用情境。在这种情况下,get\_db函数可以用于获得当前数据库连接。一旦情境灭失,数据库连接就会中断。

注意:如果使用 Flask 0.9 版或者更早版本,需要使用 flask.\_app\_ctx\_stack.top 代替 g,因为 flask.g 对象绑定到请求而不是应用情境。

示例:

```
@app.route('/')
def index():
    cur = get_db().cursor()
    ...
```

**Note:** 请牢记,拆卸请求(teardown request)和应用情境(appcontext)函数总是会执行,即使一个请求前处理器(before-request handler)失败或者没有执行也是如此。因此,我们在关闭数据库前应当确认数据库已经存在。

### 按需连接

在第一次使用时连接的好处是只会在真正需要的时候打开连接。如果需要在一个请求情境之外使用这个代码,可以在 Python shell 中手动打开应用情境后使用:

```
with app.app_context():
    # now you can use get_db()
```

### 简化查询

现在每个请求处理函数中可以通过  $get_db()$  来得到当前打开的数据库连接。一个行工厂(row factory)可以简化 SQLite 的使用,它会在每个结果返回的时候对返回结果进行加工。例如,为了得到字典型而不是元组型的结果,以下内容可以插入到前文的  $get_db$  函数中:

这样, sqlite3 模块就会返回方便处理的字典类型的结果了。更进一步, 我们可以把以下内容放到 get\_db 中:

```
db.row_factory = sqlite3.Row
```

这样查询会返回 Row 对象,而不是字典。Row 对象是 namedtuple ,因此既可以通过索引访问也以通过键访问。例如,假设我们有一个 sqlite3.Row 名为 r ,记录包含 id 、FirstName 、LastName 和 MiddleInitial 字段:

```
>>> # 基于键的名称取值
>>> r['FirstName']
John
>>> # 或者基于索引取值
>>> r[1]
John
# Row 对象是可迭代的:
>>> for value in r:
... print(value)
1
John
Doe
M
```

另外,提供一个函数,用于获得游标、执行查询和获取结果是一个好主意:

```
def query_db(query, args=(), one=False):
    cur = get_db().execute(query, args)
    rv = cur.fetchall()
    cur.close()
    return (rv[0] if rv else None) if one else rv
```

这个方便称手的小函数与行工厂联合使用比使用原始的数据库游标和连接对象要方便多了。

使用该函数示例:

```
for user in query_db('select * from users'):
    print user['username'], 'has the id', user['user_id']
```

只需要得到单一结果的用法:

如果要给 SQL 语句传递参数,请在语句中使用问号来代替参数,并把参数放在一个列表中一起传递。不要用字符串格式化的方式直接把参数加入 SQL 语句中,这样会给应用带来 SQL 注入 的风险。

### 初始化模式

关系数据库是需要模式的,因此一个应用常常需要一个 schema.sql 文件来创建数据库。因此我们需要使用一个函数,用来基于模式创建数据库。下面这个函数可以完成这个任务:

```
def init_db():
    with app.app_context():
        db = get_db()
        with app.open_resource('schema.sql', mode='r') as f:
            db.cursor().executescript(f.read())
        db.commit()
```

接下来可以在 Python shell 中创建数据库:

```
>>> from yourapplication import init_db
>>> init_db()
```

# 1.21.8 使用 SQLAIchemy

许多人喜欢使用 SQLAlchemy 来访问数据库。建议在你的 Flask 应用中使用包来代替模块,并把模型放入一个独立的模块中(参见大型应用作为一个包)。虽然这不是必须的,但是很有用。

有四种 SQLAlchemy 的常用方法,下面一一道来:

### Flask-SQLAlchemy 扩展

因为 SQLAlchemy 是一个常用的数据库抽象层,并且需要一定的配置才能使用,因此我们为你做了一个处理 SQLAlchemy 的扩展。如果你需要快速的开始使用 SQLAlchemy ,那么推荐你使用这个扩展。

你可以从 PyPI 下载 Flask-SQLAlchemy 。

## 声明

SQLAlchemy 中的声明扩展是使用 SQLAlchemy 的最新方法,它允许你像 Django 一样,在一个地方定义表和模型然后到处使用。除了以下内容,我建议你阅读声明 的官方文档。

以下是示例 database.py 模块:

```
from sqlalchemy import create_engine
from sqlalchemy.orm import scoped_session, sessionmaker
```

(continues on next page)

要定义模型的话,只要继承上面创建的 Base 类就可以了。你可能会奇怪这里为什么不用理会线程(就像我们在 SQLite3 的例子中一样使用g 对象)。原因是 SQLAlchemy 已经用  $scoped_session$  为我们做好了此类工作。

如果要在应用中以声明方式使用 SQLAlchemy,那么只要把下列代码加入应用模块就可以了。Flask 会自动在请求结束时或者应用关闭时删除数据库会话:

```
from yourapplication.database import db_session

@app.teardown_appcontext
def shutdown_session(exception=None):
    db_session.remove()
```

以下是一个示例模型(放入 models.py 中):

```
from sqlalchemy import Column, Integer, String
from yourapplication.database import Base

class User(Base):
    __tablename__ = 'users'
    id = Column(Integer, primary_key=True)
    name = Column(String(50), unique=True)
    email = Column(String(120), unique=True)

def __init__(self, name=None, email=None):
    self.name = name
    self.email = email

def __repr__(self):
```

(continues on next page)

```
return f'<User {self.name!r}>'
```

可以使用 init db 函数来创建数据库:

```
>>> from yourapplication.database import init_db
>>> init_db()
```

在数据库中插入条目示例:

```
>>> from yourapplication.database import db_session
>>> from yourapplication.models import User
>>> u = User('admin', 'admin@localhost')
>>> db_session.add(u)
>>> db_session.commit()
```

## 查询很简单:

```
>>> User.query.all()
[<User 'admin'>]
>>> User.query.filter(User.name == 'admin').first()
<User 'admin'>
```

### 人工对象关系映射

人工对象关系映射相较于上面的声明方式有优点也有缺点。主要区别是人工对象关系映射分别定义表和类并 映射它们。这种方式更灵活,但是要多些代码。通常,这种方式与声明方式一样运行,因此请确保把你的应 用在包中分为多个模块。

示例 database.py 模块:

就像声明方法一样, 你需要在每个请求结束后或者应用情境关闭后关闭会话。把以下代码放入你的应用模块:

```
from yourapplication.database import db_session

@app.teardown_appcontext
def shutdown_session(exception=None):
    db_session.remove()
```

以下是一个示例表和模型(放入 models.py 中):

```
from sqlalchemy import Table, Column, Integer, String
from sqlalchemy.orm import mapper
from yourapplication.database import metadata, db_session

class User(object):
    query = db_session.query_property()

    def __init__(self, name=None, email=None):
        self.name = name
        self.email = email

    def __repr__(self):
        return f'<User {self.name!r}>'

users = Table('users', metadata,
        Column('id', Integer, primary_key=True),
        Column('name', String(50), unique=True),
        Column('email', String(120), unique=True)
)
mapper(User, users)
```

查询和插入与声明方式的一样。

# SQL 抽象层

如果你只需要使用数据库系统(和 SQL)抽象层,那么基本上只要使用引擎:

```
from sqlalchemy import create_engine, MetaData, Table
engine = create_engine('sqlite:///tmp/test.db')
metadata = MetaData(bind=engine)
```

然后你要么像前文中一样在代码中声明表,要么自动载入它们:

```
from sqlalchemy import Table
```

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```
users = Table('users', metadata, autoload=True)
```

可以使用 insert 方法插入数据。为了使用事务,我们必须先得到一个连接:

```
>>> con = engine.connect()
>>> con.execute(users.insert(), name='admin', email='admin@localhost')
```

SQLAlchemy 会自动提交。

可以直接使用引擎或连接来查询数据库:

```
>>> users.select(users.c.id == 1).execute().first()
(1, 'admin', u'admin@localhost')
```

查询结果也是类字典元组:

```
>>> r = users.select(users.c.id == 1).execute().first()
>>> r['name']
'admin'
```

你也可以把 SQL 语句作为字符串传递给 execute() 方法:

```
>>> engine.execute('select * from users where id = :1', [1]).first()
(1, 'admin', u'admin@localhost')
```

关于 SQLAlchemy 的更多信息请移步其 官方网站。

# 1.21.9 上传文件

是的,这里要谈的是一个老问题:文件上传。文件上传的基本原理实际上很简单,基本上是:

- 1. 一个带有 enctype=multipart/form-data 的 <form> 标记,标记中含有一个 <input type=file>。
- 2. 应用通过请求对象的 files 字典来访问文件。
- 3. 使用文件的 save () 方法把文件永久地保存在文件系统中。

### 简介

让我们从一个基本的应用开始,这个应用上传文件到一个指定目录,并把文件显示给用户。以下是应用的前导代码:

```
import os
from flask import Flask, flash, request, redirect, url_for
from werkzeug.utils import secure_filename

UPLOAD_FOLDER = '/path/to/the/uploads'
ALLOWED_EXTENSIONS = {'txt', 'pdf', 'png', 'jpg', 'gif'}

app = Flask(__name__)
app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'] = UPLOAD_FOLDER
```

首先我们导入了一堆东西,大多数是浅显易懂的。werkzeug.secure\_filename()会在稍后解释。UP-LOAD\_FOLDER 是上传文件要储存的目录,ALLOWED\_EXTENSIONS 是允许上传的文件扩展名的集合。

为什么要限制文件件的扩展名呢?如果直接向客户端发送数据,那么你可能不会想让用户上传任意文件。否则,你必须确保用户不能上传 HTML 文件,因为 HTML 可能引起 XSS 问题(参见跨站脚本攻击(XSS))。如果服务器可以执行 PHP 文件,那么还必须确保不允许上传.php 文件。但是谁又会在服务器上安装 PHP 呢,对不?:)

下一个函数检查扩展名是否合法,上传文件,把用户重定向到已上传文件的URL:

```
def allowed_file(filename):
    return '.' in filename and \
           filename.rsplit('.', 1)[1].lower() in ALLOWED_EXTENSIONS
@app.route('/', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def upload_file():
   if request.method == 'POST':
        # check if the post request has the file part
        if 'file' not in request.files:
            flash('No file part')
           return redirect(request.url)
        file = request.files['file']
        # If the user does not select a file, the browser submits an
        # empty file without a filename.
        if file.filename == '':
            flash('No selected file')
           return redirect(request.url)
        if file and allowed_file(file.filename):
            filename = secure_filename(file.filename)
            file.save(os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], filename))
```

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那么 secure\_filename()函数到底是有什么用?有一条原则是"永远不要信任用户输入"。这条原则同样适用于已上传文件的文件名。所有提交的表单数据可能是伪造的,文件名也可以是危险的。此时要谨记:在把文件保存到文件系统之前总是要使用这个函数对文件名进行安检。

## 进一步说明

你可以会好奇 secure\_filename()做了哪些工作,如果不使用它会有什么后果。假设有人把下面的信息作为 *filename* 传递给你的应用:

```
filename = "../../../home/username/.bashrc"
```

假设 . . / 的个数是正确的,你会把它和 *UPLOAD\_FOLDER* 结合在一起,那么用户就可能有能力修改一个服务器上的文件,这个文件本来是用户无权修改的。这需要了解应用是如何运行的,但是请相信我,黑客都是很变态的:)

现在来看看函数是如何工作的:

```
>>> secure_filename('../../home/username/.bashrc')
'home_username_.bashrc'
```

我们需要为已上传的文件提供服务,使之能够被用户下载。我们将定义一个 download\_file 视图来为上传文件夹中的文件提供服务, url\_for("download\_file", name=name) 依据文件名生成下载 URL。

```
from flask import send_from_directory

@app.route('/uploads/<name>')
def download_file(name):
    return send_from_directory(app.config["UPLOAD_FOLDER"], name)
```

如果您正在使用中间件或者 HTTP 服务器为文件提供服务,那么可以把 download\_file 端点注册为 build\_only 规则,这样 url\_for 会在没有视图函数的情况下生效。

```
app.add_url_rule(
    "/uploads/<name>", endpoint="download_file", build_only=True
)
```

## 改进上传

New in version 0.6.

Flask 到底是如何处理文件上传的呢?如果上传的文件很小,那么会把它们储存在内存中。否则就会把它们保存到一个临时的位置(通过 tempfile.gettempdir()可以得到这个位置)。但是,如何限制上传文件的尺寸呢?缺省情况下,Flask 是不限制上传文件的尺寸的。可以通过设置配置的 MAX\_CONTENT\_LENGTH 来限制文件尺寸:

```
from flask import Flask, Request

app = Flask(__name__)
app.config['MAX_CONTENT_LENGTH'] = 16 * 1000 * 1000
```

上面的代码会把尺寸限制为 16 M 。如果上传了大于这个尺寸的文件,Flask 会抛出一个 RequestEntity-TooLarge 异常。

### 连接重置问题

当使用本地开发服务器时,可能会得到一个连接重置,而不是一个 413 响应。在生产 WSGI 服务器上运行应用时会得到正确的响应。

Flask 0.6 版本中添加了这个功能。但是通过继承请求对象,在较老的版本中也可以实现这个功能。更多信息请参阅 Werkzeug 关于文件处理的文档。

### 上传进度条

在不久以前,许多开发者是这样实现上传进度条的:分块读取上传的文件,在数据库中储存上传的进度,然后在客户端通过 JavaScript 获取进度。客户端每 5 秒钟向服务器询问一次上传进度。觉得讽刺吗?客户端在明知故问。

# 一个更简便的方案

现在有了更好的解决方案,更快且更可靠。像 jQuery 之类的 JavaScript 库包含成的轻松构建进度条的插件。

因为所有应用中上传文件的方案基本相同,因此可以使用 Flask-Uploads 扩展来实现文件上传。这个扩展实现了完整的上传机制,可以通过文件扩展名控制可上传文件的种类。

# 1.21.10 缓存

当你的应用变慢的时候,可以考虑加入缓存。至少这是最简单的加速方法。缓存有什么用?假设有一个函数 耗时较长,但是这个函数在五分钟前返回的结果还是正确的。那么我们就可以考虑把这个函数的结果在缓存 中存放一段时间。

Flask 本身不提供缓存,但是 Flask-Caching 扩展可以。Flask-Caching 支持多种后端,甚至可以支持你自己开发的后端。

# 1.21.11 视图装饰器

Python 有一个非常有趣的功能:函数装饰器。这个功能可以使网络应用干净整洁。Flask 中的每个视图都是一个装饰器,它可以被注入额外的功能。你可能已经用过了route()装饰器。但是,你有可能需要使用你自己的装饰器。假设有一个视图,只有已经登录的用户才能使用。如果用户访问时没有登录,则会被重定向到登录页面。这种情况下就是使用装饰器的绝佳机会。

## 检查登录装饰器

让我们来实现这个装饰器。装饰器是一个包装并替换另一个函数的函数。既然源函数已经被替代,就需要记住:要复制源函数的信息到新函数中。可以用 functools.wraps() 处理这个事情。

下面是检查登录装饰器的例子。假设登录页面为'login',当前用户被储存在g.user中,如果还没有登录,其值为 *None*:

```
from functools import wraps
from flask import g, request, redirect, url_for

def login_required(f):
    @wraps(f)
    def decorated_function(*args, **kwargs):
        if g.user is None:
            return redirect(url_for('login', next=request.url))
        return f(*args, **kwargs)
    return decorated_function
```

为了使用这个装饰器呢,需要把这个装饰器放在最靠近函数的地方。当使用更进一步的装饰器时,请记住要把route()装饰器放在最外面:

```
@app.route('/secret_page')
@login_required
def secret_page():
    pass
```

Note: 登录页面在一个 "GET" 请求之后 next 值会存在于 request.args 之中。当从登录表单发送 POST 请求时必须一起传递它。可以使用一个隐藏标记来做到这点,然后当用户登录时,从 request.form 获取它。

```
<input type="hidden" value="{{ request.args.get('next', '') }}"/>
```

### 缓存装饰器

假设有一个视图函数需要消耗昂贵的计算成本,因此你需要在一定时间内缓存这个视图的计算结果。这种情况下装饰器是一个好的选择。我们假设你像缓存方案中一样设置了缓存。

下面是一个示例缓存函数。它根据一个特定的前缀(实际上是一个格式字符串)和请求的当前路径生成缓存键。注意,我们先使用了一个函数来创建装饰器,这个装饰器用于装饰函数。听起来拗口吧,确实有一点复杂,但是下面的示例代码还是很容易读懂的。

被装饰代码按如下步骤工作

- 1. 基于当前路径获得当前请求的唯一缓存键。
- 2. 从缓存中获取键值。如果获取成功则返回获取到的值。
- 3. 否则调用原来的函数,并把返回值存放在缓存中,直至过期(缺省值为五分钟)。

代码:

```
from functools import wraps
from flask import request

def cached(timeout=5 * 60, key='view/{}'):
    def decorator(f):
        @wraps(f)
        def decorated_function(*args, **kwargs):
            cache_key = key.format(request.path)
            rv = cache.get(cache_key)
        if rv is not None:
            return rv
        rv = f(*args, **kwargs)
            cache.set(cache_key, rv, timeout=timeout)
        return rv
```

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```
return decorated_function
return decorator
```

注意,以上代码假设存在一个可用的实例化的 cache 对象,更多信息参见缓存方案。

### 模板装饰器

不久前,TurboGear 的人发明了模板装饰器这个通用模式。其工作原理是返回一个字典,这个字典包含从视图传递给模板的值,模板自动被渲染。以下三个例子的功能是相同的:

```
@app.route('/')
def index():
    return render_template('index.html', value=42)

@app.route('/')
@templated('index.html')
def index():
    return dict(value=42)

@app.route('/')
@templated()
def index():
    return dict(value=42)
```

正如你所见,如果没有提供模板名称,那么就会使用 URL 映射的端点(把点转换为斜杠)加上'.html'。如果提供了,那么就会使用所提供的模板名称。当装饰器函数返回时,返回的字典就被传送到模板渲染函数。如果返回的是 None ,就会使用空字典。如果返回的不是字典,那么就会直接传递原封不动的返回值。这样就可以仍然使用重定向函数或返回简单的字符串。

以下是装饰器的代码:

```
from functools import wraps
from flask import request, render_template

def templated(template=None):
    def decorator(f):
        @wraps(f)
        def decorated_function(*args, **kwargs):
            template_name = template
            if template_name is None:
                template_name = f"{request.endpoint.replace('.', '/')}.html"
                ctx = f(*args, **kwargs)
                if ctx is None:
```

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```
ctx = {}
elif not isinstance(ctx, dict):
    return ctx
    return render_template(template_name, **ctx)
    return decorated_function
return decorator
```

## 端点装饰器

当你想要使用 werkzeug 路由系统,以便于获得更强的灵活性时,需要和 Rule 中定义的一样,把端点映射到 视图函数。这样就需要用的装饰器了。例如:

```
from flask import Flask
from werkzeug.routing import Rule

app = Flask(__name__)
app.url_map.add(Rule('/', endpoint='index'))

@app.endpoint('index')
def my_index():
    return "Hello world"
```

# 1.21.12 使用 WTForms 进行表单验证

当您必须处理浏览器提交的表单数据时,视图代码很快会变得难以阅读。有一些库可以简化这个工作,WT-Forms 便是其中之一,下面我们将介绍这个库。如果您必须处理许多表单,那么应当尝试使用这个库。

如果要使用 WTForms , 那么首先要把表单定义为类。我推荐把应用分割为多个模块(大型应用作为一个包),并为表单添加一个独立的模块。

### 使用一个扩展获得大部分 WTForms 的功能

Flask-WTF 扩展可以实现本方案的所有功能,并且还提供一些辅助小工具。使用这个扩展可以更好的使用表单和 Flask。您可以从 PyPI 获得这个扩展。

### 表单

下面是一个典型的注册页面的示例:

```
from wtforms import Form, BooleanField, StringField, PasswordField, validators

class RegistrationForm(Form):
    username = StringField('Username', [validators.Length(min=4, max=25)])
    email = StringField('Email Address', [validators.Length(min=6, max=35)])
    password = PasswordField('New Password', [
        validators.DataRequired(),
        validators.EqualTo('confirm', message='Passwords must match')
    ])
    confirm = PasswordField('Repeat Password')
    accept_tos = BooleanField('I accept the TOS', [validators.DataRequired()])
```

### 视图

在视图函数中,表单用法示例如下:

注意,这里我们默认视图使用了 SQLAlchemy (使用 SQLAlchemy)。当然这不是必须的,请根据您的实际情况修改代码。

请记住以下几点:

- 1. 如果数据是通过 HTTP POST 方法提交的,请根据 form 的值创建表单。如果是通过 GET 方法提交的,则相应的是 args 。
- 2. 调用 validate() 函数来验证数据。如果验证通过,则函数返回 True, 否则返回 False。
- 3. 通过 form.<NAME>.data 可以访问表单中单个值。

### 模板中的表单

现在我们来看看模板。把表单传递给模板后就可以轻松渲染它们了。看一看下面的示例模板就可以知道有多轻松了。WTForms 替我们完成了一半表单生成工作。为了做得更好,我们可以写一个宏,通过这个宏渲染带有一个标签的字段和错误列表(如果有的话)。

以下是一个使用宏的示例 \_formhelpers.html 模板:

```
{% macro render_field(field) %}
  <dt>{{ field.label }}
  <dd>{{ field(**kwargs)|safe }}
  {* if field.errors %}

      {% for error in field.errors %}
      {| cli>{{ error }}
      {| cli>{{ erdfor }}
      {| cli
```

上例中的宏接受一堆传递给 WTForm 字段函数的参数,为我们渲染字段。参数会作为 HTML 属性插入。例如您可以调用 render\_field(form.username, class='username')来为输入元素添加一个类。注意:WTForms 返回标准的 Python 字符串,因此我们必须使用 | safe 过滤器告诉 Jinja2 这些数据已经经过 HTML 转义了。

以下是使用了上面的\_formhelpers.html的 register.html 模板:

更多关于 WTForms 的信息请移步 WTForms 官方网站。

# 1.21.13 模板继承

Jinja 最有力的部分就是模板继承。模板继承允许你创建一个基础"骨架"模板。这个模板中包含站点的常用元素,定义可以被子模板继承的**块**。

听起来很复杂其实做起来简单,看看下面的例子就容易理解了。

### 基础模板

这个模板的名称是:file:layout.html,它定义了一个简单的HTML骨架,用于显示一个简单的两栏页面。"子"模板的任务是用内容填充空的块:

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
 <head>
   {% block head %}
   <link rel="stylesheet" href="{{ url_for('static', filename='style.css') }}">
   <title>{% block title %}{% endblock %} - My Webpage</title>
   {% endblock %}
 </head>
 <body>
   <div id="content">{% block content %}{% endblock %}</div>
   <div id="footer">
     {% block footer %}
     © Copyright 2010 by <a href="http://domain.invalid/">you</a>.
      {% endblock %}
   </div>
 </body>
</html>
```

在这个例子中,{% block %} 标记定义了四个可以被子模板填充的块。block 标记告诉模板引擎这是一个可以被子模板重载的部分。

## 子模板

子模板示例:

```
{% extends "layout.html" %}
{% block title %}Index{% endblock %}
{% block head %}
  {{ super() }}
  <style type="text/css">
    .important { color: #336699; }
  </style>
```

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```
{% endblock %}
{% block content %}

<h1>Index</h1>

Welcome on my awesome homepage.
{% endblock %}
```

这里 {% extends %} 标记是关键,它告诉模板引擎这个模板"扩展"了另一个模板,当模板系统评估这个模板时会先找到父模板。这个扩展标记必须是模板中的第一个标记。如果要使用父模板中的块内容,请使用 {{ super() }}。

# 1.21.14 消息闪现

一个好的应用和用户界面都需要良好的反馈。如果用户得不到足够的反馈,那么应用最终会被用户唾弃。Flask的闪现系统提供了一个良好的反馈方式。闪现系统的基本工作方式是:在且只在下一个请求中访问上一个请求结束时记录的消息。一般我们结合布局模板来使用闪现系统。注意,浏览器会限制 cookie 的大小,有时候网络服务器也会。这样如果消息比会话 cookie 大的话,那么会导致消息闪现静默失败。

# 简单的例子

以下是一个完整的示例:

```
from flask import Flask, flash, redirect, render_template, \
    request, url_for
app = Flask(__name__)
app.secret_key = b'_5#y2L"F4Q8z\n\xec]/'
@app.route('/')
def index():
   return render_template('index.html')
@app.route('/login', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def login():
   error = None
   if request.method == 'POST':
        if request.form['username'] != 'admin' or \
           request.form['password'] != 'secret':
           error = 'Invalid credentials'
        else:
            flash('You were successfully logged in')
```

(continues on next page)

```
return redirect(url_for('index'))
return render_template('login.html', error=error)
```

以下是实现闪现的 layout.html 模板:

```
<!doctype html>
<title>My Application</title>
{% with messages = get_flashed_messages() %}
    {% if messages %}

            class=flashes>
            {for message in messages %}
            {{ message }}
            <lu>
            {% endfor %}

            endif %}
            {% endwith %}
            {% endblock %}
```

以下是继承自 layout.html 的 index.html 模板:

```
{% extends "layout.html" %}
{% block body %}
  <h1>Overview</h1>
  Do you want to <a href="{{ url_for('login') }}">log in?</a>
{% endblock %}
```

以下是同样继承自 layout.html 的 login.html 模板:

(continues on next page)

```
{% endblock %}
```

#### 闪现消息的类别

New in version 0.3.

闪现消息还可以指定类别,如果没有指定,那么缺省的类别为 'message'。不同的类别可以给用户提供更好的反馈。例如错误消息可以使用红色背景。

使用flash()函数可以指定消息的类别:

```
flash('Invalid password provided', 'error')
```

模板中的get\_flashed\_messages()函数也应当返回类别,显示消息的循环也要略作改变:

上例展示如何根据类别渲染消息,还可以给消息加上前缀,如 <strong>Error: </strong> 。

#### 过滤闪现消息

New in version 0.9.

你可以视情况通过传递一个类别列表来过滤 $get_flashed_messages()$ 的结果。这个功能有助于在不同位置显示不同类别的消息。

(continues on next page)

```
{% endif %}
{% endwith %}
```

## 1.21.15 通过 jQuery 使用 AJAX

jQuery 是一个小型的 JavaScript 库,通常用于简化 DOM 和 JavaScript 的使用。它是一个非常好的工具,可以通过在服务端和客户端交换 JSON 来使网络应用更具有动态性。

JSON 是一种非常轻巧的传输格式,非常类似于 Python 原语(数字、字符串、字典和列表)。JSON 被广泛支持,易于解析。JSON 在几年之前开始流行,在网络应用中迅速取代了 XML。

### 载入 jQuery

为了使用 jQuery , 你必须先把它下载下来 , 放在应用的静态目录中 , 并确保它被载人 。理想情况下你有一个用于所有页面的布局模板。在这个模板的 <body> 的底部添加一个 script 语句来载入 jQuery :

```
<script type=text/javascript src="{{
  url_for('static', filename='jquery.js') }}"></script>
```

另一个方法是使用 Google 的 AJAX 库 API 来载入 jQuery:

```
<script src="//ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.9.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
<script>window.jQuery || document.write('<script src="{{
   url_for('static', filename='jquery.js') }}">\x3C/script>')</script>
```

在这种方式中,应用会先尝试从 Google 下载 jQuery ,如果失败则会调用静态目录中的备用 jQuery 。这样做的好处是如果用户已经去过使用与 Google 相同版本的 jQuery 的网站后,访问你的网站时,页面可能会更快地载入,因为浏览器已经缓存了 jQuery 。

#### 我的网站在哪里?

我的网站在哪里?如果你的应用还在开发中,那么答案很简单:它在本机的某个端口上,且在服务器的根路径下。但是如果以后要把应用移到其他位置(例如 http://example.com/myapp)上呢?在服务端,这个问题不成为问题,可以使用*url\_for()*函数来得到答案。但是如果我们使用 jQuery ,那么就不能硬码应用的路径,只能使用动态路径。怎么办?

一个简单的方法是在页面中添加一个 script 标记,设置一个全局变量来表示应用的根路径。示例:

```
<script type=text/javascript>
  $SCRIPT_ROOT = {{ request.script_root|tojson }};
</script>
```

### JSON 视图函数

现在让我们来创建一个服务端函数,这个函数接收两个 URL 参数 (两个需要相加的数字),然后向应用返回一个 JSON 对象。下面这个例子是非常不实用的,因为一般会在客户端完成类似工作,但这个例子可以简单明了地展示如何使用 iQuery 和 Flask:

```
from flask import Flask, jsonify, render_template, request
app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/_add_numbers')
def add_numbers():
    a = request.args.get('a', 0, type=int)
    b = request.args.get('b', 0, type=int)
    return jsonify(result=a + b)

@app.route('/')
def index():
    return render_template('index.html')
```

正如你所见,我还添加了一个 *index* 方法来渲染模板。这个模板会按前文所述载入 jQuery 。模板中有一个用于两个数字相加的表单和一个触发服务端函数的链接。

注意,这里我们使用了 get() 方法。它不会调用失败。如果字典的键不存在,就会返回一个缺省值(这里是 0)。更进一步它还会把值转换为指定的格式(这里是 int)。在脚本(API、JavaScript 等)触发的代码中使用它特别方便,因为在这种情况下不需要特殊的错误报告。

#### **HTML**

你的 index.html 模板要么继承一个已经载入 jQuery 和设置好 \$SCRIPT\_ROOT 变量的 layout.html 模板,要么在模板开头就做好那两件事。下面就是应用的 HTML 示例(index.html)。注意,我们把脚本直接放入了 HTML 中。通常更好的方式是放在独立的脚本文件中:

```
<script type=text/javascript>
  $(function() {
    $('a#calculate').bind('click', function() {
        $.getJSON($SCRIPT_ROOT + '/_add_numbers', {
            a: $('input[name="a"]').val(),
            b: $('input[name="b"]').val()
        }, function(data) {
            $("#result").text(data.result);
        });
        return false;
    });
}
```

(continues on next page)

这里不讲述 jQuery 运行详细情况, 仅对上例作一个简单说明:

- 1. \$(function() { ... }) 定义浏览器在页面的基本部分载入完成后立即执行的代码。
- 2. \$('selector') 选择一个元素供你操作。
- 3. element.bind('event', func) 定义一个用户点击元素时运行的函数。如果函数返回 false,那么 缺省行为就不会起作用(本例为转向 # URL)。
- 4. \$.getJSON(url, data, func)向 *url* 发送一个 GET 请求,并把 *data* 对象的内容作为查询参数。一旦有数据返回,它将调用指定的函数,并把返回值作为函数的参数。注意,我们可以在这里使用先前定义的 *\$SCRIPT\_ROOT* 变量。

本页的完整代码可以在示例源代码下载。使用 XMLHttpRequest 和 fetch 同样。

## 1.21.16 惰性载入视图

Flask 通常使用装饰器。装饰器简单易用,只要把 URL 放在相应的函数的前面就可以了。但是这种方式有一个缺点:使用装饰器的代码必须预先导入,否则 Flask 就无法真正找到你的函数。

当你必须快速导入应用时,这就会成为一个问题。在 Google App Engine 或其他系统中,必须快速导入应用。因此,如果你的应用存在这个问题,那么必须使用集中 URL 映射。

 $add\_url\_rule()$  函数用于集中 URL 映射,与使用装饰器不同的是你需要一个设置应用所有 URL 的专门文件。

#### 转换为集中 URL 映射

假设有如下应用:

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

@app.route('/')
def index():
    pass

@app.route('/user/<username>')
```

(continues on next page)

```
def user(username):
    pass
```

为了集中映射,我们创建一个不使用装饰器的文件(views.py):

```
def index():
    pass

def user(username):
    pass
```

在另一个文件中集中映射函数与 URL:

```
from flask import Flask
from yourapplication import views
app = Flask(__name__)
app.add_url_rule('/', view_func=views.index)
app.add_url_rule('/user/<username>', view_func=views.user)
```

### 延迟载入

至此,我们只是把视图与路由分离,但是模块还是预先载入了。理想的方式是按需载入视图。下面我们使用一个类似函数的辅助类来实现按需载入:

```
from werkzeug.utils import import_string, cached_property

class LazyView(object):

def __init__(self, import_name):
    self.__module__, self.__name__ = import_name.rsplit('.', 1)
    self.import_name = import_name

@cached_property
def view(self):
    return import_string(self.import_name)

def __call__(self, *args, **kwargs):
    return self.view(*args, **kwargs)
```

上例中最重要的是正确设置  $_{module}$  和  $_{name}$  ,它被用于在不提供 URL 规则的情况下正确命名 URL 规则。

然后可以这样集中定义 URL 规则:

还可以进一步优化代码: 写一个函数调用add\_url\_rule(), 加上应用前缀和点符号。:

```
def url(import_name, url_rules=[], **options):
    view = LazyView(f"yourapplication.{import_name}")
    for url_rule in url_rules:
        app.add_url_rule(url_rule, view_func=view, **options)

# add a single route to the index view
url('views.index', ['/'])

# add two routes to a single function endpoint
url_rules = ['/user/','/user/<username>']
url('views.user', url_rules)
```

有一件事情要牢记:请求前和请求后处理器必须在第一个请求前导入。

其余的装饰器可以同样用上述方法改写。

# 1.21.17 通过 MongoEngine 使用 MongoDB

使用一个 MongoDB 之类的文档型数据库来代替关系 SQL 数据是很常见的。本方案演示如何使用文档映射库 MongoEngine 来集成 MongoDB。

先准备好一个运行中的 MongoDB 服务和 Flask-MongoEngine

```
pip install flask-mongoengine
```

#### 配置

基本的配置是在 app.config 中定义 MONGODB\_SETTINGS 并创建一个 MongoEngine 实例:

```
from flask import Flask
from flask_mongoengine import MongoEngine

app = Flask(__name__)
app.config['MONGODB_SETTINGS'] = {
```

(continues on next page)

```
"db": "myapp",
}
db = MongoEngine(app)
```

#### 映射文档

声明用于一个 Mongo 文档的模型的方法是创建一个 Document 的子类, 然后声明每个字段:

```
import mongoengine as me

class Movie(me.Document):
    title = me.StringField(required=True)
    year = me.IntField()
    rated = me.StringField()
    director = me.StringField()
    actors = me.ListField()
```

如果文档包含嵌套的字段,那么使用 EmbeddedDocument 来定义嵌套的文档,并在父文档中使用 EmbeddedDocumentField 声明相应的字段:

```
class Imdb(me.EmbeddedDocument):
    imdb_id = me.StringField()
    rating = me.DecimalField()
    votes = me.IntField()

class Movie(me.Document):
    ...
    imdb = me.EmbeddedDocumentField(Imdb)
```

## 创建数据

使用字段的关键字参数实例化文档类。还可以在实例化后为字段属性指定值。然后调用 doc.save ()

```
bttf = Movie(title="Back To The Future", year=1985)
bttf.actors = [
    "Michael J. Fox",
    "Christopher Lloyd"
]
bttf.imdb = Imdb(imdb_id="tt0088763", rating=8.5)
bttf.save()
```

#### 查询

使用类的 objects 属性来执行查询。关键字参数用于字段的等值查询:

```
bttf = Movies.objects(title="Back To The Future").get_or_404()
```

字段名称后加双下划线可以连接查询操作符。objects 及其返回的查询是可迭代的:

```
some_theron_movie = Movie.objects(actors__in=["Charlize Theron"]).first()

for recents in Movie.objects(year__gte=2017):
    print(recents.title)
```

## 相关文档

有许多关于使用 MongoEngine 定义和查询文档数据的方法, 更多信息请参阅其 官方文档。

Flask-MongoEngine 为 MongoEngine 添加了有用的工具,请参阅其 文档说明。

## 1.21.18 添加一个页面图标

一个"页面图标"是浏览器在标签或书签中使用的图标,它可以给你的网站加上一个唯一的标示,方便区别于其他网站。

那么如何给一个 Flask 应用添加一个页面图标呢?首先,显而易见的,需要一个图标。图标应当是 16 X 16 像素的 ICO 格式文件。这不是规定的,但却是一个所有浏览器都支持的事实上的标准。把 ICO 文件命名为 favicon.ico 并放入静态文件目录中。

现在我们要让浏览器能够找到你的图标,正确的做法是在你的 HTML 中添加一个链接。示例:

```
<link rel="shortcut icon" href="{{ url_for('static', filename='favicon.ico') }}">
```

对于大多数浏览器来说,这样就完成任务了,但是一些老古董不支持这个标准。老的标准是把名为"favicon.ico"的图标放在服务器的根目录下。如果你的应用不是挂接在域的根目录下,那么你需要定义网页服务器在根目录下提供这个图标,否则就无计可施了。如果你的应用位于根目录下,那么你可以简单地进行重定向:

如果想要保存额外的重定向请求,那么还可以使用send\_from\_directory()函数来写一个视图:

```
import os
from flask import send_from_directory

@app.route('/favicon.ico')
```

(continues on next page)

上例中的 MIME 类型可以省略,浏览器会自动猜测类型。但是我们在例子中明确定义了,省去了额外的猜测,反正这个类型是不变的。

上例会通过你的应用来提供图标,如果可能的话,最好配置你的专用服务器来提供图标,配置方法参见网页服务器的文档。

#### 另见

• Wikipedia 上的 页面图标 词条

## 1.21.19 流内容

有时候你会需要把大量数据传送到客户端,不在内存中保存这些数据。当你想把运行中产生的数据不经过文件系统,而是直接发送给客户端时,应当怎么做呢?

答案是使用生成器和直接响应。

#### 基本用法

下面是一个在运行中产生大量 CSV 数据的基本视图函数。其技巧是调用一个内联函数生成数据,把这个函数传递给一个响应对象:

```
@app.route('/large.csv')
def generate_large_csv():
    def generate():
        for row in iter_all_rows():
            yield f"{','.join(row)}\n"
        return app.response_class(generate(), mimetype='text/csv')
```

每个 yield 表达式被直接传送给浏览器。注意,有一些 WSGI 中间件可能会打断流内容,因此在使用分析器或者其他工具的调试环境中要小心一些。

#### 模板中的流内容

Jinja2 模板引擎也支持分片渲染模板。这个功能不是直接被 Flask 支持的,因为它太特殊了,但是你可以方便地自已来做:

上例的技巧是从 Jinja2 环境中获得应用的模板对象,并调用 stream() 来代替 render() ,返回一个流对象来代替一个字符串。由于我们绕过了 Flask 的模板渲染函数使用了模板对象本身,因此我们需要调用 update\_template\_context() ,以确保更新被渲染的内容。这样,模板遍历流内容。由于每次产生内容后,服务器都会把内容发送给客户端,因此可能需要缓存来保存内容。我们使用了 rvenable\_buffering(size)来进行缓存。5 是一个比较明智的缺省值。

#### 情境中的流内容

New in version 0.9.

