



Flask

web development,
one drop at a time

Installation

The following command installs **virtualenv**.

```
pip install virtualenv
```

This command needs administrator privileges. Add **sudo** before **pip** on Linux/Mac OS. If you are on Windows, log in as Administrator. On Ubuntu **virtualenv** may be installed using its package manager.

```
Sudo apt-get install virtualenv
```

Once installed, new virtual environment is created in a folder.

```
mkdir newproj  
cd newproj  
virtualenv venv
```

To activate corresponding environment, on **Linux/OS X**, use the following:

```
venv/bin/activate
```

On **Windows**, following can be used:

```
venv\scripts\activate
```

We are now ready to install Flask in this environment.

```
pip install Flask
```

Hello World! App

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

@app.route('/')
def hello_world():
    return 'Hello World!'

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run()
```

Variables to HTML

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>{{ title }}</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello {{ username }}</h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

Render Template

```
from flask import render_template
```

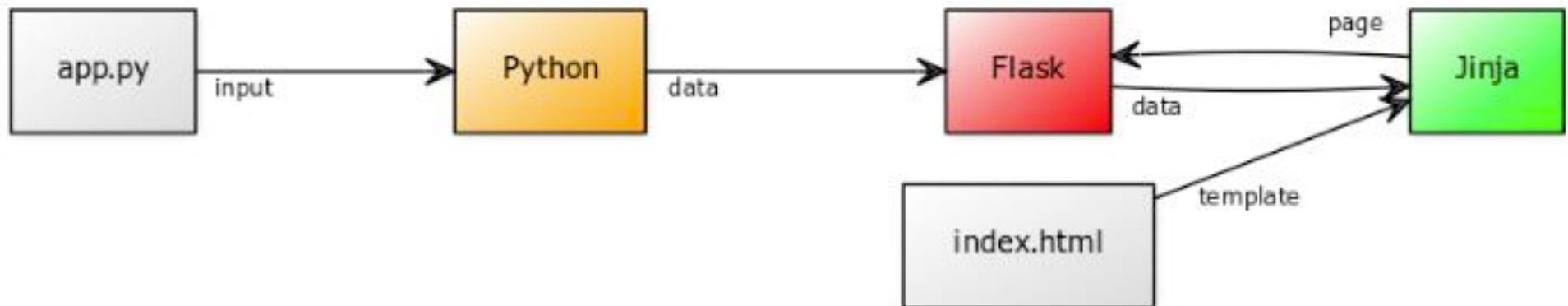
Change the original code:

```
@app.route('/')
def index():
    return 'Web App with Python Flask!'
```

Into one that renders the template and passes variables:

```
@app.route('/')
@app.route('/index')
def index():
    name = 'Rosalia'
    return render_template('index.html', title='Welcome', username=n
```

Render Template



Loops

```
@app.route('/')
@app.route('/index')
def index():
    users = [ 'Rosalia', 'Adrianna', 'Victoria' ]
    return render_template('index.html', title='Welcome', members=users)
```

The code includes a list (users). That list is passed to the render_template function. In the template, you can use a for loop to iterate over the list.

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>{{ title }}</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <ul>
      {% for member in members: %}
      <li>{{ member }}</li>
      {% endfor %}
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

If-else

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>{{ title }}</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    {% if username == "Rosalia": %}
    <h1>Hello my love</h1>
    {% else %}
    <h1>Hello {{ username }}</h1>
    {% endif %}
  </body>
</html>
```


Routing

flask route params

Parameters can be used when creating routes. A parameter can be a string (text) like this:

`/product/cookie` .

That would have this route and function:

```
@app.route('/product/<name>')
def get_product(name):
    return "The product is " + str(name)
```

So you can pass parameters to your Flask route, can you pass numbers?

The example here creates the route `/sale/<transaction_id>` , where `transaction_id` is a number.

```
@app.route('/sale/<transaction_id>')
def get_sale(transaction_id=0):
    return "The transaction is "+str(transaction_id)
```

flask route multiple arguments

If you want a *flask route with multiple parameters* that's possible. For the route

`/create/<first_name>/<last_name>` you can do this:

```
@app.route('/create/<first_name>/<last_name>')
def create(first_name=None, last_name=None):
    return 'Hello ' + first_name + ', ' + last_name
```

