ID: 180917

Course: Web & Mobile Application Development II

Date: March 29, 2019

Class Summary

In the class of the date shown above one of the things that we learned about is the difference between stateful and stateless web services. A web service is said to be stateful if the user is only required to provide their username and password only once in order to authorize their selves. Once authorized the server will identify that particular client as constantly connected. Stateless Web Services on the other hand required no state information from clients. Most web services in the modern interned are stateless, REST in particular is stateless by design and is used in for returning data from most modern websites.

We were introduced to SQL Alchemy which is a python module which allows for interfacing with a mysql database from a flask application. SQL Alchemy is an Object Relational Mapper or ORM, meaning that it translated high-level operations into database commands. SQL Alchemy is compatible with a number of popular relational databases such as MYSQL and PostgreSQL. It is also compatible with SQLite which is useful for preliminary app testing rather than a fully blown software package. This saves resources as a relational database server uses more resources than a file that sits on a hard drive.  
 Flask-Migrate is a flask plugin that allows for the migration of data between multiple devices. Although it takes time to implement it may become handy in the future as the database grows large and sharding becomes salient. Flask-Migrate also provides a robust way of making changes to the database. Pertaining to the class exercise, the tasks web service was refactored as instructed. The source code for said modifications can be found in the submission for class exercise 20190322 as to prevent code duplication.