注意,当你生成流内容时,请求情境已经在函数执行时消失了。Flask 0.9 为你提供了一点帮助,让你可以在生成器运行期间保持请求情境:

```
from flask import stream_with_context, request

@app.route('/stream')
def streamed_response():
    def generate():
        yield 'Hello '
        yield request.args['name']
        yield '!'
    return app.response_class(stream_with_context(generate()))
```

如果没有使用stream\_with\_context()函数,那么就会引发RuntimeError错误。

## 1.21.20 延迟的请求回调

Flask 的设计思路之一是:响应对象创建后被传递给一串回调函数,这些回调函数可以修改或替换响应对象。 当请求处理开始的时候,响应对象还没有被创建。响应对象是由一个视图函数或者系统中的其他组件按需创 建的。

但是当响应对象还没有创建时,我们如何修改响应对象呢?比如在一个before\_request()回调函数中,我们需要根据响应对象设置一个 cookie。

通常我们选择避开这种情形。例如可以尝试把应用逻辑移动到after\_request()回调函数中。但是,有时候这个方法让人不爽,或者让代码变得很丑陋。

变通的方法是使用after\_this\_request()回调函数,该函数只在当前请求后执行。这样你就可以在应用的任意地方延迟回调函数的执行。

在请求中的任何时候,可以注册在请求结束时将被调用的函数。例如,下例在before\_request()回调函数中在 cookie 中记住了当前用户的语言:

```
from flask import request, after_this_request

@app.before_request
def detect_user_language():
    language = request.cookies.get('user_lang')

if language is None:
    language = guess_language_from_request()

# when the response exists, set a cookie with the language
    @after_this_request
    def remember_language(response):
        response.set_cookie('user_lang', language)
        return response

g.language = language
```

# 1.21.21 添加 HTTP 方法重载

一些 HTTP 代理不支持所有 HTTP 方法或者不支持一些较新的 HTTP 方法(例如 PACTH)。在这种情况下,可以通过使用完全相反的协议,用一种 HTTP 方法来"代理"另一种 HTTP 方法。

实现的思路是让客户端发送一个 HTTP POST 请求,并设置 X-HTTP-Method-Override 头部。然后 HTTP 方法就会在传递给 Flask 前被头部的值代替。

通过 HTTP 中间件可以实现:

```
class HTTPMethodOverrideMiddleware(object):
   allowed_methods = frozenset([
        'GET',
        'HEAD',
        'POST',
        'DELETE',
        'PUT',
        'PATCH',
        'OPTIONS'
   ])
   bodyless_methods = frozenset(['GET', 'HEAD', 'OPTIONS', 'DELETE'])
   def __init__(self, app):
       self.app = app
   def __call__(self, environ, start_response):
       method = environ.get('HTTP_X_HTTP_METHOD_OVERRIDE', '').upper()
        if method in self.allowed_methods:
            environ['REQUEST_METHOD'] = method
       if method in self.bodyless_methods:
           environ['CONTENT_LENGTH'] = '0'
        return self.app(environ, start_response)
```

用中间件包裹 app 对象就可以与 Flask 一同工作了:

```
from flask import Flask
app = Flask(__name__)
app.wsgi_app = HTTPMethodOverrideMiddleware(app.wsgi_app)
```

## 1.21.22 请求内容校验

请求数据会由不同的代码来处理或者预处理。例如 JSON 数据和表单数据都来源于已经读取并处理的请求对象,但是它们的处理代码是不同的。这样,当需要校验进来的请求数据时就会遇到麻烦。因此,有时候就有必要使用一些 API。

幸运的是可以通过包装输入流来方便地改变这种情况。

下面的例子演示在 WSGI 环境下读取和储存输入数据,得到数据的 SHA1 校验:

```
import hashlib
class ChecksumCalcStream(object):
```

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```
def __init__(self, stream):
       self._stream = stream
        self._hash = hashlib.sha1()
   def read(self, bytes):
       rv = self._stream.read(bytes)
        self._hash.update(rv)
        return rv
   def readline(self, size_hint):
        rv = self._stream.readline(size_hint)
       self._hash.update(rv)
       return rv
def generate_checksum(request):
   env = request.environ
   stream = ChecksumCalcStream(env['wsgi.input'])
   env['wsgi.input'] = stream
   return stream._hash
```

要使用上面的类, 你只要在请求开始消耗数据之前钩接要计算的流就可以了。(按:小心操作 request.form 或类似东西。例如 before\_request\_handlers 就应当小心不要操作。)

用法示例:

```
@app.route('/special-api', methods=['POST'])
def special_api():
    hash = generate_checksum(request)
    # Accessing this parses the input stream
    files = request.files
    # At this point the hash is fully constructed.
    checksum = hash.hexdigest()
    return f"Hash was: {checksum}"
```

# 1.21.23 基于 Celery 的后台任务

如果应用有一个长时间运行的任务,如处理上传数据或者发送电子邮件,而你不想在请求中等待任务结束,那么可以使用任务队列发送必须的数据给另一个进程。这样就可以在后台运行任务,立即返回请求。

Celery 是强大的任务队列库,它可以用于简单的后台任务,也可用于复杂的多阶段应用的计划。本文主要说明如何在 Flask 中配置使用 Celery 。本文假设你已经阅读过了其官方文档中的 Celery 入门 。

#### 安装

Celery 是一个独立的 Python 包。使用 pip 从 PyPI 安装:

```
$ pip install celery
```

## 配置

你首先需要有一个 Celery 实例,这个实例称为 celery 应用。其地位就相当于 Flask 中Flask 一样。这个实例 被用作所有 Celery 相关事务的人口,如创建任务和管理工人,因此它必须可以被其他模块导入。

例如,你可以把它放在一个 tasks 模块中。这样不需要重新配置,你就可以使用 tasks 的子类,增加 Flask 应用情境的支持,并钩接 Flask 的配置。

只要如下这样就可以在 Falsk 中使用 Celery 了:

```
from celery import Celery

def make_celery(app):
    celery = Celery(
        app.import_name,
        backend=app.config['CELERY_RESULT_BACKEND'],
        broker=app.config['CELERY_BROKER_URL']
)
    celery.conf.update(app.config)

class ContextTask(celery.Task):
    def __call__(self, *args, **kwargs):
        with app.app_context():
            return self.run(*args, **kwargs)

celery.Task = ContextTask
    return celery
```

这个函数创建了一个新的 Celery 对象,使用了应用配置中的 broker ,并从 Flask 配置中更新了 Celery 的其余配置。然后创建了一个任务子类,在一个应用情境中包装了任务执行。

#### 一个示例任务

让我们来写一个任务,该任务把两个数字相加并返回结果。我们配置 Celery 的 broker ,后端使用 Redis 。使用上文的工厂创建一个 celery 应用,并用它定义任务。:

```
from flask import Flask

flask_app = Flask(__name__)
flask_app.config.update(
    CELERY_BROKER_URL='redis://localhost:6379',
    CELERY_RESULT_BACKEND='redis://localhost:6379'
)
celery = make_celery(flask_app)

@celery.task()
def add_together(a, b):
    return a + b
```

这个任务现在可以在后台调用了:

```
result = add_together.delay(23, 42)
result.wait() # 65
```

#### 运行 Celery 工人

至此,如果你已经按上文一步一步执行,你会失望地发现你的.wait()不会真正返回。这是因为还需要运行一个 Celery 工人来接收和执行任务。:

```
$ celery -A your_application.celery worker
```

把 your\_application 字符串替换为你创建 celery 对像的应用包或模块。

现在工人已经在运行中,一旦任务结束, wait 就会返回结果。

## 1.21.24 继承 Flask

Flask 类可以被继承。

例如,这样可以通过继承重载请求参数如何保留其顺序:

```
from flask import Flask, Request
from werkzeug.datastructures import ImmutableOrderedMultiDict
class MyRequest (Request):
    """Request subclass to override request parameter storage"""
```

(continues on next page)

```
parameter_storage_class = ImmutableOrderedMultiDict
class MyFlask(Flask):
    """Flask subclass using the custom request class"""
    request_class = MyRequest
```

推荐以这种方式重载或者增强 Flask 的内部功能。

## 1.21.25 单页应用

Flask 可以用为单页应用(SPA )提供服务,实现方式是把前端框架生成的静态文件放在项目的子文件夹中。 你还需要创建一个全包端点把所有请求指向你的 SPA 。

下面的演示如何用一个 API 为 SPA 提供服务:

```
from flask import Flask, jsonify

app = Flask(__name__, static_folder='app', static_url_path="/app")

@app.route("/heartbeat")

def heartbeat():
    return jsonify({"status": "healthy"})

@app.route('/', defaults={'path': ''})

@app.route('/<path:path>')

def catch_all(path):
    return app.send_static_file("index.html")
```

# 1.22 部署方式

虽然轻便且易于使用,但是 **Flask 的内建服务器不适用于生产**,它也不能很好的扩展。本文主要说明在生产环境下正确使用 **Flask** 的一些方法。

如果想要把 Flask 应用部署到这里没有列出的 WSGI 服务器,请查询其文档中关于如何使用 WSGI 的部分,只要记住: Flask 应用对象实质上是一个 WSGI 应用。

## 1.22.1 托管选项

## 托管于:

- Heroku
- Google App Engine
- Google Cloud Run
- AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- Azure (IIS)
- PythonAnywhere

# 1.22.2 自主部署选项

## 独立 WSGI 容器

有一些用 Python 写的流行服务器可以容纳 WSGI 应用,提供 HTTP 服务。这些服务器是独立运行的,你可以把代理从你的网络服务器指向它们。如果遇到问题,请阅读代理设置 一节。

#### Gunicorn

Gunicorn 'Green Unicorn'是一个 UNIX 下的 WSGI HTTP 服务器,它是一个移植自 Ruby 的 Unicorn 项目的 pre-fork worker 模型。它既支持 eventlet ,也支持 greenlet 。在 Gunicorn 上运行 Flask 应用非常简单:

```
$ gunicorn myproject:app
```

Gunicorn 提供许多命令行参数,可以使用 gunicorn -h 来获得帮助。下面的例子使用 4 worker 进程 (-w 4 ) 来运行 Flask 应用, 绑定到 localhost 的 4000 端口 (-b 127.0.0.1:4000 ):

```
$ gunicorn -w 4 -b 127.0.0.1:4000 myproject:app
```

gunicorn 命令需要你应用或者包的名称和应用实例。如果你使用工厂模式,那么可以传递一个调用来实现:

\$ gunicorn "myproject:create\_app()"

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#### **uWSGI**

uWSGI 一个用 C 写的快速应用服务器。它配置丰富,从而配置复杂度也大于 gunicorn。

运行 uWSGI HTTP Router:

```
$ uwsgi --http 127.0.0.1:5000 --module myproject:app
```

更有组织的的配置,参见配置 uWSGI 和 NGINX。

#### Gevent

Gevent 是一个 Python 并发网络库,它使用了基于 libev 事件循环的 greenlet 来提供一个高级同步 API:

```
from gevent.pywsgi import WSGIServer
from yourapplication import app

http_server = WSGIServer(('', 5000), app)
http_server.serve_forever()
```

#### **Twisted Web**

Twisted Web 是一个 Twisted 自带的网络服务器,是一个成熟的、异步的、事件驱动的网络库。Twisted Web 带有一个标准的 WSGI 容器,该容器可以使用 twistd 工具运行命令行来控制:

```
$ twistd web --wsgi myproject.app
```

这个命令会运行一个名为 app 的 Flask 应用, 其模块名为 myproject 。

与 twistd 工具一样, Twisted Web 支持许多标记和选项。更多信息参见 twistd -h 和 twistd web -h。例如下面命令在前台运行一个来自 myproject 的应用,端口为 8080:

```
$ twistd -n web --port tcp:8080 --wsgi myproject.app
```

#### 代理设置

如果你要在一个 HTTP 代理后面在上述服务器上运行应用,那么必须重写一些头部才行。通常在 WSGI 环境中经常会出现问题的有两个变量: REMOTE\_ADDR 和 HTTP\_HOST。你可以通过设置你的 httpd 来传递这些头部,或者在中间件中修正这些问题。Werkzeug 带有一个修复工具可以用于常用的设置,但是你可能需要为特定的设置编写你自己的 WSGI 中间件。

下面是一个简单的 nginx 配置, 代理目标是 localhost 8000 端口提供的服务,设置了适当的头部:

```
server {
   listen 80;
   server name _;
   access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log;
   error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log;
   location / {
                         http://127.0.0.1:8000/;
       proxy_pass
       proxy_redirect
                          off;
       proxy_set_header
                         Host
                                               $host;
       proxy_set_header
                        X-Real-IP
                                               $remote_addr;
       proxy_set_header
                        X-Forwarded-For
                                               $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
       proxy_set_header
                                               $scheme;
                        X-Forwarded-Proto
   }
```

如果你的 httpd 无法提供这些头部,那么最常用的设置是调用 X-Forwarded-Host 定义的主机和 X-Forwarded-For 定义的远程地址:

```
from werkzeug.middleware.proxy_fix import ProxyFix
app.wsgi_app = ProxyFix(app.wsgi_app, x_proto=1, x_host=1)
```

#### 头部可信问题

请注意,在非代理情况下使用这个中间件是有安全问题的,因为它会盲目信任恶意客户端发来的头部。

如果你要根据另一个头部来重写一个头部,那么可以像下例一样使用修复工具:

```
class CustomProxyFix(object):

def __init__(self, app):
    self.app = app

def __call__(self, environ, start_response):
    host = environ.get('HTTP_X_FHOST', '')
    if host:
        environ['HTTP_HOST'] = host
    return self.app(environ, start_response)

app.wsgi_app = CustomProxyFix(app.wsgi_app)
```

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#### **uWSGI**

uWSGI 也是部署 Flask 的途径之一, 类似的部署途径还有 nginx 、lighttpd 和 cherokee 。 其他部署途径的信息 参见 Fast CGI 和独立 WSGI 容器 。 使用 uWSGI 协议来部署 WSGI 应用的先决条件是需要一个 uWSGI 服务器。 uWSGI 既是一个协议也是一个服务器。如果作为一个服务器,它可以服务于 uWSGI、Fast CGI 和 HTTP 协议。 最流行的 uWSGI 服务器是 uwsgi ,本文将使用它来举例,请先安装它。

#### 小心

请务必把 app.run() 放在 if \_\_\_name\_\_ == '\_\_\_main\_\_\_': 内部或者放在单独的文件中,这样可以保证它不会被调用。因为,每调用一次就会开启一个本地 WSGI 服务器。当我们使用 uWSGI 部署应用时,不需要使用本地服务器。

## 使用 uwsgi 启动你的应用

uwsgi 是基于 python 模块中的 WSGI 调用的。假设 Flask 应用名称为 myapp.py , 可以使用以下命令:

```
$ uwsgi -s /tmp/yourapplication.sock --manage-script-name --mount /
→yourapplication=myapp:app
```

--manage-script-name 会把 SCRIPT\_NAME 处理移向 uwsgi,因为 uwsgi 会更智能一些。与 --mount 联用可以把向 /yourapplication 发送的请求重定向到 myapp:app。如果应用可以在根级别访问,那么可以使用单个 / 来代替 /yourapplication。myapp 指 flask 应用的文件名称(不含扩展名)或者提供 app 的模块名称。app 在应用内部可被调用(通常是 app = Flask(\_\_name\_\_\_))。

如果要把应用部署于一个虚拟环境,则还需要加上 --virtualenv /path/to/virtual/environment。可能还需要根据项目所使用的 Python 版本相应地加上 --plugin python 或者 --plugin python3。

#### 配置 nginx

一个 nginx 的基本 uWSGI 配置如下:

```
location = /yourapplication { rewrite ^ /yourapplication/; }
location /yourapplication { try_files $uri @yourapplication; }
location @yourapplication {
  include uwsgi_params;
  uwsgi_pass unix:/tmp/yourapplication.sock;
}
```

这个配置把应用绑定到 /yourapplication 。如果你想要在根 URL 下运行应用非常简单:

```
location / { try_files $uri @yourapplication; }
location @yourapplication {
   include uwsgi_params;
   uwsgi_pass unix:/tmp/yourapplication.sock;
}
```

#### mod wsgi (Apache)

如果你正在使用 Apache 网络服务器,那么建议使用 mod\_wsgi。

#### 小心

请务必把 app.run() 放在 if \_\_name\_\_ == '\_\_main\_\_': 内部或者放在单独的文件中,这样可以保证它不会被调用。因为,每调用一次就会开启一个本地 WSGI 服务器。当我们使用 mod\_wsgi 部署应用时,不需要使用本地服务器。

## 安装 mod\_wsgi

可以使用包管理器或编译的方式安装  $mod\_wsgi$  。在 UNIX 系统中如何使用源代码安装请阅读  $mod\_wsgi$  安装介绍。

如果你使用的是 Ubuntu/Debian, 那么可以使用如下命令安装:

```
$ apt-get install libapache2-mod-wsgi-py3
```

如果使用基于 yum 的发行版 (Fedora、OpenSUSE 等等),可以这样安装:

```
$ yum install mod_wsgi
```

在 FreeBSD 系统中,可以通过编译 www/mod\_wsgi port 或使用 pkg\_add 来安装 mod\_wsgi:

```
$ pkg install ap24-py37-mod_wsgi
```

如果你使用 pkgsrc , 那么可以通过编译 www/ap2-wsgi 包来安装 mod\_wsgi 。

如果你遇到子进程段错误的话,不要理它,重启服务器就可以了。

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## 创建一个 .wsgi 文件

为了运行应用,你需要一个 yourapplication.wsgi 文件。这个文件包含 *mod\_wsgi* 开始时需要运行的代码,通过代码可以获得应用对象。文件中的 *application* 对象就是以后要使用的应用。

对于大多数应用来说,文件包含以下内容就可以了:

```
from yourapplication import app as application
```

如果在一个 \_\_init\_\_.py 文件中使用了一个工厂函数, 那么该函数应当被导入:

```
from yourapplication import create_app
application = create_app()
```

如果你的应用没有创建函数,只是一个独立的实例,那么可以直接把实例导入为 application 。

把文件放在一个以后可以找得到的地方(例如 /var/www/yourapplication),并确保 yourapplication 和 所有需要使用的库都位于 pythonpath 中。如果你不想在整个系统中安装,建议使用 virtual python 实例。请记住,最好把应用安装到虚拟环境中。有一个可选项是在 .wsgi 文件中,在导入前加入路径:

```
import sys
sys.path.insert(0, '/path/to/the/application')
```

#### 配置 Apache

最后一件事是为你的应用创建一个 Apache 配置文件。基于安全原因,在下例中我们告诉 *mod\_wsgi* 使用另外一个用户运行应用:

注意: WSGIDaemonProcess 在 Windows 中不会被执行,使用上面的配置 Apache 会拒绝运行。在 Windows 系统下,请使用下面内容:

```
<VirtualHost *>
    ServerName example.com
    WSGIScriptAlias / C:\yourdir\yourapp.wsgi

    Order deny, allow
        Allow from all

</p
```

注意: Apache 2.4 的权限控制配置有一些变化。

最值得注意的是: httpd 2.2 的文件夹权限的语法

```
Order allow, deny
Allow from all
```

改变为 httpd 2.4 语法

```
Require all granted
```

更多内容参见 mod\_wsgi 文档.

#### 故障排除

如果你的应用无法运行,请按以下指导排除故障:

问题: 应用无法运行,出错记录显示 SystemExit ignored 应用文件中有 app.run()调用,但没有放在 if \_\_name\_\_ == '\_\_main\_\_':块内。要么把这个调用放入块内,要么把它放在一个单独的 run.py 文件中。

**问题: 权限错误** 有可以是因为使用了错误的用户运行应用。请检查用户及其所在的组(WSGIDaemonProcess 的 user 和 group 参数)是否有权限访问应用文件夹。

问题: 打印时应用歇菜 请记住 mod\_wsgi 不允许使用 sys.stdout 和 sys.stderr 。把 WSGIRestrictStdout 设置为 off 可以去掉这个保护:

```
WSGIRestrictStdout Off
```

或者你可以在.wsgi 文件中把标准输出替换为其他的流:

```
import sys
sys.stdout = sys.stderr
```

**问题:访问资源时遇到 IO 错误** 你的应用可能是一个独立的.py 文件,且你把它符号连接到了 site-packages 文件,。这样是不对的,你应当要么把文件夹放到 pythonpath 中,要么把你的应用转换为一个包。

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产生这种错误的原因是对于非安装包来说,模块的文件名用于定位资源,如果使用符号连接的话就会定位到错误的文件名。

### 支持自动重载

为了辅助部署工具,你可以激活自动重载。这样,一旦.wsgi文件有所变动,*mod\_wsgi*就会自动重新转入所有守护进程。

在 Directory 一节中加入以下指令就可以实现自动重载:

WSGIScriptReloading On

### 使用虚拟环境

使用虚拟环境的优点是不必全局安装应用所需要的依赖,这样我们就可以更好地按照自己的需要进行控制。如果要在虚拟环境下使用 mod\_wsgi , 那么我们要对 .wsgi 略作改变。

在你的.wsqi 文件顶部加入下列内容:

```
activate_this = '/path/to/env/bin/activate_this.py'
with open(activate_this) as file_:
    exec(file_.read(), dict(__file__=activate_this))
```

这样设置就可以根据虚拟环境的设置来载入路径。请记住、路径终须是绝对路径。

#### **FastCGI**

FastCGI 是部署 Flask 的途径之一, 类似的部署途径还有 nginx 、lighttpd 和 cherokee 。其他部署途径的信息参见 *uWSGI* 和独立 *WSGI* 容器 。本文讲述的是使用 FastCGI 部署,因此先决条件是要有一个 FastCGI 服务器。flup 是最流行的 FastCGI 服务器之一,我们将会在本文中使用它。在阅读下文之前先安装好 flup 。

#### 小心

请务必把 app.run() 放在 if \_\_name\_\_ == '\_\_main\_\_': 内部或者放在单独的文件中,这样可以保证它不会被调用。因为,每调用一次就会开启一个本地 WSGI 服务器。当我们使用 FastCGI 部署应用时,不需要使用本地服务器。

#### 创建一个 .fcgi 文件

首先你必须创建 FastCGI 服务器配置文件,我们把它命名为 yourapplication.fcgi:

```
#!/usr/bin/python
from flup.server.fcgi import WSGIServer
from yourapplication import app

if __name__ == '__main__':
    WSGIServer(app).run()
```

如果使用的是 Apache ,那么使用了这个文件之后就可以正常工作了。但是如果使用的是 nginx 或老版本的 lighttpd ,那么需要显式地把接口传递给 FastCGI 服务器,即把接口的路径传递给 WSGI Server:

```
WSGIServer(application, bindAddress='/path/to/fcgi.sock').run()
```

这个路径必须与服务器配置中定义的路径一致。

把这个 yourapplication.fcgi 文件放在一个以后可以找得到的地方,最好是 /var/www/yourapplication或类似的地方。

为了让服务器可以执行这个文件,请给文件加上执行位,确保这个文件可以执行:

```
$ chmod +x /var/www/yourapplication/yourapplication.fcgi
```

#### 配置 Apache

上面的例子对于基本的 Apache 部署已经够用了,但是你的 .fcgi 文件会暴露在应用的 URL 中,比如 example.com/yourapplication.fcgi/news/。有多种方法可以避免出现这种情况。一个较好的方法是使用 ScriptAlias 和 SetHandler 配置指令将请求路由到 FastCGI 服务器。下面的例子使用 FastCgiServer 启动 5 个应用实例处理所有进来的请求:

```
LoadModule fastcgi_module /usr/lib64/httpd/modules/mod_fastcgi.so

FastCgiServer /var/www/html/yourapplication/app.fcgi -idle-timeout 300 -processes 5

<VirtualHost *>
    ServerName webapp1.mydomain.com
    DocumentRoot /var/www/html/yourapplication

AddHandler fastcgi-script fcgi
    ScriptAlias / /var/www/html/yourapplication/app.fcgi/

<Location />
```

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```
SetHandler fastcgi-script
</Location>
</VirtualHost>
```

这个处理会由 Apache 管理。如果你正在使用一个独立的 FastCGI 服务器,那么可使用 FastCgiExternalServer 指令来代替。注意,下面的路径不是真实的,它只是作为一个标识符,用以在别名匹配时区别于其他指令:

```
FastCgiServer /var/www/html/yourapplication -host 127.0.0.1:3000
```

如果你无法设置 ScriptAlias ,比如你使用的是一个共享的网络主机,那么你可以使用 WSGI 中间件把 yourapplication.fcgi 从 URL 中删除。你可以这样设置.htaccess:

```
<IfModule mod_fcgid.c>
  AddHandler fcgid-script .fcgi
  <Files ~ (\.fcgi)>
       SetHandler fcgid-script
       Options +FollowSymLinks +ExecCGI
  </Files>
</IfModule>

<IfModule mod_rewrite.c>
  Options +FollowSymlinks
  RewriteEngine On
  RewriteBase /
  RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f
  RewriteRule ^(.*)$ yourapplication.fcgi/$1 [QSA,L]
</IfModule>
```

#### 设置 yourapplication.fcgi:

```
#!/usr/bin/python
#: optional path to your local python site-packages folder
import sys
sys.path.insert(0, '<your_local_path>/lib/python<your_python_version>/site-packages')

from flup.server.fcgi import WSGIServer
from yourapplication import app

class ScriptNameStripper(object):
    def __init__(self, app):
        self.app = app

    def __call__(self, environ, start_response):
        environ['SCRIPT_NAME'] = ''
```

(continues on next page)

```
return self.app(environ, start_response)

app = ScriptNameStripper(app)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    WSGIServer(app).run()
```

#### 配置 lighttpd

一个 lighttpd 的基本 FastCGI 配置如下:

请记住启用 FastCGI、alias 和 rewrite 模块。以上配置把应用绑定到 / yourapplication 。如果你想要让应用在根 URL 下运行,那么必须使用 LighttpdCGIRootFix 中间件来解决一个 lighttpd 缺陷。

请确保只有应用在根 URL 下运行时才使用上述中间件。更多信息请阅读 FastCGI 和 Python (注意,已经不再需要把一个接口显式传递给 run() 了)。

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### 配置 nginx

在 nginx 上安装 FastCGI 应用有一些特殊,因为缺省情况下不传递 FastCGI 参数。

一个 nginx 的基本 Flask FastCGI 配置如下:

```
location = /yourapplication { rewrite ^ /yourapplication/ last; }
location /yourapplication { try_files $uri @yourapplication; }
location @yourapplication {
   include fastcgi_params;
   fastcgi_split_path_info ^(/yourapplication)(.*)$;
   fastcgi_param PATH_INFO $fastcgi_path_info;
   fastcgi_param SCRIPT_NAME $fastcgi_script_name;
   fastcgi_pass unix:/tmp/yourapplication-fcgi.sock;
}
```

这个配置把应用绑定到 /yourapplication 。如果你想要在根 URL 下运行应用非常简单,因为你不必指出如何计算出 PATH\_INFO 和 SCRIPT\_NAME:

```
location / { try_files $uri @yourapplication; }
location @yourapplication {
   include fastcgi_params;
   fastcgi_param PATH_INFO $fastcgi_script_name;
   fastcgi_param SCRIPT_NAME "";
   fastcgi_pass unix:/tmp/yourapplication-fcgi.sock;
}
```

## 运行 FastCGI 进程

nginx 和其他服务器不会载入 FastCGI 应用,你必须自己载入。Supervisor 可以管理 FastCGI 进程。 在启动时你可以使用其他 FastCGI 进程管理器或写一个脚本来运行 .fcgi 文件,例如使用一个 SysV init .d 脚本。如果是临时使用,你可以在一个 GNU screen 中运行 .fcgi 脚本。运行细节参见 man screen,同时请注意这是一个手动启动方法,不会在系统重启时自动启动:

```
$ screen
$ /var/www/yourapplication/yourapplication.fcgi
```

#### 调试

在大多数服务器上,FastCGI 部署难以调试。通常服务器日志只会告诉你类似"premature end of headers"的内容。为了调试应用,查找出错的原因,你必须切换到正确的用户并手动执行应用。

下例假设你的应用是 application.fcgi, 且你的网络服务用户为 www-data:

```
$ su www-data
$ cd /var/www/yourapplication
$ python application.fcgi
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "yourapplication.fcgi", line 4, in <module>
ImportError: No module named yourapplication
```

上面的出错信息表示"yourapplication"不在 python 路径中。原因可能有:

- 使用了相对路径。在当前工作路径下路径出错。
- 当前网络服务器设置未正确设置环境变量。
- 使用了不同的 python 解释器。

#### CGI

如果其他的部署方式都不管用,那么就只能使用 CGI 了。CGI 适应于所有主流服务器,但是其性能稍弱。 这也是在 Google 的 App Engine 使用 Flask 应用的方法,其执行方式类似于 CGI 环境。

#### 小心

请务必把 app.run()放在 if \_\_name\_\_ == '\_\_main\_\_':内部或者放在单独的文件中,这样可以保证它不会被调用。因为,每调用一次就会开启一个本地 WSGI 服务器。当我们使用 CGI 或 App Engine 部署应用时,不需要使用本地服务器。

在使用 CGI 时,你还必须确保代码中不包含任何 print 语句,或者 sys.stdout 被重载,不会写人 HTTP 响应中。

### 创建一个 .cgi 文件

首先, 你需要创建 CGI 应用文件。我们把它命名为 yourapplication.cgi:

```
#!/usr/bin/python

from wsgiref.handlers import CGIHandler

from yourapplication import app

(continues on next page)
```

(continues on next page)

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```
CGIHandler().run(app)
```

### 服务器设置

设置服务器通常有两种方法。一种是把.cgi 复制为 cgi-bin (并且使用 *mod\_rewrite* 或其他类似东西来改写 URL);另一种是把服务器直接指向文件。

例如,如果使用 Apache,那么可以把如下内容放入配置中:

```
ScriptAlias /app /path/to/the/application.cgi
```

在共享的网络服务器上,你可能无法变动 Apache 配置。在这种情况下,你可以使用你的公共目录中的 . htaccess 文件。但是 ScriptAlias 指令会失效:

```
RewriteEngine On
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f # Don't interfere with static files
RewriteRule ^(.*)$ /path/to/the/application.cgi/$1 [L]
```

更多信息参见你所使用的服务器的文档。

### **ASGI**

如果您想使用 ASGI 服务器,那么将需要利用 WSGI 作为 ASGI 中间件。推荐使用 asgiref [WsgiToAsgi](https://github.com/django/asgiref#wsgi-to-asgi-adapter) 适配器,因为它与用于 Flask 的使用 async 和 await 支持的事件循环相集成。您可以通过包裹 Flask 应用的方式使用适配器。

```
from asgiref.wsgi import WsgiToAsgi
from flask import Flask

app = Flask(__name__)
...
asgi_app = WsgiToAsgi(app)
```

并且用 asgi 服务器为 asgi\_app 提供服务。例如使用 Hypercorn。

```
$ hypercorn module:asgi_app
```

# 1.23 大型应用

以下是一些建议、当你的代码库日益壮大或者应用需要规划时可以参考。

## 1.23.1 阅读源代码

Werkzeug(WSGI)和 Jinja(模板)是两个被广泛使用的工具,而 Flask 起源就是用于展示如何基于这两个工具创建你自己的框架。随着不断地开发,Flask 被越来越多的人认可了。当你的代码库日益壮大时,不应当仅仅是使用 Flask ,而更应当理解它。所以,请阅读 Flask 的源代码吧。Flask 的源代码阅读方便,文档公开,有利于你直接使用内部的 API 。Flask 坚持把上游库的 API 文档化,并文档化自己内部的工具,因此通过阅读源代码,可以为你的项目找到更好的切入点。

## 1.23.2 挂接,扩展

API 文档随处可见可用重载、挂接点和信号。你可以定制类似请求或响应对象的自定义类。请深入研究你所使用的 API ,并在 Flask 发行版中有哪些可以立即使用的可定制部分。请研究你的哪些项目可以重构为工具集或 Flask 扩展。你可以在社区中发现很多扩展 。如果找不到满意的,那就自己写一个吧。

## 1.23.3 继承

Flask 类有许多方法专门为继承而设计。你可通过继承Flask(参见链接的方法文档)快速的添加或者定制行为,并把子类实例化为一个应用类。这种方法同样适用于应用工厂。示例参见继承 Flask。

#### 1.23.4 用中间件包装

应用调度一文中详细阐述了如何使用中间件。你可以引入中间件来包装你的 Flask 实例, 在你的应用和 HTTP 服务器之间的层有所作为。Werkzeug 包含许多 中间件。

## 1.23.5 派生

如果以上建议都没有用,那么直接派生 Flask 吧。Flask 的主要代码都在 Werkzeug 和 Jinja2 这两个库内。这两个库起了主要作用。Flask 只是把它们粘合在一起而已。对于一个项目来讲,底层框架的切入点很重要。因为如果不重视这一点,那么框架会变得非常复杂,势必带来陡峭的学习曲线,从而吓退用户。

Flask 并不推崇唯一版本。许多人为了避免缺陷,都使用打过补丁或修改过的版本。这个理念在 Flask 的许可中也有所体现: 你不必返回你对框架所做的修改。

分支的缺点是大多数扩展都会失效,因为新的框架会使用不同的导入名称。更进一步:整合上游的变动将会变得十分复杂,上游变动越多,则整合越复杂。因此,创建分支一般是不得不为之的最后一招。

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## 1.23.6 专家级的伸缩性

对于大多数网络应用来说,最复杂的莫过于对于用户量和数据量提供良好的伸缩性。Flask 本身具有良好的伸缩性,其伸缩性受限于你的应用代码、所使用的数据储存方式、Python 实现和应用所运行的服务器。

如果服务器数量增加一倍,你的应用性能就增加一倍,那么就代表伸缩性好。如果伸缩性不好,那么即使增加服务器的数量,也不会得到更好的性能。伸缩性更差的甚至不支持增加第二台服务器。

Flask 中唯一影响伸缩性的因素是环境本地代理。Flask 中的环境本地代理可以被定义为线程、进程或 greenlet 。如果你的服务器不支持这些,那么 Flask 就不能支持全局代理。但是,当今主流的服务器都支持线程、进程或 greenlet ,以提高并发性。Flask 的基础库 Werkzeug 对于线程、进程或 greenlet 都能够提供良好的支持。

## 1.23.7 与社区沟通

不管你的代码库是否强大,Flask 开发者总是保持框架的可操作性。如果发现 Flask 有什么问题,请立即通过邮件列表或 Dircord 服务与社区进行沟通。对于 Flask 及其扩展的开发都来说,提升其在大型应用中的功能的最佳途径是倾听用户的心声。

# 1.24 使用 async 和 await

New in version 2.0.

如果在安装 Flask 时使用了额外的 async (即使用 pip install flask [async] 安装),那么路由、出错处理器、请求前、请求后和拆卸函数都可以是协和函数。这样,视图可以使用 async def 定义,并使用 await。

```
@app.route("/get-data")
async def get_data():
   data = await async_db_query(...)
   return jsonify(data)
```

### 在 Windows 的 Python 3.8 下使用 async

Python 3.8 的 Windows 版异步处理是有问题的。如果您遇到类似 ValueError: set\_wakeup\_fd only works in main thread的问题,请升级到 Python 3.9。

## 1.24.1 性能

异步函数需要一个事件循环来运行。Flask,作为 WSGI 应用,使用一个 worker 来处理一个请求 / 响应周期。 当请求进入异步视图时,Flask 会在一个线程中启动一个事件循环,在其中运行视图函数,然后返回结果。

即使对于异步视图,每个请求仍然会绑定一个 worker。好处是您可以在一个视图内运行异步代码,例如多个并发数据库查询,对外部 API 的 HTTP 请求,等等。但是,您的应用程序可以处理的请求并发数量将保持不变。

**异步本质上并不比同步快**。在执行并发 IO 绑定任务时,异步是有益的。但是对于 CPU 密集型任务,则未必有用,因此传统的 Flask 视图仍然适用于大多数用例。Flask 异步支持的引入,带来本地化编写和使用异步代码的可能性。

## 1.24.2 后台任务

异步函数将在事件循环中运行,当函数运行完成,事件循环就会停止。这意味着当异步功能完成时,任何额外的,尚未完成的衍生任务将被取消。因此你不能衍生产生后台任务,例如不能通过 asyncio.create\_task 衍生后台任务。

如果您希望使用后台任务,那么最好使用任务队列触发后台工作,而不是在视图函数中衍生任务。考虑到这一点,您可以通过 ASGI 服务器和 asgiref WsgiToAsgi 适配器(详见*ASGI* )来衍生异步任务。这样,任务就可以持续运行下去。

## 1.24.3 何时使用 Quart 代替

因为 Flask 的实现方式的原因,Flask 的异步支持性能不如异步优先框架。如果您的代码主要是基于异步的,那么可以考虑 Quart 。Quart 是一个 Flask 的重新实现,但是基于 ASGI 标准而不是 WSGI。这允许它处理大量 并发请求、长时间运行的请求和 websocket ,而不需要多个工作进程或线程。

同时,早已可以使用 Gevent 或 Eventlet 运行 Flask,以获得异步请求处理的诸多好处。这些库修补低级 Python 函数来实现这一点,而 async/ await 和 ASGI 则使用标准的现代 Python 功能。决定应该使用 Flask 还是 Quart 或其他东西最终还是取决于项目的具体需求。

# 1.24.4 扩展

在 Flask 的提供异步支持之前的 Flask 扩展不要指望异步视图支持。如果扩展提供增加功能的装饰器,那么有可能是无法用于异步视图的,因为不会等待函数或者可等待。提供的其他函数也不会可等待,并且如果在异步视图中调用,可能会阻塞。

扩展作者可以利用 flask.Flask.ensure\_sync() 方法支持异步功能。例如,在调用装饰函数前提供一个视力函数增加 ensure\_sync,

```
def extension(func):
    @wraps(func)
    def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
        ... # Extension logic
        return current_app.ensure_sync(func)(*args, **kwargs)
return wrapper
```

在使用扩展前,请检查其修改记录,以确认是否支持异步或者向作者发出支持异步功能需求。

# 1.24.5 其他事件循环

此时,Flask 只支持 asyncio。重载 flask.Flask.ensure\_sync() 可以改变异步函数的包裹方式,这样就可以使用其他不同的库了。

**CHAPTER** 

**TWO** 

# API 参考

这部分文档详细说明某个函数、类或方法。

## 2.1 API

This part of the documentation covers all the interfaces of Flask. For parts where Flask depends on external libraries, we document the most important right here and provide links to the canonical documentation.

# 2.1.1 Application Object

The flask object implements a WSGI application and acts as the central object. It is passed the name of the module or package of the application. Once it is created it will act as a central registry for the view functions, the URL rules, template configuration and much more.

The name of the package is used to resolve resources from inside the package or the folder the module is contained in depending on if the package parameter resolves to an actual python package (a folder with an \_\_init\_\_.py file inside) or a standard module (just a .py file).

For more information about resource loading, see <code>open\_resource()</code>.

Usually you create a Flask instance in your main module or in the \_\_init\_\_.py file of your package like this:

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

#### **About the First Parameter**

The idea of the first parameter is to give Flask an idea of what belongs to your application. This name is used to find resources on the filesystem, can be used by extensions to improve debugging information and a lot more.

So it's important what you provide there. If you are using a single module, \_\_name\_\_ is always the correct value. If you however are using a package, it's usually recommended to hardcode the name of your package there.

For example if your application is defined in your application / app.py you should create it with one of the two versions below:

```
app = Flask('yourapplication')
app = Flask(__name__.split('.')[0])
```

Why is that? The application will work even with \_\_name\_\_, thanks to how resources are looked up. However it will make debugging more painful. Certain extensions can make assumptions based on the import name of your application. For example the Flask-SQLAlchemy extension will look for the code in your application that triggered an SQL query in debug mode. If the import name is not properly set up, that debugging information is lost. (For example it would only pick up SQL queries in *yourapplication.app* and not *yourapplication.views.frontend*)

New in version 1.0: The host\_matching and static\_host parameters were added.

New in version 1.0: The subdomain\_matching parameter was added. Subdomain matching needs to be enabled manually now. Setting SERVER\_NAME does not implicitly enable it.

New in version 0.11: The *root\_path* parameter was added.

New in version 0.8: The *instance\_path* and *instance\_relative\_config* parameters were added.

New in version 0.7: The static\_url\_path, static\_folder, and template\_folder parameters were added.

### **Parameters**

- import\_name (str) the name of the application package
- **static\_url\_path** (Optional[str]) -can be used to specify a different path for the static files on the web. Defaults to the name of the *static\_folder* folder.
- **static\_folder** (Optional[str]) —The folder with static files that is served at static\_url\_path. Relative to the application root\_path or an absolute path. Defaults to 'static'.
- **static\_host** (Optional[str])—the host to use when adding the static route. Defaults to None. Required when using host\_matching=True with a static\_folder configured.
- host\_matching (bool) -set url\_map.host\_matching attribute. Defaults to False.
- **subdomain\_matching** (bool) -consider the subdomain relative to SERVER\_NAME when matching routes. Defaults to False.
- template\_folder (Optional[str]) -the folder that contains the templates that should be used by the application. Defaults to 'templates' folder in the root path of the application.

- instance\_path (Optional[str]) —An alternative instance path for the application. By default the folder 'instance' next to the package or module is assumed to be the instance path.
- **instance\_relative\_config** (bool) —if set to True relative filenames for loading the config are assumed to be relative to the instance path instead of the application root.
- **root\_path** (Optional[str]) The path to the root of the application files. This should only be set manually when it can't be detected automatically, such as for namespace packages.

#### add\_template\_filter(f, name=None)

Register a custom template filter. Works exactly like the template\_filter() decorator.

#### **Parameters**

- name (Optional[str]) the optional name of the filter, otherwise the function name will be used.
- f(Callable[[Any], str])-

# Return type None

### add\_template\_global(f, name=None)

Register a custom template global function. Works exactly like the template\_global() decorator.

New in version 0.10.

#### **Parameters**

- name (Optional[str]) the optional name of the global function, otherwise the function name will be used.
- f(Callable[[], Any])-

### Return type None

### add\_template\_test (f, name=None)

Register a custom template test. Works exactly like the template\_test() decorator.

New in version 0.10.

#### **Parameters**

- name (Optional[str])—the optional name of the test, otherwise the function name will be used.
- f(Callable[[Any], bool])-

# Return type None

# add\_url\_rule (rule, endpoint=None, view\_func=None, provide\_automatic\_options=None, \*\*options)

Register a rule for routing incoming requests and building URLs. The route() decorator is a shortcut to call this with the view\_func argument. These are equivalent:

```
@app.route("/")
def index():
    ...
```

```
def index():
    ...
app.add_url_rule("/", view_func=index)
```

See URL Route Registrations.

The endpoint name for the route defaults to the name of the view function if the endpoint parameter isn't passed. An error will be raised if a function has already been registered for the endpoint.

The methods parameter defaults to ["GET"]. HEAD is always added automatically, and OPTIONS is added automatically by default.

view\_func does not necessarily need to be passed, but if the rule should participate in routing an endpoint name must be associated with a view function at some point with the <code>endpoint()</code> decorator.

