Overview



Introducing Flask

Requirements

Create a web app and run it

How do URL mappings work?

Common problems

Debugger



Microframework

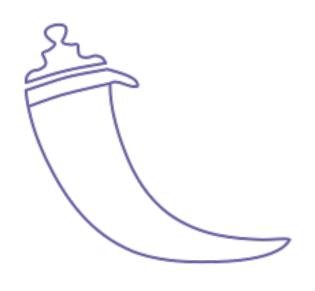
Minimal features

Minimal code





Why Choose Flask?



Clean and Simple

- Small app in a single Python file

Un-opinionated

- Flexible
- Choose the components you need

Well-documented

Popular



Included with Flask

Jinja 2
Templates

Werkzeug

HTTP and routing

Development server and debugger

Unit testing support



Prerequisites



Basics of Python, pip

Latest version of Python 3



Basics of Web Development

HTML, CSS, (HTTP)



Demo



Install Flask

Create a web application

Run the web application

View the site in a browser



Demo



Flask and the flow of control
Understanding URL mapping
The debugger



Control flow is dictated by incoming HTTP Requests

A view function is only called if its URL is requested (visited in browser)



python -m pip install flask

Installing Flask

Make sure to install in an active virtual environment

PyCharm creates the environment for you

Anaconda comes with Flask installed by default



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

Creating the Flask Application Object

The app object represents our web application



```
@app.route("/my_url")
def my_view_func():
    return "This is an example page."
```

View Functions

URLs must start with a slash

There is no connection between URL and function name

When a request comes in for /my_url, the function will be called



```
# Location of module containing our application
export FLASK_APP=flashcards.py
# Enable development features like debugging
export FLASK_ENV=development
flask run
```

Running Flask

On windows use set instead of export

Don't add spaces around equals sign

If server does not start, try python -m flask run

Press Ctrl + C to stop the server



Do NOT use the Flask development server in production



Summary



Introducing Flask

Create a web app and run it

View functions

URL mappings with app.route()

