Flask静态资源与url_for

一.静态资源

静态资源就是WEB服务器中存放的html css js 图片等文件，在默认设置Flask在程序根目录中名 static的子目录中寻找静态文件. url_for函数可以根据其接收的参数来动态生成网址.

url_for(endpoint, **values)
常用参数解析：
:param endpoint: the endpoint of the URL (name of the function)
:param _external: 如果设置为True，会在静态资源路径前面加上http://ipaddress:port

示例代码(请求网站首页时跳转登录界面):

In [ ]:

```python
from flask import Flask, url_for, redirect
app = Flask(__name__)
@app.route('/')
def root():
    return redirect(url_for('static', filename='login.html', _external=True))
if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.debug = True
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=8902)
```

此处url_for得到的结果是http://172.16.70.233:8902/static/login.html

请求网站根目录观察Flask Shell有如下输出：

```
(proj_b) [root@backup-platform blog]# python app.py
 * Serving Flask app "app" (lazy loading)
 * Environment: production
   WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
   Use a production WSGI server instead.
 * Debug mode: on
 * Running on http://0.0.0.0:8902/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
 * Restarting with stat
 * Debugger is active!
 * Debugger PIN: 139-852-152
172.16.70.1 - - [30/Jul/2019 05:13:47] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 302 -
172.16.70.1 - - [30/Jul/2019 05:13:47] "GET /static/login.html HTTP/1.1" 200 -
172.16.70.1 - - [30/Jul/2019 05:13:52] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 302 -
172.16.70.1 - - [30/Jul/2019 05:13:54] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 302 -
```

二. url_for操作的对象是函数而不是app.route中所定义的url，示例代码：

In [ ]:

```python
@app.route('/get_url')
def get_url():
    return url_for('index', _external=True)
```

动态生成的url如下：

← → C   ⓘ 不安全 | 172.16.70.233:8902/get_url

http://172.16.70.233:8902/index

In [ ]:

```python
@app.route('/get_url')
def get_url():
    return url_for('index', page=2, name='lily', _external=True)
```

动态生成的url如下：

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http://172.16.70.233:8902/index?page=2&name=lily

通过url_for指定一个不存在的endpoint代码会报错，示例代码：

In [ ]:

```python
@app.route('/get_url')
def get_url():
    return url_for('user',name='lily', _external=True)
```

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werkzeug.routing.BuildError

werkzeug.routing.BuildError: Could not build url for endpoint 'user' with values ['name']. Did you mean 'get_url' instead?

Traceback (most recent call last)

File "/app_shell/proj_b/lib/python3.6/site-packages/flask/app.py", line *2463*, in __call__

     return self.wsgi_app(environ, start_response)

File "/app_shell/proj_b/lib/python3.6/site-packages/flask/app.py", line *2449*, in wsgi_app

     response = self.handle_exception(e)

三.视图函数之间使用url_for，示例代码如下：

In [ ]:

```python
@app.route('/index/<name>')
def index(name):
    return 'get This is %s index page!' %name

@app.route('/home')
def home():
    return redirect(url_for('login', _external=True))

@app.route('/login')
def login():
    return redirect(url_for('index', name="terryliu", age=20, _external=True))
```

动态生成的页面信息如下：

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get This is terryliu index page!

综上：
1.用户请求http://172.16.70.233:8902/home 跳转至login函数.
2.login函数继续跳转至index函数. 从login跳转至index过程中传递的参数name=terryliu, age=20,
其中name会被index函数所要求的形参name捕捉.age会以get请求参数的形式展示，生成的url为
http://172.16.70.233:8902/index/terryliu?age=20