```
app.add_url_rule("/", endpoint="index")
@app.endpoint("index")
def index():
    ...
```

If view\_func has a required\_methods attribute, those methods are added to the passed and automatic methods. If it has a provide\_automatic\_methods attribute, it is used as the default if the parameter is not passed.

#### **Parameters**

- rule (str) -The URL rule string.
- endpoint (Optional[str]) The endpoint name to associate with the rule and view function. Used when routing and building URLs. Defaults to view\_func.\_\_name\_\_.
- **view\_func** (Optional[Callable]) —The view function to associate with the endpoint name.
- **provide\_automatic\_options** (Optional[bool]) -Add the OPTIONS method and respond to OPTIONS requests automatically.
- options (Any) -Extra options passed to the Rule object.

### Return type None

```
after\_request(f)
```

Register a function to run after each request to this object.

The function is called with the response object, and must return a response object. This allows the functions to modify or replace the response before it is sent.

If a function raises an exception, any remaining after\_request functions will not be called. Therefore, this should not be used for actions that must execute, such as to close resources. Use tear-down\_request() for that.

```
Parameters f(Callable[[Response], Response])-
```

**Return type** Callable[[Response], Response]

```
after_request_funcs: t.Dict[AppOrBlueprintKey,
```

### t.List[AfterRequestCallable]]

A data structure of functions to call at the end of each request, in the format {scope: [functions]}. The scope key is the name of a blueprint the functions are active for, or None for all requests.

To register a function, use the after\_request() decorator.

This data structure is internal. It should not be modified directly and its format may change at any time.

### app\_context()

Create an AppContext. Use as a with block to push the context, which will make current\_app point at this application.

An application context is automatically pushed by RequestContext.push() when handling a request, and when running a CLI command. Use this to manually create a context outside of these situations.

```
with app.app_context():
   init_db()
```

See 应用情境.

New in version 0.9.

Return type flask.ctx.AppContext

```
app_ctx_globals_class
```

```
alias of flask.ctx._AppCtxGlobals
```

```
async_to_sync(func)
```

Return a sync function that will run the coroutine function.

```
result = app.async_to_sync(func)(*args, **kwargs)
```

Override this method to change how the app converts async code to be synchronously callable.

New in version 2.0.

```
Parameters func (Callable[[...], Coroutine]) –

Return type Callable[[...], Any]
```

#### auto\_find\_instance\_path()

Tries to locate the instance path if it was not provided to the constructor of the application class. It will basically calculate the path to a folder named instance next to your main file or the package.

New in version 0.8.

# Return type str

### $before_first_request(f)$

Registers a function to be run before the first request to this instance of the application.

The function will be called without any arguments and its return value is ignored.

New in version 0.8.

```
Parameters f (Callable[[], None]) –

Return type Callable[[], None]
```

# before\_first\_request\_funcs: t.List[BeforeRequestCallable]

A list of functions that will be called at the beginning of the first request to this instance. To register a function, use the <code>before\_first\_request()</code> decorator.

New in version 0.8.

# $before\_request(f)$

Register a function to run before each request.

For example, this can be used to open a database connection, or to load the logged in user from the session.

```
@app.before_request
def load_user():
    if "user_id" in session:
        g.user = db.session.get(session["user_id"])
```

The function will be called without any arguments. If it returns a non-None value, the value is handled as if it was the return value from the view, and further request handling is stopped.

```
Parameters f (Callable[[], None]) -
Return type Callable[[], None]
```

```
before_request_funcs: t.Dict[AppOrBlueprintKey,
```

#### t.List[BeforeRequestCallable]]

A data structure of functions to call at the beginning of each request, in the format {scope: [functions]}. The scope key is the name of a blueprint the functions are active for, or None for all requests.

To register a function, use the before\_request() decorator.

This data structure is internal. It should not be modified directly and its format may change at any time.

### blueprints: t.Dict[str, 'Blueprint']

Maps registered blueprint names to blueprint objects. The dict retains the order the blueprints were registered in. Blueprints can be registered multiple times, this dict does not track how often they were attached.

New in version 0.7.

#### cli

The Click command group for registering CLI commands for this object. The commands are available from the flask command once the application has been discovered and blueprints have been registered.

### config

The configuration dictionary as *Config*. This behaves exactly like a regular dictionary but supports additional methods to load a config from files.

# config\_class

```
alias of flask.config.Config
```

# ${\tt context\_processor}\,(f)$

Registers a template context processor function.

```
Parameters f (Callable[[], Dict[str, Any]]) -
```

**Return type** Callable[[], Dict[str, Any]]

### create\_global\_jinja\_loader()

Creates the loader for the Jinja2 environment. Can be used to override just the loader and keeping the rest unchanged. It's discouraged to override this function. Instead one should override the <code>jinja\_loader()</code> function instead.

The global loader dispatches between the loaders of the application and the individual blueprints.

New in version 0.7.

Return type flask.templating.DispatchingJinjaLoader

### create jinja environment()

Create the Jinja environment based on <code>jinja\_options</code> and the various Jinja-related methods of the app. Changing <code>jinja\_options</code> after this will have no effect. Also adds Flask-related globals and filters to the environment.

Changed in version 0.11: Environment.auto\_reload set in accordance with TEM-PLATES\_AUTO\_RELOAD configuration option.

New in version 0.5.

Return type flask.templating.Environment

### create\_url\_adapter (request)

Creates a URL adapter for the given request. The URL adapter is created at a point where the request context is not yet set up so the request is passed explicitly.

Changed in version 1.0: SERVER\_NAME no longer implicitly enables subdomain matching. Use subdomain\_matching instead.

Changed in version 0.9: This can now also be called without a request object when the URL adapter is created for the application context.

New in version 0.6.

```
Parameters request (Optional[flask.wrappers.Request]) -
Return type Optional[werkzeug.routing.MapAdapter]
```

### property debug: bool

Whether debug mode is enabled. When using flask run to start the development server, an interactive debugger will be shown for unhandled exceptions, and the server will be reloaded when code changes. This maps to the <code>DEBUG</code> config key. This is enabled when <code>env</code> is 'development' and is overridden by the <code>FLASK\_DEBUG</code> environment variable. It may not behave as expected if set in code.

Do not enable debug mode when deploying in production.

```
Default: True if env is 'development', or False otherwise.
```

```
default_config = {'APPLICATION_ROOT': '/', 'DEBUG': None, 'ENV': None,
'EXPLAIN_TEMPLATE_LOADING': False, 'JSONIFY_MIMETYPE': 'application/json',
'JSONIFY PRETTYPRINT REGULAR': False, 'JSON AS ASCII': True,
'JSON_SORT_KEYS': True, 'MAX_CONTENT_LENGTH': None, 'MAX_COOKIE_SIZE':
4093, 'PERMANENT_SESSION_LIFETIME': datetime.timedelta(days=31),
'PREFERRED URL SCHEME': 'http', 'PRESERVE CONTEXT ON EXCEPTION': None,
'PROPAGATE_EXCEPTIONS': None, 'SECRET_KEY': None,
'SEND_FILE_MAX_AGE_DEFAULT': None, 'SERVER_NAME': None,
'SESSION COOKIE DOMAIN': None, 'SESSION COOKIE HTTPONLY': True,
'SESSION_COOKIE_NAME': 'session', 'SESSION_COOKIE_PATH': None,
'SESSION_COOKIE_SAMESITE': None, 'SESSION_COOKIE_SECURE': False,
'SESSION REFRESH EACH REQUEST': True, 'TEMPLATES AUTO RELOAD': None,
'TESTING': False, 'TRAP BAD REQUEST ERRORS': None, 'TRAP HTTP EXCEPTIONS':
False, 'USE X SENDFILE': False}
   Default configuration parameters.
delete (rule, **options)
   Shortcut for route() with methods=["DELETE"].
   New in version 2.0.
       Parameters
          • rule (str) -
          • options (Any) -
```

Chapter 2. API 参考

Return type Callable

#### dispatch\_request()

Does the request dispatching. Matches the URL and returns the return value of the view or error handler. This does not have to be a response object. In order to convert the return value to a proper response object, call <code>make\_response()</code>.

Changed in version 0.7: This no longer does the exception handling, this code was moved to the new full\_dispatch\_request().

Return type Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]]]], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int, Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]]], WSGIApplication]

# do\_teardown\_appcontext (exc=<object object>)

Called right before the application context is popped.

When handling a request, the application context is popped after the request context. See do\_teardown\_request().

This calls all functions decorated with teardown\_appcontext(). Then the appcontext tearing\_down signal is sent.

This is called by AppContext.pop().

New in version 0.9.

Parameters exc(Optional[BaseException]) -

Return type None

# do\_teardown\_request (exc=<object object>)

Called after the request is dispatched and the response is returned, right before the request context is popped.

This calls all functions decorated with teardown\_request(), and Blueprint. teardown\_request() if a blueprint handled the request. Finally, the request\_tearing\_down signal is sent.

This is called by RequestContext.pop(), which may be delayed during testing to maintain access to resources.

**Parameters** exc(Optional[BaseException])—An unhandled exception raised while dispatching the request. Detected from the current exception information if not passed. Passed to each teardown function.

# Return type None

Changed in version 0.9: Added the exc argument.

#### endpoint (endpoint)

Decorate a view function to register it for the given endpoint. Used if a rule is added without a view\_func with add\_url\_rule().

```
app.add_url_rule("/ex", endpoint="example")

@app.endpoint("example")

def example():
    ...
```

**Parameters endpoint** (str) - The endpoint name to associate with the view function.

Return type Callable

```
ensure_sync (func)
```

Ensure that the function is synchronous for WSGI workers. Plain def functions are returned as-is. async def functions are wrapped to run and wait for the response.

Override this method to change how the app runs async views.

New in version 2.0.

```
Parameters func (Callable) -
```

Return type Callable

### env

What environment the app is running in. Flask and extensions may enable behaviors based on the environment, such as enabling debug mode. This maps to the *ENV* config key. This is set by the FLASK\_ENV environment variable and may not behave as expected if set in code.

Do not enable development when deploying in production.

```
Default: 'production'
```

```
error_handler_spec: t.Dict[AppOrBlueprintKey, t.Dict[t.Optional[int],
t.Dict[t.Type[Exception], ErrorHandlerCallable]]]
```

A data structure of registered error handlers, in the format {scope: {code: {class: handler}}}`. The scope key is the name of a blueprint the handlers are active for, or None for all requests. The code key is the HTTP status code for HTTPException, or None for other exceptions. The innermost dictionary maps exception classes to handler functions.

To register an error handler, use the errorhandler () decorator.

This data structure is internal. It should not be modified directly and its format may change at any time.

```
errorhandler(code_or_exception)
```

Register a function to handle errors by code or exception class.

A decorator that is used to register a function given an error code. Example:

```
@app.errorhandler(404)
def page_not_found(error):
    return 'This page does not exist', 404
```

You can also register handlers for arbitrary exceptions:

```
@app.errorhandler(DatabaseError)
def special_exception_handler(error):
    return 'Database connection failed', 500
```

New in version 0.7: Use register\_error\_handler() instead of modifying error\_handler\_spec directly, for application wide error handlers.

New in version 0.7: One can now additionally also register custom exception types that do not necessarily have to be a subclass of the HTTPException class.

**Parameters** code\_or\_exception (Union[Type[Exception], int]) -the code as integer for the handler, or an arbitrary exception

Return type Callable[[Callable[[Exception], Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int, Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int, Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]], WSGIApplication]]]

### extensions: dict

a place where extensions can store application specific state. For example this is where an extension could store database engines and similar things.

The key must match the name of the extension module. For example in case of a "Flask-Foo" extension in *flask\_foo*, the key would be 'foo'.

New in version 0.7.

# finalize\_request (rv, from\_error\_handler=False)

Given the return value from a view function this finalizes the request by converting it into a response and invoking the postprocessing functions. This is invoked for both normal request dispatching as well as error

handlers.

Because this means that it might be called as a result of a failure a special safe mode is available which can be enabled with the *from\_error\_handler* flag. If enabled, failures in response processing will be logged and otherwise ignored.

#### Internal

#### **Parameters**

- rv(Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, Tuple [Union [Response, None. Nonel, AnyStr, Dict[str, Generator [AnyStr, None, Nonell, Union[Headers, Anyl, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, Tuple [Union [Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int, Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ... ]]]]], WSGIApplication, werkzeug.exceptions.HTTPException])
- from\_error\_handler(bool)-

Return type flask.wrappers.Response

# full\_dispatch\_request()

Dispatches the request and on top of that performs request pre and postprocessing as well as HTTP exception catching and error handling.

New in version 0.7.

# Return type flask.wrappers.Response

```
get (rule, **options)
```

Shortcut for route() with methods=["GET"].

New in version 2.0.

#### **Parameters**

- rule (str) -
- options (Any) -

#### Return type Callable

### get\_send\_file\_max\_age (filename)

Used by <code>send\_file()</code> to determine the <code>max\_age</code> cache value for a given file path if it wasn't passed.

By default, this returns SEND\_FILE\_MAX\_AGE\_DEFAULT from the configuration of current\_app. This defaults to None, which tells the browser to use conditional requests instead of a timed cache, which is usually preferable.

Changed in version 2.0: The default configuration is None instead of 12 hours.

New in version 0.9.

```
Parameters filename (Optional[str]) -
```

**Return type** Optional[int]

# property got\_first\_request: bool

This attribute is set to True if the application started handling the first request.

New in version 0.8.

#### handle\_exception(e)

Handle an exception that did not have an error handler associated with it, or that was raised from an error handler. This always causes a 500 InternalServerError.

Always sends the got\_request\_exception signal.

If propagate\_exceptions is True, such as in debug mode, the error will be re-raised so that the debugger can display it. Otherwise, the original exception is logged, and an InternalServerError is returned.

If an error handler is registered for InternalServerError or 500, it will be used. For consistency, the handler will always receive the InternalServerError. The original unhandled exception is available as e.original\_exception.

Changed in version 1.1.0: Always passes the InternalServerError instance to the handler, setting original\_exception to the unhandled error.

Changed in version 1.1.0: after\_request functions and other finalization is done even for the default 500 response when there is no handler.

New in version 0.3.

```
Parameters e (Exception) –

Return type flask.wrappers.Response
```

### $handle_http_exception(e)$

Handles an HTTP exception. By default this will invoke the registered error handlers and fall back to returning the exception as response.

Changed in version 1.0.3: RoutingException, used internally for actions such as slash redirects during routing, is not passed to error handlers.

Changed in version 1.0: Exceptions are looked up by code *and* by MRO, so HTTPException subclasses can be handled with a catch-all handler for the base HTTPException.

New in version 0.3.

```
Parameters e (werkzeug.exceptions.HTTPException) -
```

Return type Union[werkzeug.exceptions.HTTPException, *Response*, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None], Tuple[Union[*Response*, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, …]]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, …]]]]], Tuple[Union[*Response*, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int], Tuple[Union[*Response*, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int, Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, …]]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, …]]]]], WSGIApplication]

# handle\_url\_build\_error (error, endpoint, values)

Handle BuildError on url\_for().

#### **Parameters**

- error (Exception) -
- endpoint (str) -
- values (dict) -

# Return type str

#### handle\_user\_exception(e)

This method is called whenever an exception occurs that should be handled. A special case is HTTPException which is forwarded to the <code>handle\_http\_exception()</code> method. This function will either return a response value or reraise the exception with the same traceback.

Changed in version 1.0: Key errors raised from request data like form show the bad key in debug mode rather than a generic bad request message.

New in version 0.7.

```
Parameters e (Exception) -
```

Return type Union[werkzeug.exceptions.HTTPException, *Response*, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None], Tuple[Union[*Response*, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, …]]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, …]]]]], Tuple[Union[*Response*, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int], Tuple[Union[*Response*, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int, Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, …]]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, …]]]]], WSGIApplication]

# property has\_static\_folder: bool

True if static folder is set.

New in version 0.5.

#### import\_name

The name of the package or module that this object belongs to. Do not change this once it is set by the constructor.

# inject\_url\_defaults (endpoint, values)

Injects the URL defaults for the given endpoint directly into the values dictionary passed. This is used internally and automatically called on URL building.

New in version 0.7.

#### **Parameters**

- endpoint (str) -
- values (dict) -

# Return type None

### instance\_path

Holds the path to the instance folder.

New in version 0.8.

### iter\_blueprints()

Iterates over all blueprints by the order they were registered.

New in version 0.11.

**Return type** ValuesView[*Blueprint*]

### property jinja\_env: flask.templating.Environment

The Jinja environment used to load templates.

The environment is created the first time this property is accessed. Changing jinja\_options after that will have no effect.

### jinja\_environment

```
alias of flask.templating.Environment
```

# property jinja\_loader: Optional[jinja2.loaders.FileSystemLoader]

The Jinja loader for this object's templates. By default this is a class jinja2.loaders. FileSystemLoader to template\_folder if it is set.

New in version 0.5.

### jinja\_options: dict = {}

Options that are passed to the Jinja environment in <code>create\_jinja\_environment()</code>. Changing these options after the environment is created (accessing <code>jinja\_env</code>) will have no effect.

Changed in version 1.1.0: This is a dict instead of an ImmutableDict to allow easier configuration.

#### json\_decoder

```
alias of flask. json. JSONDecoder
```

#### json\_encoder

```
alias of flask. json. JSONEncoder
```

# log\_exception(exc\_info)

Logs an exception. This is called by <code>handle\_exception()</code> if debugging is disabled and right before the handler is called. The default implementation logs the exception as error on the <code>logger</code>.

New in version 0.8.

Return type None

# property logger: logging.Logger

A standard Python Logger for the app, with the same name as name.

In debug mode, the logger's level will be set to DEBUG.

If there are no handlers configured, a default handler will be added. See 日志 for more information.

Changed in version 1.1.0: The logger takes the same name as name rather than hard-coding "flask.app".

Changed in version 1.0.0: Behavior was simplified. The logger is always named "flask.app". The level is only set during configuration, it doesn't check app.debug each time. Only one format is used, not different ones depending on app.debug. No handlers are removed, and a handler is only added if no handlers are already configured.

New in version 0.3.

# make\_config (instance\_relative=False)

Used to create the config attribute by the Flask constructor. The *instance\_relative* parameter is passed in from the constructor of Flask (there named *instance\_relative\_config*) and indicates if the config should be relative to the instance path or the root path of the application.

New in version 0.8.

```
Parameters instance_relative (bool) -
```

Return type flask.config.Config

# make\_default\_options\_response()

This method is called to create the default OPTIONS response. This can be changed through subclassing to change the default behavior of OPTIONS responses.

New in version 0.7.

Return type flask.wrappers.Response

#### $make_response(rv)$

Convert the return value from a view function to an instance of response\_class.

Parameters rv (Union [Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, None], Tuple [Union [Response, ator[AnyStr, None, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ]]]]], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnvStr, None, None]], int], Tuple [Union [Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int, Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], ...]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]]], WSGIApplication]) - the return value from the view function. The view function must return a response. Returning None, or the view ending without returning, is not allowed. The following types are allowed for view rv:

**str** A response object is created with the string encoded to UTF-8 as the body.

**bytes** A response object is created with the bytes as the body.

dict A dictionary that will be jsonify' d before being returned.

tuple Either (body, status, headers), (body, status), or (body, headers), where body is any of the other types allowed here, status is a string or an integer, and headers is a dictionary or a list of (key, value) tuples. If body is a response\_class instance, status overwrites the exiting value and headers are extended.

response\_class The object is returned unchanged.

other Response class The object is coerced to response\_class.

**callable()** The function is called as a WSGI application. The result is used to create a response object.

Return type flask.wrappers.Response

Changed in version 0.9: Previously a tuple was interpreted as the arguments for the response object.

### make\_shell\_context()

Returns the shell context for an interactive shell for this application. This runs all the registered shell context processors.

New in version 0.11.

Return type dict

### property name: str

The name of the application. This is usually the import name with the difference that it's guessed from the run file if the import name is main. This name is used as a display name when Flask needs the name of the application. It can be set and overridden to change the value.

New in version 0.8.

```
open_instance_resource (resource, mode='rb')
```

Opens a resource from the application's instance folder (instance\_path). Otherwise works like open\_resource(). Instance resources can also be opened for writing.

#### **Parameters**

- **resource** (*str*) –the name of the resource. To access resources within subfolders use forward slashes as separator.
- mode (str) -resource file opening mode, default is 'rb'.

# Return type IO

```
open_resource (resource, mode='rb')
```

Open a resource file relative to root\_path for reading.

For example, if the file schema.sql is next to the file app.py where the Flask app is defined, it can be opened with:

```
with app.open_resource("schema.sql") as f:
    conn.executescript(f.read())
```

#### **Parameters**

- **resource** (*str*) Path to the resource relative to *root\_path*.
- mode (str) -Open the file in this mode. Only reading is supported, valid values are "r" (or "rt") and "rb".

# Return type IO

```
patch (rule, **options)
```

Shortcut for route () with methods=["PATCH"].

New in version 2.0.

#### **Parameters**

- rule (str) -
- options (Any) -

### Return type Callable

#### permanent\_session\_lifetime

A timedelta which is used to set the expiration date of a permanent session. The default is 31 days which makes a permanent session survive for roughly one month.

This attribute can also be configured from the config with the PERMANENT\_SESSION\_LIFETIME configuration key. Defaults to timedelta (days=31)

### post (rule, \*\*options)

Shortcut for route() with methods=["POST"].

New in version 2.0.

#### **Parameters**

- rule (str) -
- options (Any) -

#### **Return type** Callable

### preprocess\_request()

Called before the request is dispatched. Calls <code>url\_value\_preprocessors</code> registered with the app and the current blueprint (if any). Then calls <code>before\_request\_funcs</code> registered with the app and the blueprint.

If any before\_request() handler returns a non-None value, the value is handled as if it was the return value from the view, and further request handling is stopped.

Return type Optional[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, …]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, …]]]]], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int, Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, …]]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, …]]]]], WSGIApplication]]

# property preserve\_context\_on\_exception: bool

Returns the value of the PRESERVE\_CONTEXT\_ON\_EXCEPTION configuration value in case it's set, otherwise a sensible default is returned.

New in version 0.7.

# process\_response (response)

Can be overridden in order to modify the response object before it's sent to the WSGI server. By default this will call all the <code>after\_request()</code> decorated functions.

Changed in version 0.5: As of Flask 0.5 the functions registered for after request execution are called in reverse order of registration.

Parameters response (flask.wrappers.Response) -a response\_class object.

**Returns** a new response object or the same, has to be an instance of response\_class.

Return type flask.wrappers.Response

# property propagate\_exceptions: bool

Returns the value of the PROPAGATE\_EXCEPTIONS configuration value in case it's set, otherwise a sensible default is returned.

```
New in version 0.7.
```

```
put (rule, **options)
```

Shortcut for route() with methods=["PUT"].

New in version 2.0.

#### **Parameters**

- rule (str) -
- options (Any) -

#### Return type Callable

#### raise\_routing\_exception (request)

Exceptions that are recording during routing are reraised with this method. During debug we are not reraising redirect requests for non GET, HEAD, or OPTIONS requests and we' re raising a different error instead to help debug situations.

#### **Internal**

```
Parameters request (flask.wrappers.Request) -
```

Return type te.NoReturn

```
register_blueprint (blueprint, **options)
```

Register a *Blueprint* on the application. Keyword arguments passed to this method will override the defaults set on the blueprint.

Calls the blueprint's register () method after recording the blueprint in the application's blueprints.

### **Parameters**

- blueprint (Blueprint) The blueprint to register.
- url\_prefix -Blueprint routes will be prefixed with this.
- **subdomain** –Blueprint routes will match on this subdomain.
- url\_defaults -Blueprint routes will use these default values for view arguments.
- options (Any) —Additional keyword arguments are passed to BlueprintSetup-State. They can be accessed in record() callbacks.

#### Return type None

Changed in version 2.0.1: The name option can be used to change the (pre-dotted) name the blueprint is registered with. This allows the same blueprint to be registered multiple times with unique names for url\_for.

New in version 0.7.

### register\_error\_handler(code\_or\_exception, f)

Alternative error attach function to the *errorhandler()* decorator that is more straightforward to use for non decorator usage.

New in version 0.7.

#### **Parameters**

- code\_or\_exception(Union[Type[Exception], int])-
- f (Callable[[Exception], Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]]]], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int, Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]]], WSGIApplication]])-

# Return type None

#### request\_class

alias of flask.wrappers.Request

#### request\_context (environ)

Create a RequestContext representing a WSGI environment. Use a with block to push the context, which will make request point at this request.

```
See 请求情境.
```

Typically you should not call this from your own code. A request context is automatically pushed by the <code>wsgi\_app()</code> when handling a request. Use <code>test\_request\_context()</code> to create an environment and context instead of this method.

Parameters environ (dict) -a WSGI environment

Return type flask.ctx.RequestContext

### response\_class

```
alias of flask.wrappers.Response
```

# root\_path

Absolute path to the package on the filesystem. Used to look up resources contained in the package.

```
route (rule, **options)
```

Decorate a view function to register it with the given URL rule and options. Calls add\_url\_rule(), which has more details about the implementation.

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

See URL Route Registrations.

The endpoint name for the route defaults to the name of the view function if the endpoint parameter isn't passed.

The methods parameter defaults to ["GET"]. HEAD and OPTIONS are added automatically.

#### **Parameters**

- **rule** (*str*) –The URL rule string.
- options (Any) –Extra options passed to the Rule object.

# Return type Callable

**run** (host=None, port=None, debug=None, load\_dotenv=True, \*\*options)

Runs the application on a local development server.

If the *debug* flag is set the server will automatically reload for code changes and show a debugger in case an exception happened.

If you want to run the application in debug mode, but disable the code execution on the interactive debugger, you can pass use\_evalex=False as parameter. This will keep the debugger's traceback screen active, but disable code execution.

It is not recommended to use this function for development with automatic reloading as this is badly supported. Instead you should be using the **flask** command line script's run support.

### **Keep in Mind**

Flask will suppress any server error with a generic error page unless it is in debug mode. As such to enable just the interactive debugger without the code reloading, you have to invoke run() with debug=True and use\_reloader=False. Setting use\_debugger to True without being in debug mode won't catch any exceptions because there won't be any to catch.

### **Parameters**

• host (Optional[str]) - the hostname to listen on. Set this to '0.0.0.0' to have the server available externally as well. Defaults to '127.0.0.1' or the host in the SERVER\_NAME config variable if present.

- **port** (Optional[int])—the port of the webserver. Defaults to 5000 or the port defined in the SERVER\_NAME config variable if present.
- debug (Optional[bool]) -if given, enable or disable debug mode. See debug.
- load\_dotenv(bool)—Load the nearest .env and .flaskenv files to set environment variables. Will also change the working directory to the directory containing the first file found.
- **options** (Any) —the options to be forwarded to the underlying Werkzeug server. See werkzeug.serving.run\_simple() for more information.

# Return type None

Changed in version 1.0: If installed, python-dotenv will be used to load environment variables from .env and .flaskenv files.

If set, the FLASK\_ENV and FLASK\_DEBUG environment variables will override env and debug.

Threaded mode is enabled by default.

Changed in version 0.10: The default port is now picked from the SERVER\_NAME variable.

### secret\_key

If a secret key is set, cryptographic components can use this to sign cookies and other things. Set this to a complex random value when you want to use the secure cookie for instance.

This attribute can also be configured from the config with the SECRET\_KEY configuration key. Defaults to None.

### select\_jinja\_autoescape (filename)

Returns True if autoescaping should be active for the given template name. If no template name is given, returns *True*.

New in version 0.5.

Parameters filename (str) -

Return type bool

### send\_file\_max\_age\_default

A timedelta or number of seconds which is used as the default max\_age for send\_file(). The default is None, which tells the browser to use conditional requests instead of a timed cache.

Configured with the SEND\_FILE\_MAX\_AGE\_DEFAULT configuration key.

Changed in version 2.0: Defaults to None instead of 12 hours.

### send\_static\_file (filename)

The view function used to serve files from  $static\_folder$ . A route is automatically registered for this view at  $static\_url\_path$  if  $static\_folder$  is set.

New in version 0.5.

```
Parameters filename (str) -
```

Return type Response

#### session\_cookie\_name

The secure cookie uses this for the name of the session cookie.

This attribute can also be configured from the config with the SESSION\_COOKIE\_NAME configuration key. Defaults to 'session'

### session\_interface = <flask.sessions.SecureCookieSessionInterface object>

the session interface to use. By default an instance of SecureCookieSessionInterface is used here.

New in version 0.8.

### $shell\_context\_processor(f)$

Registers a shell context processor function.

New in version 0.11.

```
Parameters f (Callable) -
```

**Return type** Callable

### shell\_context\_processors: t.List[t.Callable[[], t.Dict[str, t.Any]]]

A list of shell context processor functions that should be run when a shell context is created.

New in version 0.11.

### should\_ignore\_error(error)

This is called to figure out if an error should be ignored or not as far as the teardown system is concerned. If this function returns True then the teardown handlers will not be passed the error.

New in version 0.10.

```
Parameters error(Optional[BaseException]) -
```

Return type bool

### property static\_folder: Optional[str]

The absolute path to the configured static folder. None if no static folder is set.

### property static\_url\_path: Optional[str]

The URL prefix that the static route will be accessible from.

If it was not configured during init, it is derived from static\_folder.

### $teardown_appcontext(f)$

Registers a function to be called when the application context ends. These functions are typically also called when the request context is popped.

Example:

```
ctx = app.app_context()
ctx.push()
...
ctx.pop()
```

When ctx.pop() is executed in the above example, the teardown functions are called just before the app context moves from the stack of active contexts. This becomes relevant if you are using such constructs in tests.

Since a request context typically also manages an application context it would also be called when you pop a request context.

When a teardown function was called because of an unhandled exception it will be passed an error object. If an errorhandler () is registered, it will handle the exception and the teardown will not receive it.

The return values of teardown functions are ignored.

New in version 0.9.

```
Parameters f (Callable[[Optional[BaseException]], flask.wrappers.
Response])-
```

**Return type** Callable[[Optional[BaseException]], flask.wrappers.Response]

#### teardown\_appcontext\_funcs: t.List[TeardownCallable]

A list of functions that are called when the application context is destroyed. Since the application context is also torn down if the request ends this is the place to store code that disconnects from databases.

New in version 0.9.

#### teardown\_request(f)

Register a function to be run at the end of each request, regardless of whether there was an exception or not. These functions are executed when the request context is popped, even if not an actual request was performed.

### Example:

```
ctx = app.test_request_context()
ctx.push()
...
ctx.pop()
```

When ctx.pop() is executed in the above example, the teardown functions are called just before the request context moves from the stack of active contexts. This becomes relevant if you are using such constructs in tests.

Teardown functions must avoid raising exceptions, since they. If they execute code that might fail they will have to surround the execution of these code by try/except statements and log occurring errors.

When a teardown function was called because of an exception it will be passed an error object.

The return values of teardown functions are ignored.

# **Debug Note**

In debug mode Flask will not tear down a request on an exception immediately. Instead it will keep it alive so that the interactive debugger can still access it. This behavior can be controlled by the PRE-SERVE\_CONTEXT\_ON\_EXCEPTION configuration variable.

```
Parameters f (Callable[[Optional[BaseException]], Response]) -
Return type Callable[[Optional[BaseException]], Response]
```

```
teardown_request_funcs: t.Dict[AppOrBlueprintKey,
t.List[TeardownCallable]]
```

A data structure of functions to call at the end of each request even if an exception is raised, in the format {scope: [functions]}. The scope key is the name of a blueprint the functions are active for, or None for all requests.

To register a function, use the teardown\_request() decorator.

This data structure is internal. It should not be modified directly and its format may change at any time.

```
template_context_processors: t.Dict[AppOrBlueprintKey,
t.List[TemplateContextProcessorCallable]]
```

A data structure of functions to call to pass extra context values when rendering templates, in the format {scope: [functions]}. The scope key is the name of a blueprint the functions are active for, or None for all requests.

To register a function, use the <code>context\_processor()</code> decorator.

This data structure is internal. It should not be modified directly and its format may change at any time.

#### template\_filter(name=None)

A decorator that is used to register custom template filter. You can specify a name for the filter, otherwise the function name will be used. Example:

```
@app.template_filter()
def reverse(s):
    return s[::-1]
```

**Parameters** name (Optional[str]) - the optional name of the filter, otherwise the function name will be used.

**Return type** Callable[[Callable[[Any], str]], Callable[[Any], str]]

### template\_folder

The path to the templates folder, relative to root\_path, to add to the template loader. None if templates should not be added.

### template\_global (name=None)

A decorator that is used to register a custom template global function. You can specify a name for the global function, otherwise the function name will be used. Example:

```
@app.template_global()
def double(n):
    return 2 * n
```

New in version 0.10.

**Parameters** name (Optional[str])—the optional name of the global function, otherwise the function name will be used.

**Return type** Callable[[Callable[[], Any]], Callable[[], Any]]

#### template\_test (name=None)

A decorator that is used to register custom template test. You can specify a name for the test, otherwise the function name will be used. Example:

```
@app.template_test()
def is_prime(n):
    if n == 2:
        return True
    for i in range(2, int(math.ceil(math.sqrt(n))) + 1):
        if n % i == 0:
            return False
    return True
```

New in version 0.10.

**Parameters name** (Optional[str]) — the optional name of the test, otherwise the function name will be used.

**Return type** Callable[[Callable[[Any], bool]], Callable[[Any], bool]]

# property templates\_auto\_reload: bool

Reload templates when they are changed. Used by <code>create\_jinja\_environment()</code>.

This attribute can be configured with *TEMPLATES\_AUTO\_RELOAD*. If not set, it will be enabled in debug mode.

New in version 1.0: This property was added but the underlying config and behavior already existed.

# test\_cli\_runner(\*\*kwargs)

Create a CLI runner for testing CLI commands. See 测试 CLI 命令.

Returns an instance of test\_cli\_runner\_class, by default FlaskCliRunner. The Flask appropriet is passed as the first argument.

New in version 1.0.

```
Parameters kwargs (Any) -
```

Return type FlaskCliRunner

```
test_cli_runner_class: Optional[Type[FlaskCliRunner]] = None
```

The CliRunner subclass, by default FlaskCliRunner that is used by test\_cli\_runner(). Its \_\_init\_\_ method should take a Flask app object as the first argument.

New in version 1.0.

```
test_client (use_cookies=True, **kwargs)
```

Creates a test client for this application. For information about unit testing head over to 测试 Flask 应用.

Note that if you are testing for assertions or exceptions in your application code, you must set app.testing = True in order for the exceptions to propagate to the test client. Otherwise, the exception will be handled by the application (not visible to the test client) and the only indication of an AssertionError or other exception will be a 500 status code response to the test client. See the testing attribute. For example:

```
app.testing = True
client = app.test_client()
```

The test client can be used in a with block to defer the closing down of the context until the end of the with block. This is useful if you want to access the context locals for testing:

```
with app.test_client() as c:
    rv = c.get('/?vodka=42')
    assert request.args['vodka'] == '42'
```

Additionally, you may pass optional keyword arguments that will then be passed to the application's test\_client\_class constructor. For example:

```
from flask.testing import FlaskClient

class CustomClient(FlaskClient):
    def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs):
        self._authentication = kwargs.pop("authentication")
        super(CustomClient, self).__init__( *args, **kwargs)

app.test_client_class = CustomClient
    client = app.test_client(authentication='Basic ....')
```

See FlaskClient for more information.

Changed in version 0.11: Added \*\*kwargs to support passing additional keyword arguments to the constructor of  $test\_client\_class$ .

New in version 0.7: The *use\_cookies* parameter was added as well as the ability to override the client to be used by setting the *test\_client\_class* attribute.

Changed in version 0.4: added support for with block usage for the client.

#### **Parameters**

- use\_cookies (bool) -
- kwargs (Any) –

Return type FlaskClient

### test\_client\_class: Optional[Type[FlaskClient]] = None

the test client that is used with when test\_client is used.

New in version 0.7.

```
test_request_context(*args, **kwargs)
```

Create a RequestContext for a WSGI environment created from the given values. This is mostly useful during testing, where you may want to run a function that uses request data without dispatching a full request.

```
See 请求情境.
```

Use a with block to push the context, which will make request point at the request for the created environment.

```
with test_request_context(...):
    generate_report()
```

When using the shell, it may be easier to push and pop the context manually to avoid indentation.

```
ctx = app.test_request_context(...)
ctx.push()
...
ctx.pop()
```

Takes the same arguments as Werkzeug's EnvironBuilder, with some defaults from the application. See the linked Werkzeug docs for most of the available arguments. Flask-specific behavior is listed here.

#### **Parameters**

- path –URL path being requested.
- base\_url -Base URL where the app is being served, which path is relative to. If not given, built from PREFERRED\_URL\_SCHEME, subdomain, SERVER\_NAME, and AP-PLICATION\_ROOT.
- **subdomain** –Subdomain name to append to SERVER\_NAME.

- url\_scheme -Scheme to use instead of PREFERRED\_URL\_SCHEME.
- data The request body, either as a string or a dict of form keys and values.
- json -If given, this is serialized as JSON and passed as data. Also defaults content\_type to application/json.
- args (Any) —other positional arguments passed to EnvironBuilder.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) –other keyword arguments passed to EnvironBuilder.

Return type flask.ctx.RequestContext

#### testing

The testing flag. Set this to True to enable the test mode of Flask extensions (and in the future probably also Flask itself). For example this might activate test helpers that have an additional runtime cost which should not be enabled by default.

If this is enabled and PROPAGATE\_EXCEPTIONS is not changed from the default it's implicitly enabled.

This attribute can also be configured from the config with the TESTING configuration key. Defaults to False.

### trap\_http\_exception(e)

Checks if an HTTP exception should be trapped or not. By default this will return False for all exceptions except for a bad request key error if TRAP\_BAD\_REQUEST\_ERRORS is set to True. It also returns True if TRAP\_HTTP\_EXCEPTIONS is set to True.

This is called for all HTTP exceptions raised by a view function. If it returns True for any exception the error handler for this exception is not called and it shows up as regular exception in the traceback. This is helpful for debugging implicitly raised HTTP exceptions.

Changed in version 1.0: Bad request errors are not trapped by default in debug mode.

New in version 0.8.

