

Data Products

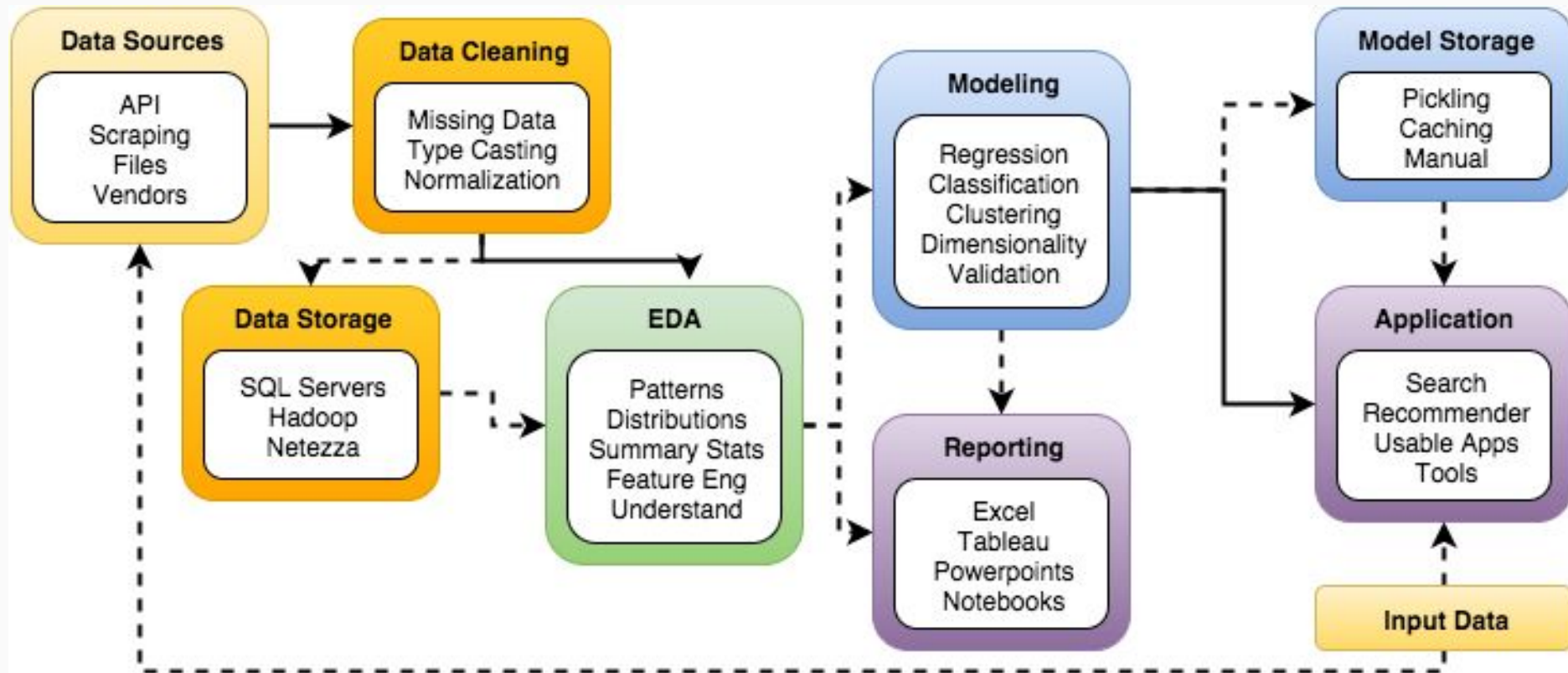
Flask, Jinja, Bootstrap & Bokeh



Objectives:

- Describe example data product workflows
- Implement simple webpages using HTML and Flask
- Describe the HTTP methods GET and POST & list the differences
- Build a cross-platform, modern website using the Bootstrap framework
- Embed plots in your website using the bokeh package

What do you deliver as a data scientist?



