Interview Questions:

1.What is a template in Flask?

A **template** in Flask is an HTML file that can include dynamic content using special syntax. Templates allow you to separate the presentation (HTML) from the backend (Python code). They're stored in a folder named `templates/`.
from flask import render_template

@app.route('/')
def home():
    return render_template('index.html', name="Sachin")

2.What's Jinja2?

Jinja2 is Flask's built-in **template engine** that lets you write dynamic HTML pages.
It supports:

- Variables → `{{ name }}`

- Conditions → `{% if %}...{% endif %}`

- Loops → `{% for item in list %}...{% endfor %}`

3.How do you pass data to a template?

You pass data using the `render_template()` function as keyword arguments.
@app.route('/')
def home():
    user = "Sachin"
    return render_template('index.html', username=user)
And in HTML:
<h1>Welcome, {{ username }}</h1>

4.How are forms handled in Flask?

Forms are handled using the `request` object.

- Use `GET` to retrieve data.

- Use `POST` to send data (e.g., contact form).

from flask import request

@app.route('/contact', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def contact():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        name = request.form['name']
        message = request.form['message']
        return f"Thanks {name}, we received your message!"

```
    return render_template('contact.html')
```

5.What is render_template()?

`render_template()` loads an HTML file from the `templates` folder and injects variables into it.
It returns the rendered HTML to the browser.
return render_template('about.html', title="About Me")

6.How to style your app?

You style Flask apps using **CSS**, **Bootstrap**, or **custom JavaScript** files stored in the `static/` folder.
<link rel="stylesheet" href="{{ url_for('static', filename='styles.css') }}">

7.What's POST vs GET method in forms?

Method	Description	Use Case
GET	Sends data via the URL	Search form
POST	Sends data in the request body	Login or Contact form

8.What are static files?

Static files are assets like CSS, JavaScript, and images that don't change dynamically.
They're stored inside a folder named **`static/`** and accessed using `url_for()`.
<img src="{{ url_for('static', filename='images/profile.jpg') }}">

9.How is routing done in Flask?

Routing connects URLs to functions (called *view functions*).
You define routes using the `@app.route()` decorator.
@app.route('/about')
def about():
    return "This is the About page"

10.Can Flask serve HTML/CSS/JS?

 Yes
Flask can serve **HTML (templates)**, **CSS/JS (static files)**, and even **images** directly using the built-in development server.