```
Parameters e (Exception) -
```

Return type bool

### try\_trigger\_before\_first\_request\_functions()

Called before each request and will ensure that it triggers the before\_first\_request\_funcs and only exactly once per application instance (which means process usually).

Internal

Return type None

### update\_template\_context (context)

Update the template context with some commonly used variables. This injects request, session, config and g into the template context as well as everything template context processors want to inject. Note that the as of Flask 0.6, the original values in the context will not be overridden if a context processor decides to return a value with the same key.

**Parameters** context (dict) -the context as a dictionary that is updated in place to add extra variables.

Return type None

```
url_build_error_handlers: t.List[t.Callable[[Exception, str, dict], str]]
```

A list of functions that are called when  $url\_for()$  raises a BuildError. Each function registered here is called with *error*, *endpoint* and *values*. If a function returns None or raises a BuildError the next function is tried.

New in version 0.9.

# url\_default\_functions: t.Dict[AppOrBlueprintKey,

# t.List[URLDefaultCallable]]

A data structure of functions to call to modify the keyword arguments when generating URLs, in the format {scope: [functions]}. The scope key is the name of a blueprint the functions are active for, or None for all requests.

To register a function, use the url\_defaults() decorator.

This data structure is internal. It should not be modified directly and its format may change at any time.

### ${\tt url\_defaults}\,(f)$

Callback function for URL defaults for all view functions of the application. It's called with the endpoint and values and should update the values passed in place.

```
Parameters f (Callable[[str, dict], None]) –

Return type Callable[[str, dict], None]
```

#### url\_map

The Map for this instance. You can use this to change the routing converters after the class was created but before any routes are connected. Example:

### url\_map\_class

alias of werkzeug.routing.Map

#### url\_rule\_class

alias of werkzeug.routing.Rule

# $url\_value\_preprocessor(f)$

Register a URL value preprocessor function for all view functions in the application. These functions will be called before the before\_request() functions.

The function can modify the values captured from the matched url before they are passed to the view. For example, this can be used to pop a common language code value and place it in g rather than pass it to every view.

The function is passed the endpoint name and values dict. The return value is ignored.

```
Parameters f(Callable[[Optional[str], Optional[dict]], None])-
```

**Return type** Callable[[Optional[str], Optional[dict]], None]

# url\_value\_preprocessors: t.Dict[AppOrBlueprintKey,

### t.List[URLValuePreprocessorCallable]]

A data structure of functions to call to modify the keyword arguments passed to the view function, in the format {scope: [functions]}. The scope key is the name of a blueprint the functions are active for, or None for all requests.

To register a function, use the url\_value\_preprocessor() decorator.

This data structure is internal. It should not be modified directly and its format may change at any time.

# use\_x\_sendfile

Enable this if you want to use the X-Sendfile feature. Keep in mind that the server has to support this. This only affects files sent with the <code>send\_file()</code> method.

New in version 0.2.

This attribute can also be configured from the config with the USE\_X\_SENDFILE configuration key. Defaults to False.

# view\_functions: t.Dict[str, t.Callable]

A dictionary mapping endpoint names to view functions.

To register a view function, use the route() decorator.

This data structure is internal. It should not be modified directly and its format may change at any time.

```
wsgi app (environ, start response)
```

The actual WSGI application. This is not implemented in \_\_call\_\_() so that middlewares can be applied without losing a reference to the app object. Instead of doing this:

```
app = MyMiddleware(app)
```

It's a better idea to do this instead:

```
app.wsgi_app = MyMiddleware(app.wsgi_app)
```

Then you still have the original application object around and can continue to call methods on it.

Changed in version 0.7: Teardown events for the request and app contexts are called even if an unhandled error occurs. Other events may not be called depending on when an error occurs during dispatch. See 回调和错误.

#### **Parameters**

- environ (dict) -A WSGI environment.
- **start\_response** (*Callable*) –A callable accepting a status code, a list of headers, and an optional exception context to start the response.

Return type Any

# 2.1.2 Blueprint Objects

Represents a blueprint, a collection of routes and other app-related functions that can be registered on a real application later.

A blueprint is an object that allows defining application functions without requiring an application object ahead of time. It uses the same decorators as Flask, but defers the need for an application by recording them for later registration.

Decorating a function with a blueprint creates a deferred function that is called with *BlueprintSetupState* when the blueprint is registered on an application.

See 使用蓝图进行应用模块化 for more information.

#### **Parameters**

- name (str) -The name of the blueprint. Will be prepended to each endpoint name.
- **import\_name** (*str*) The name of the blueprint package, usually \_\_name\_\_. This helps locate the root\_path for the blueprint.
- **static\_folder** (Optional[str]) -A folder with static files that should be served by the blueprint's static route. The path is relative to the blueprint's root path. Blueprint static files are disabled by default.
- **static\_url\_path** (Optional[str]) -The url to serve static files from. Defaults to static\_folder. If the blueprint does not have a url\_prefix, the app's static route will take precedence, and the blueprint's static files won't be accessible.

- **template\_folder** (Optional[str]) —A folder with templates that should be added to the app's template search path. The path is relative to the blueprint's root path. Blueprint templates are disabled by default. Blueprint templates have a lower precedence than those in the app's templates folder.
- url\_prefix (Optional[str]) -A path to prepend to all of the blueprint's URLs, to make them distinct from the rest of the app's routes.
- **subdomain** (Optional[str]) -A subdomain that blueprint routes will match on by default.
- url\_defaults (Optional[dict]) -A dict of default values that blueprint routes will receive by default.
- root\_path (Optional[str])—By default, the blueprint will automatically set this based on import\_name. In certain situations this automatic detection can fail, so the path can be specified manually instead.
- cli\_group (Optional[str]) -

Changed in version 1.1.0: Blueprints have a cli group to register nested CLI commands. The cli\_group parameter controls the name of the group under the flask command.

New in version 0.7.

# add\_app\_template\_filter(f, name=None)

Register a custom template filter, available application wide. Like Flask.add\_template\_filter() but for a blueprint. Works exactly like the app\_template\_filter() decorator.

#### **Parameters**

- name (Optional[str]) the optional name of the filter, otherwise the function name will be used.
- f(Callable[[Anv], str])-

### Return type None

### add\_app\_template\_global (f, name=None)

Register a custom template global, available application wide. Like  $Flask.add\_template\_global()$  but for a blueprint. Works exactly like the  $app\_template\_global()$  decorator.

New in version 0.10.

#### **Parameters**

- name (Optional[str])—the optional name of the global, otherwise the function name will be used.
- **f**(Callable[[], Any])-

#### Return type None

### add\_app\_template\_test (f, name=None)

Register a custom template test, available application wide. Like Flask.add\_template\_test() but for a blueprint. Works exactly like the app\_template\_test() decorator.

New in version 0.10.

#### **Parameters**

- name (Optional[str])—the optional name of the test, otherwise the function name will be used.
- f(Callable[[Any], bool])-

#### Return type None

add\_url\_rule (rule, endpoint=None, view\_func=None, provide\_automatic\_options=None, \*\*options)
Like Flask.add\_url\_rule() but for a blueprint. The endpoint for the url\_for() function is prefixed with the name of the blueprint.

#### **Parameters**

- rule (str) -
- endpoint (Optional[str]) -
- view\_func (Optional [Callable]) -
- provide\_automatic\_options (Optional[bool]) -
- options (Any) -

Return type None

# $after_app_request(f)$

Like Flask.after\_request() but for a blueprint. Such a function is executed after each request, even if outside of the blueprint.

```
Parameters f(Callable[[Response], Response]) -
```

### $after\_request(f)$

Register a function to run after each request to this object.

**Return type** Callable[[Response], Response]

The function is called with the response object, and must return a response object. This allows the functions to modify or replace the response before it is sent.

If a function raises an exception, any remaining after\_request functions will not be called. Therefore, this should not be used for actions that must execute, such as to close resources. Use tear-down\_request() for that.

```
Parameters f (Callable[[Response], Response]) -
Return type Callable[[Response], Response]
```

```
after_request_funcs: t.Dict[AppOrBlueprintKey,
t.List[AfterRequestCallable]]
```

A data structure of functions to call at the end of each request, in the format {scope: [functions]}. The scope key is the name of a blueprint the functions are active for, or None for all requests.

To register a function, use the after\_request() decorator.

This data structure is internal. It should not be modified directly and its format may change at any time.

### $app\_context\_processor(f)$

Like Flask.context\_processor() but for a blueprint. Such a function is executed each request, even if outside of the blueprint.

```
Parameters f (Callable[[], Dict[str, Any]]) -
```

**Return type** Callable[[], Dict[str, Any]]

# app\_errorhandler(code)

Like Flask.errorhandler() but for a blueprint. This handler is used for all requests, even if outside of the blueprint.

```
Parameters code (Union[Type[Exception], int]) -
```

Return type Callable

# app\_template\_filter(name=None)

Register a custom template filter, available application wide. Like Flask.template\_filter() but for a blueprint.

**Parameters** name (Optional[str]) - the optional name of the filter, otherwise the function name will be used.

**Return type** Callable[[Callable[[Any], str]], Callable[[Any], str]]

# app\_template\_global (name=None)

Register a custom template global, available application wide. Like Flask.template\_global() but for a blueprint.

New in version 0.10.

**Parameters** name (Optional[str])—the optional name of the global, otherwise the function name will be used.

**Return type** Callable[[Callable[[], Any]], Callable[[], Any]]

### app\_template\_test (name=None)

Register a custom template test, available application wide. Like Flask.template\_test() but for a blueprint.

New in version 0.10.

**Parameters name** (Optional[str]) - the optional name of the test, otherwise the function name will be used.

```
Return type Callable[[Callable[[Any], bool]], Callable[[Any], bool]]
app_url_defaults(f)
    Same as url_defaults() but application wide.
        Parameters f (Callable [[str, dict], None]) -
        Return type Callable[[str, dict], None]
app\_url\_value\_preprocessor(f)
    Same as url_value_preprocessor() but application wide.
        Parameters f(Callable[[Optional[str], Optional[dict]], None])-
        Return type Callable[[Optional[str], Optional[dict]], None]
before_app_first_request(f)
    Like Flask.before_first_request(). Such a function is executed before the first request to the
    application.
        Parameters f(Callable[[], None])-
        Return type Callable[[], None]
before_app_request(f)
    Like Flask.before_request(). Such a function is executed before each request, even if outside of a
    blueprint.
        Parameters f(Callable[[], None])-
        Return type Callable[[], None]
before_request(f)
    Register a function to run before each request.
    For example, this can be used to open a database connection, or to load the logged in user from the session.
    @app.before_request
    def load_user():
         if "user_id" in session:
              g.user = db.session.get(session["user_id"])
    The function will be called without any arguments. If it returns a non-None value, the value is handled as if
```

it was the return value from the view, and further request handling is stopped.

```
Parameters f (Callable[[], None]) -
       Return type Callable[[], None]
before_request_funcs: t.Dict[AppOrBlueprintKey,
t.List[BeforeRequestCallable]]
```

A data structure of functions to call at the beginning of each request, in the format {scope: [functions] }. The scope key is the name of a blueprint the functions are active for, or None for all requests.

To register a function, use the before\_request () decorator.

This data structure is internal. It should not be modified directly and its format may change at any time.

#### cli

The Click command group for registering CLI commands for this object. The commands are available from the flask command once the application has been discovered and blueprints have been registered.

```
{\tt context\_processor}\,(f)
```

Registers a template context processor function.

```
Parameters f (Callable[[], Dict[str, Any]]) -
Return type Callable[[], Dict[str, Any]]
```

```
delete (rule, **options)
```

Shortcut for route() with methods=["DELETE"].

New in version 2.0.

#### **Parameters**

- rule (str) -
- options (Any) -

### Return type Callable

#### endpoint (endpoint)

Decorate a view function to register it for the given endpoint. Used if a rule is added without a view\_func with add\_url\_rule().

```
app.add_url_rule("/ex", endpoint="example")

@app.endpoint("example")

def example():
    ...
```

**Parameters** endpoint (str) -The endpoint name to associate with the view function.

Return type Callable

```
error_handler_spec: t.Dict[AppOrBlueprintKey, t.Dict[t.Optional[int],
t.Dict[t.Type[Exception], ErrorHandlerCallable]]]
```

A data structure of registered error handlers, in the format {scope: {code: {class: handler}}`. The scope key is the name of a blueprint the handlers are active for, or None for all requests. The code key is the HTTP status code for HTTPException, or None for other exceptions. The innermost dictionary maps exception classes to handler functions.

To register an error handler, use the errorhandler () decorator.

This data structure is internal. It should not be modified directly and its format may change at any time.

```
errorhandler (code_or_exception)
```

Register a function to handle errors by code or exception class.

A decorator that is used to register a function given an error code. Example:

```
@app.errorhandler(404)
def page_not_found(error):
    return 'This page does not exist', 404
```

You can also register handlers for arbitrary exceptions:

```
@app.errorhandler(DatabaseError)
def special_exception_handler(error):
    return 'Database connection failed', 500
```

New in version 0.7: Use register\_error\_handler() instead of modifying error\_handler\_spec directly, for application wide error handlers.

New in version 0.7: One can now additionally also register custom exception types that do not necessarily have to be a subclass of the HTTPException class.

**Parameters** code\_or\_exception (Union[Type[Exception], int]) -the code as integer for the handler, or an arbitrary exception

Return type Callable[[Callable[[Exception], Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int, Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int, Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]]], WSGIApplication]]]

```
get (rule, **options)
    Shortcut for route() with methods=["GET"].
    New in version 2.0.
    Parameters
```

• rule (str) -

• options (Any) -

## Return type Callable

# get\_send\_file\_max\_age (filename)

Used by <code>send\_file()</code> to determine the <code>max\_age</code> cache value for a given file path if it wasn't passed.

By default, this returns SEND\_FILE\_MAX\_AGE\_DEFAULT from the configuration of current\_app. This defaults to None, which tells the browser to use conditional requests instead of a timed cache, which is usually preferable.

Changed in version 2.0: The default configuration is None instead of 12 hours.

New in version 0.9.

```
Parameters filename (Optional[str]) -
```

**Return type** Optional[int]

## property has\_static\_folder: bool

True if static\_folder is set.

New in version 0.5.

#### import name

The name of the package or module that this object belongs to. Do not change this once it is set by the constructor.

## property jinja\_loader: Optional[jinja2.loaders.FileSystemLoader]

The Jinja loader for this object's templates. By default this is a class jinja2.loaders. FileSystemLoader to template\_folder if it is set.

New in version 0.5.

## json\_decoder: Optional[Type[json.decoder.JSONDecoder]] = None

Blueprint local JSON decoder class to use. Set to None to use the app's json\_decoder.

## json\_encoder: Optional[Type[json.encoder.JSONEncoder]] = None

Blueprint local JSON encoder class to use. Set to None to use the app's json encoder.

## make\_setup\_state (app, options, first\_registration=False)

Creates an instance of <code>BlueprintSetupState()</code> object that is later passed to the register callback functions. Subclasses can override this to return a subclass of the setup state.

#### **Parameters**

- **app** (Flask) -
- options (dict) -
- first\_registration(bool)-

Return type flask.blueprints.BlueprintSetupState

```
open_resource (resource, mode='rb')
```

Open a resource file relative to root\_path for reading.

For example, if the file schema.sql is next to the file app.py where the Flask app is defined, it can be opened with:

```
with app.open_resource("schema.sql") as f:
    conn.executescript(f.read())
```

#### **Parameters**

- **resource** (*str*) Path to the resource relative to *root\_path*.
- mode (str) -Open the file in this mode. Only reading is supported, valid values are "r" (or "rt") and "rb".

#### Return type IO

```
patch (rule, **options)
Shortcut for route() with methods=["PATCH"].
```

New in version 2.0.

#### **Parameters**

- rule (str) -
- options (Any) -

# **Return type** Callable

```
post (rule, **options)
Shortcut for route() with methods=["POST"].
```

New in version 2.0.

# **Parameters**

- rule (str)-
- options (Any) -

# Return type Callable

```
put (rule, **options)
    Shortcut for route() with methods=["PUT"].
```

New in version 2.0.

#### **Parameters**

- rule (str) -
- options (Any) -

# Return type Callable

# record (func)

Registers a function that is called when the blueprint is registered on the application. This function is called with the state as argument as returned by the <code>make\_setup\_state()</code> method.

```
Parameters func (Callable) -
```

Return type None

#### record\_once (func)

Works like record() but wraps the function in another function that will ensure the function is only called once. If the blueprint is registered a second time on the application, the function passed is not called.

```
Parameters func (Callable) -
```

Return type None

## register (app, options)

Called by Flask.register\_blueprint() to register all views and callbacks registered on the blueprint with the application. Creates a BlueprintSetupState and calls each record() callback with it.

#### **Parameters**

- app (Flask) The application this blueprint is being registered with.
- options (dict) -Keyword arguments forwarded from register\_blueprint().

#### Return type None

Changed in version 2.0.1: Nested blueprints are registered with their dotted name. This allows different blueprints with the same name to be nested at different locations.

Changed in version 2.0.1: The name option can be used to change the (pre-dotted) name the blueprint is registered with. This allows the same blueprint to be registered multiple times with unique names for url\_for.

Changed in version 2.0.1: Registering the same blueprint with the same name multiple times is deprecated and will become an error in Flask 2.1.

## register\_blueprint (blueprint, \*\*options)

Register a *Blueprint* on this blueprint. Keyword arguments passed to this method will override the defaults set on the blueprint.

Changed in version 2.0.1: The name option can be used to change the (pre-dotted) name the blueprint is registered with. This allows the same blueprint to be registered multiple times with unique names for url for.

New in version 2.0.

# **Parameters**

```
• blueprint (flask.blueprints.Blueprint) -
```

```
• options (Any) -
```

# Return type None

```
register\_error\_handler(code\_or\_exception, f)
```

Alternative error attach function to the errorhandler() decorator that is more straightforward to use for non decorator usage.

New in version 0.7.

#### **Parameters**

- code\_or\_exception(Union[Type[Exception], int])-
- f (Callable[[Exception], Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]]], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int, Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]]], WSGIApplication]])-

# Return type None

#### root path

Absolute path to the package on the filesystem. Used to look up resources contained in the package.

```
route (rule, **options)
```

Decorate a view function to register it with the given URL rule and options. Calls add\_url\_rule(), which has more details about the implementation.

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

See URL Route Registrations.

The endpoint name for the route defaults to the name of the view function if the endpoint parameter isn't passed.

The methods parameter defaults to ["GET"]. HEAD and OPTIONS are added automatically.

#### **Parameters**

• rule (str) -The URL rule string.

• **options** (Any) –Extra options passed to the Rule object.

# Return type Callable

```
send_static_file (filename)
```

The view function used to serve files from  $static\_folder$ . A route is automatically registered for this view at  $static\_url\_path$  if  $static\_folder$  is set.

New in version 0.5.

```
Parameters filename (str) -
```

Return type Response

```
property static_folder: Optional[str]
```

The absolute path to the configured static folder. None if no static folder is set.

```
property static_url_path: Optional[str]
```

The URL prefix that the static route will be accessible from.

If it was not configured during init, it is derived from <code>static\_folder</code>.

```
teardown_app_request(f)
```

Like Flask.teardown\_request() but for a blueprint. Such a function is executed when tearing down each request, even if outside of the blueprint.

```
Parameters f(Callable[[Optional[BaseException]], Response]) -
```

**Return type** Callable[[Optional[BaseException]], Response]

## $teardown_request(f)$

Register a function to be run at the end of each request, regardless of whether there was an exception or not. These functions are executed when the request context is popped, even if not an actual request was performed.

#### Example:

```
ctx = app.test_request_context()
ctx.push()
...
ctx.pop()
```

When ctx.pop() is executed in the above example, the teardown functions are called just before the request context moves from the stack of active contexts. This becomes relevant if you are using such constructs in tests.

Teardown functions must avoid raising exceptions, since they. If they execute code that might fail they will have to surround the execution of these code by try/except statements and log occurring errors.

When a teardown function was called because of an exception it will be passed an error object.

The return values of teardown functions are ignored.

## **Debug Note**

In debug mode Flask will not tear down a request on an exception immediately. Instead it will keep it alive so that the interactive debugger can still access it. This behavior can be controlled by the PRE-SERVE\_CONTEXT\_ON\_EXCEPTION configuration variable.

```
Parameters f(Callable[[Optional[BaseException]], Response])-
```

**Return type** Callable[[Optional[BaseException]], *Response*]

# teardown\_request\_funcs: t.Dict[AppOrBlueprintKey,

#### t.List[TeardownCallable]]

A data structure of functions to call at the end of each request even if an exception is raised, in the format {scope: [functions]}. The scope key is the name of a blueprint the functions are active for, or None for all requests.

To register a function, use the teardown\_request() decorator.

This data structure is internal. It should not be modified directly and its format may change at any time.

# template\_context\_processors: t.Dict[AppOrBlueprintKey,

# t.List[TemplateContextProcessorCallable]]

A data structure of functions to call to pass extra context values when rendering templates, in the format {scope: [functions]}. The scope key is the name of a blueprint the functions are active for, or None for all requests.

To register a function, use the context processor() decorator.

This data structure is internal. It should not be modified directly and its format may change at any time.

## template\_folder

The path to the templates folder, relative to root\_path, to add to the template loader. None if templates should not be added.

## url\_default\_functions: t.Dict[AppOrBlueprintKey,

## t.List[URLDefaultCallable]]

A data structure of functions to call to modify the keyword arguments when generating URLs, in the format {scope: [functions]}. The scope key is the name of a blueprint the functions are active for, or None for all requests.

To register a function, use the *url\_defaults* () decorator.

This data structure is internal. It should not be modified directly and its format may change at any time.

#### url\_defaults(f)

Callback function for URL defaults for all view functions of the application. It's called with the endpoint and values and should update the values passed in place.

Parameters f (Callable [[str, dict], None]) -

Return type Callable[[str, dict], None]

## $url\_value\_preprocessor(f)$

Register a URL value preprocessor function for all view functions in the application. These functions will be called before the <code>before\_request()</code> functions.

The function can modify the values captured from the matched url before they are passed to the view. For example, this can be used to pop a common language code value and place it in g rather than pass it to every view.

The function is passed the endpoint name and values dict. The return value is ignored.

```
Parameters f (Callable [[Optional[str], Optional[dict]], None]) -
```

**Return type** Callable[[Optional[str], Optional[dict]], None]

# url\_value\_preprocessors: t.Dict[AppOrBlueprintKey,

# t.List[URLValuePreprocessorCallable]]

A data structure of functions to call to modify the keyword arguments passed to the view function, in the format {scope: [functions]}. The scope key is the name of a blueprint the functions are active for, or None for all requests.

To register a function, use the url\_value\_preprocessor() decorator.

This data structure is internal. It should not be modified directly and its format may change at any time.

## view\_functions: t.Dict[str, t.Callable]

A dictionary mapping endpoint names to view functions.

To register a view function, use the route() decorator.

This data structure is internal. It should not be modified directly and its format may change at any time.

# 2.1.3 Incoming Request Data

```
class flask.Request(environ, populate_request=True, shallow=False)
```

The request object used by default in Flask. Remembers the matched endpoint and view arguments.

It is what ends up as request. If you want to replace the request object used you can subclass this and set request\_class to your subclass.

The request object is a Request subclass and provides all of the attributes Werkzeug defines plus a few Flask specific ones.

#### **Parameters**

- environ (WSGIEnvironment) -
- populate\_request (bool) -
- **shallow** (bool) -

#### Return type None

## property accept\_charsets: werkzeug.datastructures.CharsetAccept

List of charsets this client supports as CharsetAccept object.

# property accept\_encodings: werkzeug.datastructures.Accept

List of encodings this client accepts. Encodings in a HTTP term are compression encodings such as gzip. For charsets have a look at accept\_charset.

# property accept\_languages: werkzeug.datastructures.LanguageAccept

List of languages this client accepts as LanguageAccept object.

# property accept\_mimetypes: werkzeug.datastructures.MIMEAccept

List of mimetypes this client supports as MIMEAccept object.

## access\_control\_request\_headers

Sent with a preflight request to indicate which headers will be sent with the cross origin request. Set access\_control\_allow\_headers on the response to indicate which headers are allowed.

## access\_control\_request\_method

Sent with a preflight request to indicate which method will be used for the cross origin request. Set access\_control\_allow\_methods on the response to indicate which methods are allowed.

## property access\_route: List[str]

If a forwarded header exists this is a list of all ip addresses from the client ip to the last proxy server.

# classmethod application (f)

Decorate a function as responder that accepts the request as the last argument. This works like the responder () decorator but the function is passed the request object as the last argument and the request object will be closed automatically:

```
@Request.application
def my_wsgi_app(request):
    return Response('Hello World!')
```

As of Werkzeug 0.14 HTTP exceptions are automatically caught and converted to responses instead of failing.

```
Parameters f (Callable[[Request], WSGIApplication]) - the WSGI callable to decorate
```

Returns a new WSGI callable

**Return type** WSGIApplication

## property args: MultiDict[str, str]

The parsed URL parameters (the part in the URL after the question mark).

By default an ImmutableMultiDict is returned from this function. This can be changed by setting parameter\_storage\_class to a different type. This might be necessary if the order of the form data is important.

#### property authorization: Optional[werkzeug.datastructures.Authorization]

The Authorization object in parsed form.

# property base\_url: str

Like url but without the query string.

## property blueprint: Optional[str]

The registered name of the current blueprint.

This will be None if the endpoint is not part of a blueprint, or if URL matching failed or has not been performed yet.

This does not necessarily match the name the blueprint was created with. It may have been nested, or registered with a different name.

#### property blueprints: List[str]

The registered names of the current blueprint upwards through parent blueprints.

This will be an empty list if there is no current blueprint, or if URL matching failed.

New in version 2.0.1.

#### property cache\_control: werkzeug.datastructures.RequestCacheControl

A RequestCacheControl object for the incoming cache control headers.

#### close()

Closes associated resources of this request object. This closes all file handles explicitly. You can also use the request object in a with statement which will automatically close it.

New in version 0.9.

# Return type None

# content\_encoding

The Content-Encoding entity-header field is used as a modifier to the media-type. When present, its value indicates what additional content codings have been applied to the entity-body, and thus what decoding mechanisms must be applied in order to obtain the media-type referenced by the Content-Type header field.

New in version 0.9.

#### property content length: Optional[int]

The Content-Length entity-header field indicates the size of the entity-body in bytes or, in the case of the HEAD method, the size of the entity-body that would have been sent had the request been a GET.

#### content md5

The Content-MD5 entity-header field, as defined in RFC 1864, is an MD5 digest of the entity-body for the purpose of providing an end-to-end message integrity check (MIC) of the entity-body. (Note: a MIC is good for detecting accidental modification of the entity-body in transit, but is not proof against malicious attacks.)

New in version 0.9.

# content\_type

The Content-Type entity-header field indicates the media type of the entity-body sent to the recipient or, in the case of the HEAD method, the media type that would have been sent had the request been a GET.

# property cookies: ImmutableMultiDict[str, str]

A dict with the contents of all cookies transmitted with the request.

## property data: bytes

Contains the incoming request data as string in case it came with a mimetype Werkzeug does not handle.

#### date

The Date general-header field represents the date and time at which the message was originated, having the same semantics as orig-date in RFC 822.

Changed in version 2.0: The datetime object is timezone-aware.

# dict\_storage\_class

alias of werkzeug.datastructures.ImmutableMultiDict

# property endpoint: Optional[str]

The endpoint that matched the request URL.

This will be None if matching failed or has not been performed yet.

This in combination with view\_args can be used to reconstruct the same URL or a modified URL.

#### environ: WSGIEnvironment

The WSGI environment containing HTTP headers and information from the WSGI server.

# property files: ImmutableMultiDict[str, FileStorage]

MultiDict object containing all uploaded files. Each key in *files* is the name from the <input type="file" name="">. Each value in *files* is a Werkzeug FileStorage object.

It basically behaves like a standard file object you know from Python, with the difference that it also has a save () function that can store the file on the filesystem.

Note that files will only contain data if the request method was POST, PUT or PATCH and the <form> that posted to the request had enctype="multipart/form-data". It will be empty otherwise.

See the MultiDict / FileStorage documentation for more details about the used data structure.

## property form: ImmutableMultiDict[str, str]

The form parameters. By default an ImmutableMultiDict is returned from this function. This can be changed by setting <code>parameter\_storage\_class</code> to a different type. This might be necessary if the order of the form data is important.

Please keep in mind that file uploads will not end up here, but instead in the files attribute.

Changed in version 0.9: Previous to Werkzeug 0.9 this would only contain form data for POST and PUT requests.

#### form\_data\_parser\_class

alias of werkzeug.formparser.FormDataParser

# classmethod from\_values(\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Create a new request object based on the values provided. If environ is given missing values are filled from there. This method is useful for small scripts when you need to simulate a request from an URL. Do not use this method for unittesting, there is a full featured client object (Client) that allows to create multipart requests, support for cookies etc.

This accepts the same options as the EnvironBuilder.

Changed in version 0.5: This method now accepts the same arguments as EnvironBuilder. Because of this the *environ* parameter is now called *environ\_overrides*.

Returns request object

#### **Parameters**

- args (Any) -
- kwargs (Any) -

**Return type** werkzeug.wrappers.request.Request

#### property full\_path: str

Requested path, including the query string.

```
get_data (cache=True, as_text=False, parse_form_data=False)
```

This reads the buffered incoming data from the client into one bytes object. By default this is cached but that behavior can be changed by setting *cache* to *False*.

Usually it's a bad idea to call this method without checking the content length first as a client could send dozens of megabytes or more to cause memory problems on the server.

Note that if the form data was already parsed this method will not return anything as form data parsing does not cache the data like this method does. To implicitly invoke form data parsing function set *parse\_form\_data* to *True*. When this is done the return value of this method will be an empty string if the form parser handles the data. This generally is not necessary as if the whole data is cached (which is the default) the form parser will used the cached data to parse the form data. Please be generally aware of checking the content length first in any case before calling this method to avoid exhausting server memory.

If as\_text is set to True the return value will be a decoded string.

New in version 0.9.

#### **Parameters**

- cache (bool) -
- as\_text (bool) -
- parse\_form\_data(bool)-

#### **Return type** Union[bytes, str]

# get\_json (force=False, silent=False, cache=True)

Parse data as JSON.

If the mimetype does not indicate JSON (application/json, see is\_json()), this returns None.

If parsing fails, on\_json\_loading\_failed() is called and its return value is used as the return value.

#### **Parameters**

- **force** (bool) –Ignore the mimetype and always try to parse JSON.
- **silent** (bool)—Silence parsing errors and return None instead.
- **cache** (bool) –Store the parsed JSON to return for subsequent calls.

#### **Return type** Optional[Any]

#### headers

The headers received with the request.

## property host: str

The host name the request was made to, including the port if it's non-standard. Validated with trusted hosts.

## property host\_url: str

The request URL scheme and host only.

## property if\_match: werkzeug.datastructures.ETags

An object containing all the etags in the *If-Match* header.

```
Return type ETags
```

## property if\_modified\_since: Optional[datetime.datetime]

The parsed If-Modified-Since header as a datetime object.

Changed in version 2.0: The datetime object is timezone-aware.

## property if\_none\_match: werkzeug.datastructures.ETags

An object containing all the etags in the *If-None-Match* header.

```
Return type ETags
```

#### property if\_range: werkzeug.datastructures.IfRange

The parsed If-Range header.

Changed in version 2.0: If Range . date is timezone-aware.

New in version 0.7.

# property if\_unmodified\_since: Optional[datetime.datetime]

The parsed *If-Unmodified-Since* header as a datetime object.

Changed in version 2.0: The datetime object is timezone-aware.

#### input\_stream

The WSGI input stream.

In general it's a bad idea to use this one because you can easily read past the boundary. Use the stream instead.

## property is\_json: bool

Check if the mimetype indicates JSON data, either application/json or application/\*+json.

## is\_multiprocess

boolean that is *True* if the application is served by a WSGI server that spawns multiple processes.

#### is multithread

boolean that is *True* if the application is served by a multithreaded WSGI server.

#### is\_run\_once

boolean that is *True* if the application will be executed only once in a process lifetime. This is the case for CGI for example, but it's not guaranteed that the execution only happens one time.

## property is\_secure: bool

True if the request was made with a secure protocol (HTTPS or WSS).

## property json: Optional[Any]

The parsed JSON data if mimetype indicates JSON (application/json, see is\_json()).

Calls get\_json() with default arguments.

# list\_storage\_class

alias of werkzeug.datastructures.ImmutableList

# make\_form\_data\_parser()

Creates the form data parser. Instantiates the <code>form\_data\_parser\_class</code> with some parameters.

New in version 0.8.

Return type werkzeug.formparser.FormDataParser

# property max\_content\_length: Optional[int]

Read-only view of the MAX\_CONTENT\_LENGTH config key.

# max\_forwards

The Max-Forwards request-header field provides a mechanism with the TRACE and OPTIONS methods to limit the number of proxies or gateways that can forward the request to the next inbound server.

#### method

The method the request was made with, such as GET.

## property mimetype: str

Like *content\_type*, but without parameters (eg, without charset, type etc.) and always lowercase. For example if the content type is text/HTML; charset=utf-8 the mimetype would be 'text/html'.

## property mimetype\_params: Dict[str, str]

The mimetype parameters as dict. For example if the content type is text/html; charset=utf-8 the params would be {'charset': 'utf-8'}.

# $on_json_loading_failed(e)$

Called if  $get_{json()}$  parsing fails and isn't silenced. If this method returns a value, it is used as the return value for  $get_{json()}$ . The default implementation raises BadRequest.

```
Parameters e (Exception) -
```

Return type te.NoReturn

#### origin

The host that the request originated from. Set access\_control\_allow\_origin on the response to indicate which origins are allowed.

# parameter\_storage\_class

alias of werkzeug.datastructures.ImmutableMultiDict

#### path

The path part of the URL after root\_path. This is the path used for routing within the application.

## property pragma: werkzeug.datastructures.HeaderSet

The Pragma general-header field is used to include implementation-specific directives that might apply to any recipient along the request/response chain. All pragma directives specify optional behavior from the viewpoint of the protocol; however, some systems MAY require that behavior be consistent with the directives.

## query\_string

The part of the URL after the "?" . This is the raw value, use args for the parsed values.

# property range: Optional[werkzeug.datastructures.Range]

The parsed Range header.

New in version 0.7.

# Return type Range

## referrer

The Referer[sic] request-header field allows the client to specify, for the server's benefit, the address (URI) of the resource from which the Request-URI was obtained (the "referrer", although the header field is misspelled).

# remote\_addr

The address of the client sending the request.

#### remote\_user

If the server supports user authentication, and the script is protected, this attribute contains the username the user has authenticated as.

# root\_path

The prefix that the application is mounted under, without a trailing slash. path comes after this.

## property root\_url: str

The request URL scheme, host, and root path. This is the root that the application is accessed from.

# routing\_exception: Optional[Exception] = None

If matching the URL failed, this is the exception that will be raised / was raised as part of the request handling. This is usually a NotFound exception or something similar.

#### scheme

The URL scheme of the protocol the request used, such as https or wss.

## property script\_root: str

Alias for self.root\_path.environ["SCRIPT\_ROOT"] without a trailing slash.

#### server

The address of the server. (host, port), (path, None) for unix sockets, or None if not known.

#### shallow: bool

Set when creating the request object. If True, reading from the request body will cause a RuntimeException. Useful to prevent modifying the stream from middleware.

## property stream: BinaryIO

If the incoming form data was not encoded with a known mimetype the data is stored unmodified in this stream for consumption. Most of the time it is a better idea to use data which will give you that data as a string. The stream only returns the data once.

Unlike <code>input\_stream</code> this stream is properly guarded that you can't accidentally read past the length of the input. Werkzeug will internally always refer to this stream to read data which makes it possible to wrap this object with a stream that does filtering.

Changed in version 0.9: This stream is now always available but might be consumed by the form parser later on. Previously the stream was only set if no parsing happened.

#### property url: str

The full request URL with the scheme, host, root path, path, and query string.

## property url\_charset: str

The charset that is assumed for URLs. Defaults to the value of charset.

New in version 0.6.

# property url\_root: str

Alias for root\_url. The URL with scheme, host, and root path. For example, https://example.com/app/.

# url\_rule: Optional[Rule] = None

The internal URL rule that matched the request. This can be useful to inspect which methods are allowed for the URL from a before/after handler (request.url\_rule.methods) etc. Though if the request's method was invalid for the URL rule, the valid list is available in routing\_exception. valid\_methods instead (an attribute of the Werkzeug exception MethodNotAllowed) because the

request was never internally bound.

New in version 0.6.

#### property user\_agent: werkzeug.user\_agent.UserAgent

The user agent. Use user\_agent.string to get the header value. Set user\_agent\_class to a subclass of UserAgent to provide parsing for the other properties or other extended data.

Changed in version 2.0: The built in parser is deprecated and will be removed in Werkzeug 2.1. A UserAgent subclass must be set to parse data from the string.

#### user\_agent\_class

alias of werkzeug.useragents.\_UserAgent

#### property values: CombinedMultiDict[str, str]

A werkzeug.datastructures.CombinedMultiDict that combines args and form.

For GET requests, only args are present, not form.

Changed in version 2.0: For GET requests, only args are present, not form.

# view\_args: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None

A dict of view arguments that matched the request. If an exception happened when matching, this will be None.

#### property want\_form\_data\_parsed: bool

True if the request method carries content. By default this is true if a Content-Type is sent.

New in version 0.8.

#### flask.request

To access incoming request data, you can use the global *request* object. Flask parses incoming request data for you and gives you access to it through that global object. Internally Flask makes sure that you always get the correct data for the active thread if you are in a multithreaded environment.

This is a proxy. See 关于代理的说明 for more information.

The request object is an instance of a Request.

# 2.1.4 Response Objects

The response object that is used by default in Flask. Works like the response object from Werkzeug but is set to have an HTML mimetype by default. Quite often you don't have to create this object yourself because <code>make\_response()</code> will take care of that for you.

If you want to replace the response object used you can subclass this and set response\_class to your subclass.

Changed in version 1.0: JSON support is added to the response, like the request. This is useful when testing to get the test client response data as JSON.

Changed in version 1.0: Added max\_cookie\_size.

#### **Parameters**

- response (Union[Iterable[str], Iterable[bytes]])-
- status(Optional[Union[int, str, http.HTTPStatus]])-
- headers (werkzeug.datastructures.Headers) -
- mimetype (Optional[str]) -
- content\_type (Optional[str]) -
- direct\_passthrough (bool) -

# Return type None

# accept\_ranges

The *Accept-Ranges* header. Even though the name would indicate that multiple values are supported, it must be one string token only.

The values 'bytes' and 'none' are common.

New in version 0.7.

## property access\_control\_allow\_credentials: bool

Whether credentials can be shared by the browser to JavaScript code. As part of the preflight request it indicates whether credentials can be used on the cross origin request.

## access\_control\_allow\_headers

Which headers can be sent with the cross origin request.

## access\_control\_allow\_methods

Which methods can be used for the cross origin request.

# access\_control\_allow\_origin

The origin or '\*' for any origin that may make cross origin requests.

# access\_control\_expose\_headers

Which headers can be shared by the browser to JavaScript code.

#### access\_control\_max\_age

The maximum age in seconds the access control settings can be cached for.

# add\_etag(overwrite=False, weak=False)

Add an etag for the current response if there is none yet.

Changed in version 2.0: SHA-1 is used to generate the value. MD5 may not be available in some environments.

## **Parameters**

• overwrite (bool) -

#### • weak (bool) -

#### Return type None

#### age

The Age response-header field conveys the sender's sestimate of the amount of time since the response (or its revalidation) was generated at the origin server.

Age values are non-negative decimal integers, representing time in seconds.

# property allow: werkzeug.datastructures.HeaderSet

The Allow entity-header field lists the set of methods supported by the resource identified by the Request-URI. The purpose of this field is strictly to inform the recipient of valid methods associated with the resource. An Allow header field MUST be present in a 405 (Method Not Allowed) response.

## property cache\_control: werkzeug.datastructures.ResponseCacheControl

The Cache-Control general-header field is used to specify directives that MUST be obeyed by all caching mechanisms along the request/response chain.

## calculate\_content\_length()

Returns the content length if available or None otherwise.

**Return type** Optional[int]

# call\_on\_close(func)

Adds a function to the internal list of functions that should be called as part of closing down the response. Since 0.7 this function also returns the function that was passed so that this can be used as a decorator.

New in version 0.6.

