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DI TORINO



e-Lite

Building Web Applications

Ambient intelligence

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Politecnico di Torino, 2018/2019



Goal

- Create simple web applications
 - In Python
 - For interactive interfaces
 - For server-side components
- Learn a simple framework
 - Start simple
 - Extensible with modules

Summary

- Programming the web in Python
- Flask architecture and installation
- First Flask application
- Jinja2 Templates
- User interaction
- Flask extensions
 - Bootstrap

Building Web Applications

PROGRAMMING THE WEB IN PYTHON

2018/2019

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Python and the Web

- Several libraries & frameworks
- Different features & complexity



<https://www.djangoproject.com/>



Pyramid™

<http://www.pylonsproject.org/>



Flask

web development,
one drop at a time

<http://flask.pocoo.org/>



CherryPy

<http://www.cherrypy.org/>

SimpleHTTPServer
(standard library)

And (too) many more...

[https://wiki.python.org/moin/
WebFrameworks](https://wiki.python.org/moin/WebFrameworks)

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FLASK ARCHITECTURE AND INSTALLATION

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Resources

<http://flask.pocoo.org/>



The screenshot shows the Flask website homepage. At the top left is a small logo of a flask. The main heading is "Flask" in a large, bold, serif font, with the tagline "web development, one drop at a time" underneath. Below this are navigation links: "overview // docs // community // extensions // donate". A paragraph of text describes Flask as a microframework for Python based on Werkzeug, Jinja 2, and good intentions. Below that, it says "Flask is Fun" and "Latest Version: 1.0.2". A code block shows a simple Flask application. Further down, it says "And Easy to Setup" and provides terminal commands for installation and running. At the bottom, there's a "Interested?" section with a "Star" button showing 42,969 stars and a list of links: "Download latest release (1.0.2)", "Read the documentation", "Join the mailinglist", "Fork it on github", and "Add issues and feature requests". The footer says "What's in the Box?".

 **Flask**
web development,
one drop at a time

[overview](#) // [docs](#) // [community](#) // [extensions](#) // [donate](#)

Flask is a microframework for Python based on Werkzeug, Jinja 2 and good intentions. And before you ask: It's [BSD licensed!](#)

Flask is Fun Latest Version: [1.0.2](#)

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

@app.route("/")
def hello():
    return "Hello World!"
```

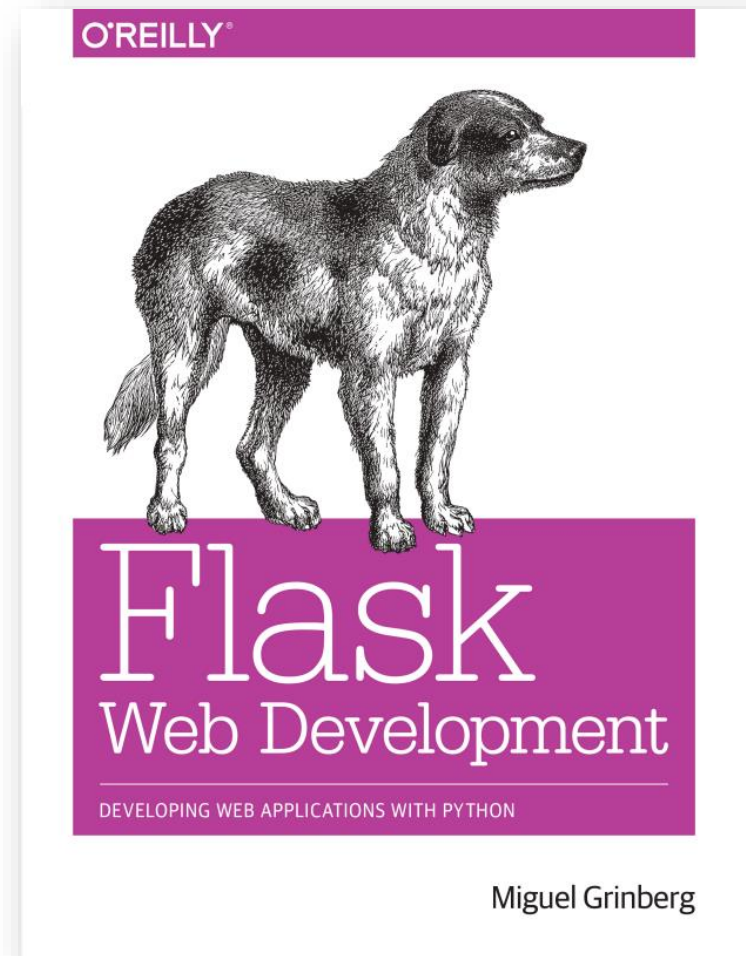
And Easy to Setup

