Flask Tutorial

Rafael Castro G. Silva

Department of Computer Science University of Copenhagen

20/05/2025

Learning Goals

Learning Goals

- Learn what is Flask, and some basic Flask concepts
- Learn the Model View Control (MVC) pattern
- Learn basic Docker



• Flask is a micro framework for web applications

- Flask is a micro framework for web applications
 - Framework: a set of modules and libraries that provide basic functionalities May or may nor enforce some standards (e.g. directory structures, MVC pattern, etc)
 - Micro: enforces very little
 - In/for Python

- Flask is a micro framework for web applications
 - Framework: a set of modules and libraries that provide basic functionalities May or may nor enforce some standards (e.g. directory structures, MVC pattern, etc)
 - Micro: enforces very little
 - In/for Python

Other frameworks out there

- Ruby on Rails
- Django (Python)
- Java Spring
- Symfony (PHP)

Who uses Flask?

Who uses Flask?







What do I need know?

What do I need know?

- Very basic Python
 - Variables, functions, indentation, lists, maps (dictionaries), if-then-else, for loops, class (OO programming), import libraries
- Terminal commands: 1s, cd, pwd...
- Basic HTMI
- CSS (optional)
- SQL

Flask Concepts

The App Variable

- Our app is an instance of the Flask class
- __name__ is a default configuration telling that the files of the project are in the current directory

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

Routing

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

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

- @app.route("/") is Python decorator: extends the behavior of a function
 - Tells Flask what URL should trigger our function
 - The "/" is the root of our web site domain http://127.0.0.1:5000 takes us to this route
 - We can have other routes: @app.route("/register")
 http://127.0.0.1:5000/register takes us to this other route

Routing

```
from flask import Flask

app = Flask(__name__)

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

- @app.route("/") is Python decorator: extends the behavior of a function
 - Tells Flask what URL should trigger our function
 - The "/" is the root of our web site domain http://127.0.0.1:5000 takes us to this route
 - We can have other routes: @app.route("/register")
 http://127.0.0.1:5000/register takes us to this other route

What else to learn:

- Variable rules: https://flask.palletsprojects.com/en/stable/quickstart/#variable-rules
- HTTP methods: https://flask.palletsprojects.com/en/stable/quickstart/#http-methods

Templates

```
File ./app.py:
1 from flask import render_template
3 @app.route('/hello/')
4 @app.route('/hello/<name>')
def hello(name=None):
     return render_template('hello.html', person=name)
 File ./templates/hello.html:
1 <!doctype html>
2 <title>Hello from Flask</title>
3 {% if person %}
   <h1>Hello {{ person }}!</h1>
5 {% else %}
   <h1>Hello, World!</h1>
7 {% endif %}
```

```
File ./app.py:
1 from flask import render_template
3 @app.route('/hello/')
4 @app.route('/hello/<name>')
def hello(name=None):
     return render_template('hello.html', person=name)
 File ./templates/hello.html:
1 <!doctype html>
2 <title>Hello from Flask</title>
3 {% if person %}
   <h1>Hello {{ person }}!</h1>
5 {% else %}
   <h1>Hello, World!</h1>
7 {% endif %}
```

- Import render_template (Jinja2 template engine)
- 2 routes for the same function
- The function has a named argument

Templates

```
File ./app.py:
1 from flask import render_template
3 @app.route('/hello/')
4 @app.route('/hello/<name>')
def hello(name=None):
     return render_template('hello.html', person=name)
 File ./templates/hello.html:
```