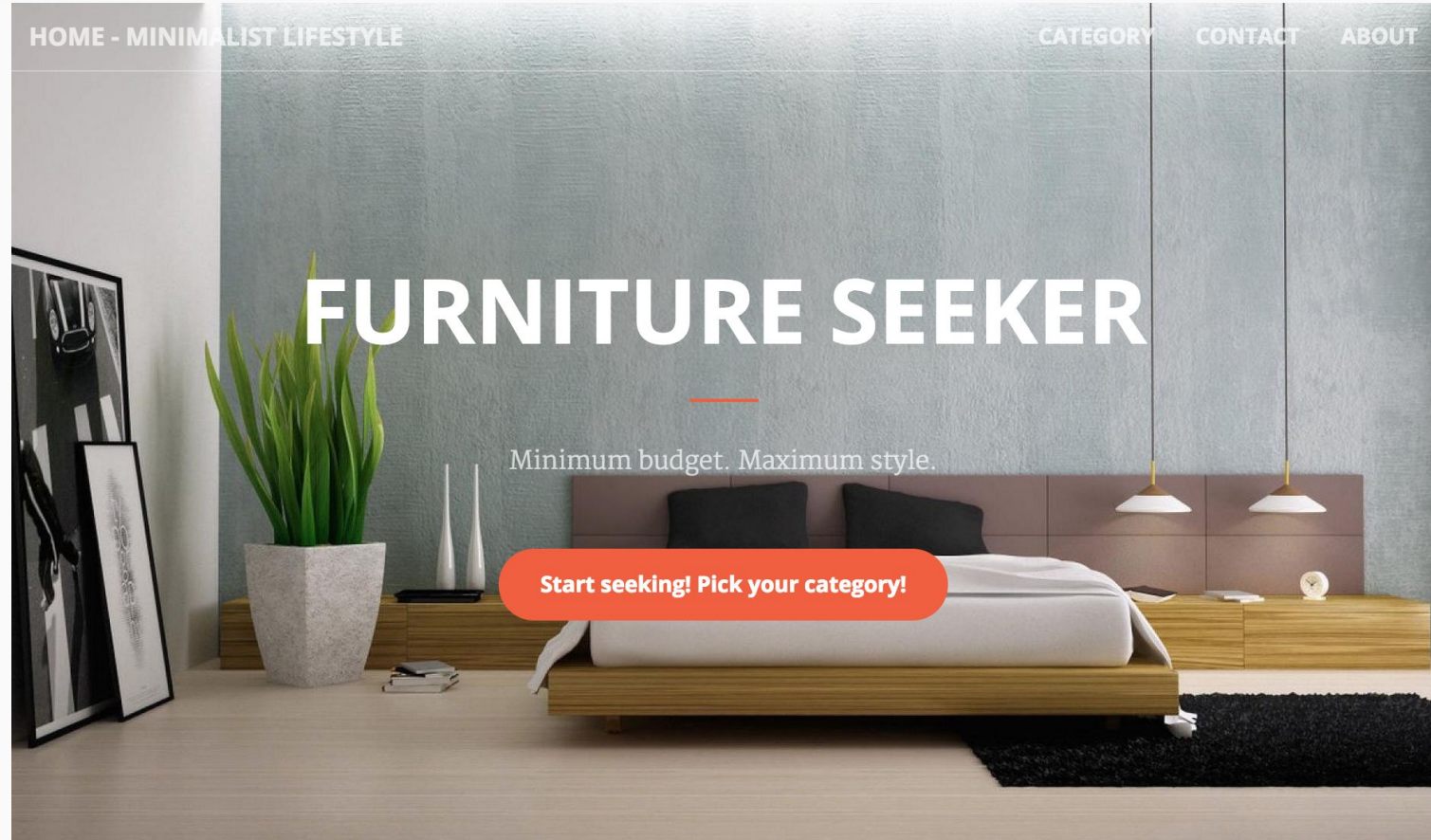
Furniture seeker (furniture recommender): [Lili Yao](#)

[Recthetrail.com](#) (trail recommender): [Jade Tabony](#)

[Artorithmia.com](#) (art recommender): [Aaron Lichtner](#)

[Signedge.tech](#) (street sign classifier): [Brian McAdams](#)

[Rapid-rescue.com](#) (medical emergency predictor): [Nick Buker](#)





BOOM!

Here are the similar sofas we found for you!



Modern Loft Mali Flex Combo
Futon and Mattress
\$264.95



Claire Loveseat
\$319.99



Modern Loft Hudson Futon and
Mattress
\$319.99



Detroit Loveseat
\$338.99



Claire Sofa
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Derek Convertible Sofa
\$367.99



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\$385.99



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\$469.99

Applications run in a web browser



Frameworks include:

- Django (yay)
- Ruby on Rails (boo :-)
- Flask (Microframework)
- ...

The Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) enables communications between clients and servers.

The two most common HTTP methods are:

- GET: Requests data from a server (Default method in http & flask)
- POST: Submits data to server

Other HTTP Request Methods:

- PUT - Updates data on server
- DELETE - Deletes data on server

Important differences: see table at [this w3 link](#)

HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language)

- Based on markup tags
- Each tag describes different document entity

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

- Describes how HTML is displayed on screen
- Assigns style properties to (sections of) your site
- Can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once

Your main reference today is [W3 Schools](https://www.w3schools.com/). HTML, CSS, JavaScript, Bootstrap, ...


