HTML ESCAPING JINJA AND FLASK

There is always a risk that a variable will include characters that affect the HTML. Jinja automatically escape everything by default.

If you want to explicitly inject HTML into pages (for example content that came from a WYSWYG Editor), there are 3 ways to Controlling Autescaping:

- 1. In the Python code
- 2. Inside the template
- 3. Temporarily disable the autoescape system

For some reason the first one and the second one does not work ok standalone, so I use both.

In order to include HTML in template you have to:

1. Escape HTML tags from the backend (before insert the data into the database). You will need the Markup Class from Flask. Ex:

```
add_new.en_content = Markup.escape(en_content)
add_new.zh_content = Markup.escape(zh_content)
add_new.menu_id = menu_id.id

self.session.add(add_new)
self.session.commit()
```

Remember include: from flask import Markup

2. If you are sure the data is safe, when requesting the data from the database unescape. Ex:

```
for i in range(len(page)):
    pages.append({
        "id": page[i].id,
        "en_title": page[i].en_title,
        "zh_title": page[i].zh_title,
        "en_content": Markup(page[i].en_content).unescape(),
        "zh_content": Markup(page[i].zh_content).unescape(),
        "image_src": page[i].image_src
})
response = pages
```

3. Inside the template Inside the template, use the |safe filter to explicitly mark a string as safe HTML ({{ myvariable|safe }})

Example:

Rendering the template

```
@app.route('/news')
def show_news_page():
    news = PageInstance().get_page_list('News')
    return render_template(
         'news.html',
          news=news,
          menu=menu
)
```

Marking html as safe