```
Parameters func (Callable[[], Any]) –

Return type Callable[[], Any]
```

#### close()

Close the wrapped response if possible. You can also use the object in a with statement which will automatically close it.

New in version 0.9: Can now be used in a with statement.

Return type None

#### content\_encoding

The Content-Encoding entity-header field is used as a modifier to the media-type. When present, its value indicates what additional content codings have been applied to the entity-body, and thus what decoding mechanisms must be applied in order to obtain the media-type referenced by the Content-Type header field.

## property content\_language: werkzeug.datastructures.HeaderSet

The Content-Language entity-header field describes the natural language(s) of the intended audience for the enclosed entity. Note that this might not be equivalent to all the languages used within the entity-body.

#### content\_length

The Content-Length entity-header field indicates the size of the entity-body, in decimal number of OCTETs, sent to the recipient or, in the case of the HEAD method, the size of the entity-body that would have been sent had the request been a GET.

#### content\_location

The Content-Location entity-header field MAY be used to supply the resource location for the entity enclosed in the message when that entity is accessible from a location separate from the requested resource's URI.

#### content\_md5

The Content-MD5 entity-header field, as defined in RFC 1864, is an MD5 digest of the entity-body for the purpose of providing an end-to-end message integrity check (MIC) of the entity-body. (Note: a MIC is good for detecting accidental modification of the entity-body in transit, but is not proof against malicious attacks.)

## property content\_range: werkzeug.datastructures.ContentRange

The Content-Range header as a ContentRange object. Available even if the header is not set.

New in version 0.7.

## content\_security\_policy

The Content-Security-Policy header adds an additional layer of security to help detect and mitigate certain types of attacks.

# content\_security\_policy\_report\_only

The Content-Security-Policy-Report-Only header adds a csp policy that is not enforced but is reported thereby helping detect certain types of attacks.

# content\_type

The Content-Type entity-header field indicates the media type of the entity-body sent to the recipient or, in the case of the HEAD method, the media type that would have been sent had the request been a GET.

#### cross\_origin\_embedder\_policy

Prevents a document from loading any cross-origin resources that do not explicitly grant the document permission. Values must be a member of the werkzeug.http.COEP enum.

# cross\_origin\_opener\_policy

Allows control over sharing of browsing context group with cross-origin documents. Values must be a member of the werkzeug.http.COOP enum.

# property data: Union[bytes, str]

A descriptor that calls get\_data() and set\_data().

## date

The Date general-header field represents the date and time at which the message was originated, having the same semantics as orig-date in RFC 822.

Changed in version 2.0: The datetime object is timezone-aware.

delete\_cookie (key, path='/', domain=None, secure=False, httponly=False, samesite=None)

Delete a cookie. Fails silently if key doesn't exist.

#### **Parameters**

- **key** (str) –the key (name) of the cookie to be deleted.
- path (str) -if the cookie that should be deleted was limited to a path, the path has to be defined here.
- **domain** (Optional[str])—if the cookie that should be deleted was limited to a domain, that domain has to be defined here.
- **secure** (bool) –If True, the cookie will only be available via HTTPS.
- httponly (bool) –Disallow JavaScript access to the cookie.
- **samesite** (Optional[str]) —Limit the scope of the cookie to only be attached to requests that are "same-site".

# Return type None

## direct\_passthrough

Pass the response body directly through as the WSGI iterable. This can be used when the body is a binary file or other iterator of bytes, to skip some unnecessary checks. Use send\_file() instead of setting this manually.

## expires

The Expires entity-header field gives the date/time after which the response is considered stale. A stale cache entry may not normally be returned by a cache.

Changed in version 2.0: The datetime object is timezone-aware.

# classmethod force\_type (response, environ=None)

Enforce that the WSGI response is a response object of the current type. Werkzeug will use the *Response* internally in many situations like the exceptions. If you call <code>get\_response()</code> on an exception you will get back a regular *Response* object, even if you are using a custom subclass.

This method can enforce a given response type, and it will also convert arbitrary WSGI callables into response objects if an environ is provided:

```
# convert a Werkzeug response object into an instance of the
# MyResponseClass subclass.
response = MyResponseClass.force_type(response)

# convert any WSGI application into a response object
response = MyResponseClass.force_type(response, environ)
```

This is especially useful if you want to post-process responses in the main dispatcher and use functionality provided by your subclass.

Keep in mind that this will modify response objects in place if possible!

#### **Parameters**

- response (Response) –a response object or wsgi application.
- environ (Optional [WSGIEnvironment]) -a WSGI environment object.

Returns a response object.

Return type Response

freeze (no\_etag=None)

Make the response object ready to be pickled. Does the following:

- Buffer the response into a list, ignoring implicity\_sequence\_conversion and direct\_passthrough.
- Set the Content-Length header.
- Generate an ETag header if one is not already set.

Changed in version 2.0: An ETag header is added, the no\_etag parameter is deprecated and will be removed in Werkzeug 2.1.

Changed in version 0.6: The Content-Length header is set.

Parameters no\_etag (None) -

Return type None

classmethod from\_app (app, environ, buffered=False)

Create a new response object from an application output. This works best if you pass it an application that returns a generator all the time. Sometimes applications may use the *write()* callable returned by the *start\_response* function. This tries to resolve such edge cases automatically. But if you don't get the expected output you should set *buffered* to *True* which enforces buffering.

# **Parameters**

- app (WSGIApplication) the WSGI application to execute.
- environ (WSGIEnvironment) the WSGI environment to execute against.
- **buffered** (bool) –set to *True* to enforce buffering.

**Returns** a response object.

Return type Response

# get\_app\_iter(environ)

Returns the application iterator for the given environ. Depending on the request method and the current status code the return value might be an empty response rather than the one from the response.

If the request method is *HEAD* or the status code is in a range where the HTTP specification requires an empty response, an empty iterable is returned.

New in version 0.6.

Parameters environ (WSGIEnvironment) - the WSGI environment of the request.

**Returns** a response iterable.

**Return type** Iterable[bytes]

```
get_data(as_text=False)
```

The string representation of the response body. Whenever you call this property the response iterable is encoded and flattened. This can lead to unwanted behavior if you stream big data.

This behavior can be disabled by setting implicit\_sequence\_conversion to False.

If *as\_text* is set to *True* the return value will be a decoded string.

New in version 0.9.

```
Parameters as_text (bool) -
```

**Return type** Union[bytes, str]

## get\_etag()

Return a tuple in the form (etag, is\_weak). If there is no ETag the return value is (None, None).

**Return type** Union[Tuple[str, bool], Tuple[None, None]]

```
get_json (force=False, silent=False)
```

Parse data as JSON. Useful during testing.

If the mimetype does not indicate JSON (application/json, see is\_json()), this returns None.

Unlike Request.get\_json(), the result is not cached.

# **Parameters**

- **force** (bool) –Ignore the mimetype and always try to parse JSON.
- silent (bool) -Silence parsing errors and return None instead.

Return type Optional[Any]

## get\_wsgi\_headers(environ)

This is automatically called right before the response is started and returns headers modified for the given environment. It returns a copy of the headers from the response with some modifications applied if necessary.

For example the location header (if present) is joined with the root URL of the environment. Also the content length is automatically set to zero here for certain status codes.

Changed in version 0.6: Previously that function was called *fix\_headers* and modified the response object in place. Also since 0.6, IRIs in location and content-location headers are handled properly.

Also starting with 0.6, Werkzeug will attempt to set the content length if it is able to figure it out on its own. This is the case if all the strings in the response iterable are already encoded and the iterable is buffered.

Parameters environ (WSGIEnvironment) - the WSGI environment of the request.

Returns returns a new Headers object.

Return type werkzeug.datastructures.Headers

#### get\_wsgi\_response(environ)

Returns the final WSGI response as tuple. The first item in the tuple is the application iterator, the second the status and the third the list of headers. The response returned is created specially for the given environment. For example if the request method in the WSGI environment is 'HEAD' the response will be empty and only the headers and status code will be present.

New in version 0.6.

Parameters environ (WSGIEnvironment) - the WSGI environment of the request.

Returns an (app\_iter, status, headers) tuple.

**Return type** Tuple[Iterable[bytes], str, List[Tuple[str, str]]]

# property is\_json: bool

Check if the mimetype indicates JSON data, either application/json or application/\*+json.

# property is\_sequence: bool

If the iterator is buffered, this property will be *True*. A response object will consider an iterator to be buffered if the response attribute is a list or tuple.

New in version 0.6.

#### property is\_streamed: bool

If the response is streamed (the response is not an iterable with a length information) this property is *True*. In this case streamed means that there is no information about the number of iterations. This is usually *True* if a generator is passed to the response object.

This is useful for checking before applying some sort of post filtering that should not take place for streamed responses.

#### iter\_encoded()

Iter the response encoded with the encoding of the response. If the response object is invoked as WSGI application the return value of this method is used as application iterator unless <code>direct\_passthrough</code> was activated.

**Return type** Iterator[bytes]

#### property json: Optional[Any]

The parsed JSON data if mimetype indicates JSON (application/json, see is\_json()).

Calls get\_json() with default arguments.

#### last modified

The Last-Modified entity-header field indicates the date and time at which the origin server believes the variant was last modified.

Changed in version 2.0: The datetime object is timezone-aware.

#### location

The Location response-header field is used to redirect the recipient to a location other than the Request-URI for completion of the request or identification of a new resource.

make\_conditional (request\_or\_environ, accept\_ranges=False, complete\_length=None)

Make the response conditional to the request. This method works best if an etag was defined for the response already. The *add\_etag* method can be used to do that. If called without etag just the date header is set.

This does nothing if the request method in the request or environ is anything but GET or HEAD.

For optimal performance when handling range requests, it's recommended that your response data object implements *seekable*, *seek* and *tell* methods as described by io.IOBase. Objects returned by wrap\_file() automatically implement those methods.

It does not remove the body of the response because that's something the \_\_call\_\_() function does for us automatically.

Returns self so that you can do return resp.make\_conditional(req) but modifies the object in-place.

#### **Parameters**

- request\_or\_environ (WSGIEnvironment) -a request object or WSGI environment to be used to make the response conditional against.
- accept\_ranges (Union[bool, str])—This parameter dictates the value of Accept-Ranges header. If False (default), the header is not set. If True, it will be set to "bytes". If None, it will be set to "none". If it's a string, it will use this value.
- **complete\_length** (Optional[int]) -Will be used only in valid Range Requests. It will set *Content-Range* complete length value and compute *Content-Length* real value. This parameter is mandatory for successful Range Requests completion.

Raises RequestedRangeNotSatisfiable if Range header could not be parsed or satisfied.

Return type Response

Changed in version 2.0: Range processing is skipped if length is 0 instead of raising a 416 Range Not Satisfiable error.

# make\_sequence()

Converts the response iterator in a list. By default this happens automatically if required. If *implicit\_sequence\_conversion* is disabled, this method is not automatically called and some properties might raise exceptions. This also encodes all the items.

New in version 0.6.

Return type None

# property max\_cookie\_size: int

Read-only view of the MAX\_COOKIE\_SIZE config key.

See max\_cookie\_size in Werkzeug' s docs.

# property mimetype: Optional[str]

The mimetype (content type without charset etc.)

# property mimetype\_params: Dict[str, str]

The mimetype parameters as dict. For example if the content type is text/html; charset=utf-8 the params would be {'charset': 'utf-8'}.

New in version 0.5.

# property retry\_after: Optional[datetime.datetime]

The Retry-After response-header field can be used with a 503 (Service Unavailable) response to indicate how long the service is expected to be unavailable to the requesting client.

Time in seconds until expiration or date.

Changed in version 2.0: The datetime object is timezone-aware.

Sets a cookie.

A warning is raised if the size of the cookie header exceeds max\_cookie\_size, but the header will still be set.

#### **Parameters**

- **key** (str) –the key (name) of the cookie to be set.
- **value** (str) –the value of the cookie.
- max\_age (Optional[Union[datetime.timedelta, int]]) -should be a
  number of seconds, or None (default) if the cookie should last only as long as the client'
  s browser session.
- expires (Optional [Union[str, datetime.datetime, int, float]])
  -should be a datetime object or UNIX timestamp.
- path (Optional[str]) -limits the cookie to a given path, per default it will span the whole domain.
- domain (Optional[str]) -if you want to set a cross-domain cookie. For example, domain=".example.com" will set a cookie that is readable by the domain www.example.com, foo.example.com etc. Otherwise, a cookie will only be readable by the domain that set it.
- **secure** (bool) –If True, the cookie will only be available via HTTPS.
- httponly (bool) –Disallow JavaScript access to the cookie.
- **samesite** (Optional[str]) -Limit the scope of the cookie to only be attached to requests that are "same-site".

#### Return type None

#### set\_data(value)

Sets a new string as response. The value must be a string or bytes. If a string is set it's encoded to the charset of the response (utf-8 by default).

New in version 0.9.

```
Parameters value(Union[bytes, str])-
```

Return type None

```
set_etag (etag, weak=False)
```

Set the etag, and override the old one if there was one.

#### **Parameters**

- etag(str)-
- weak (bool) -

Return type None

## property status: str

The HTTP status code as a string.

## property status\_code: int

The HTTP status code as a number.

## property stream: werkzeug.wrappers.response.ResponseStream

The response iterable as write-only stream.

## property vary: werkzeug.datastructures.HeaderSet

The Vary field value indicates the set of request-header fields that fully determines, while the response is fresh, whether a cache is permitted to use the response to reply to a subsequent request without revalidation.

## property www\_authenticate: werkzeug.datastructures.WWWAuthenticate

The WWW-Authenticate header in a parsed form.

## 2.1.5 Sessions

If you have set Flask.secret\_key (or configured it from SECRET\_KEY) you can use sessions in Flask applications. A session makes it possible to remember information from one request to another. The way Flask does this is by using a signed cookie. The user can look at the session contents, but can't modify it unless they know the secret key, so make sure to set that to something complex and unguessable.

To access the current session you can use the session object:

# class flask.session

The session object works pretty much like an ordinary dict, with the difference that it keeps track of modifications.

This is a proxy. See 关于代理的说明 for more information.

The following attributes are interesting:

#### new

True if the session is new, False otherwise.

#### modified

True if the session object detected a modification. Be advised that modifications on mutable structures are not picked up automatically, in that situation you have to explicitly set the attribute to True yourself. Here an example:

```
# this change is not picked up because a mutable object (here
# a list) is changed.
session['objects'].append(42)
# so mark it as modified yourself
session.modified = True
```

#### permanent

If set to True the session lives for <code>permanent\_session\_lifetime</code> seconds. The default is 31 days. If set to <code>False</code> (which is the default) the session will be deleted when the user closes the browser.

## 2.1.6 Session Interface

New in version 0.8.

The session interface provides a simple way to replace the session implementation that Flask is using.

```
class flask.sessions.SessionInterface
```

The basic interface you have to implement in order to replace the default session interface which uses werkzeug's securecookie implementation. The only methods you have to implement are <code>open\_session()</code> and <code>save\_session()</code>, the others have useful defaults which you don't need to change.

The session object returned by the <code>open\_session()</code> method has to provide a dictionary like interface plus the properties and methods from the <code>SessionMixin</code>. We recommend just subclassing a dict and adding that mixin:

```
class Session(dict, SessionMixin):
   pass
```

If open\_session() returns None Flask will call into make\_null\_session() to create a session that acts as replacement if the session support cannot work because some requirement is not fulfilled. The default NullSession class that is created will complain that the secret key was not set.

To replace the session interface on an application all you have to do is to assign flask.Flask. session interface:

```
app = Flask(__name__)
app.session_interface = MySessionInterface()
```

New in version 0.8.

# get\_cookie\_domain(app)

Returns the domain that should be set for the session cookie.

Uses SESSION\_COOKIE\_DOMAIN if it is configured, otherwise falls back to detecting the domain based on SERVER\_NAME.

Once detected (or if not set at all), SESSION\_COOKIE\_DOMAIN is updated to avoid re-running the logic.

```
Parameters app (Flask) -
```

**Return type** Optional[str]

# get\_cookie\_httponly(app)

Returns True if the session cookie should be httponly. This currently just returns the value of the SES-SION\_COOKIE\_HTTPONLY config var.

```
Parameters app (Flask) -
```

Return type bool

# get\_cookie\_name (app)

Returns the name of the session cookie.

Uses app.session\_cookie\_name which is set to SESSION\_COOKIE\_NAME

```
Parameters app (Flask) -
```

Return type str

## get\_cookie\_path(app)

Returns the path for which the cookie should be valid. The default implementation uses the value from the SESSION\_COOKIE\_PATH config var if it's set, and falls back to APPLICATION\_ROOT or uses / if it's None.

```
Parameters app (Flask) -
```

Return type str

## get\_cookie\_samesite(app)

Return 'Strict' or 'Lax' if the cookie should use the SameSite attribute. This currently just returns the value of the SESSION\_COOKIE\_SAMESITE setting.

```
Parameters app (Flask) -
```

Return type str

## get\_cookie\_secure(app)

Returns True if the cookie should be secure. This currently just returns the value of the SES-SION\_COOKIE\_SECURE setting.

Parameters app (Flask) -

#### Return type bool

# get\_expiration\_time(app, session)

A helper method that returns an expiration date for the session or None if the session is linked to the browser session. The default implementation returns now + the permanent session lifetime configured on the application.

#### **Parameters**

- app (Flask) -
- session (flask.sessions.SessionMixin) -

# **Return type** Optional[datetime.datetime]

```
is_null_session(obj)
```

Checks if a given object is a null session. Null sessions are not asked to be saved.

This checks if the object is an instance of null\_session\_class by default.

```
Parameters obj (object) -
```

Return type bool

## make\_null\_session(app)

Creates a null session which acts as a replacement object if the real session support could not be loaded due to a configuration error. This mainly aids the user experience because the job of the null session is to still support lookup without complaining but modifications are answered with a helpful error message of what failed.

This creates an instance of null\_session\_class by default.

```
Parameters app (Flask) -
```

Return type flask.sessions.NullSession

## null\_session\_class

make\_null\_session() will look here for the class that should be created when a null session is requested. Likewise the is\_null\_session() method will perform a typecheck against this type.

```
alias of flask.sessions.NullSession
```

#### open\_session (app, request)

This method has to be implemented and must either return None in case the loading failed because of a configuration error or an instance of a session object which implements a dictionary like interface + the methods and attributes on SessionMixin.

#### **Parameters**

- app (Flask) -
- request (Request) -

**Return type** Optional[flask.sessions.SessionMixin]

#### pickle\_based = False

A flag that indicates if the session interface is pickle based. This can be used by Flask extensions to make a decision in regards to how to deal with the session object.

New in version 0.10.

## save\_session (app, session, response)

This is called for actual sessions returned by <code>open\_session()</code> at the end of the request. This is still called during a request context so if you absolutely need access to the request you can do that.

#### **Parameters**

- app (Flask) -
- session (flask.sessions.SessionMixin) -
- response (Response) -

## Return type None

## should\_set\_cookie (app, session)

Used by session backends to determine if a Set-Cookie header should be set for this session cookie for this response. If the session has been modified, the cookie is set. If the session is permanent and the SES-SION\_REFRESH\_EACH\_REQUEST config is true, the cookie is always set.

This check is usually skipped if the session was deleted.

New in version 0.11.

#### **Parameters**

- app (Flask) -
- session (flask.sessions.SessionMixin) -

## Return type bool

## class flask.sessions.SecureCookieSessionInterface

The default session interface that stores sessions in signed cookies through the itsdangerous module.

#### static digest\_method()

the hash function to use for the signature. The default is shall

#### key derivation = 'hmac'

the name of the itsdangerous supported key derivation. The default is hmac.

#### open\_session (app, request)

This method has to be implemented and must either return None in case the loading failed because of a configuration error or an instance of a session object which implements a dictionary like interface + the methods and attributes on SessionMixin.

#### **Parameters**

• app (Flask) -

• request (Request) -

**Return type** Optional[flask.sessions.SecureCookieSession]

## salt = 'cookie-session'

the salt that should be applied on top of the secret key for the signing of cookie based sessions.

```
save_session (app, session, response)
```

This is called for actual sessions returned by <code>open\_session()</code> at the end of the request. This is still called during a request context so if you absolutely need access to the request you can do that.

#### **Parameters**

- app (Flask) -
- session (flask.sessions.SessionMixin) -
- response (Response) -

Return type None

# serializer = <flask.json.tag.TaggedJSONSerializer object>

A python serializer for the payload. The default is a compact JSON derived serializer with support for some extra Python types such as datetime objects or tuples.

#### session class

alias of flask.sessions.SecureCookieSession

#### class flask.sessions.SecureCookieSession(initial=None)

Base class for sessions based on signed cookies.

This session backend will set the *modified* and *accessed* attributes. It cannot reliably track whether a session is new (vs. empty), so new remains hard coded to False.

```
Parameters initial (Any) -
```

Return type None

#### accessed = False

header, which allows caching proxies to cache different pages for different users.

```
get (key, default=None)
```

Return the value for key if key is in the dictionary, else default.

## **Parameters**

- key (str) -
- **default** (Optional[Any]) -

Return type Any

# modified = False

When data is changed, this is set to True. Only the session dictionary itself is tracked; if the session contains

mutable data (for example a nested dict) then this must be set to True manually when modifying that data. The session cookie will only be written to the response if this is True.

# setdefault (key, default=None)

Insert key with a value of default if key is not in the dictionary.

Return the value for key if key is in the dictionary, else default.

#### **Parameters**

- **key** (str) -
- default (Optional [Any]) -

# Return type Any

```
class flask.sessions.NullSession(initial=None)
```

Class used to generate nicer error messages if sessions are not available. Will still allow read-only access to the empty session but fail on setting.

```
Parameters initial (Any) -
```

Return type None

```
class flask.sessions.SessionMixin
```

Expands a basic dictionary with session attributes.

#### accessed = True

Some implementations can detect when session data is read or written and set this when that happens. The mixin default is hard coded to True.

#### modified = True

Some implementations can detect changes to the session and set this when that happens. The mixin default is hard coded to True.

#### property permanent: bool

This reflects the '\_permanent' key in the dict.

#### **Notice**

The PERMANENT\_SESSION\_LIFETIME config key can also be an integer starting with Flask 0.8. Either catch this down yourself or use the *permanent\_session\_lifetime* attribute on the app which converts the result to an integer automatically.

## 2.1.7 Test Client

```
class flask.testing.FlaskClient(*args, **kwargs)
```

Works like a regular Werkzeug test client but has some knowledge about how Flask works to defer the cleanup of the request context stack to the end of a with body when used in a with statement. For general information about how to use this class refer to werkzeug.test.Client.

Changed in version 0.12: *app.test\_client()* includes preset default environment, which can be set after instantiation of the *app.test\_client()* object in *client.environ\_base*.

Basic usage is outlined in the 测试 Flask 应用 chapter.

#### **Parameters**

- args (Any) -
- kwargs (Any) -

# Return type None

```
open (*args, as_tuple=False, buffered=False, follow_redirects=False, **kwargs)
```

Generate an environ dict from the given arguments, make a request to the application using it, and return the response.

#### **Parameters**

- **args** (*Any*) –Passed to EnvironBuilder to create the environ for the request. If a single arg is passed, it can be an existing EnvironBuilder or an environ dict.
- **buffered** (bool) –Convert the iterator returned by the app into a list. If the iterator has a close () method, it is called automatically.
- **follow\_redirects** (bool) -Make additional requests to follow HTTP redirects until a non-redirect status is returned. TestResponse.history lists the intermediate responses.
- as\_tuple (bool) -
- kwargs (Any) -

# Return type Response

Changed in version 2.0: as\_tuple is deprecated and will be removed in Werkzeug 2.1. Use TestResponse.request and request.environ instead.

Changed in version 2.0: The request input stream is closed when calling response.close(). Input streams for redirects are automatically closed.

Changed in version 0.5: If a dict is provided as file in the dict for the data parameter the content type has to be called content\_type instead of mimetype. This change was made for consistency with werkzeug. FileWrapper.

Changed in version 0.5: Added the follow\_redirects parameter.

```
session_transaction(*args, **kwargs)
```

When used in combination with a with statement this opens a session transaction. This can be used to modify the session that the test client uses. Once the with block is left the session is stored back.

```
with client.session_transaction() as session:
    session['value'] = 42
```

Internally this is implemented by going through a temporary test request context and since session handling could depend on request variables this function accepts the same arguments as  $test\_request\_context()$  which are directly passed through.

#### **Parameters**

- args (Any) -
- kwargs (Any) -

Return type Generator[flask.sessions.SessionMixin, None, None]

# 2.1.8 Test CLI Runner

```
class flask.testing.FlaskCliRunner(app, **kwargs)
```

A CliRunner for testing a Flask app's CLI commands. Typically created using test\_cli\_runner(). See 测试 CLI 命令.

## **Parameters**

- app (Flask) -
- kwargs (Any) -

# Return type None

```
invoke (cli=None, args=None, **kwargs)
```

Invokes a CLI command in an isolated environment. See CliRunner.invoke for full method documentation. See 测试 CLI 命令 for examples.

If the obj argument is not given, passes an instance of ScriptInfo that knows how to load the Flask app being tested.

#### **Parameters**

- cli (Optional [Any]) Command object to invoke. Default is the app's cli group.
- args (Optional [Any]) -List of strings to invoke the command with.
- kwargs (Any) -

Returns a Result object.

**Return type** Any

# 2.1.9 Application Globals

To share data that is valid for one request only from one function to another, a global variable is not good enough because it would break in threaded environments. Flask provides you with a special object that ensures it is only valid for the active request and that will return different values for each request. In a nutshell: it does the right thing, like it does for request and session.

## flask.g

A namespace object that can store data during an *application context*. This is an instance of Flask.  $app\_ctx\_globals\_class$ , which defaults to  $ctx\_AppCtxGlobals$ .

This is a good place to store resources during a request. During testing, you can use the 伪造资源和环境 pattern to pre-configure such resources.

This is a proxy. See 关于代理的说明 for more information.

Changed in version 0.10: Bound to the application context instead of the request context.

#### class flask.ctx.\_AppCtxGlobals

A plain object. Used as a namespace for storing data during an application context.

Creating an app context automatically creates this object, which is made available as the g proxy.

# 'key' in g

Check whether an attribute is present.

New in version 0.10.

## iter(g)

Return an iterator over the attribute names.

New in version 0.10.

```
get (name, default=None)
```

Get an attribute by name, or a default value. Like dict.get().

#### **Parameters**

- name (str) –Name of attribute to get.
- **default** (Optional [Any]) Value to return if the attribute is not present.

## Return type Any

New in version 0.10.

## pop (name, default=<object object>)

Get and remove an attribute by name. Like dict.pop().

#### **Parameters**

• name (str) -Name of attribute to pop.

• **default** (Any) – Value to return if the attribute is not present, instead of raising a Key-Error.

## Return type Any

New in version 0.11.

## setdefault (name, default=None)

Get the value of an attribute if it is present, otherwise set and return a default value. Like dict. setdefault().

#### **Parameters**

- name (str) –Name of attribute to get.
- **default** (Optional [Any]) Value to set and return if the attribute is not present.

## Return type Any

New in version 0.11.

## 2.1.10 Useful Functions and Classes

## flask.current\_app

A proxy to the application handling the current request. This is useful to access the application without needing to import it, or if it can't be imported, such as when using the application factory pattern or in blueprints and extensions.

This is only available when an *application context* is pushed. This happens automatically during requests and CLI commands. It can be controlled manually with <code>app\_context()</code>.

This is a proxy. See 关于代理的说明 for more information.

### flask.has\_request\_context()

If you have code that wants to test if a request context is there or not this function can be used. For instance, you may want to take advantage of request information if the request object is available, but fail silently if it is unavailable.

```
class User(db.Model):

def __init__(self, username, remote_addr=None):
    self.username = username
    if remote_addr is None and has_request_context():
        remote_addr = request.remote_addr
    self.remote_addr = remote_addr
```

Alternatively you can also just test any of the context bound objects (such as request or g) for truthness:

```
class User(db.Model):

def __init__(self, username, remote_addr=None):
    self.username = username
    if remote_addr is None and request:
        remote_addr = request.remote_addr
    self.remote_addr = remote_addr
```

New in version 0.7.

## Return type bool

```
flask.copy\_current\_request\_context(f)
```

A helper function that decorates a function to retain the current request context. This is useful when working with greenlets. The moment the function is decorated a copy of the request context is created and then pushed when the function is called. The current session is also included in the copied request context.

Example:

```
import gevent
from flask import copy_current_request_context

@app.route('/')
def index():
    @copy_current_request_context
    def do_some_work():
        # do some work here, it can access flask.request or
        # flask.session like you would otherwise in the view function.
        ...
    gevent.spawn(do_some_work)
    return 'Regular response'
```

New in version 0.10.

```
Parameters f (Callable) -
```

Return type Callable

```
flask.has_app_context()
```

Works like <code>has\_request\_context()</code> but for the application context. You can also just do a boolean check on the <code>current\_app</code> object instead.

New in version 0.9.

### Return type bool

```
flask.url_for (endpoint, **values)
```

Generates a URL to the given endpoint with the method provided.

Variable arguments that are unknown to the target endpoint are appended to the generated URL as query arguments. If the value of a query argument is None, the whole pair is skipped. In case blueprints are active you can shortcut references to the same blueprint by prefixing the local endpoint with a dot (.).

This will reference the index function local to the current blueprint:

```
url_for('.index')
```

See URL 构建.

Configuration values APPLICATION\_ROOT and SERVER\_NAME are only used when generating URLs outside of a request context.

To integrate applications, Flask has a hook to intercept URL build errors through Flask. url\_build\_error\_handlers. The url\_for function results in a BuildError when the current app does not have a URL for the given endpoint and values. When it does, the current\_app calls its url\_build\_error\_handlers if it is not None, which can return a string to use as the result of url\_for (instead of url\_for's default to raise the BuildError exception) or re-raise the exception. An example:

```
def external_url_handler(error, endpoint, values):
    "Looks up an external URL when `url_for` cannot build a URL."
    # This is an example of hooking the build_error_handler.
    # Here, lookup_url is some utility function you've built
    # which looks up the endpoint in some external URL registry.
    url = lookup_url(endpoint, **values)
    if url is None:
        # External lookup did not have a URL.
        # Re-raise the BuildError, in context of original traceback.
        exc_type, exc_value, tb = sys.exc_info()
        if exc_value is error:
            raise exc_type(exc_value).with_traceback(tb)
        else:
            raise error
    # url_for will use this result, instead of raising BuildError.
    return url
app.url_build_error_handlers.append(external_url_handler)
```

Here, *error* is the instance of BuildError, and *endpoint* and *values* are the arguments passed into *url\_for*. Note that this is for building URLs outside the current application, and not for handling 404 NotFound errors.

New in version 0.10: The \_scheme parameter was added.

New in version 0.9: The \_anchor and \_method parameters were added.

New in version 0.9: Calls Flask.handle\_build\_error() on BuildError.

#### **Parameters**

- **endpoint** (str) the endpoint of the URL (name of the function)
- values (Any) –the variable arguments of the URL rule
- \_external -if set to True, an absolute URL is generated. Server address can be changed
  via SERVER\_NAME configuration variable which falls back to the *Host* header, then to the IP
  and port of the request.
- \_scheme -a string specifying the desired URL scheme. The \_external parameter must be set to True or a ValueError is raised. The default behavior uses the same scheme as the current request, or PREFERRED\_URL\_SCHEME if no request context is available. This also can be set to an empty string to build protocol-relative URLs.
- \_anchor -if provided this is added as anchor to the URL.
- **\_method** –if provided this explicitly specifies an HTTP method.

## Return type str

```
flask.abort (status, *args, **kwargs)
```

Raises an HTTPException for the given status code or WSGI application.

If a status code is given, it will be looked up in the list of exceptions and will raise that exception. If passed a WSGI application, it will wrap it in a proxy WSGI exception and raise that:

```
abort(404) # 404 Not Found
abort(Response('Hello World'))
```

## **Parameters**

- status (Union[int, Response]) -
- args (Any) -
- kwargs (Any) -

## Return type te.NoReturn

```
flask.redirect (location, code=302, Response=None)
```

Returns a response object (a WSGI application) that, if called, redirects the client to the target location. Supported codes are 301, 302, 303, 305, 307, and 308. 300 is not supported because it's not a real redirect and 304 because it's the answer for a request with a request with defined If-Modified-Since headers.

New in version 0.10: The class used for the Response object can now be passed in.

New in version 0.6: The location can now be a unicode string that is encoded using the iri\_to\_uri() function.

#### **Parameters**

- **location** (*str*) –the location the response should redirect to.
- **code** (*int*) –the redirect status code. defaults to 302.

• **Response** (*class*) –a Response class to use when instantiating a response. The default is werkzeug.wrappers.Response if unspecified.

Return type Response

```
flask.make_response(*args)
```

Sometimes it is necessary to set additional headers in a view. Because views do not have to return response objects but can return a value that is converted into a response object by Flask itself, it becomes tricky to add headers to it. This function can be called instead of using a return and you will get a response object which you can use to attach headers.

If view looked like this and you want to add a new header:

```
def index():
    return render_template('index.html', foo=42)
```

You can now do something like this:

```
def index():
    response = make_response(render_template('index.html', foo=42))
    response.headers['X-Parachutes'] = 'parachutes are cool'
    return response
```

This function accepts the very same arguments you can return from a view function. This for example creates a response with a 404 error code:

```
response = make_response(render_template('not_found.html'), 404)
```

The other use case of this function is to force the return value of a view function into a response which is helpful with view decorators:

```
response = make_response(view_function())
response.headers['X-Parachutes'] = 'parachutes are cool'
```

Internally this function does the following things:

- if no arguments are passed, it creates a new response argument
- if one argument is passed, flask.Flask.make\_response() is invoked with it.
- if more than one argument is passed, the arguments are passed to the flask.Flask.

  make\_response() function as tuple.

New in version 0.6.

```
Parameters args (Any) – Return type Response
```

```
flask.after_this_request(f)
```

Executes a function after this request. This is useful to modify response objects. The function is passed the response object and has to return the same or a new one.

Example:

```
@app.route('/')
def index():
    @after_this_request
    def add_header(response):
        response.headers['X-Foo'] = 'Parachute'
        return response
    return 'Hello World!'
```

This is more useful if a function other than the view function wants to modify a response. For instance think of a decorator that wants to add some headers without converting the return value into a response object.

New in version 0.9.

```
Parameters f (Callable[[Response], Response]) -
Return type Callable[[Response], Response]
```

```
flask.send_file (path_or_file, mimetype=None, as_attachment=False, download_name=None, attachment_filename=None, conditional=True, etag=True, add_etags=None, last_modified=None, max_age=None, cache_timeout=None)
```

Send the contents of a file to the client.

The first argument can be a file path or a file-like object. Paths are preferred in most cases because Werkzeug can manage the file and get extra information from the path. Passing a file-like object requires that the file is opened in binary mode, and is mostly useful when building a file in memory with io.BytesIO.

Never pass file paths provided by a user. The path is assumed to be trusted, so a user could craft a path to access a file you didn't intend. Use <code>send\_from\_directory()</code> to safely serve user-requested paths from within a directory.

If the WSGI server sets a file\_wrapper in environ, it is used, otherwise Werkzeug's built-in wrapper is used. Alternatively, if the HTTP server supports X-Sendfile, configuring Flask with USE\_X\_SENDFILE = True will tell the server to send the given path, which is much more efficient than reading it in Python.

## **Parameters**

- path\_or\_file (Union[os.PathLike, str, BinaryIO]) The path to the file to send, relative to the current working directory if a relative path is given. Alternatively, a file-like object opened in binary mode. Make sure the file pointer is seeked to the start of the data.
- mimetype (Optional[str]) The MIME type to send for the file. If not provided, it will try to detect it from the file name.

- **as\_attachment** (bool) –Indicate to a browser that it should offer to save the file instead of displaying it.
- download\_name (Optional[str]) The default name browsers will use when saving the file. Defaults to the passed file name.
- **conditional** (bool) –Enable conditional and range responses based on request headers. Requires passing a file path and environ.
- etag (Union[bool, str])—Calculate an ETag for the file, which requires passing a file path. Can also be a string to use instead.
- last\_modified (Optional [Union[datetime.datetime, int, float]])

  —The last modified time to send for the file, in seconds. If not provided, it will try to detect it from the file path.
- max\_age (Optional[Union[int, Callable[[Optional[str]], Optional[int]]])—How long the client should cache the file, in seconds. If set, Cache—Control will be public, otherwise it will be no-cache to prefer conditional caching.
- attachment\_filename (Optional[str]) -
- add\_etags (Optional[bool]) -
- cache\_timeout (Optional[int]) -

Changed in version 2.0: download\_name replaces the attachment\_filename parameter. If as\_attachment=False, it is passed with Content-Disposition: inline instead.

Changed in version 2.0: max\_age replaces the cache\_timeout parameter. conditional is enabled and max\_age is not set by default.

Changed in version 2.0: etag replaces the add\_etags parameter. It can be a string to use instead of generating one.

Changed in version 2.0: Passing a file-like object that inherits from TextIOBase will raise a ValueError rather than sending an empty file.

New in version 2.0: Moved the implementation to Werkzeug. This is now a wrapper to pass some Flask-specific arguments.

Changed in version 1.1: filename may be a PathLike object.

Changed in version 1.1: Passing a BytesIO object supports range requests.

Changed in version 1.0.3: Filenames are encoded with ASCII instead of Latin-1 for broader compatibility with WSGI servers.

Changed in version 1.0: UTF-8 filenames as specified in RFC 2231 are supported.

Changed in version 0.12: The filename is no longer automatically inferred from file objects. If you want to use automatic MIME and etag support, pass a filename via filename\_or\_fp or attachment\_filename.

Changed in version 0.12: attachment\_filename is preferred over filename for MIME detection.

Changed in version 0.9: cache\_timeout defaults to Flask.get\_send\_file\_max\_age().

Changed in version 0.7: MIME guessing and etag support for file-like objects was deprecated because it was unreliable. Pass a filename if you are able to, otherwise attach an etag yourself.

Changed in version 0.5: The add\_etags, cache\_timeout and conditional parameters were added. The default behavior is to add etags.

New in version 0.2.

## flask.send\_from\_directory (directory, path, filename=None, \*\*kwargs)

Send a file from within a directory using <code>send\_file()</code>.