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Page Title</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- page content -->
    <h1>My Page</h1>
    <p>
      All the things I want to say.
    </p>
    <p style="color: purple; text-align: right;">
      My right-aligned purple text.
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Inline CSS in “style” attribute will overwrite class and element styles from CSS files

- Flask is a microframework
- Aims to keep the core simple
- Flask won't make many decisions for you
- Decisions that it does make are easy to change
- Tries not to implement components that are available through other libraries
- Uses template language [Jinja2](#) (similar to the Django template engine but provides Python-like expressions)

Install:

```
pip install flask
```

```
pip install Jinja2
```

```
1 from flask import Flask
2 app = Flask(__name__)
3
4 # home page
5 @app.route('/')
6 def index():
7     return '''
8         <!DOCTYPE html>
9         <html>
10             <head>
11                 <meta charset="utf-8">
12                 <title>Page Title</title>
13             </head>
14             <body>
15                 <!-- page content -->
16                 <h1>My Page</h1>
17                 <p>
18                     All the things I want to say.
19                 </p>
20             </body>
21         </html>
22         '''
23
24 if __name__ == '__main__':
25     app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=8080, debug=True)
```

At the IP "0.0.0.0" on port 8080 (port 80 is default for HTTP, port 8080 is common alternative for testing purposes)

At the root of the website (/) it will serve the index page defined by the html displayed in the index() function

Open in browser

['http://localhost:8080/'](http://localhost:8080/) or
['http://0.0.0.0:8080/'](http://0.0.0.0:8080/)

Routing is binding URLs to Python functions.

URL can contain variables (they are passed to bound function).

```
@app.route('/user/<username>')
def show_user_profile(username):
    # show the user profile for that user
    return 'User %s' % username

@app.route('/post/<int:post_id>')
def show_post(post_id):
    # show the post with the given id, the id is an integer
    return 'Post %d' % post_id
```

URLs can then be generated for each function with `url_for(fct_name, **kwargs)`

```
26 |  
27 | url_for('index')  
28 | url_for('login')  
29 | url_for('login', next='/')  
30 | url_for('profile', username='John Doe')
```

By default, a route only answers to GET requests, but you can add the 'methods' argument to the `route()` call.

```
@app.route('/path', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
```

Templates allow us to dynamically generate HTML files from text files (instead of dealing with python strings)

```
1  from flask import Flask, render_template
2  from random import random
3  app = Flask(__name__)
4
5
6  @app.route('/')
7  def index():
8      n = 100
9      x = range(n)
10     y = [random() for i in x]
11     return render_template('table.html', data=zip(x, y))
12
13
14 if __name__ == '__main__':
15     app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=8080, debug=True)
16
```

```
1 <table border="1">
2   <thead>
3     <th>x</th>
4     <th>y</th>
5   </thead>
6   <tbody>
7     {% for x, y in data %}    <!--start for loop over variable data-->
8       <tr>                    <!-- on each row -->
9         <td>{{ x }}</td>      <!-- write variable x -->
10        <td>{{ y }}</td>      <!-- write variable y -->
11      </tr>                    <!-- end the row -->
12    {% endfor %}              <!-- end for loop -->
13  </tbody>
14 </table>
15
```

Method `flask.render_template(template_name_or_list, context)` accepts context – the variables that should be available in the template.

- `render_template('table.html', data=zip(x, y))`
- `render_template('hello.html', name=name)`

From inside templates you can access request and session objects

- `request.form['username']`
- `request.args.get('key', '')` #like dict.get()
- `request.cookies.get('username')`
- `session['username']`

[Bootstrap](#) is a popular front-end web framework combining HTML, CSS, & JavaScript.

- Easy way to develop modern web pages
- Cross-platform, including mobile (responsive)
- Downloadable templates available at startbootstrap.com (and others)
- High quality results
- Free & open source

Start Bootstrap is resource with free Bootstrap themes and templates.

- Download a theme from startbootstrap.com & unzip
- You can start with [bare](#) template
- Match the file structure to Flask:
 - Move the js, css, and fonts to 'static' folder
 - Move .html files to 'templates' folder
- Create flask application file .py
- Edit content in .html template files
- Run application
- Use the same .html template for all pages
- Don't forget to add routes and links to connect all new pages

[Bokeh](#) is a python library to create interactive plots.

- Display your data in a more pleasing way than a static image
- Update charts easily
- Users can interact with your charts
- Install using `conda install bokeh` with all the dependencies that Bokeh needs
- If you have installed all dependencies you can use `pip install bokeh`. (It does not install the examples)

To use Bokeh in our website we need to use the respective css and js libraries:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="http://cdn.pydata.org /bokeh/release/bokeh-0.11.1.min.css" type="text/css" />  
<script type="text/javascript" src="http://cdn.pydata.org /bokeh/release/bokeh-0.11.1.min.js"></script>
```

In your Python app:

```
from bokeh.plotting import figure  
p = figure(**kwargs)
```

Bokeh produces embeddable JavaScript that will render plot:

```
from bokeh.embed import components  
script, div = components(plot)  
return render_template('dashboard.html', script=script, div=div)
```

Add plot to template: `{{ script | safe }}` `{{ div | safe }}` (This means “don’t escape”)

Resources: [Bokeh Quickstart](#), [Bokeh Embedding](#)

Bokeh

D3.js

Morris.js

Plot.ly

And [more](#)

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Free options include:

- [PythonAnywhere](#)
- [Heroku](#)

Paid options include:

- [AWS](#) (free with credits)
- [DigitalOcean](#)

Discussion on different Python web frameworks

<https://www.airpair.com/python/posts/django-flask-pyramid>