HTTP Methods: POST

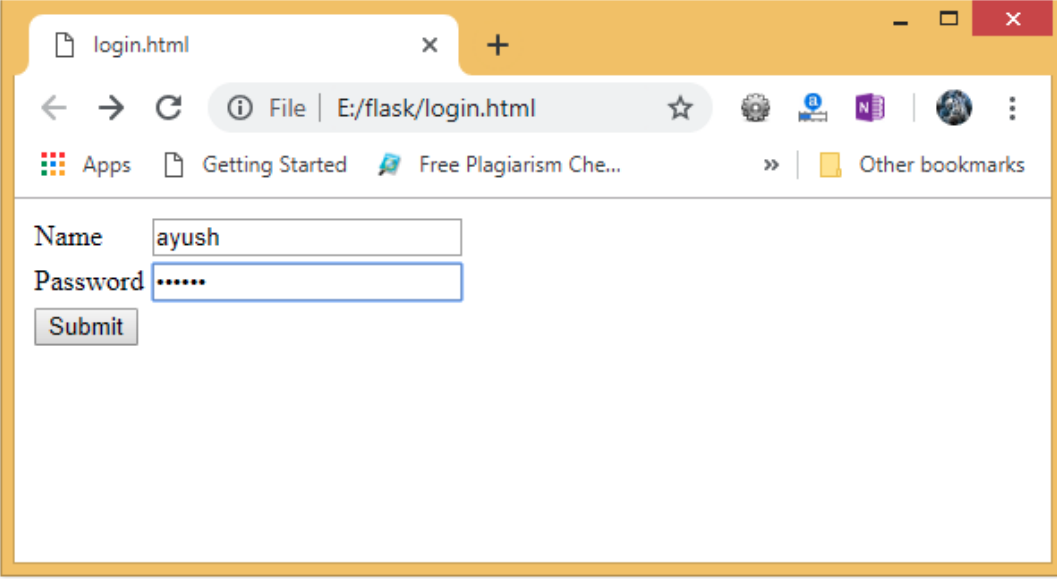
post_example.py

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

@app.route('/login', methods = ['POST'])
def login():
    uname=request.form['uname']
    passwd=request.form['pass']
    if uname=="ayush" and passwd=="google":
        return "Welcome %s" %uname

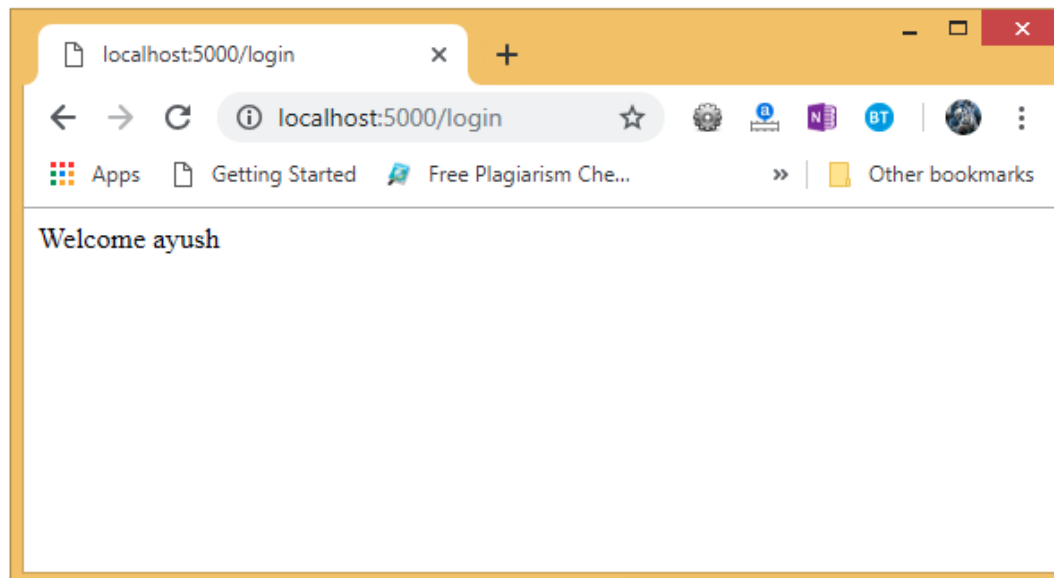
if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(debug = True)
```

HTTP Methods: POST



A screenshot of a web browser window displaying a login form. The browser's address bar shows the file path `E:/flask/login.html`. The form contains two input fields: "Name" with the text "ayush" and "Password" with masked characters ".....". Below the password field is a "Submit" button. The browser's tab is labeled "login.html".

Give the required input and click Submit, we will get the following result.



HTTP Methods: GET

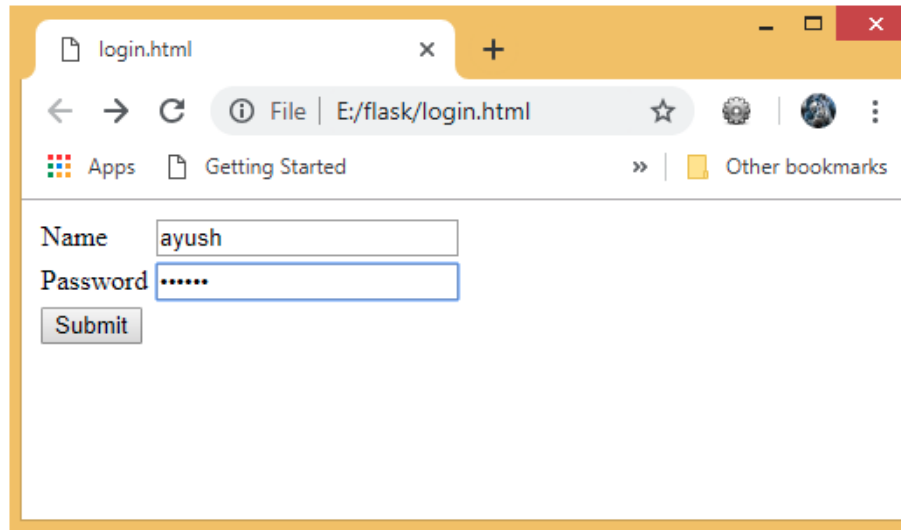
get_example.py

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

@app.route('/login', methods = ['GET'])
def login():
    uname=request.args.get('uname')
    passwd=request.args.get('pass')
    if uname=="ayush" and passwd=="google":
        return "Welcome %s" %uname

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(debug = True)
```

HTTP Methods: GET



A screenshot of a web browser window displaying a login form. The browser's address bar shows the file path `E:/flask/login.html`. The form contains two input fields: "Name" with the text "ayush" and "Password" with masked characters ".....". Below the password field is a "Submit" button.

Now, click the submit button.