```
@app.route("/uploads/<path:name>")
def download_file(name):
    return send_from_directory(
        app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], name, as_attachment=True
    )
```

This is a secure way to serve files from a folder, such as static files or uploads. Uses safe\_join() to ensure the path coming from the client is not maliciously crafted to point outside the specified directory.

If the final path does not point to an existing regular file, raises a 404 NotFound error.

#### **Parameters**

- directory (Union[os.PathLike, str])—The directory that path must be located under.
- path (Union[os.PathLike, str])—The path to the file to send, relative to directory.
- **kwargs** (Any) Arguments to pass to send\_file().
- filename (Optional[str]) -

### Return type Response

Changed in version 2.0: path replaces the filename parameter.

New in version 2.0: Moved the implementation to Werkzeug. This is now a wrapper to pass some Flask-specific arguments.

New in version 0.5.

## flask.safe\_join(directory, \*pathnames)

Safely join zero or more untrusted path components to a base directory to avoid escaping the base directory.

#### **Parameters**

• **directory** (*str*) –The trusted base directory.

• pathnames (str) - The untrusted path components relative to the base directory.

**Returns** A safe path, otherwise None.

Return type str

```
flask.escape()
```

Replace the characters &, <, >, ', and " in the string with HTML-safe sequences. Use this if you need to display text that might contain such characters in HTML.

If the object has an \_\_html\_\_ method, it is called and the return value is assumed to already be safe for HTML.

**Parameters s** –An object to be converted to a string and escaped.

Returns A Markup string with the escaped text.

```
class flask.Markup(base=", encoding=None, errors='strict')
```

A string that is ready to be safely inserted into an HTML or XML document, either because it was escaped or because it was marked safe.

Passing an object to the constructor converts it to text and wraps it to mark it safe without escaping. To escape the text, use the <code>escape()</code> class method instead.

```
>>> Markup("Hello, <em>World</em>!")
Markup('Hello, <em>World</em>!')
>>> Markup(42)
Markup('42')
>>> Markup.escape("Hello, <em>World</em>!")
Markup('Hello &lt;em&gt;World&lt;/em&gt;!')
```

This implements the \_\_html\_\_() interface that some frameworks use. Passing an object that implements \_\_html\_\_() will wrap the output of that method, marking it safe.

```
>>> class Foo:
...     def __html__ (self):
...         return '<a href="/foo">foo</a>'
...
>>> Markup(Foo())
Markup('<a href="/foo">foo</a>')
```

This is a subclass of str. It has the same methods, but escapes their arguments and returns a Markup instance.

```
>>> Markup("<em>%s</em>") % ("foo & bar",)

Markup('<em>foo &amp; bar</em>')

>>> Markup("<em>Hello</em> ") + "<foo>"

Markup('<em>Hello</em> &lt;foo&gt;')
```

#### **Parameters**

- base (Any) -
- encoding (Optional[str]) -
- errors (str) -

Return type Markup

## classmethod escape(s)

Escape a string. Calls <code>escape()</code> and ensures that for subclasses the correct type is returned.

```
Parameters s (Any) -
```

Return type markupsafe.Markup

## striptags()

unescape () the markup, remove tags, and normalize whitespace to single spaces.

```
>>> Markup("Main » <em>About</em>").striptags()
'Main » About'
```

## Return type str

### unescape()

Convert escaped markup back into a text string. This replaces HTML entities with the characters they represent.

```
>>> Markup("Main » <em>About</em>").unescape()
'Main » <em>About</em>'
```

## Return type str

## 2.1.11 Message Flashing

```
flask.flash (message, category='message')
```

Flashes a message to the next request. In order to remove the flashed message from the session and to display it to the user, the template has to call  $get\_flashed\_messages()$ .

Changed in version 0.3: *category* parameter added.

## **Parameters**

- message(str) -the message to be flashed.
- **category** (*str*) —the category for the message. The following values are recommended: 'message' for any kind of message, 'error' for errors, 'info' for information messages and 'warning' for warnings. However any kind of string can be used as category.

## Return type None

```
flask.get_flashed_messages (with_categories=False, category_filter=())
```

Pulls all flashed messages from the session and returns them. Further calls in the same request to the function will return the same messages. By default just the messages are returned, but when *with\_categories* is set to True, the return value will be a list of tuples in the form (category, message) instead.

Filter the flashed messages to one or more categories by providing those categories in *category\_filter*. This allows rendering categories in separate html blocks. The *with\_categories* and *category\_filter* arguments are distinct:

- with\_categories controls whether categories are returned with message text (True gives a tuple, where False gives just the message text).
- category\_filter filters the messages down to only those matching the provided categories.

See 消息闪现 for examples.

Changed in version 0.9: *category\_filter* parameter added.

Changed in version 0.3: with\_categories parameter added.

#### **Parameters**

- with\_categories (bool) -set to True to also receive categories.
- **category\_filter** (*Iterable* [*str*]) –filter of categories to limit return values. Only categories in the list will be returned.

**Return type** Union[List[str], List[Tuple[str, str]]]

## 2.1.12 JSON Support

Flask uses the built-in json module for handling JSON. It will use the current blueprint's or application's JSON encoder and decoder for easier customization. By default it handles some extra data types:

- datetime.datetime and datetime.date are serialized to RFC 822 strings. This is the same as the HTTP date format.
- uuid.UUID is serialized to a string.
- dataclasses.dataclass is passed to dataclasses.asdict().
- Markup (or any object with a \_\_html\_\_ method) will call the \_\_html\_\_ method to get a string.

Jinja's | tojson filter is configured to use Flask's dumps() function. The filter marks the output with | safe automatically. Use the filter to render data inside <script> tags.

```
<script type=text/javascript>
    const names = {{ names|tosjon }};
    renderChart(names, {{ axis_data|tojson }});
</script>
```

```
flask.json.jsonify(*args, **kwargs)
```

Serialize data to JSON and wrap it in a Response with the application/json mimetype.

Uses <code>dumps()</code> to serialize the data, but <code>args</code> and <code>kwargs</code> are treated as data rather than arguments to <code>json.dumps()</code>.

- 1. Single argument: Treated as a single value.
- 2. Multiple arguments: Treated as a list of values. jsonify(1, 2, 3) is the same as jsonify([1, 2, 3]).
- 3. Keyword arguments: Treated as a dict of values. jsonify(data=data, errors=errors) is the same as jsonify({"data": data, "errors": errors}).
- 4. Passing both arguments and keyword arguments is not allowed as it's not clear what should happen.

```
from flask import jsonify

@app.route("/users/me")
def get_current_user():
    return jsonify(
        username=g.user.username,
        email=g.user.email,
        id=g.user.id,
    )
```

Will return a JSON response like this:

```
"username": "admin",
"email": "admin@localhost",
"id": 42
}
```

The default output omits indents and spaces after separators. In debug mode or if JSONIFY\_PRETTYPRINT\_REGULAR is True, the output will be formatted to be easier to read.

Changed in version 0.11: Added support for serializing top-level arrays. This introduces a security risk in ancient browsers. See  $JSON \Leftrightarrow 2$ .

New in version 0.2.

#### **Parameters**

- args (Any) -
- kwargs (Any) -

Return type Response

```
flask.json.dumps (obj, app=None, **kwargs)
```

Serialize an object to a string of JSON.

Takes the same arguments as the built-in <code>json.dumps()</code>, with some defaults from application configuration.

## **Parameters**

- **obj** (Any) –Object to serialize to JSON.
- app (Optional[Flask]) —Use this app's config instead of the active app context or defaults.
- **kwargs** (Any) Extra arguments passed to json.dumps().

### Return type str

Changed in version 2.0: encoding is deprecated and will be removed in Flask 2.1.

Changed in version 1.0.3: app can be passed directly, rather than requiring an app context for configuration.

```
flask.json.dump(obj, fp, app=None, **kwargs)
```

Serialize an object to JSON written to a file object.

Takes the same arguments as the built-in json.dump(), with some defaults from application configuration.

## **Parameters**

- **obj** (Any) Object to serialize to JSON.
- **fp** (IO[str]) File object to write JSON to.
- app (Optional[Flask]) —Use this app's config instead of the active app context or defaults.
- **kwargs** (Any) Extra arguments passed to json.dump().

## Return type None

Changed in version 2.0: Writing to a binary file, and the encoding argument, is deprecated and will be removed in Flask 2.1.

```
flask.json.loads (s, app=None, **kwargs)
```

Deserialize an object from a string of JSON.

Takes the same arguments as the built-in json.loads(), with some defaults from application configuration.

## Parameters

- **s** (str) –JSON string to describing.
- app (Optional[Flask]) —Use this app's config instead of the active app context or defaults.
- **kwargs** (Any) –Extra arguments passed to json.loads().

## Return type Any

Changed in version 2.0: encoding is deprecated and will be removed in Flask 2.1. The data must be a string or UTF-8 bytes.

Changed in version 1.0.3: app can be passed directly, rather than requiring an app context for configuration.

```
flask.json.load(fp, app=None, **kwargs)
```

Deserialize an object from JSON read from a file object.

Takes the same arguments as the built-in <code>json.load()</code>, with some defaults from application configuration.

#### **Parameters**

- **fp** (*IO*[*str*]) –File object to read JSON from.
- app (Optional[Flask]) —Use this app's config instead of the active app context or defaults.
- **kwargs** (Any) Extra arguments passed to json.load().

## Return type Any

Changed in version 2.0: encoding is deprecated and will be removed in Flask 2.1. The file must be text mode, or binary mode with UTF-8 bytes.

The default JSON encoder. Handles extra types compared to the built-in json. JSONEncoder.

- datetime.datetime and datetime.date are serialized to RFC 822 strings. This is the same as the HTTP date format.
- uuid.UUID is serialized to a string.
- dataclasses.dataclass is passed to dataclasses.asdict().
- Markup (or any object with a \_\_html\_\_ method) will call the \_\_html\_\_ method to get a string.

Assign a subclass of this to flask.Flask.json\_encoder or flask.Blueprint.json\_encoder to override the default.

### default (0)

Convert o to a JSON serializable type. See json.JSONEncoder.default(). Python does not support overriding how basic types like str or list are serialized, they are handled before this method.

```
Parameters o (Any) –
```

Return type Any

The default JSON decoder.

This does not change any behavior from the built-in json. JSONDecoder.

Assign a subclass of this to flask.Flask.json\_decoder or flask.Blueprint.json\_decoder to override the default.

## **Tagged JSON**

A compact representation for lossless serialization of non-standard JSON types. SecureCookieSessionInter-face uses this to serialize the session data, but it may be useful in other places. It can be extended to support other types.

```
class flask.json.tag.TaggedJSONSerializer
```

Serializer that uses a tag system to compactly represent objects that are not JSON types. Passed as the intermediate serializer to itsdangerous. Serializer.

The following extra types are supported:

- dict
- tuple
- bytes
- Markup
- UUID
- datetime

## Return type None

```
default_tags = [<class 'flask.json.tag.TagDict'>, <class
'flask.json.tag.PassDict'>, <class 'flask.json.tag.TagTuple'>, <class
'flask.json.tag.PassList'>, <class 'flask.json.tag.TagBytes'>, <class
'flask.json.tag.TagMarkup'>, <class 'flask.json.tag.TagUUID'>, <class
'flask.json.tag.TagDateTime'>]
    Tag classes to bind when creating the serializer. Other tags can be added later using register().

dumps (value)
    Tag the value and dump it to a compact JSON string.

    Parameters value (Any) -

    Return type str

loads (value)
    Load data from a JSON string and deserialized any tagged objects.

Parameters value (str) -

Return type Any
```

```
register (tag_class, force=False, index=None)
```

Register a new tag with this serializer.

## **Parameters**

- tag\_class (*Type[flask.json.tag.JSONTag]*) —tag class to register. Will be instantiated with this serializer instance.
- **force** (bool) –overwrite an existing tag. If false (default), a KeyError is raised.
- index (Optional[int])—index to insert the new tag in the tag order. Useful when the new tag is a special case of an existing tag. If None (default), the tag is appended to the end of the order.

Raises KeyError –if the tag key is already registered and force is not true.

Return type None

### tag(value)

Convert a value to a tagged representation if necessary.

```
Parameters value (Any) -
```

Return type Dict[str, Any]

## untag (value)

Convert a tagged representation back to the original type.

```
Parameters value (Dict[str, Any]) -
```

Return type Any

```
class flask.json.tag.JSONTag(serializer)
```

Base class for defining type tags for TaggedJSONSerializer.

```
Parameters serializer (TaggedJSONSerializer) -
```

Return type None

check (value)

Check if the given value should be tagged by this tag.

```
Parameters value (Any) -
```

Return type bool

```
key: Optional[str] = None
```

The tag to mark the serialized object with. If None, this tag is only used as an intermediate step during tagging.

# tag(value)

Convert the value to a valid JSON type and add the tag structure around it.

```
Parameters value (Any) -
```

### Return type Any

```
to_json(value)
```

Convert the Python object to an object that is a valid JSON type. The tag will be added later.

```
Parameters value (Any) –

Return type Any
```

to\_python(value)

Convert the JSON representation back to the correct type. The tag will already be removed.

```
Parameters value (Any) –
```

Return type Any

Let's see an example that adds support for OrderedDict. Dicts don't have an order in JSON, so to handle this we will dump the items as a list of [key, value] pairs. Subclass JSONTag and give it the new key' od' to identify the type. The session serializer processes dicts first, so insert the new tag at the front of the order since OrderedDict must be processed before dict.

```
from flask.json.tag import JSONTag

class TagOrderedDict(JSONTag):
    __slots__ = ('serializer',)
    key = ' od'

def check(self, value):
    return isinstance(value, OrderedDict)

def to_json(self, value):
    return [[k, self.serializer.tag(v)] for k, v in iteritems(value)]

def to_python(self, value):
    return OrderedDict(value)

app.session_interface.serializer.register(TagOrderedDict, index=0)
```

# 2.1.13 Template Rendering

```
flask.render_template(template_name_or_list, **context)
```

Renders a template from the template folder with the given context.

#### **Parameters**

• template\_name\_or\_list (Union[str, List[str]])—the name of the template to be rendered, or an iterable with template names the first one existing will be rendered

• **context** (Any) –the variables that should be available in the context of the template.

## Return type str

```
flask.render_template_string(source, **context)
```

Renders a template from the given template source string with the given context. Template variables will be autoescaped.

#### **Parameters**

- **source** (str) -the source code of the template to be rendered
- **context** (Any) –the variables that should be available in the context of the template.

## Return type str

```
flask.get_template_attribute(template_name, attribute)
```

Loads a macro (or variable) a template exports. This can be used to invoke a macro from within Python code. If you for example have a template named \_cider.html with the following contents:

```
{% macro hello(name) %}Hello {{ name }}!{% endmacro %}
```

You can access this from Python code like this:

```
hello = get_template_attribute('_cider.html', 'hello')
return hello('World')
```

New in version 0.2.

#### **Parameters**

- $template_name(str)$  —the name of the template
- attribute (str) the name of the variable of macro to access

Return type Any

# 2.1.14 Configuration

```
class flask.Config(root_path, defaults=None)
```

Works exactly like a dict but provides ways to fill it from files or special dictionaries. There are two common patterns to populate the config.

Either you can fill the config from a config file:

```
app.config.from_pyfile('yourconfig.cfg')
```

Or alternatively you can define the configuration options in the module that calls from\_object() or provide an import path to a module that should be loaded. It is also possible to tell it to use the same module and with that provide the configuration values just before the call:

```
DEBUG = True
SECRET_KEY = 'development key'
app.config.from_object(__name__)
```

In both cases (loading from any Python file or loading from modules), only uppercase keys are added to the config. This makes it possible to use lowercase values in the config file for temporary values that are not added to the config or to define the config keys in the same file that implements the application.

Probably the most interesting way to load configurations is from an environment variable pointing to a file:

```
app.config.from_envvar('YOURAPPLICATION_SETTINGS')
```

In this case before launching the application you have to set this environment variable to the file you want to use. On Linux and OS X use the export statement:

```
export YOURAPPLICATION_SETTINGS='/path/to/config/file'
```

On windows use set instead.

#### **Parameters**

- **root\_path** (*str*) –path to which files are read relative from. When the config object is created by the application, this is the application's *root\_path*.
- **defaults** (Optional[dict]) —an optional dictionary of default values

Return type None

```
from_envvar (variable_name, silent=False)
```

Loads a configuration from an environment variable pointing to a configuration file. This is basically just a shortcut with nicer error messages for this line of code:

```
app.config.from_pyfile(os.environ['YOURAPPLICATION_SETTINGS'])
```

## **Parameters**

- **variable\_name** (str) –name of the environment variable
- **silent** (bool) –set to True if you want silent failure for missing files.

Returns bool. True if able to load config, False otherwise.

Return type bool

## from\_file (filename, load, silent=False)

Update the values in the config from a file that is loaded using the load parameter. The loaded data is passed to the from\_mapping() method.

```
import toml
app.config.from_file("config.toml", load=toml.load)
```

#### **Parameters**

- **filename** (*str*) –The path to the data file. This can be an absolute path or relative to the config root path.
- load (Callable[[Reader], Mapping] where Reader implements a read method.) —A callable that takes a file handle and returns a mapping of loaded data from the file.
- **silent** (bool) –Ignore the file if it doesn't exist.

## Return type bool

New in version 2.0.

## from\_json (filename, silent=False)

Update the values in the config from a JSON file. The loaded data is passed to the from\_mapping() method.

#### **Parameters**

- **filename** (*str*) –The path to the JSON file. This can be an absolute path or relative to the config root path.
- silent (bool) -Ignore the file if it doesn't exist.

## Return type bool

Deprecated since version 2.0.0: Will be removed in Flask 2.1. Use from\_file() instead. This was removed early in 2.0.0, was added back in 2.0.1.

New in version 0.11.

### from mapping (mapping=None, \*\*kwargs)

Updates the config like update () ignoring items with non-upper keys.

New in version 0.11.

#### **Parameters**

- mapping (Optional [Mapping[str, Any]]) -
- kwargs (Any) -

## Return type bool

## from\_object (obj)

Updates the values from the given object. An object can be of one of the following two types:

• a string: in this case the object with that name will be imported

• an actual object reference: that object is used directly

Objects are usually either modules or classes.  $from\_object()$  loads only the uppercase attributes of the module/class. A dict object will not work with  $from\_object()$  because the keys of a dict are not attributes of the dict class.

Example of module-based configuration:

```
app.config.from_object('yourapplication.default_config')
from yourapplication import default_config
app.config.from_object(default_config)
```

Nothing is done to the object before loading. If the object is a class and has @property attributes, it needs to be instantiated before being passed to this method.

You should not use this function to load the actual configuration but rather configuration defaults. The actual config should be loaded with  $from_pyfile()$  and ideally from a location not within the package because the package might be installed system wide.

See 开发/生产 for an example of class-based configuration using from object().

```
Parameters obj (Union[object, str])—an import name or object

Return type None
```

```
from_pyfile (filename, silent=False)
```

Updates the values in the config from a Python file. This function behaves as if the file was imported as module with the from\_object() function.

#### **Parameters**

- **filename** (*str*) –the filename of the config. This can either be an absolute filename or a filename relative to the root path.
- **silent** (bool) –set to True if you want silent failure for missing files.

## Return type bool

New in version 0.7: *silent* parameter.

```
get_namespace (namespace, lowercase=True, trim_namespace=True)
```

Returns a dictionary containing a subset of configuration options that match the specified namespace/prefix. Example usage:

```
app.config['IMAGE_STORE_TYPE'] = 'fs'
app.config['IMAGE_STORE_PATH'] = '/var/app/images'
app.config['IMAGE_STORE_BASE_URL'] = 'http://img.website.com'
image_store_config = app.config.get_namespace('IMAGE_STORE_')
```

The resulting dictionary *image\_store\_config* would look like:

```
{
  'type': 'fs',
  'path': '/var/app/images',
  'base_url': 'http://img.website.com'
}
```

This is often useful when configuration options map directly to keyword arguments in functions or class constructors.

### **Parameters**

- namespace (str) -a configuration namespace
- **lowercase** (bool) —a flag indicating if the keys of the resulting dictionary should be lowercase
- **trim\_namespace** (bool) —a flag indicating if the keys of the resulting dictionary should not include the namespace

Return type Dict[str, Any]

New in version 0.11.

# 2.1.15 Stream Helpers

```
flask.stream_with_context(generator_or_function)
```

Request contexts disappear when the response is started on the server. This is done for efficiency reasons and to make it less likely to encounter memory leaks with badly written WSGI middlewares. The downside is that if you are using streamed responses, the generator cannot access request bound information any more.

This function however can help you keep the context around for longer:

```
from flask import stream_with_context, request, Response

@app.route('/stream')
def streamed_response():
    @stream_with_context
    def generate():
        yield 'Hello '
        yield request.args['name']
        yield '!'
    return Response(generate())
```

Alternatively it can also be used around a specific generator:

```
from flask import stream_with_context, request, Response

@app.route('/stream')
def streamed_response():
    def generate():
        yield 'Hello '
        yield request.args['name']
        yield '!'
    return Response(stream_with_context(generate()))
```

New in version 0.9.

```
Parameters generator_or_function (Union[Iterator, Callable[[...], It-
erator]])-
```

Return type Iterator

## 2.1.16 Useful Internals

```
class flask.ctx.RequestContext(app, environ, request=None, session=None)
```

The request context contains all request relevant information. It is created at the beginning of the request and pushed to the *\_request\_ctx\_stack* and removed at the end of it. It will create the URL adapter and request object for the WSGI environment provided.

Do not attempt to use this class directly, instead use test\_request\_context() and request\_context() to create this object.

When the request context is popped, it will evaluate all the functions registered on the application for teardown execution (teardown\_request()).

The request context is automatically popped at the end of the request for you. In debug mode the request context is kept around if exceptions happen so that interactive debuggers have a chance to introspect the data. With 0.4 this can also be forced for requests that did not fail and outside of DEBUG mode. By setting 'flask.\_preserve\_context' to True on the WSGI environment the context will not pop itself at the end of the request. This is used by the test\_client() for example to implement the deferred cleanup functionality.

You might find this helpful for unittests where you need the information from the context local around for a little longer. Make sure to properly pop () the stack yourself in that situation, otherwise your unittests will leak memory.

#### **Parameters**

```
    app (Flask) -
    environ (dict) -
    request (Optional [Request]) -
    session (Optional [SessionMixin]) -
```

### Return type None

```
copy()
```

Creates a copy of this request context with the same request object. This can be used to move a request context to a different greenlet. Because the actual request object is the same this cannot be used to move a request context to a different thread unless access to the request object is locked.

Changed in version 1.1: The current session object is used instead of reloading the original data. This prevents *flask.session* pointing to an out-of-date object.

New in version 0.10.

Return type flask.ctx.RequestContext

```
match_request()
```

Can be overridden by a subclass to hook into the matching of the request.

```
Return type None
```

```
pop (exc=<object object>)
```

Pops the request context and unbinds it by doing that. This will also trigger the execution of functions registered by the <code>teardown\_request()</code> decorator.

Changed in version 0.9: Added the exc argument.

```
Parameters exc(Optional[BaseException]) -
```

Return type None

push()

Binds the request context to the current context.

Return type None

```
flask._request_ctx_stack
```

The internal LocalStack that holds RequestContext instances. Typically, the request and session proxies should be accessed instead of the stack. It may be useful to access the stack in extension code.

The following attributes are always present on each layer of the stack:

app the active Flask application.

url\_adapter the URL adapter that was used to match the request.

request the current request object.

session the active session object.

g an object with all the attributes of the flask.g object.

flashes an internal cache for the flashed messages.

Example usage:

```
from flask import _request_ctx_stack

def get_session():
    ctx = _request_ctx_stack.top
    if ctx is not None:
        return ctx.session
```

## class flask.ctx.AppContext(app)

The application context binds an application object implicitly to the current thread or greenlet, similar to how the RequestContext binds request information. The application context is also implicitly created if a request context is created but the application is not on top of the individual application context.

```
Parameters app (Flask) -

Return type None

pop (exc=<object object>)

Pops the app context.

Parameters exc(Optional[BaseException]) -

Return type None

push()
```

Binds the app context to the current context.

Return type None

## flask.\_app\_ctx\_stack

The internal LocalStack that holds AppContext instances. Typically, the current\_app and g proxies should be accessed instead of the stack. Extensions can access the contexts on the stack as a namespace to store data.

New in version 0.9.

## class flask.blueprints.BlueprintSetupState(blueprint, app, options, first\_registration)

Temporary holder object for registering a blueprint with the application. An instance of this class is created by the  $make\_setup\_state()$  method and later passed to all register callback functions.

## **Parameters**

```
blueprint (Blueprint) -
app (Flask) -
options (Any) -
first_registration (bool) -

Return type None
```

## add\_url\_rule (rule, endpoint=None, view\_func=None, \*\*options)

A helper method to register a rule (and optionally a view function) to the application. The endpoint is automatically prefixed with the blueprint's name.

#### **Parameters**

- rule (str) -
- endpoint (Optional[str]) -
- view\_func (Optional [Callable]) -
- options (Any) -

### Return type None

## app

a reference to the current application

## blueprint

a reference to the blueprint that created this setup state.

## first\_registration

as blueprints can be registered multiple times with the application and not everything wants to be registered multiple times on it, this attribute can be used to figure out if the blueprint was registered in the past already.

## options

a dictionary with all options that were passed to the register\_blueprint() method.

### subdomain

The subdomain that the blueprint should be active for, None otherwise.

## url\_defaults

A dictionary with URL defaults that is added to each and every URL that was defined with the blueprint.

## url\_prefix

The prefix that should be used for all URLs defined on the blueprint.

# **2.1.17 Signals**

New in version 0.6.

#### signals.signals\_available

True if the signaling system is available. This is the case when blinker is installed.

The following signals exist in Flask:

## flask.template\_rendered

This signal is sent when a template was successfully rendered. The signal is invoked with the instance of the template as *template* and the context as dictionary (named *context*).

Example subscriber:

### flask.before\_render\_template

This signal is sent before template rendering process. The signal is invoked with the instance of the template as *template* and the context as dictionary (named *context*).

Example subscriber:

## flask.request\_started

This signal is sent when the request context is set up, before any request processing happens. Because the request context is already bound, the subscriber can access the request with the standard global proxies such as request.

Example subscriber:

```
def log_request(sender, **extra):
    sender.logger.debug('Request context is set up')

from flask import request_started
request_started.connect(log_request, app)
```

## flask.request\_finished

This signal is sent right before the response is sent to the client. It is passed the response to be sent named *response*.

Example subscriber:

## flask.got\_request\_exception

This signal is sent when an unhandled exception happens during request processing, including when debugging. The exception is passed to the subscriber as exception.

This signal is not sent for HTTPException, or other exceptions that have error handlers registered, unless the exception was raised from an error handler.

This example shows how to do some extra logging if a theoretical SecurityException was raised:

```
from flask import got_request_exception

def log_security_exception(sender, exception, **extra):
    if not isinstance(exception, SecurityException):
        return

    security_logger.exception(
        f"SecurityException at {request.url!r}",
        exc_info=exception,
    )

got_request_exception.connect(log_security_exception, app)
```

#### flask.request\_tearing\_down

This signal is sent when the request is tearing down. This is always called, even if an exception is caused. Currently functions listening to this signal are called after the regular teardown handlers, but this is not something you can rely on.

Example subscriber:

```
def close_db_connection(sender, **extra):
    session.close()

from flask import request_tearing_down
request_tearing_down.connect(close_db_connection, app)
```

As of Flask 0.9, this will also be passed an *exc* keyword argument that has a reference to the exception that caused the teardown if there was one.

## flask.appcontext\_tearing\_down

This signal is sent when the app context is tearing down. This is always called, even if an exception is caused. Currently functions listening to this signal are called after the regular teardown handlers, but this is not something you can rely on.

Example subscriber:

```
def close_db_connection(sender, **extra):
    session.close()
```

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```
from flask import appcontext_tearing_down
appcontext_tearing_down.connect(close_db_connection, app)
```

This will also be passed an *exc* keyword argument that has a reference to the exception that caused the teardown if there was one.

### flask.appcontext\_pushed

This signal is sent when an application context is pushed. The sender is the application. This is usually useful for unittests in order to temporarily hook in information. For instance it can be used to set a resource early onto the g object.

Example usage:

```
from contextlib import contextmanager
from flask import appcontext_pushed

@contextmanager
def user_set(app, user):
    def handler(sender, **kwargs):
        g.user = user
    with appcontext_pushed.connected_to(handler, app):
        yield
```

And in the testcode:

```
def test_user_me(self):
    with user_set(app, 'john'):
        c = app.test_client()
        resp = c.get('/users/me')
        assert resp.data == 'username=john'
```

New in version 0.10.

## flask.appcontext\_popped

This signal is sent when an application context is popped. The sender is the application. This usually falls in line with the appcontext\_tearing\_down signal.

New in version 0.10.

## flask.message\_flashed

This signal is sent when the application is flashing a message. The messages is sent as *message* keyword argument and the category as *category*.

Example subscriber:

```
recorded = []
def record(sender, message, category, **extra):
    recorded.append((message, category))

from flask import message_flashed
message_flashed.connect(record, app)
```

New in version 0.10.

## class signals.Namespace

An alias for blinker.base.Namespace if blinker is available, otherwise a dummy class that creates fake signals. This class is available for Flask extensions that want to provide the same fallback system as Flask itself.

```
signal (name, doc=None)
```

Creates a new signal for this namespace if blinker is available, otherwise returns a fake signal that has a send method that will do nothing but will fail with a RuntimeError for all other operations, including connecting.

## 2.1.18 Class-Based Views

New in version 0.7.

### class flask.views.View

Alternative way to use view functions. A subclass has to implement <code>dispatch\_request()</code> which is called with the view arguments from the URL routing system. If <code>methods</code> is provided the methods do not have to be passed to the <code>add\_url\_rule()</code> method explicitly:

```
class MyView(View):
    methods = ['GET']

    def dispatch_request(self, name):
        return f"Hello {name}!"

app.add_url_rule('/hello/<name>', view_func=MyView.as_view('myview'))
```

When you want to decorate a pluggable view you will have to either do that when the view function is created (by wrapping the return value of as\_view()) or you can use the decorators attribute:

```
class SecretView(View):
    methods = ['GET']
    decorators = [superuser_required]

def dispatch_request(self):
    ...
```

The decorators stored in the decorators list are applied one after another when the view function is created. Note that you can *not* use the class based decorators since those would decorate the view class and not the generated view function!

```
classmethod as_view (name, *class_args, **class_kwargs)
```

Converts the class into an actual view function that can be used with the routing system. Internally this generates a function on the fly which will instantiate the <code>View</code> on each request and call the <code>dispatch\_request()</code> method on it.

The arguments passed to as\_view() are forwarded to the constructor of the class.

### **Parameters**

- name (str)-
- class\_args (Any) -
- class\_kwargs (Any) -

## Return type Callable

```
decorators: List[Callable] = []
```

The canonical way to decorate class-based views is to decorate the return value of as\_view(). However since this moves parts of the logic from the class declaration to the place where it's hooked into the routing system.

You can place one or more decorators in this list and whenever the view function is created the result is automatically decorated.

New in version 0.8.

#### dispatch\_request()

Subclasses have to override this method to implement the actual view function code. This method is called with all the arguments from the URL rule.

Return type Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]]], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int, Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]]], WSGIApplication]

# methods: Optional[List[str]] = None

A list of methods this view can handle.

```
provide_automatic_options: Optional[bool] = None
```

Setting this disables or force-enables the automatic options handling.

#### class flask.views.MethodView

A class-based view that dispatches request methods to the corresponding class methods. For example, if you implement a get method, it will be used to handle GET requests.

```
class CounterAPI(MethodView):
    def get(self):
        return session.get('counter', 0)

def post(self):
        session['counter'] = session.get('counter', 0) + 1
        return 'OK'

app.add_url_rule('/counter', view_func=CounterAPI.as_view('counter'))
```

## dispatch\_request(\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Subclasses have to override this method to implement the actual view function code. This method is called with all the arguments from the URL rule.

#### **Parameters**

- args (Any) -
- kwargs (Any) -

Return type Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]]], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int], Tuple[Union[Response, AnyStr, Dict[str, Any], Generator[AnyStr, None, None]], int, Union[Headers, Dict[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]], List[Tuple[str, Union[str, List[str], Tuple[str, ...]]]]], WSGIApplication]

# 2.1.19 URL Route Registrations

Generally there are three ways to define rules for the routing system:

- 1. You can use the flask.Flask.route() decorator.
- 2. You can use the flask.Flask.add\_url\_rule() function.
- 3. You can directly access the underlying Werkzeug routing system which is exposed as flask.Flask.url\_map.

Variable parts in the route can be specified with angular brackets (/user/<username>). By default a variable part in the URL accepts any string without a slash however a different converter can be specified as well by using <converter:name>.

Variable parts are passed to the view function as keyword arguments.

The following converters are available:

string	accepts any text without a slash (the default)
int	accepts integers
float	like int but for floating point values
path	like the default but also accepts slashes
any	matches one of the items provided
uuid	accepts UUID strings

Custom converters can be defined using flask.Flask.url\_map.

Here are some examples:

```
@app.route('/')
def index():
    pass

@app.route('/<username>')
def show_user(username):
    pass

@app.route('/post/<int:post_id>')
def show_post(post_id):
    pass
```

An important detail to keep in mind is how Flask deals with trailing slashes. The idea is to keep each URL unique so the following rules apply:

- 1. If a rule ends with a slash and is requested without a slash by the user, the user is automatically redirected to the same page with a trailing slash attached.
- 2. If a rule does not end with a trailing slash and the user requests the page with a trailing slash, a 404 not found is raised.

This is consistent with how web servers deal with static files. This also makes it possible to use relative link targets safely.

You can also define multiple rules for the same function. They have to be unique however. Defaults can also be specified. Here for example is a definition for a URL that accepts an optional page:

```
@app.route('/users/', defaults={'page': 1})
@app.route('/users/page/<int:page>')
def show_users(page):
    pass
```

This specifies that /users/ will be the URL for page one and /users/page/N will be the URL for page N.

If a URL contains a default value, it will be redirected to its simpler form with a 301 redirect. In the above example, /users/page/1 will be redirected to /users/. If your route handles GET and POST requests, make sure the default route only handles GET, as redirects can't preserve form data.

```
@app.route('/region/', defaults={'id': 1})
@app.route('/region/<int:id>', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def region(id):
    pass
```

Here are the parameters that route() and add\_url\_rule() accept. The only difference is that with the route parameter the view function is defined with the decorator instead of the view\_func parameter.

rule	the URL rule as string
end-	the endpoint for the registered URL rule. Flask itself assumes that the name of the view function is the name
point	of the endpoint if not explicitly stated.
view_	function to call when serving a request to the provided endpoint. If this is not provided one can specify the
	function later by storing it in the <code>view_functions</code> dictionary with the endpoint as key.
de-	A dictionary with defaults for this rule. See the example above for how defaults work.
faults	
sub-	specifies the rule for the subdomain in case subdomain matching is in use. If not specified the default subdomain
do-	is assumed.
main	
**op-	the options to be forwarded to the underlying Rule object. A change to Werkzeug is handling of method
tions	options. methods is a list of methods this rule should be limited to (GET, POST etc.). By default a rule just
	listens for GET (and implicitly HEAD). Starting with Flask $0.6$ , OPTIONS is implicitly added and handled by
	the standard request handling. They have to be specified as keyword arguments.

# 2.1.20 View Function Options

For internal usage the view functions can have some attributes attached to customize behavior the view function would normally not have control over. The following attributes can be provided optionally to either override some defaults to add\_url\_rule() or general behavior:

- \_\_name\_\_: The name of a function is by default used as endpoint. If endpoint is provided explicitly this value is used. Additionally this will be prefixed with the name of the blueprint by default which cannot be customized from the function itself.
- *methods*: If methods are not provided when the URL rule is added, Flask will look on the view function object itself if a *methods* attribute exists. If it does, it will pull the information for the methods from there.
- provide\_automatic\_options: if this attribute is set Flask will either force enable or disable the automatic implementation of the HTTP OPTIONS response. This can be useful when working with decorators that want to customize the OPTIONS response on a per-view basis.
- required\_methods: if this attribute is set, Flask will always add these methods when registering a URL rule even if the methods were explicitly overridden in the route() call.

Full example:

```
def index():
    if request.method == 'OPTIONS':
        # custom options handling here
        ...
    return 'Hello World!'
index.provide_automatic_options = False
index.methods = ['GET', 'OPTIONS']
```

New in version 0.8: The *provide automatic options* functionality was added.

## 2.1.21 Command Line Interface

Special subclass of the *AppGroup* group that supports loading more commands from the configured Flask app. Normally a developer does not have to interface with this class but there are some very advanced use cases for which it makes sense to create an instance of this. see 自定义脚本.

#### **Parameters**

- add\_default\_commands —if this is True then the default run and shell commands will be added.
- add\_version\_option -adds the --version option.
- create\_app -an optional callback that is passed the script info and returns the loaded app.
- load\_dotenv-Load the nearest .env and .flaskenv files to set environment variables. Will also change the working directory to the directory containing the first file found.
- **set\_debug\_flag** –Set the app's debug flag based on the active environment

Changed in version 1.0: If installed, python-dotenv will be used to load environment variables from .env and .flaskenv files.

```
get_command(ctx, name)
```

Given a context and a command name, this returns a Command object if it exists or returns None.

## list\_commands(ctx)

Returns a list of subcommand names in the order they should appear.

```
main (*args, **kwargs)
```

This is the way to invoke a script with all the bells and whistles as a command line application. This will always terminate the application after a call. If this is not wanted, SystemExit needs to be caught.

This method is also available by directly calling the instance of a Command.

#### **Parameters**

- args the arguments that should be used for parsing. If not provided, sys.argv[1:] is used.
- **prog\_name** —the program name that should be used. By default the program name is constructed by taking the file name from sys.argv[0].
- **complete\_var** —the environment variable that controls the bash completion support. The default is "\_prog\_name>\_COMPLETE" with prog\_name in uppercase.
- **standalone\_mode**—the default behavior is to invoke the script in standalone mode. Click will then handle exceptions and convert them into error messages and the function will never return but shut down the interpreter. If this is set to *False* they will be propagated to the caller and the return value of this function is the return value of invoke().
- windows\_expand\_args -Expand glob patterns, user dir, and env vars in command line args on Windows.
- extra —extra keyword arguments are forwarded to the context constructor. See Context for more information.

Changed in version 8.0.1: Added the windows\_expand\_args parameter to allow disabling command line arg expansion on Windows.

Changed in version 8.0: When taking arguments from sys.argv on Windows, glob patterns, user dir, and env vars are expanded.

Changed in version 3.0: Added the standalone\_mode parameter.

```
class flask.cli.AppGroup (name=None, commands=None, **attrs)
```

This works similar to a regular click Group but it changes the behavior of the <code>command()</code> decorator so that it automatically wraps the functions in <code>with\_appcontext()</code>.

Not to be confused with FlaskGroup.

#### **Parameters**

- name (Optional[str]) -
- commands (Optional[Union[Dict[str, click.core.Command], Sequence[click.core.Command]]])-
- attrs (Any) -

#### Return type None

```
command (*args, **kwargs)
```

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This works exactly like the method of the same name on a regular click. Group but it wraps callbacks in with appcontext() unless it's disabled by passing with appcontext=False.

```
group (*args, **kwargs)
```

This works exactly like the method of the same name on a regular click. Group but it defaults the group class to AppGroup.

```
class flask.cli.ScriptInfo(app_import_path=None, create_app=None, set_debug_flag=True)
```

Helper object to deal with Flask applications. This is usually not necessary to interface with as it's used internally in the dispatching to click. In future versions of Flask this object will most likely play a bigger role. Typically it's created automatically by the FlaskGroup but you can also manually create it and pass it onwards as click object.

