Advanced Programming with Python. Session 5

Pepe García

2020-04-20

Advanced Programming with Python. Session 5

https://slides.com/pepegar/app-5/live

Plan for today

- HTML forms
- handling HTML forms in flask

HTML forms

Whenever we want to gather data from the user in HTML, we'll use forms.

```
All fields in forms must be inside a <form> tag

<form
    action="http://localhost:5000/form"
    method="POST">
    ...
    </form>
```

We'll put the URL for handling the form in action

And the HTTP method in the method attribute

HTML forms. Fields

Well use the **input** tag for handling different kinds of inputs from the user.

We'll always need to give a unique name to it and a type

<input name="user" type="text"/>

HTML forms. Fields

There are a lot of types of inputs we can use.

```
US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/input
<input name="pass" type="password"/>
<input name="date" type="datetime-local"/>
...
```

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-

HTML forms. Submit

In order to create a button that submits the **form**, we'll use

<input type="submit" value="submit!"/>

Practice

Create a simple login form in HTML. It should contain a user field, a password field, and a submit button.

session-5/exercise-1

Handling HTML forms in flask

When receiving **form** data in flask, we can access to it using the **request** object.

```
from flask import request
@app.route("/handle", methods = ["POST"])
def handle form submission():
    user = request.form["user"]
    password = request.form["pass"]
    if user in users and users[user] == password:
        return "logged in!"
    else:
        return "not logged in..."
```

the keys in the **form** dictionary are the values we put in the **name** attribute of the **input**

Practice

Let's see an example of HTML form being handled in flask.

session-5/example-1

Homework

Create a new server that will behave like twitter. We should be able to send new tweets, and they should be displayed in the website