```
1 <!doctype html>
<title>Hello from Flask</title>
3 {% if person %}
   <h1>Hello {{ person }}!</h1>
5 {% else %}
   <h1>Hello, World!</h1>
7 {% endif %}
```

- Import render_template (Jinja2 template engine)
- 2 routes for the same function.
- The function has a named argument

- render_template passes the named arguments
- The template has access to the Python variables. Inside of {% %} is Jinia2 code Inside of {{ }} is to print as HTML

What else to learn about templates?

- If statements: https://jinja.palletsprojects.com/en/stable/templates/#if
- For loops: https://jinja.palletsprojects.com/en/stable/templates/#for
- Template Inheritance https://jinja.palletsprojects.com/en/stable/templates/#template-inheritance

MVC (extra)

Model View Controller

Model View Controller

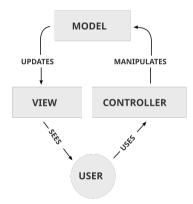
• Model View Controller (MVC) is a software architectural pattern

Model View Controller

• Model View Controller (MVC) is a software architectural pattern

We split the applications in:

- Model: The internal representation of the information (e.g., our domain objects)
 - Interact with the database
 - Busyness logic
 - Do complex computations
- View: The interface for the user
 - Builds the HTML/Javascript/JSON/Text
- Controller: Links model and view



Docker (extra)

The problem:

• Software depends on specific versions of system libraries, and in the computer environment in general (e.g. directory structures, databases, ambient variables, etc)

The problem:

• Software depends on specific versions of system libraries, and in the computer environment in general (e.g. directory structures, databases, ambient variables, etc)

• I use Linux, you may use Windows, your next group colleague may use MacOS

The problem:

- Software depends on specific versions of system libraries, and in the computer environment in general (e.g. directory structures, databases, ambient variables, etc)
- I use Linux, you may use Windows, your next group colleague may use MacOS
- How do we make sure everybody has the exact same environment?

The problem:

- Software depends on specific versions of system libraries, and in the computer environment in general (e.g. directory structures, databases, ambient variables, etc)
- I use Linux, you may use Windows, your next group colleague may use MacOS
- How do we make sure everybody has the exact same environment?

Solution:

- We enforce the same environment in declarative manner: version of system libraries, databases, the environment variables...
- Docker does exactly that!

The problem:

- Software depends on specific versions of system libraries, and in the computer environment in general (e.g. directory structures, databases, ambient variables, etc)
- I use Linux, you may use Windows, your next group colleague may use MacOS
- How do we make sure everybody has the exact same environment?

Solution:

- We enforce the same environment in declarative manner: version of system libraries, databases, the environment variables...
- Docker does exactly that!

What is Docker?

The problem:

- Software depends on specific versions of system libraries, and in the computer environment in general (e.g. directory structures, databases, ambient variables, etc)
- I use Linux, you may use Windows, your next group colleague may use MacOS
- How do we make sure everybody has the exact same environment?

Solution:

- We enforce the same environment in declarative manner: version of system libraries, databases, the environment variables...
- Docker does exactly that!

What is Docker?

What Docker is not: A virtual machine

The problem:

- Software depends on specific versions of system libraries, and in the computer environment in general (e.g. directory structures, databases, ambient variables, etc)
- I use Linux, you may use Windows, your next group colleague may use MacOS
- How do we make sure everybody has the exact same environment?

Solution:

- We enforce the same environment in declarative manner: version of system libraries, databases, the environment variables...
- Docker does exactly that!

What is Docker?

- What Docker is not: A virtual machine
- It is a container solution based on a Linux kernel feature called cgroups
- It is also runs on MacOS and Windows

The problem:

- Software depends on specific versions of system libraries, and in the computer environment in general (e.g. directory structures, databases, ambient variables, etc)
- I use Linux, you may use Windows, your next group colleague may use MacOS
- How do we make sure everybody has the exact same environment?

Solution:

- We enforce the same environment in declarative manner: version of system libraries, databases, the environment variables...
- Docker does exactly that!

What is Docker?

- What Docker is not: A virtual machine
- It is a container solution based on a Linux kernel feature called cgroups
- It is also runs on MacOS and Windows

Why use Docker?

- Like git, it is a standard in the industry
- It will make the life of the TAs way easier

An Usual Setup

The Bank Example Project

The Bank Example Project Overview

Let's write our web apps!

Hands-on

- Follow my step-by-step guide: https://github.com/rafaelcgs10/dis2025
- Follow the official Flask tutorial: https://flask.palletsprojects.com/en/stable/tutorial/