### app\_import\_path

Optionally the import path for the Flask application.

#### create\_app

Optionally a function that is passed the script info to create the instance of the application.

#### data

A dictionary with arbitrary data that can be associated with this script info.

### load\_app()

Loads the Flask app (if not yet loaded) and returns it. Calling this multiple times will just result in the already loaded app to be returned.

#### flask.cli.load\_dotenv(path=None)

Load "dotenv" files in order of precedence to set environment variables.

If an env var is already set it is not overwritten, so earlier files in the list are preferred over later files.

This is a no-op if python-dotenv is not installed.

Parameters path –Load the file at this location instead of searching.

**Returns** True if a file was loaded.

Changed in version 2.0: When loading the env files, set the default encoding to UTF-8.

Changed in version 1.1.0: Returns False when python-dotenv is not installed, or when the given path isn't a file.

New in version 1.0.

```
flask.cli.with appcontext(f)
```

Wraps a callback so that it's guaranteed to be executed with the script's application context. If callbacks are registered directly to the app.cli object then they are wrapped with this function by default unless it's disabled.

```
flask.cli.pass\_script\_info(f)
```

Marks a function so that an instance of Script Info is passed as first argument to the click callback.

Parameters f(click.decorators.F)-

**Return type** click.decorators.F

### flask.cli.run\_command = <Command run>

Run a local development server.

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This server is for development purposes only. It does not provide the stability, security, or performance of production WSGI servers.

The reloader and debugger are enabled by default if FLASK\_ENV=development or FLASK\_DEBUG=1.

## **Parameters**

- args (Any) -
- kwargs (Any) -

## Return type Any

## flask.cli.shell\_command = <Command shell>

Run an interactive Python shell in the context of a given Flask application. The application will populate the default namespace of this shell according to its configuration.

This is useful for executing small snippets of management code without having to manually configure the application.

## **Parameters**

- args (Any) -
- kwargs (Any) -

Return type Any

**CHAPTER** 

THREE

# 其他材料

这部分文档包括:设计要点、法律信息和变动记录。

# 3.1 Flask 的设计思路

为什么 Flask 要这样做,而不是那样做?如果你对这点好奇,那么本节可以满足你的好奇心。当与其他框架直接进行比较时,Flask 的设计思路乍看可能显得武断并且令人吃惊,下面我们就来看看为什么在设计的时候进行这样决策。

# 3.1.1 显式的应用对象

一个基于 WSGI 的 Python web 应用必须有一个实现实际的应用的中心调用对象。在 Flask 中,中心调用对象是一个Flask 类的实例。每个 Flask 应用必须创建一个该类的实例,并且把模块的名称传递给该实例。但是为什么 Flask 不自动把这些事都做好呢?

下面的代码:

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

@app.route('/')
def index():
    return 'Hello World!'
```

如果没有一个显式的应用对象,那么会是这样的:

```
from hypothetical_flask import route
@route('/')
def index():
    return 'Hello World!'
```

使用对象的主要有三个原因。最重要的一个原因是显式对象可以保证实例的唯一性。有很多方法可以用单个应用对象来冒充多应用,比如维护一个应用堆栈,但是这样将会导致一些问题,这里我就不展开了。现在的问题是:一个微框架何时会需要多应用?最好的回答是当进行单元测试的时候。在进行测试时,创建一个最小应用用于测试特定的功能,是非常有用的。当这个最小应用的应用对象被删除时,将会释放其占用的所有资源。

另外当使用显式对象时,你可以继承基类(Flask),以便于修改特定的功能。如果不使用显式对象,那么就无从下手了。

第二个原因也很重要,那就是 Flask 需要包的名称。当你创建一个 Flask 实例时,通常会传递 \_\_name\_\_ 作为包的名称。Flask 根据包的名称来载入也模块相关的正确资源。通过 Python 杰出的反射功能,就可以找到模板和静态文件(参见open\_resource())。很显然,有其他的框架不需要任何配置就可以载入与模块相关的模板。但其前提是必须使用当前工作目录,这是一个不可靠的实现方式。当前工作目录是进程级的,如果有多个应用使用同一个进程(web 服务器可能在你不知情的情况下这样做),那么当前工作目录就不可用了。还有更糟糕的情况:许多 web 服务器把文档根目录作为当前工作目录,如果你的应用所在的目录不是文档根目录,那么就会出错。

第三个原因是"显式比隐式更好"。这个对象就是你的 WSGI 应用, 你不必再记住其他东西。如果你要实现一个 WSGI 中间件, 那么只要封装它就可以了(还有更好的方式, 可以不丢失应用对象的引用, 参见: wsgi\_app())。

再者,只有这样设计才能使用工厂函数来创建应用,方便单元测试和类似的工作(参见:应用工厂)。

# 3.1.2 路由系统

Flask 使用 Werkzeug 路由系统,该系统是自动根据复杂度来为路由排序的。也就是说你可以以任意顺序来声明路由,路由系统仍然能够正常工作。为什么要实现这个功能?因为当应用被切分成多个模块时,基于路由的装饰器会以乱序触发,所以这个功能是必须的。

另一点是 Werkzeug 路由系统必须确保 URL 是唯一的,并且会把模糊路由重定向到标准的 URL。

## 3.1.3 唯一模板引擎

Flask 原生只使用 Jinja2 模板引擎。为什么不设计一个可插拔的模板引擎接口? 当然, 你可以在 Flask 中使用其他模板引擎, 但是当前 Flask 原生只会支持 Jinja2。将来也许 Flask 会使用其他引擎, 但是永远只会绑定一个模板引擎。

模板引擎与编程语言类似,每个引擎都有自己的一套工作方式。表面上它们都看上去差不多: 你把一套变量 丢给引擎, 然后得到字符串形式的模板。

但是相似之处也仅限于此。例如 Jinja2 有丰富的过滤系统、有一定的模板继承能力、支持从模板内或者 Python 代码内复用块(宏)、支持迭代模板渲染以及可配置语法等等。而比如 Genshi 基于 XML 流赋值, 其模板继承基于 XPath 的能力。再如 Mako 使用类似 Python 模块的方式来处理模板。

当一个应用或者框架与一个模板引擎结合在一起的时候,事情就不只是渲染模板这么简单了。例如,Flask 使用了 Jinja2 的强大的自动转义功能。同时 Flask 也为 Jinja2 提供了在模板中操作宏的途径。

一个不失模板引擎独特性的模板抽象层本身就是一门学问,因此这不是一个 Flask 之类的微框架应该考虑的事情。

此外,只使用一个模板语言可以方便扩展。你可以使用你自己的模板语言,但扩展仍然使用 Jinja。

## 3.1.4 我依赖所以我微

为什么 Flask 依赖两个库(Werkzeug 和 Jinja2),但还是自称是微框架?为什么不可以呢?如果我们看一看 Web 开发的另一大阵营 Ruby ,那么可以发现一个与 WSGI 十分相似的协议。这个协议被称为 Rack ,除了名称不同外,基本可以视作 Ruby 版的 WSGI 。但是几乎所有 Ruby 应用都不直接使用 Rack 协议,而是使用一个相同名字的库。在 Python 中,与 Rack 库等价的有 WebOb(前身是 Paste )和 Werkzeug 两个库。Paste 任然可用,但是个人认为正逐步被 WebOb 取代。WebOb 和 Werkzeug 的开发初衷都是:做一个 WSGI 协议的出色实现,让其他应用受益。

正因为 Werkzeug 出色地实现了 WSGI 协议(有时候这是一个复杂的任务),使得依赖于 Werkzeug 的 Flask 受益良多。同时要感谢 Python 包管理的近期开发,包依赖问题已经解决,几乎没有理由不使用包依赖的方式。

## 3.1.5 线程本地对象

Flask 使用线程本地对象(实际是上下文本地对象,它们也支持 greenlet 上下文)来支持请求、会话和一个可以放置你自己的东西的额外对象(g)。为什么要这样做?这不是一个坏主意吗?

是的,通常情况下使用线程本地对象不是一个明智的选择,这会在不是基于线程理念的服务器上造成麻烦,并且加大大型应用的维护难度。但是 Flask 不仅是为大型应用或异步服务器设计的,Flask 还想简化和加速传统 web 应用的开发。

一些关于基于 Flask 大型应用的灵感, 见文档的大型应用 一节。

# 3.1.6 Async/await 和 ASGI 支持

Flask 视图函数支持 async 协程,这是通过在单独的线程中执行协程实现的,而不是像异步优先(ASGI)的框架那样,通过在主线程上使用一个事件循环来实现的。这样做是为了向后兼容那些在 async 引入 Python 之前所编写的程序和扩展。与 ASGI 框架相比,这种妥协方式会使用更多线程,带来更多的性能开销。

因为无法确定 Flask 的代码与 WSGI 的关系有多紧密, 所以尚不清楚 Flask 类是否能同时支持 ASGI 和 WSGI 。目前正在进行的工作是使 Werkzeug 支持 ASGI,随后也会跟进 Flask 的支持工作。

更多讨论,参见使用 async 和 await。

## 3.1.7 Flask 是什么, 不是什么

Flask 永远不会包含数据库层,也不会有表单库或是这个方面的其它东西。Flask 本身只是 Werkezug 和 Jinja2 的之间的桥梁,前者实现一个合适的 WSGI 应用,后者处理模板。当然,Flask 也绑定了一些通用的标准库包,比如 logging。除此之外其它所有一切都交给扩展来实现。

为什么呢? 因为人们有不同的偏好和需求, Flask 不可能把所有的需求都囊括在核心里。大多数 web 应用会需要一个模板引擎。然而不是每个应用都需要一个 SQL 数据库的。

Flask 的理念是为所有应用建立一个良好的基础,其余的一切都取决于你自己或者扩展。

# 3.2 HTML/XHTML 常见问答

Flask 的文档和示例应用使用 HTML5。你可能会注意到,在许多情况下,当结束标记是可选的时候,并不使用它们,这样 HTML 会更简洁且加载更迅速。因为在开发者中,有许多关于 HTML 和 XHTML 的混淆,本文档尝试回答一些主要的疑问。

## 3.2.1 XHTML 的历史

有一段时间,XHTML 横空出世,大有取代 HTML 之势。然而时至今日,鲜有真正使用 XHTML (根据 XML 规则处理的 HTML )的网站。出现这种情况的原因很多。其一是 Internet Explorer 对 XHTML 支持不完善。根据规范要求 XHTML 必须使用 application/xhtml+xml MIME 类型,但是 Internet Explorer 却拒绝读取这个 MIME 类型的文件。

虽然通过配置 Web 服务器来为 XHTML 提供正确的服务相对简单,但是却很少有人这么做。这可能是因为正确地使用 XHTML 是一件很痛苦的事情。

痛中之通是 XML 苛刻的(严厉且无情)错误处理。当 XML 处理中遭遇错误时,浏览器会把一个丑陋的错误消息显示给用户,而不是尝试从错误中恢并显示出能显示的部分。web 上大多数的 (X)HTML 是基于非 XML 的模板引擎(比如 Flask 所使用的 Jinja)生成的。而这些模板引擎并不会阻止你偶然创建无效的 XHTML。也有基于 XML 的模板引擎,诸如 Kid 和流行的 Genshi,但是它们通常具有更大的运行时开销,并且用起来很不爽,因为它们必须遵守 XML 规则。

XHTML 也改变了使用 JavaScript 的方式。要在 XHTML 下正确地工作,程序员不得不使用带有 XHTML 名称 空间的 DOM 接口来查询 HTML 元素。

## 3.2.2 HTML5 的历史

HTML5 规范是由网络超文本应用技术工作组(WHATWG)于 2004 年开始制定的,最初的名称是"Web 应用 1.0"。WHATWG 由主要的浏览器供应商苹果、Mozilla 和 Opera 组成。HTML5 规范的目标是编写一个新的更好的 HTML 规范,该规范是基于现有浏览器的行为的,而不是不切实际的,不向后兼容的。

例如,在 HTML4 中 <title/Hello/与 <title>Hello</title> 理论上完全相同。然而,由于人们沿用了 <link /> 之类的 XHTML-like 标签,浏览器就会识别为 XHTML 而不是 HTML。

2007年,W3C以这个规范为基础,制定了一个新的 HTML 规范,也就是 HTML5。现在,随着 XHTML 2 工作组的解散,而且 HTML5 正在被所有主流浏览器供应商实现,XHTML 逐渐失去了吸引力。

## 3.2.3 HTML 对比 XHTML

下面的表格展示 HTML 4.01、XHTML 1.1 和 HTML5 简要功能比价。(不包括 XHTML 1.0 , 因为它已经被 XHTML 1.1 和几乎不使用的 XHTML5 代替。)

	HTML4.01	XHTML1.1	HTML5
<tag =="&lt;tag" value="">value</tag>	<b>√</b> i	X	X
支持 	X	1	2
支持 <script></script>	X	1	X
应该解析为 text/html	1	3	✓
应该解析为 application/xhtml+xml	X	1	X
严格的错误处理	X	1	X
内联 SVG	X	1	1
内联 MathML	X	1	1
<video> 标记</video>	X	X	1
<audio> 标记</audio>	$\times$	X	1
新的语义标记,比如 <article></article>	X	X	1

<sup>1</sup> 这是一个从 SGML 继承过来的隐晦的功能。由于上述的原因,它通常不被浏览器支持。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 这用于兼容根据 XHTML 规范为 <br> 之类的标记生成的服务代码。它不应该在新代码中出现。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> XHTML 1.0 是考虑向后兼容,允许呈现为 text/html 的最后一个 XHTML 标准。

## 3.2.4 "严格" 意味着什么?

HTML5 严格地定义了解析规则,但是同时也明确地规定了浏览器如何处理解析错误。而不是像 XHTML 一样,只是简单的终止解析。有的人对有显而易见的语法错误的标记任然能够得到预想的结果感到疑惑不解(例如结尾标记缺失或者属性值未用引号包裹)。

之所以能够得到预想的结果,有的是因为大多数浏览器会宽容处理错误标记,有的是因为错误已经被指定了解决方式。以下结构在 HTML5 标准中是可选的,但一定被浏览器支持:

- 用 <html> 标签包裹文档。
- 把页首元素包裹在 <head> 里或把主体元素包裹在 <body> 里。
- 闭合 、、<dt>、<dt>、<dd>、、、、、、<thead>或<tfoot>标签。
- 用引号包裹属性值, 只要它们不含有空白字符或其特殊字符(比如 < 、> 、'或")。
- 布尔属性必须赋值。

这意味着下面的页面在 HTML5 中是完全有效的:

```
<!doctype html>
<title>Hello HTML5</title>
<div class=header>
 <h1>Hello HTML5</h1>
 HTML5 is awesome
</div>
class=nav>
 <a href=/index>Index</a>
 <a href=/downloads>Downloads</a>
 <a href=/about>About</a>
<div class=body>
 <h2>HTML5 is probably the future</h2>
   There might be some other things around but in terms of
   browser vendor support, HTML5 is hard to beat.
 <d1>
   <dt>Key 1
   <dd>Value 1
   <dt>Key 2
   <dd>Value 2
 </dl>
</div>
```

## 3.2.5 HTML5 中的新技术

HTML5 增加了许多新功能,使得网络应用易写易用。

- <audio> 和 <video> 标记提供了不使用 QuickTime 或 Flash 之类的复杂附件的嵌入音频和视频的方式。
- 像 <article>、<header>、<nav>和 <time>之类的语义化元素,使得内容易于理解。
- <canvas>标记支持强大的绘图 API,减少了图形化展示数据时在服务器端生成图像的需求。
- 新的表单控件类型, 比如 <input type="data">方便用户代理输入和验证数据。
- 高级 JavaScript API ,诸如 Web Storage 、Web Workers 、Web Sockets 、地理位置以及离线应用。

除了上述功能之外, HTML5 还添加了许多其它的特性。Mark Pilgrim 所著的 Dive Into HTML5 一书是 HTML5 新特性的优秀指导书。目前,并不是所有的新特性都已被浏览器支持,无论如何,请谨慎使用。

# 3.2.6 应该使用什么?

当前情况下,答案是 HTML5。考虑到 web 浏览器最新的开发,几乎没有理由再使用 XHTML。综上所述:

- Internet Explorer 对 XHTML 支持不佳。
- 许多 JavaScript 库也不支持 XHTML, 原因是它需要复杂的命名空间 API。
- HTML5 添加了数个新特性,包括语义标记和期待已久的 <audio> 和 <video> 标记。
- 它背后获得了大多数浏览器供应商的支持。
- 它易于编写,而且更简洁。

对于大多数应用,毫无疑问使用 HTML5 比 XHTML 更好。

# 3.3 安全注意事项

Web 应用常常会面对各种各样的安全问题,因此要把所有问题都解决是很难的。Flask 尝试为你解决许多安全问题,但是更多的还是只能靠你自己。

# 3.3.1 跨站脚本攻击 (XSS)

跨站脚本攻击是指在一个网站的环境中注入恶任意的 HTML (包括附带的 JavaScript)。要防防御这种攻击, 开发者需要正确地转义文本,使其不能包含恶意的 HTML 标记。更多的相关信息请参维基百科上在文章: 跨 站脚本。

在 Flask 中,除非显式指明不转义,Jinja2 会自动转义所有值。这样可以排除所有模板导致的 XSS 问题,但是其它地方仍需小心:

• 不使用 Jinja2 生成 HTML。

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- 在用户提交的数据上调用了Markup。
- 发送上传的 HTML , 永远不要这么做 , 使用 Content-Disposition: attachment 头部来避免这个问题。
- 发送上传的文本文件。一些浏览器基于文件开头几个字节来猜测文件的 content-type ,用户可以利用这个漏洞来欺骗浏览器,通过伪装文本文件来执行 HTML 。

另一件非常重要的漏洞是不用引号包裹的属性值。虽然 Jinja2 可以通过转义 HTML 来保护你免受 XSS 问题,但是仍无法避免一种情况:属性注入的 XSS。为了免受这种攻击,必须确保在属性中使用 Jinja 表达式时,始终用单引号或双引号包裹:

```
<input value="{{ value }}">
```

为什么必须这么做?因为如果不这么做,攻击者可以轻易地注入自制的 JavaScript 处理器。例如一个攻击者可以注入以下 HTML+JavaScript 代码:

```
onmouseover=alert(document.cookie)
```

当用户鼠标停放在这个输入框上时,会在警告窗口里显示 cookie 信息。一个精明的攻击者可能还会执行其它的 JavaScript 代码,而不是把 cookie 显示给用户。结合 CSS 注入,攻击者甚至可以把元素填满整个页面,这样用户把鼠标停放在页面上的任何地方都会触发攻击。

有一类 XSS 问题 Jinja 的转义无法阻止。a 标记的 href 属性可以包含一个 *javascript*: URI 。如果没有正确保护,那么当点击它时浏览器将执行其代码。

```
<a href="{{ value }}">click here</a>
<a href="javascript:alert('unsafe');">click here</a>
```

为了防止发生这种问题,需要设置Content Security Policy (CSP) 响应头部。

# 3.3.2 跨站请求伪造 (CSRF)

另一个大问题是 CSRF。这个问题非常复杂,因此我不会在此详细展开,只是介绍 CSRF 是什么以及在理论上如何避免这个问题。

如果你的验证信息存储在 cookie 中,那么你就使用了隐式的状态管理。"已登入"这个状态由一个 cookie 控制,并且这个 cookie 在页面的每个请求中都会发送。不幸的是,在第三方站点发送的请求中也会发送这个 cookie 。如果你不注意这点,一些人可能会通过社交引擎来欺骗应用的用户在不知情的状态下做一些蠢事。

假设你有一个特定的 URL,当你发送 POST 请求时会删除一个用户的资料(例如 http://example.com/user/delete)。如果一个攻击者现在创造一个页面并通过页面中的 JavaScript 发送这个 post 请求,只要诱骗用户加载该页面,那么用户的资料就会被删除。

设象在有数百万的并发用户的 Facebook 上,某人放出一些小猫图片的链接。当用户访问那个页面欣赏毛茸茸的小猫图片时,他们的资料就被删除了。

那么如何预防这个问题呢?基本思路是:对于每个要求修改服务器内容的请求,应该使用一次性令牌,并存储在 cookie 里,并且在发送表单数据的同时附上它。在服务器再次接收数据之后,需要比较两个令牌,并确保它们相等。

为什么 Flask 没有替你做这件事?因为这应该是表单验证框架做的事,而 Flask 不包括表单验证。

# 3.3.3 JSON 安全

Flask 0.10 版和更低版本中,jsonify() 没序列化顶层数组为 JSON 。这是因为 ECMAScript 4 存在安全漏洞。

ECMAScript 5 关闭了这个漏洞,所以只有非常老的浏览器仍然脆弱,而且还有其他更严重的漏洞。因此,这个行为被改变了,并且 jsonify() 现在支持了序列化数据。

# 3.3.4 安全头部

为了控件安全性,浏览器识别多种头部。我们推荐检查应用所使用的以下每种头部。Flask-Talisman 扩展可用于管理 HTTPS 和安全头部。

### **HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS)**

告诉浏览器把所有 HTTP 请求转化为 HTTPS, 以防止 man-in-the-middle (MITM) 攻击。

```
response.headers['Strict-Transport-Security'] = 'max-age=31536000; includeSubDomains'
```

• https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security

## **Content Security Policy (CSP)**

告诉浏览器哪里可以加载各种资源。这个头部应当尽可能使用,但是需要为网站定义正确的政策。一个非常 严格的政策是:

```
response.headers['Content-Security-Policy'] = "default-src 'self'"
```

- https://csp.withgoogle.com/docs/index.html
- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Content-Security-Policy

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## X-Content-Type-Options

强制浏览器遵守内容类型而不是尝试检测它,这可以会被滥用,以生成一个跨站脚本(XSS)攻击。

```
response.headers['X-Content-Type-Options'] = 'nosniff'
```

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/X-Content-Type-Options

## X-Frame-Options

防止外部网站把你的站点嵌入到 iframe 中。这样可以防止外部框架点击转化针对你的页面元素的隐藏点击,也称为"点击支持"。

```
response.headers['X-Frame-Options'] = 'SAMEORIGIN'
```

• https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/X-Frame-Options

#### X-XSS-Protection

如果请求包含类似于 JavaScript 的东西且响应的内容包含相同的数据时,浏览器将尝试通过不加载页面来防止反射的 XSS 攻击。:

```
response.headers['X-XSS-Protection'] = '1; mode=block'
```

• https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/X-XSS-Protection

### Set-Cookie 选项

这些选项可以被添加到一个 Set-Cookie 头部以增强其安全性。Flask 具有将其配置于会话 cookie 上的配置选项。它们也可以配置在其他 cookie 上。

- Secure 限制 cookies 仅用于 HTTPS 流量。
- HttpOnly 保护 cookies 内容不被 JavaScript 读取。
- SameSite 限制如何从外部网站通过请求发送 cookie 。可以设置为 'Lax' (推荐) 或者 'Strict'。 Lax 防止从外部网站通过有 CSRF 倾向请求 (比如一个表单) 发送 cookie。Strict 防止通过所有外部 请求发送 cookie,包括常规连接。

```
app.config.update(
    SESSION_COOKIE_SECURE=True,
    SESSION_COOKIE_HTTPONLY=True,
    SESSION_COOKIE_SAMESITE='Lax',
)
```

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```
response.set_cookie('username', 'flask', secure=True, httponly=True, samesite='Lax')
```

指定 Expires 或者 Max-Age 选项后,将会分别在给定时间后或者当前时间加上所定义存活期后删除 cookie 。如果两个参数都没有指定,则会在关闭浏览器时删除。

```
# cookie expires after 10 minutes
response.set_cookie('snakes', '3', max_age=600)
```

对于会话 cookie 来说,如果 session.permanent 被设置了,那么 PERMANENT\_SESSION\_LIFETIME 会被用于设置有效期。Flask 的缺省 cookie 实现会验证加密签名不会超过这个值。降低这个值有助于缓解重播攻击,可以在稍后发送被拦截的 cookie。

```
app.config.update(
    PERMANENT_SESSION_LIFETIME=600
)

@app.route('/login', methods=['POST'])

def login():
    ...
    session.clear()
    session['user_id'] = user.id
    session.permanent = True
    ...
```

使用 itsdangerous. TimedSerializer 来签名和验证其他 cookie 值 (或者其他任何需要安全签名的值)。

- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Cookies
- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Set-Cookie

### **HTTP Public Key Pinning (HPKP)**

告诉浏览器只使用指定的证书密钥进行服务器验证,以防止 MITM 攻击。

Warning: 启用后请小心,如果密钥设置或者升级不正确则难以撤消。

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Public\_Key\_Pinning

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# 3.3.5 复制/粘贴到终端

隐藏字符,例如退格字符(\b、^H)可以导致文本的HTML 渲染结果与 粘贴到终端 的结果不同。

例如, import y\bose\bm\bi\bt\be\b 在 HTML 中渲染为 import yosemite, 但是当粘贴到终端时, 因为退格字符的作用, 会变成 import os 。

如果您预计用户会从您的站点复制和粘贴不受信任的代码,例如从技术博客上的用户评论中复制代码,那么请考虑增加额外的过滤,例如替换所有 \b 字符。

```
body = body.replace("\b", "")
```

大多数现代终端会在粘贴时警告并删除隐藏字符,所以这不是绝对必需的。同时也会存在无法过滤的其他方式的危险命令。根据您网站的用途不同,一般最好显示关于代码复制的警告。

# 3.4 Flask 扩展开发

Flask 作为一个微框架,不可避免地会使用第三方库。使用第三方库时,经常需要做一些重复工作。为了避免重复劳动,PyPI 提供了许多扩展。

如果你需要创建自己的扩展,那么本文可以帮助你让扩展立马上线运行。

# 3.4.1 剖析一个扩展

扩展都放在一个名如 flask\_something 的包中。其中的"something"就是扩展所要连接的库的名称。例 如假设你要为 Flask 添加 *simplexml* 库的支持,那么扩展的包名称就应该是 flask\_simplexml。

但是,真正扩展的名称(可读名称)应当形如"Flask-SimpleXML"。请确保名称中包含"Flask",并且注意 大小写。这样用户就可以在他们的 setup.py 文件中注册依赖。

但是扩展具体是怎么样的呢?一个扩展必须保证可以同时在多个 Flask 应用中工作。这是必要条件,因为许多人为了进行单元测试,会使用类似应用工厂 模式来创建应用并且需要支持多套配置。因此,你的应用支持这种行为非常重要。

最重要的是,扩展必须与一个 setup.py 文件一起分发,并且在 PyPI 上注册。同时,用于开发的检出链接也应该能工作,以便于在 virtualenv 中安装开发版本,而不是手动下载库。

Flask 扩展必须使用 BSD 或 MIT 或更自由的许可证来许可,这样才能被添加进 Flask 扩展注册表。请记住,Flask 扩展注册表是比较稳健的,并且扩展在发布前会进行预审是否符合要求。

## 3.4.2 "Hello Flaskext!"

好吧,让我们开展创建一个Flask扩展。这个扩展的用途是提供最基本的SQLite3支持。

首先创建如下结构的文件夹和文件:

```
flask-sqlite3/
flask_sqlite3.py
LICENSE
README
```

以下是最重要的文件及其内容:

## setup.py

接下来 setup.py 是必需的,该文件用于安装你的 Flask 扩展。文件内容如下:

```
Flask-SQLite3
This is the description for that library
from setuptools import setup
setup(
   name='Flask-SQLite3',
   version='1.0',
   url='http://example.com/flask-sqlite3/',
   license='BSD',
   author='Your Name',
   author_email='your-email@example.com',
   description='Very short description',
   long_description=__doc__,
   py_modules=['flask_sqlite3'],
    # if you would be using a package instead use packages instead
    # of py_modules:
    # packages=['flask_sqlite3'],
   zip_safe=False,
   include_package_data=True,
   platforms='any',
   install_requires=[
        'Flask'
    ],
```

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```
classifiers=[
    'Environment :: Web Environment',
    'Intended Audience :: Developers',
    'License :: OSI Approved :: BSD License',
    'Operating System :: OS Independent',
    'Programming Language :: Python',
    'Topic :: Internet :: WWW/HTTP :: Dynamic Content',
    'Topic :: Software Development :: Libraries :: Python Modules'
]
```

代码相当多,但是你可以从现有的扩展中直接复制/粘贴,并修改相应的内容。

## flask\_sqlite3.py

这个文件是你的扩展的具体实现。但是一个扩展到底是怎么样的? 最佳实践是什么?继续阅读吧。

## 3.4.3 初始化扩展

许多扩展会需要某种类型的初始化步骤。例如,假设一个应用像文档中建议的一样(使用  $SQLite\ 3$ )正在连接到  $SQLite\ 3$ ,扩展如何获知应用对象的名称?

相当简单: 你把名称传递给扩展。

推荐两种初始化扩展的方式:

## 初始化函数:

如果你的扩展名为 *helloworld* ,那么你可能有一个名为 init\_helloworld(app[, ex-tra\_args])的函数。该函数用来为应用初始化扩展,它可以在处理器之前或之后。

### 初始化类:

初始化类与初始化函数的工作方式大致相同,区别是类在以后可以进一步改动。

使用哪种方式取决于你。对于 SQLite 3 扩展,我们会使用基于类的方式,因为这样可以提供给用户一个用于打开和关闭数据库连接的对象。

当设计类时,重要的一点是使用它们在模块层易于复用。也就是说,对象本身在任何情况下不应存储任何应用的特定状态,而必须可以在不同的应用之间共享。

# 3.4.4 扩展的代码

以下是 flask\_sqlite3.py 的内容,可以复制/粘贴:

```
import sqlite3
from flask import current_app, _app_ctx_stack
class SQLite3(object):
   def __init__(self, app=None):
        self.app = app
        if app is not None:
            self.init_app(app)
   def init_app(self, app):
        app.config.setdefault('SQLITE3_DATABASE', ':memory:')
        app.teardown_appcontext(self.teardown)
   def connect(self):
        return sqlite3.connect(current_app.config['SQLITE3_DATABASE'])
   def teardown(self, exception):
       ctx = _app_ctx_stack.top
        if hasattr(ctx, 'sqlite3_db'):
            ctx.sqlite3_db.close()
   @property
   def connection(self):
       ctx = _app_ctx_stack.top
       if ctx is not None:
            if not hasattr(ctx, 'sqlite3_db'):
                ctx.sqlite3_db = self.connect()
            return ctx.sqlite3_db
```

### 那么这是这些代码的含义是什么:

- 1. \_\_init\_\_ 方法接收应用对象,该对象是可选的。如果提供了该对象,那么就调用 init\_app。
- 2. init\_app 方法使得 SQLite3 对象不需要应用对象就可以实例化。这个方法支持工厂模式来创建应用。init\_app 会配置数据库。如果不提供配置,默认配置为内存数据库。此外,init\_app 方法附加了teardown 处理器。
- 3. 接下来, 我们定义了 connect 方法来打开一个数据库连接。
- 4. 最后,我们添加一个 connection 属性,首次访问时打开数据库连接,并把它存储在环境中。这也是处理资源的推荐方式:在资源第一次使用时获取资源,即惰性获取。

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注意这里,我们把数据库连接通过 \_app\_ctx\_stack.top 附加到应用环境的栈顶。扩展应该使用上下文的栈顶来存储它们自己的信息,并使用足够复杂的名称。

那么为什么我们决定在此使用基于类的方法? 因为我们的扩展是这样使用的:

```
from flask import Flask
from flask_sqlite3 import SQLite3

app = Flask(__name__)
app.config.from_pyfile('the-config.cfg')
db = SQLite3(app)
```

你可以在视图中这样使用数据库:

```
@app.route('/')
def show_all():
    cur = db.connection.cursor()
    cur.execute(...)
```

同样,如果在请求之外,可以通过压入应用情境的方法使用数据库:

```
with app.app_context():
    cur = db.connection.cursor()
    cur.execute(...)
```

在 with 块的末尾,拆卸处理器会自动执行。

另外, init\_app 方法用于在创建应用时支持工厂模式:

```
db = SQLite3()
# Then later on.
app = create_app('the-config.cfg')
db.init_app(app)
```

记住已审核的 Flask 扩展必须支持用工厂模式来创建应用(下面会解释)。

## init\_app 的注意事项

如你所见, init\_app 不分配 app 到 self。这是故意的!基于类的 Flask 扩展必须只在应用传递到构造函数时才在对象上存储应用。这告诉扩展:我对使用多个应用没有兴趣。

当扩展需要找到当前应用,且没有一个指向当前应用的引用时,必须使用*current\_app* 环境局部变量或用一种你可以显式传递应用的方法更改 API。

# 3.4.5 使用 app ctx stack

在上面的例子中,在每个请求之前,一个 sqlite3\_db 变量被分配到 \_app\_ctx\_stack.top。在一个视图函数中,这个变量可以使用 SQLite3 的属性 connection 来访问。在请求解散时, sqlite3\_db 连接被关闭。通过使用这个模式,在请求持续的期间,可以访问 相同的 sqlite3 数据库连接。

# 3.4.6 学习借鉴

本文只涉及了一些扩展开发的皮毛。如果想要深入,那么明智的选择是查看 PyPI 上现存的扩展。如果你感到迷失,还可以通过 邮件列表 和 Discord 服务 学习到优秀的 APIs 。尤其当你要开发一个全新的扩展时,建议先多看多问多听,这样不仅可以知道别人的需求,同时也避免闭门造车。

谨记:设计优秀的 API 是艰难的。因此请先在邮件列表里介绍你的项目,让其他开发者在 API 设计上助你一臂之力。

最好的 Flask 扩展是那些共享 API 智慧的扩展, 因此越早共享越有效。

## 3.4.7 已审核的扩展

以前,Flask 有已审核的扩展的概念,主要是审核扩展的支持度和兼容性。但是随着时间的推移,已审核扩展的清单地维护变得越来越困难了。但是以下对于扩展的指南仍然有着重要的意义,可以帮助 Flask 生态系统保持一致和兼容。

- 0. 一个已审核的 Flask 扩展需要一个维护者。如果一个扩展作者想要放弃项目,那么项目应该寻找一个新的维护者,包括移交完整的源码托管和 PyPI 访问。如果找不到新的维护者,请赋予 Pallets 核心团队访问权限。
- 1. 命名模式是 Flask-ExtensionName 或者 ExtensionName-Flask 。必须提供一个名如 flask extension name 的包或者模块。
- 2. 扩展必须使用 BSD 或者 MIT 许可协议,必须是开源的,属于公共领域的。
- 3. 扩展的 API 必须具备以下特性:
  - 必须支持在同一个 Python 进程中运行的多个应用。每个应用实例的配置和状态应当使用 current\_app 储存,而不是 self.app。
  - 它必须支持使用工厂模式创建应用。使用 ext.init\_app() 方案。
- 4. 如果是以克隆方式获得扩展的话,那么扩展的依赖必须可以使用 pip install -e . 安装。
- 5. 必须带有一个可以通过 tox -e py 或者 pytest 调用的测试套件。如果使用 tox , 那么测试依赖应 当在一个 requirements.txt 文件中定义。测试必须是 sdist 分发的一部分。
- 6. 扩展的文档必须使用来自 官方 Pallets 主题 的 flask 主题。PyPI 的元数据或者自述文件中必须包含文档或者项目的链接。

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7. 为了获得最大的兼容性,扩展应当支持与 Flask 支持的同样版本的 Python。2020 年推荐支持 3.6+ 版本的 Python。请在 setup.py 中使用 python\_requires=">= 3.6" 明确支持的 Python 版本。

# 3.5 如何为 Flask 做出贡献

感谢您为 Flask 做出贡献!

# 3.5.1 问答支持

问题跟踪器的用途是记录 Flask 本身相关的问题和功能需求的,因此请不要使用问题跟踪器来提问。如果有关于 Flask 使用方面或者你自己代码的方面的问题,请使用下列途径之一提问:

- Discord chat 上的 #get-help 频道: https://discord.gg/pallets
- 邮件列表 flask@python.org 用于长期或者大型问题讨论。
- 在 Stack Overflow 上提问。提问前请先使用以下方法在 Google 上搜索: site:stackoverflow.com flask {search term, exception message, etc.}

## 3.5.2 报告问题

请在报告中包含以下内容:

- 描述你希望发生的事情。
- 如果可能,提供一个最小的可重现的示例以帮助我们找到问题。这也有助于鉴别问题是否也你自己的代码有关。
- 描述实际发生了什么。如果有异常,则应当包含完整的回溯。
- 列出你的 Python、Flask 和 Werkzeug 版本。如果可能,检查是否这个问题已在存储库中修复。

## 3.5.3 提交补丁

在提交一个 PR 之前,如果没有相关的开放议题,那么建议打开一个新的相关议题讨论一下。如果你对某个议题感兴趣,而这个议题没有相关联的 PR 也没有指定维护人,那么你就直接上手吧,不需要征得同意。

提交补丁应当做好以下工作:

- 使用 Black 格式化你的代码。如果按照下面的介绍,安装好了 pre-commit , 那么这个工具及其他的工具都可以自动运行。
- 如果补丁增加或者改动了代码,那么应当包含测试,并确保如果没有补丁,测试就会失败。
- 更新所有的相关文档页面和 docstring 。文档页面和 docstring 应当在第 72 个字符处换行。

• 在 CHANGES.rst 中增加一个条目,条目的样式与其他条目相同。同时,在相关的 docstring 中包含.. versionchanged:: 行内变更记录。

## 首次设置

- 下载并安装 最新版的 git 。
- 配置使用 git 的 username 和 email 。

```
$ git config --global user.name 'your name'
$ git config --global user.email 'your email'
```

- 确保你有一个 GitHub 账号。
- 点击 Fork 按钮将 Flask fork 到你的 GitHub 账户。
- 把主仓库 Clone 到本地。

```
$ git clone https://github.com/pallets/flask
$ cd flask
```

• 把你的工作作为一个远程分支,用你的用户名替换 {username} , 这样对远程分支进行了命名,缺省的 Pallets 远程分支名为 "origin"。

```
git remote add fork https://github.com/{username}/flask
```

• 创建一个 virtualenv 。

### Linux/macOS

```
$ python3 -m venv env
$ . env/bin/activate
```

### Windows

```
> py -3 -m venv env
> env\Scripts\activate
```

• 升级 pip 和 setuptools 。

```
$ python -m pip install --upgrade pip setuptools
```

• 安装开发依赖, 然后在可编辑模式下安装 Flask。

```
$ pip install -r requirements/dev.txt && pip install -e .
```

• 安装 pre-commit 钩子。

```
$ pre-commit install
```

## 开始写代码

• 创建一个分支来表明你想要处理的议题。如果要提交一个缺陷修复或者文档修正,请从最后的".x"分支来创建分支。

```
$ git fetch origin
```

\$ git checkout -b your-branch-name origin/2.0.x

如果要提交的是增加功能或者改变功能,请从"main"分支来创建分支。

```
$ git fetch origin
$ git checkout -b your-branch-name origin/main
```

- 使用你最喜欢的编辑器,修改代码,随时提交。
- 应当包含覆盖你所做的全部修改的测试,并且确保没有补丁则测试失败。详细内容见下一节。
- 把你的提交推送到 GitHub 上你的分支中, 并创建一个拉取请求。在拉取请求中链接类似 fixes #123 的议题。

```
$ git push --set-upstream fork your-branch-name
```

## 运行测试

用 pytest 运行基本的测试套件。

```
$ pytest
```

上述测试是针对当前环境的,通常是有效的。当你提交拉取请求时,CI 会运行全部测试。如果不想浪费时间,那么可以用 tox 运行所有测试。

```
$ tox
```

## 运行测试覆盖

生成一个报告,确定哪些代码未被测试覆盖,以指明工作的方向。使用 coverage 运行 pytest 并生成一份报告。

```
$ pip install coverage
```

- \$ coverage run -m pytest
- \$ coverage html

在浏览器中打开 htmlcov/index.html 并研读报告。

请阅读更多关于 coverage 的文档。

## 构建文档

使用 Sphinx 构建 docs 文件夹中的文档。

```
$ cd docs
$ make html
```

在浏览器中打开\_build/html/index.html 以查看文档。

请阅读更多关于 Sphinx 的内容。

# 3.6 许可证

## 3.6.1 BSD-3-Clause 源码许可证

Flask 的储存库和代码发行中的所有文件均使用 BSD-3-Clause 许可证。包括 Flask 的源代码、示例、测试以及文档。

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# 3.6.2 美术品许可证

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# 3.7 更新日志

### 3.7.1 Version 2.0.1

Released 2021-05-21

- Re-add the filename parameter in send\_from\_directory. The filename parameter has been renamed to path, the old name is deprecated. #4019
- Mark top-level names as exported so type checking understands imports in user projects. #4024
- Fix type annotation for g and inform mypy that it is a namespace object that has arbitrary attributes. #4020
- Fix some types that weren't available in Python 3.6.0. #4040
- Improve typing for send\_file, send\_from\_directory, and get\_send\_file\_max\_age. #4044, #4026
- Show an error when a blueprint name contains a dot. The . has special meaning, it is used to separate (nested) blueprint names and the endpoint name. #4041
- Combine URL prefixes when nesting blueprints that were created with a url\_prefix value. #4037
- Roll back a change to the order that URL matching was done. The URL is again matched after the session is loaded, so the session is available in custom URL converters. #4053
- Re-add deprecated Config.from\_json, which was accidentally removed early. #4078
- Improve typing for some functions using Callable in their type signatures, focusing on decorator factories. #4060

- Nested blueprints are registered with their dotted name. This allows different blueprints with the same name to be nested at different locations. #4069
- register\_blueprint takes a name option to change the (pre-dotted) name the blueprint is registered with. This allows the same blueprint to be registered multiple times with unique names for url\_for. Registering the same blueprint with the same name multiple times is deprecated. #1091
- Improve typing for stream with context. #4052

## 3.7.2 Version 2.0.0

#### Released 2021-05-11

- Drop support for Python 2 and 3.5.
- Bump minimum versions of other Pallets projects: Werkzeug >= 2, Jinja2 >= 3, MarkupSafe >= 2, ItsDangerous >= 2, Click >= 8. Be sure to check the change logs for each project. For better compatibility with other applications (e.g. Celery) that still require Click 7, there is no hard dependency on Click 8 yet, but using Click 7 will trigger a DeprecationWarning and Flask 2.1 will depend on Click 8.
- JSON support no longer uses simplejson. To use another JSON module, override app.json\_encoder and json\_decoder. #3555
- The encoding option to JSON functions is deprecated. #3562
- Passing script\_info to app factory functions is deprecated. This was not portable outside the flask command. Use click.get\_current\_context().obj if it's needed. #3552
- The CLI shows better error messages when the app failed to load when looking up commands. #2741
- Add sessions.SessionInterface.get\_cookie\_name() to allow setting the session cookie name dynamically. #3369
- Add Config.from\_file() to load config using arbitrary file loaders, such as toml.load or json.load. Config.from\_json() is deprecated in favor of this. #3398
- The flask run command will only defer errors on reload. Errors present during the initial call will cause the server to exit with the traceback immediately. #3431
- send\_file() raises a ValueError when passed an io object in text mode. Previously, it would respond with 200 OK and an empty file. #3358
- When using ad-hoc certificates, check for the cryptography library instead of PyOpenSSL. #3492
- When specifying a factory function with FLASK\_APP, keyword argument can be passed. #3553
- When loading a .env or .flaskenv file, the current working directory is no longer changed to the location of the file. #3560

- When returning a (response, headers) tuple from a view, the headers replace rather than extend existing headers on the response. For example, this allows setting the Content-Type for jsonify(). Use response.headers.extend() if extending is desired. #3628
- The Scaffold class provides a common API for the Flask and Blueprint classes. Blueprint information is stored in attributes just like Flask, rather than opaque lambda functions. This is intended to improve consistency and maintainability. #3215
- Include samesite and secure options when removing the session cookie. #3726
- Support passing a pathlib.Path to static\_folder. #3579
- send\_file and send\_from\_directory are wrappers around the implementations in werkzeug.utils. #3828
- Some send\_file parameters have been renamed, the old names are deprecated. attachment\_filename is renamed to download\_name. cache\_timeout is renamed to max\_age. add\_etags is renamed to etag. #3828#3883
- send\_file passes download\_name even if as\_attachment=False by using Content-Disposition: inline. #3828
- send\_file sets conditional=True and max\_age=None by default. Cache-Control is set to no-cache if max\_age is not set, otherwise public. This tells browsers to validate conditional requests instead of using a timed cache. #3828
- helpers.safe\_join is deprecated. Use werkzeug.utils.safe\_join instead. #3828
- The request context does route matching before opening the session. This could allow a session interface to change behavior based on request.endpoint. #3776
- Use Jinja's implementation of the |tojson filter. #3881
- Add route decorators for common HTTP methods. For example, @app.post("/login") is a shortcut for @app.route("/login", methods=["POST"]).#3907
- Support async views, error handlers, before and after request, and teardown functions. #3412
- Support nesting blueprints. #593#1548, #3923
- Set the default encoding to "UTF-8" when loading .env and .flaskenv files to allow to use non-ASCII characters. #3931
- flask shell sets up tab and history completion like the default python shell if readline is installed. #3941
- helpers.total seconds() is deprecated. Use timedelta.total seconds() instead. #3962
- Add type hinting. #3973.

## 3.7.3 Version 1.1.4

Released 2021-05-13

• Update static\_folder to use \_compat.fspath instead of os.fspath to continue supporting Python < 3.6 #4050

### 3.7.4 Version 1.1.3

Released 2021-05-13

- Set maximum versions of Werkzeug, Jinja, Click, and ItsDangerous. #4043
- Re-add support for passing a pathlib.Path for static\_folder. #3579

### 3.7.5 Version 1.1.2

Released 2020-04-03

- Work around an issue when running the flask command with an external debugger on Windows. #3297
- The static route will not catch all URLs if the Flask static\_folder argument ends with a slash. #3452

### 3.7.6 Version 1.1.1

Released 2019-07-08

• The flask.json\_available flag was added back for compatibility with some extensions. It will raise a deprecation warning when used, and will be removed in version 2.0.0. #3288

## 3.7.7 Version 1.1.0

Released 2019-07-04

- Bump minimum Werkzeug version to  $\geq 0.15$ .
- Drop support for Python 3.4.
- Error handlers for InternalServerError or 500 will always be passed an instance of InternalServer-Error. If they are invoked due to an unhandled exception, that original exception is now available as e. original\_exception rather than being passed directly to the handler. The same is true if the handler is for the base HTTPException. This makes error handler behavior more consistent. #3266
  - Flask.finalize\_request() is called for all unhandled exceptions even if there is no 500 error handler.

- Flask.logger takes the same name as Flask.name (the value passed as Flask (import\_name). This reverts 1.0's behavior of always logging to "flask.app", in order to support multiple apps in the same process. A warning will be shown if old configuration is detected that needs to be moved. #2866
- flask.RequestContext.copy() includes the current session object in the request context copy. This
  prevents session pointing to an out-of-date object. #2935
- Using built-in RequestContext, unprintable Unicode characters in Host header will result in a HTTP 400 response and not HTTP 500 as previously. #2994
- send\_file() supports PathLike objects as described in PEP 0519, to support pathlib in Python 3. #3059
- send\_file() supports BytesIO partial content. #2957
- open\_resource() accepts the "rt" file mode. This still does the same thing as "r". #3163
- The MethodView.methods attribute set in a base class is used by subclasses. #3138
- Flask.jinja\_options is a dict instead of an ImmutableDict to allow easier configuration. Changes must still be made before creating the environment. #3190
- Flask's JSONMixin for the request and response wrappers was moved into Werkzeug. Use Werkzeug's version with Flask-specific support. This bumps the Werkzeug dependency to >= 0.15. #3125
- The flask command entry point is simplified to take advantage of Werkzeug 0.15's better reloader support. This bumps the Werkzeug dependency to >= 0.15. #3022
- Support static\_url\_path that ends with a forward slash. #3134
- Support empty static\_folder without requiring setting an empty static\_url\_path as well. #3124
- jsonify() supports dataclasses.dataclass objects. #3195
- Allow customizing the Flask.url\_map\_class used for routing. #3069
- The development server port can be set to 0, which tells the OS to pick an available port. #2926
- The return value from cli.load\_dotenv() is more consistent with the documentation. It will return False if python-dotenv is not installed, or if the given path isn't a file. #2937
- Signaling support has a stub for the connect\_via method when the Blinker library is not installed. #3208
- Add an --extra-files option to the flask run CLI command to specify extra files that will trigger the reloader on change. #2897
- Allow returning a dictionary from a view function. Similar to how returning a string will produce a text/html response, returning a dict will call jsonify to produce a application/json response. #3111
- Blueprints have a cli Click group like app.cli. CLI commands registered with a blueprint will be available as a group under the flask command. #1357.
- When using the test client as a context manager (with client:), all preserved request contexts are popped when the block exits, ensuring nested contexts are cleaned up correctly. #3157

- Show a better error message when the view return type is not supported. #3214
- flask.testing.make\_test\_environ\_builder() has been deprecated in favour of a new class flask.testing.EnvironBuilder.#3232
- The flask run command no longer fails if Python is not built with SSL support. Using the --cert option will show an appropriate error message. #3211
- URL matching now occurs after the request context is pushed, rather than when it's created. This allows custom URL converters to access the app and request contexts, such as to query a database for an id. #3088

## 3.7.8 Version 1.0.4

### Released 2019-07-04

- The key information for BadRequestKeyError is no longer cleared outside debug mode, so error handlers can still access it. This requires upgrading to Werkzeug 0.15.5. #3249
- send\_file url quotes the ":" and "/" characters for more compatible UTF-8 filename support in some browsers. #3074
- Fixes for PEP451 import loaders and pytest 5.x. #3275
- Show message about dotenv on stderr instead of stdout. #3285

### 3.7.9 Version 1.0.3

### Released 2019-05-17

- send\_file() encodes filenames as ASCII instead of Latin-1 (ISO-8859-1). This fixes compatibility with Gunicorn, which is stricter about header encodings than PEP 3333. #2766
- Allow custom CLIs using FlaskGroup to set the debug flag without it always being overwritten based on environment variables. #2765
- flask --version outputs Werkzeug's version and simplifies the Python version. #2825
- send\_file() handles an attachment\_filename that is a native Python 2 string (bytes) with UTF-8 coded bytes. #2933
- A catch-all error handler registered for HTTPException will not handle RoutingException, which is used
  internally during routing. This fixes the unexpected behavior that had been introduced in 1.0. #2986
- Passing the json argument to app.test\_client does not push/pop an extra app context. #2900

## 3.7.10 Version 1.0.2

### Released 2018-05-02

- Fix more backwards compatibility issues with merging slashes between a blueprint prefix and route. #2748
- Fix error with flask routes command when there are no routes. #2751

### 3.7.11 Version 1.0.1

### Released 2018-04-29

- Fix registering partials (with no \_\_name\_\_) as view functions. #2730
- Don't treat lists returned from view functions the same as tuples. Only tuples are interpreted as response data.
   #2736
- Extra slashes between a blueprint's url\_prefix and a route URL are merged. This fixes some backwards compatibility issues with the change in 1.0. #2731, #2742
- Only trap BadRequestKeyError errors in debug mode, not all BadRequest errors. This allows
  abort (400) to continue working as expected. #2735
- The FLASK\_SKIP\_DOTENV environment variable can be set to 1 to skip automatically loading dotenv files.
   #2722

## 3.7.12 Version 1.0

### Released 2018-04-26

- Python 2.6 and 3.3 are no longer supported.
- Bump minimum dependency versions to the latest stable versions: Werkzeug >= 0.14, Jinja >= 2.10, itsdangerous >= 0.24, Click >= 5.1. #2586
- Skip app. run when a Flask application is run from the command line. This avoids some behavior that was confusing to debug.
- Change the default for JSONIFY\_PRETTYPRINT\_REGULAR to False. jsonify() returns a compact format by default, and an indented format in debug mode. #2193
- Flask.\_\_init\_\_ accepts the host\_matching argument and sets it on url\_map. #1559
- Flask.\_\_init\_\_ accepts the static\_host argument and passes it as the host argument when defining the static route. #1559
- send\_file() supports Unicode in attachment\_filename. #2223
- Pass \_scheme argument from url\_for() to handle\_url\_build\_error(). #2017

- add\_url\_rule() accepts the provide\_automatic\_options argument to disable adding the OPTIONS method. #1489
- MethodView subclasses inherit method handlers from base classes. #1936
- Errors caused while opening the session at the beginning of the request are handled by the app's error handlers. #2254
- Blueprints gained json\_encoder and json\_decoder attributes to override the app's encoder and decoder. #1898
- Flask.make\_response() raises TypeError instead of ValueError for bad response types. The error messages have been improved to describe why the type is invalid. #2256
- Add routes CLI command to output routes registered on the application. #2259
- Show warning when session cookie domain is a bare hostname or an IP address, as these may not behave properly
  in some browsers, such as Chrome. #2282
- Allow IP address as exact session cookie domain. #2282
- SESSION\_COOKIE\_DOMAIN is set if it is detected through SERVER\_NAME. #2282
- Auto-detect zero-argument app factory called create\_app or make\_app from FLASK\_APP. #2297
- Factory functions are not required to take a script\_info parameter to work with the flask command. If they take a single parameter or a parameter named script\_info, the ScriptInfo object will be passed. #2319
- FLASK\_APP can be set to an app factory, with arguments if needed, for example FLASK\_APP=myproject. app:create\_app('dev'). #2326
- FLASK\_APP can point to local packages that are not installed in editable mode, although pip install -e is still preferred. #2414
- The View class attribute provide\_automatic\_options is set in as\_view(), to be detected by add\_url\_rule(). #2316
- Error handling will try handlers registered for blueprint, code, app, code, blueprint, exception, app, exception. #2314
- Cookie is added to the response's Vary header if the session is accessed at all during the request (and not deleted). #2288
- test\_request\_context() accepts subdomain and url\_scheme arguments for use when building the base URL. #1621
- Set APPLICATION\_ROOT to '/' by default. This was already the implicit default when it was set to None.
- TRAP\_BAD\_REQUEST\_ERRORS is enabled by default in debug mode. BadRequestKeyError has a message with the bad key in debug mode instead of the generic bad request message. #2348
- Allow registering new tags with TaggedJSONSerializer to support storing other types in the session cookie. #2352

- Only open the session if the request has not been pushed onto the context stack yet. This allows stream\_with\_context() generators to access the same session that the containing view uses. #2354
- Add json keyword argument for the test client request methods. This will dump the given object as JSON and set the appropriate content type. #2358
- Extract JSON handling to a mixin applied to both the Request and Response classes. This adds the is\_json() and get\_json() methods to the response to make testing JSON response much easier. #2358
- Removed error handler caching because it caused unexpected results for some exception inheritance hierarchies.
   Register handlers explicitly for each exception if you want to avoid traversing the MRO. #2362
- Fix incorrect JSON encoding of aware, non-UTC datetimes. #2374
- Template auto reloading will honor debug mode even even if jinja\_env was already accessed. #2373
- The following old deprecated code was removed. #2385
  - flask.ext import extensions directly by their name instead of through the flask.ext namespace. For example, import flask.ext.sqlalchemy becomes import flask\_sqlalchemy.
  - Flask.init\_jinja\_globals extend Flask.create\_jinja\_environment() instead.
  - Flask.error\_handlers tracked by Flask.error\_handler\_spec, use Flask.errorhandler() to register handlers.
  - Flask.request\_globals\_class-use Flask.app\_ctx\_globals\_class instead.
  - Flask.static path-use Flask.static url path instead.
  - Request.module use Request.blueprint instead.
- The Request. json property is no longer deprecated. #1421
- Support passing a EnvironBuilder or dict to test\_client.open. #2412
- The flask command and Flask.run() will load environment variables from .env and .flaskenv files if python-dotenv is installed. #2416
- When passing a full URL to the test client, the scheme in the URL is used instead of PREFERRED\_URL\_SCHEME. #2430
- Flask.logger has been simplified. LOGGER\_NAME and LOGGER\_HANDLER\_POLICY config was removed. The logger is always named flask.app. The level is only set on first access, it doesn't check Flask.debug each time. Only one format is used, not different ones depending on Flask.debug. No handlers are removed, and a handler is only added if no handlers are already configured. #2436
- Blueprint view function names may not contain dots. #2450
- Fix a ValueError caused by invalid Range requests in some cases. #2526
- The development server uses threads by default. #2529
- Loading config files with silent=True will ignore ENOTDIR errors. #2581

- Pass --cert and --key options to flask run to run the development server over HTTPS. #2606
- Added SESSION\_COOKIE\_SAMESITE to control the SameSite attribute on the session cookie. #2607
- Added test\_cli\_runner() to create a Click runner that can invoke Flask CLI commands for testing. #2636
- Subdomain matching is disabled by default and setting SERVER\_NAME does not implicitly enable it. It can be enabled by passing subdomain\_matching=True to the Flask constructor. #2635
- A single trailing slash is stripped from the blueprint url\_prefix when it is registered with the app. #2629
- Request.get\_json() doesn't cache the result if parsing fails when silent is true. #2651
- Request.get\_json() no longer accepts arbitrary encodings. Incoming JSON should be encoded using UTF-8 per RFC 8259, but Flask will autodetect UTF-8, -16, or -32. #2691
- Added MAX\_COOKIE\_SIZE and Response.max\_cookie\_size to control when Werkzeug warns about large cookies that browsers may ignore. #2693
- Updated documentation theme to make docs look better in small windows. #2709
- Rewrote the tutorial docs and example project to take a more structured approach to help new users avoid common pitfalls. #2676

#### 3.7.13 Version 0.12.5

Released 2020-02-10

• Pin Werkzeug to < 1.0.0. #3497

### 3.7.14 Version 0.12.4

Released 2018-04-29

• Repackage 0.12.3 to fix package layout issue. #2728

### 3.7.15 Version 0.12.3

Released 2018-04-26

- Request.get\_json() no longer accepts arbitrary encodings. Incoming JSON should be encoded using UTF-8 per RFC 8259, but Flask will autodetect UTF-8, -16, or -32. #2692
- Fix a Python warning about imports when using python -m flask. #2666
- Fix a ValueError caused by invalid Range requests in some cases.

## 3.7.16 Version 0.12.2

## Released 2017-05-16

• Fix a bug in safe\_join on Windows.

### 3.7.17 Version 0.12.1

#### Released 2017-03-31

- Prevent flask run from showing a NoAppException when an ImportError occurs within the imported application module.
- Fix encoding behavior of app.config.from\_pyfile for Python 3. #2118
- Use the SERVER\_NAME config if it is present as default values for app.run. #2109, #2152
- Call ctx.auto\_pop with the exception object instead of None, in the event that a BaseException such as KeyboardInterrupt is raised in a request handler.

## 3.7.18 Version 0.12

Released 2016-12-21, codename Punsch

- The cli command now responds to --version.
- Mimetype guessing and ETag generation for file-like objects in send\_file has been removed. #104, :pr`1849`
- Mimetype guessing in send\_file now fails loudly and doesn't fall back to application/octet-stream. #1988
- Make flask.safe\_join able to join multiple paths like os.path.join #1730
- Revert a behavior change that made the dev server crash instead of returning an Internal Server Error. #2006
- Correctly invoke response handlers for both regular request dispatching as well as error handlers.
- Disable logger propagation by default for the app logger.
- Add support for range requests in send\_file.
- app.test\_client includes preset default environment, which can now be directly set, instead of per client.
   get.
- Fix crash when running under PyPy3. #1814

## 3.7.19 Version 0.11.1

### Released 2016-06-07

Fixed a bug that prevented FLASK\_APP=foobar/\_\_init\_\_.py from working. #1872

#### 3.7.20 Version 0.11

Released 2016-05-29, codename Absinthe

- Added support to serializing top-level arrays to flask.jsonify(). This introduces a security risk in ancient browsers.
- Added before\_render\_template signal.
- Added \*\*kwargs to flask.Test.test\_client() to support passing additional keyword arguments to the constructor of flask.Flask.test\_client\_class.
- Added SESSION\_REFRESH\_EACH\_REQUEST config key that controls the set-cookie behavior. If set to True
  a permanent session will be refreshed each request and get their lifetime extended, if set to False it will only be
  modified if the session actually modifies. Non permanent sessions are not affected by this and will always expire if
  the browser window closes.
- Made Flask support custom JSON mimetypes for incoming data.
- Added support for returning tuples in the form (response, headers) from a view function.
- Added flask.Config.from\_json().
- Added flask.Flask.config\_class.
- Added flask.Config.get\_namespace().
- Templates are no longer automatically reloaded outside of debug mode. This can be configured with the new TEMPLATES\_AUTO\_RELOAD config key.
- Added a workaround for a limitation in Python 3.3' s namespace loader.
- Added support for explicit root paths when using Python 3.3's namespace packages.
- Added **flask** and the flask.cli module to start the local debug server through the click CLI system. This is recommended over the old flask.run() method as it works faster and more reliable due to a different design and also replaces Flask-Script.
- Error handlers that match specific classes are now checked first, thereby allowing catching exceptions that are subclasses of HTTP exceptions (in werkzeug.exceptions). This makes it possible for an extension author to create exceptions that will by default result in the HTTP error of their choosing, but may be caught with a custom error handler if desired.
- Added flask.Config.from\_mapping().

- Flask will now log by default even if debug is disabled. The log format is now hardcoded but the default log handling can be disabled through the LOGGER HANDLER POLICY configuration key.
- · Removed deprecated module functionality.
- Added the EXPLAIN\_TEMPLATE\_LOADING config flag which when enabled will instruct Flask to explain how
  it locates templates. This should help users debug when the wrong templates are loaded.
- Enforce blueprint handling in the order they were registered for template loading.
- Ported test suite to py.test.
- Deprecated request.json in favour of request.get\_json().
- Add "pretty" and "compressed" separators definitions in jsonify() method. Reduces JSON response size when JSONIFY\_PRETTYPRINT\_REGULAR=False by removing unnecessary white space included by default after separators.
- JSON responses are now terminated with a newline character, because it is a convention that UNIX text files end
  with a newline and some clients don't deal well when this newline is missing. This came up originally as a part of
  https://github.com/postmanlabs/httpbin/issues/168. #1262
- The automatically provided OPTIONS method is now correctly disabled if the user registered an overriding rule with the lowercase-version options. #1288
- flask.json.jsonify now supports the datetime.date type. #1326
- Don't leak exception info of already caught exceptions to context teardown handlers. #1393
- Allow custom Jinja environment subclasses. #1422
- · Updated extension dev guidelines.
- flask.g now has pop() and setdefault methods.
- Turn on autoescape for flask.templating.render\_template\_string by default. #1515
- flask.ext is now deprecated. #1484
- send\_from\_directory now raises BadRequest if the filename is invalid on the server OS. #1763
- Added the JSONIFY\_MIMETYPE configuration variable. #1728
- Exceptions during teardown handling will no longer leave bad application contexts lingering around.
- Fixed broken test\_appcontext\_signals() test case.
- Raise an AttributeError in flask.helpers.find\_package() with a useful message explaining why it is raised when a PEP 302 import hook is used without an is package() method.
- Fixed an issue causing exceptions raised before entering a request or app context to be passed to teardown handlers.
- Fixed an issue with query parameters getting removed from requests in the test client when absolute URLs were requested.
- Made @before\_first\_request into a decorator as intended.

- Fixed an etags bug when sending a file streams with a name.
- Fixed send\_from\_directory not expanding to the application root path correctly.
- Changed logic of before first request handlers to flip the flag after invoking. This will allow some uses that are
  potentially dangerous but should probably be permitted.
- Fixed Python 3 bug when a handler from app.url\_build\_error\_handlers reraises the BuildError.

#### 3.7.21 Version 0.10.1

#### Released 2013-06-14

- Fixed an issue where |tojson was not quoting single quotes which made the filter not work properly in HTML attributes. Now it's possible to use that filter in single quoted attributes. This should make using that filter with angular.js easier.
- Added support for byte strings back to the session system. This broke compatibility with the common case of people putting binary data for token verification into the session.
- Fixed an issue where registering the same method twice for the same endpoint would trigger an exception incorrectly.

# 3.7.22 Version 0.10

#### Released 2013-06-13, codename Limoncello

- Changed default cookie serialization format from pickle to JSON to limit the impact an attacker can do if the secret key leaks.
- Added template\_test methods in addition to the already existing template\_filter method family.
- Added template\_global methods in addition to the already existing template\_filter method family.
- Set the content-length header for x-sendfile.
- tojson filter now does not escape script blocks in HTML5 parsers.
- tojson used in templates is now safe by default due. This was allowed due to the different escaping behavior.
- · Flask will now raise an error if you attempt to register a new function on an already used endpoint.
- Added wrapper module around simplejson and added default serialization of datetime objects. This allows much easier customization of how JSON is handled by Flask or any Flask extension.
- Removed deprecated internal flask.session module alias. Use flask.sessions instead to get the session module. This is not to be confused with flask.session the session proxy.
- Templates can now be rendered without request context. The behavior is slightly different as the request, session and g objects will not be available and blueprint's context processors are not called.

- The config object is now available to the template as a real global and not through a context processor which makes
  it available even in imported templates by default.
- Added an option to generate non-ascii encoded JSON which should result in less bytes being transmitted over the
  network. It's disabled by default to not cause confusion with existing libraries that might expect flask.json.
  dumps to return bytes by default.
- flask.g is now stored on the app context instead of the request context.
- flask.g now gained a get () method for not erroring out on non existing items.
- flask.g now can be used with the in operator to see what's defined and it now is iterable and will yield all
  attributes stored.
- flask.Flask.request\_globals\_class got renamed to flask.Flask. app\_ctx\_globals\_class which is a better name to what it does since 0.10.
- request, session and g are now also added as proxies to the template context which makes them available
  in imported templates. One has to be very careful with those though because usage outside of macros might cause
  caching.
- Flask will no longer invoke the wrong error handlers if a proxy exception is passed through.
- Added a workaround for chrome's cookies in localhost not working as intended with domain names.
- Changed logic for picking defaults for cookie values from sessions to work better with Google Chrome.
- Added message\_flashed signal that simplifies flashing testing.
- Added support for copying of request contexts for better working with greenlets.
- Removed custom JSON HTTP exception subclasses. If you were relying on them you can reintroduce them again
  yourself trivially. Using them however is strongly discouraged as the interface was flawed.
- Python requirements changed: requiring Python 2.6 or 2.7 now to prepare for Python 3.3 port.
- Changed how the teardown system is informed about exceptions. This is now more reliable in case something handles an exception halfway through the error handling process.
- Request context preservation in debug mode now keeps the exception information around which means that teardown handlers are able to distinguish error from success cases.
- Added the JSONIFY\_PRETTYPRINT\_REGULAR configuration variable.
- Flask now orders JSON keys by default to not trash HTTP caches due to different hash seeds between different workers.
- Added appcontext\_pushed and appcontext\_popped signals.
- The builtin run method now takes the SERVER\_NAME into account when picking the default port to run on.
- Added flask.request.get\_json() as a replacement for the old flask.request.json property.

# 3.7.23 Version 0.9

Released 2012-07-01, codename Campari

- The flask.Request.on\_json\_loading\_failed() now returns a JSON formatted response by default.
- The flask.url\_for() function now can generate anchors to the generated links.
- The flask.url\_for() function now can also explicitly generate URL rules specific to a given HTTP method.
- Logger now only returns the debug log setting if it was not set explicitly.
- Unregister a circular dependency between the WSGI environment and the request object when shutting down the request. This means that environ werkzeug.request will be None after the response was returned to the WSGI server but has the advantage that the garbage collector is not needed on CPython to tear down the request unless the user created circular dependencies themselves.
- Session is now stored after callbacks so that if the session payload is stored in the session you can still modify it in an after request callback.
- The flask.Flask class will avoid importing the provided import name if it can (the required first parameter), to benefit tools which build Flask instances programmatically. The Flask class will fall back to using import on systems with custom module hooks, e.g. Google App Engine, or when the import name is inside a zip archive (usually a .egg) prior to Python 2.7.
- Blueprints now have a decorator to add custom template filters application wide, flask.Blueprint. app\_template\_filter().
- The Flask and Blueprint classes now have a non-decorator method for adding custom template filters application wide, <code>flask.Flask.add\_template\_filter()</code> and <code>flask.Blueprint.add</code> app template <code>filter()</code>.
- The <code>flask.get\_flashed\_messages()</code> function now allows rendering flashed message categories in separate blocks, through a <code>category\_filter</code> argument.
- The <code>flask.Flask.run()</code> method now accepts None for host and port arguments, using default values when None. This allows for calling run using configuration values, e.g. <code>app.run(app.config.get('MYPORT'))</code>, with proper behavior whether or not a config file is provided.
- The <code>flask.render\_template()</code> method now accepts a either an iterable of template names or a single template name. Previously, it only accepted a single template name. On an iterable, the first template found is rendered.
- Added flask.Flask.app\_context() which works very similar to the request context but only provides access to the current application. This also adds support for URL generation without an active request context.
- View functions can now return a tuple with the first instance being an instance of flask. Response. This allows for returning jsonify (error="error msg"), 400 from a view function.

- Flask and Blueprint now provide a get\_send\_file\_max\_age() hook for subclasses to override behavior of serving static files from Flask when using flask.Flask.send\_static\_file() (used for the default static file handler) and send\_file(). This hook is provided a filename, which for example allows changing cache controls by file extension. The default max-age for send\_file and static files can be configured through a new SEND\_FILE\_MAX\_AGE\_DEFAULT configuration variable, which is used in the default get\_send\_file\_max\_age implementation.
- Fixed an assumption in sessions implementation which could break message flashing on sessions implementations
  which use external storage.
- Changed the behavior of tuple return values from functions. They are no longer arguments to the response object, they now have a defined meaning.
- Added flask.Flask.request\_globals\_class to allow a specific class to be used on creation of the *g* instance of each request.
- Added required\_methods attribute to view functions to force-add methods on registration.
- Added flask.after\_this\_request().
- Added flask.stream\_with\_context() and the ability to push contexts multiple times without producing unexpected behavior.

### 3.7.24 Version 0.8.1

Released 2012-07-01

• Fixed an issue with the undocumented flask.session module to not work properly on Python 2.5. It should not be used but did cause some problems for package managers.

#### 3.7.25 Version 0.8

Released 2011-09-29, codename Rakija

- Refactored session support into a session interface so that the implementation of the sessions can be changed without having to override the Flask class.
- Empty session cookies are now deleted properly automatically.
- View functions can now opt out of getting the automatic OPTIONS implementation.
- HTTP exceptions and Bad Request errors can now be trapped so that they show up normally in the traceback.
- Flask in debug mode is now detecting some common problems and tries to warn you about them.
- Flask in debug mode will now complain with an assertion error if a view was attached after the first request was handled. This gives earlier feedback when users forget to import view code ahead of time.
- Added the ability to register callbacks that are only triggered once at the beginning of the first request. (Flask. before\_first\_request())

- Malformed JSON data will now trigger a bad request HTTP exception instead of a value error which usually would
  result in a 500 internal server error if not handled. This is a backwards incompatible change.
- Applications now not only have a root path where the resources and modules are located but also an instance path
  which is the designated place to drop files that are modified at runtime (uploads etc.). Also this is conceptually only
  instance depending and outside version control so it's the perfect place to put configuration files etc.
- Added the APPLICATION ROOT configuration variable.
- Implemented session\_transaction() to easily modify sessions from the test environment.
- Refactored test client internally. The APPLICATION\_ROOT configuration variable as well as SERVER\_NAME
  are now properly used by the test client as defaults.
- Added flask.views.View.decorators to support simpler decorating of pluggable (class-based) views.
- Fixed an issue where the test client if used with the "with" statement did not trigger the execution of the teardown handlers.
- Added finer control over the session cookie parameters.
- HEAD requests to a method view now automatically dispatch to the get method if no handler was implemented.
- Implemented the virtual flask.ext package to import extensions from.
- The context preservation on exceptions is now an integral component of Flask itself and no longer of the test client. This cleaned up some internal logic and lowers the odds of runaway request contexts in unittests.
- Fixed the Jinja2 environment's list\_templates method not returning the correct names when blueprints or
  modules were involved.

#### 3.7.26 Version 0.7.2

Released 2011-07-06

• Fixed an issue with URL processors not properly working on blueprints.

# 3.7.27 Version 0.7.1

Released 2011-06-29

- Added missing future import that broke 2.5 compatibility.
- · Fixed an infinite redirect issue with blueprints.

# 3.7.28 Version 0.7

Released 2011-06-28, codename Grappa

- Added make\_default\_options\_response() which can be used by subclasses to alter the default behavior for OPTIONS responses.
- Unbound locals now raise a proper RuntimeError instead of an AttributeError.
- Mimetype guessing and etag support based on file objects is now deprecated for flask.send\_file() because
  it was unreliable. Pass filenames instead or attach your own etags and provide a proper mimetype by hand.
- Static file handling for modules now requires the name of the static folder to be supplied explicitly. The previous autodetection was not reliable and caused issues on Google's App Engine. Until 1.0 the old behavior will continue to work but issue dependency warnings.
- Fixed a problem for Flask to run on jython.
- Added a PROPAGATE\_EXCEPTIONS configuration variable that can be used to flip the setting of exception propagation which previously was linked to DEBUG alone and is now linked to either DEBUG or TESTING.
- Flask no longer internally depends on rules being added through the add\_url\_rule function and can now also accept regular werkzeug rules added to the url map.
- Added an endpoint method to the flask application object which allows one to register a callback to an arbitrary
  endpoint with a decorator.
- Use Last-Modified for static file sending instead of Date which was incorrectly introduced in 0.6.
- Added create\_jinja\_loader to override the loader creation process.
- Implemented a silent flag for config.from\_pyfile.
- Added teardown\_request decorator, for functions that should run at the end of a request regardless of whether
  an exception occurred. Also the behavior for after\_request was changed. It's now no longer executed when
  an exception is raised.
- Implemented flask.has request context()
- Deprecated init\_jinja\_globals. Override the <code>create\_jinja\_environment()</code> method instead to achieve the same functionality.
- Added flask.safe\_join()
- The automatic JSON request data unpacking now looks at the charset mimetype parameter.
- Don't modify the session on flask.get\_flashed\_messages() if there are no messages in the session.
- before\_request handlers are now able to abort requests with errors.
- It is not possible to define user exception handlers. That way you can provide custom error messages from a central
  hub for certain errors that might occur during request processing (for instance database connection errors, timeouts
  from remote resources etc.).

- · Blueprints can provide blueprint specific error handlers.
- · Implemented generic class-based views.

#### 3.7.29 Version 0.6.1

#### Released 2010-12-31

- Fixed an issue where the default OPTIONS response was not exposing all valid methods in the Allow header.
- Jinja2 template loading syntax now allows "./" in front of a template load path. Previously this caused issues with module setups.
- Fixed an issue where the subdomain setting for modules was ignored for the static folder.
- Fixed a security problem that allowed clients to download arbitrary files if the host server was a windows based
  operating system and the client uses backslashes to escape the directory the files where exposed from.

# 3.7.30 Version 0.6

Released 2010-07-27, codename Whisky

- After request functions are now called in reverse order of registration.
- OPTIONS is now automatically implemented by Flask unless the application explicitly adds 'OPTIONS' as method to the URL rule. In this case no automatic OPTIONS handling kicks in.
- Static rules are now even in place if there is no static folder for the module. This was implemented to aid GAE which will remove the static folder if it's part of a mapping in the .yml file.
- The config is now available in the templates as config.
- Context processors will no longer override values passed directly to the render function.
- Added the ability to limit the incoming request data with the new MAX\_CONTENT\_LENGTH configuration value.
- The endpoint for the flask.Module.add\_url\_rule() method is now optional to be consistent with the function of the same name on the application object.
- Added a flask.make\_response() function that simplifies creating response object instances in views.
- Added signalling support based on blinker. This feature is currently optional and supposed to be used by extensions
  and applications. If you want to use it, make sure to have blinker installed.
- Refactored the way URL adapters are created. This process is now fully customizable with the create\_url\_adapter() method.
- Modules can now register for a subdomain instead of just an URL prefix. This makes it possible to bind a whole
  module to a configurable subdomain.

# 3.7.31 Version 0.5.2

Released 2010-07-15

• Fixed another issue with loading templates from directories when modules were used.

#### 3.7.32 Version 0.5.1

Released 2010-07-06

• Fixes an issue with template loading from directories when modules where used.

#### 3.7.33 Version 0.5

Released 2010-07-06, codename Calvados

- Fixed a bug with subdomains that was caused by the inability to specify the server name. The server name can now
  be set with the SERVER\_NAME config key. This key is now also used to set the session cookie cross-subdomain
  wide.
- Autoescaping is no longer active for all templates. Instead it is only active for .html, .htm, .xml and .xhtml.
   Inside templates this behavior can be changed with the autoescape tag.
- Refactored Flask internally. It now consists of more than a single file.
- flask.send\_file() now emits etags and has the ability to do conditional responses builtin.
- (temporarily) dropped support for zipped applications. This was a rarely used feature and led to some confusing behavior.
- Added support for per-package template and static-file directories.
- Removed support for create\_jinja\_loader which is no longer used in 0.5 due to the improved module support.
- Added a helper function to expose files from any directory.

#### 3.7.34 Version 0.4

Released 2010-06-18, codename Rakia

- Added the ability to register application wide error handlers from modules.
- after\_request() handlers are now also invoked if the request dies with an exception and an error handling page kicks in.
- Test client has not the ability to preserve the request context for a little longer. This can also be used to trigger custom requests that do not pop the request stack for testing.

- Because the Python standard library caches loggers, the name of the logger is configurable now to better support unittests.
- Added TESTING switch that can activate unittesting helpers.
- The logger switches to DEBUG mode now if debug is enabled.

# 3.7.35 Version 0.3.1

Released 2010-05-28

- Fixed a error reporting bug with flask.Config.from\_envvar()
- · Removed some unused code from flask
- Release does no longer include development leftover files (.git folder for themes, built documentation in zip and pdf file and some .pyc files)

# 3.7.36 Version 0.3

Released 2010-05-28, codename Schnaps

- Added support for categories for flashed messages.
- The application now configures a logging. Handler and will log request handling exceptions to that logger when not in debug mode. This makes it possible to receive mails on server errors for example.
- Added support for context binding that does not require the use of the with statement for playing in the console.
- The request context is now available within the with statement making it possible to further push the request context
  or pop it.
- Added support for configurations.

# 3.7.37 Version 0.2

Released 2010-05-12, codename J?germeister

- · Various bugfixes
- Integrated JSON support
- Added get\_template\_attribute() helper function.
- add\_url\_rule() can now also register a view function.
- · Refactored internal request dispatching.
- Server listens on 127.0.0.1 by default now to fix issues with chrome.
- Added external URL support.

# Flask 中文文档 (2.0.1), Release 2.0.1

- Added support for send\_file()
- Module support and internal request handling refactoring to better support pluggable applications.
- Sessions can be set to be permanent now on a per-session basis.
- Better error reporting on missing secret keys.
- Added support for Google Appengine.

# 3.7.38 Version 0.1

# Released 2010-04-16

• First public preview release.

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