```
$ pip install Flask
$ FLASK_APP=hello.py flask run
* Running on http://localhost:5000/
```

Interested?  Star 42,969

- » [Download latest release \(1.0.2\)](#)
- » [Read the documentation](#)
- » [Join the mailinglist](#)
- » [Fork it on github](#)
- » [Add issues and feature requests](#)

What's in the Box?



Basic ingredients

- «Flask is a microframework for Python»
 - Web server
 - Based on Werkzeug (WSGI Utility Library) - <http://werkzeug.pocoo.org/>
 - Application context
 - Default configurations (conventions)
- Templating engine
 - Jinja2 - <http://jinja.pocoo.org/>
 - Easy editing of dynamic HTML pages
 - Powerful: operators and inheritance



Flask installation

- Install Flask, Werkzeug and Jinja2 in a single step (system-wide installation)

```
$ sudo pip install -U Flask
```

- Or install them in a virtual environment (see <http://docs.python-guide.org/en/latest/dev/virtualenvs/>)

```
$ mkdir myproject  
$ cd myproject  
$ virtualenv venv
```

```
$ . venv/bin/activate
```

```
$ pip install Flask
```

Flask applications

- One 'Flask' object represents the whole application

```
from flask import Flask
```

```
app = Flask(__name__)
```

```
## __name__ is the application name
```

- Documentation

- <http://flask.pocoo.org/docs/1.0/>

Running Flask applications

- **Internal:**

Running the application starts the web server (running until you kill it)

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

- **External:**

Use the flask script to run the program

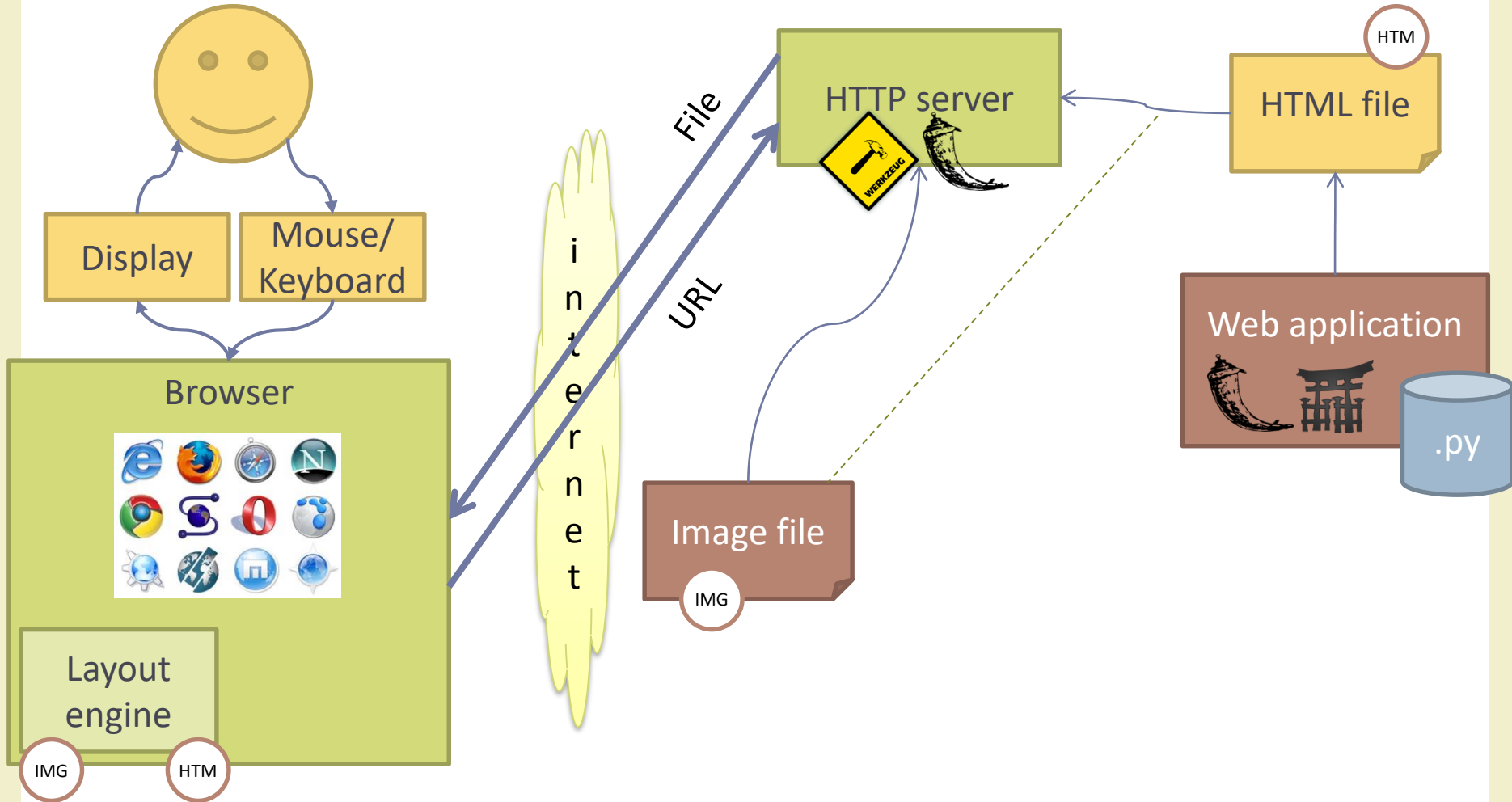
```
$ FLASK_APP=app.py flask run
```

The web server

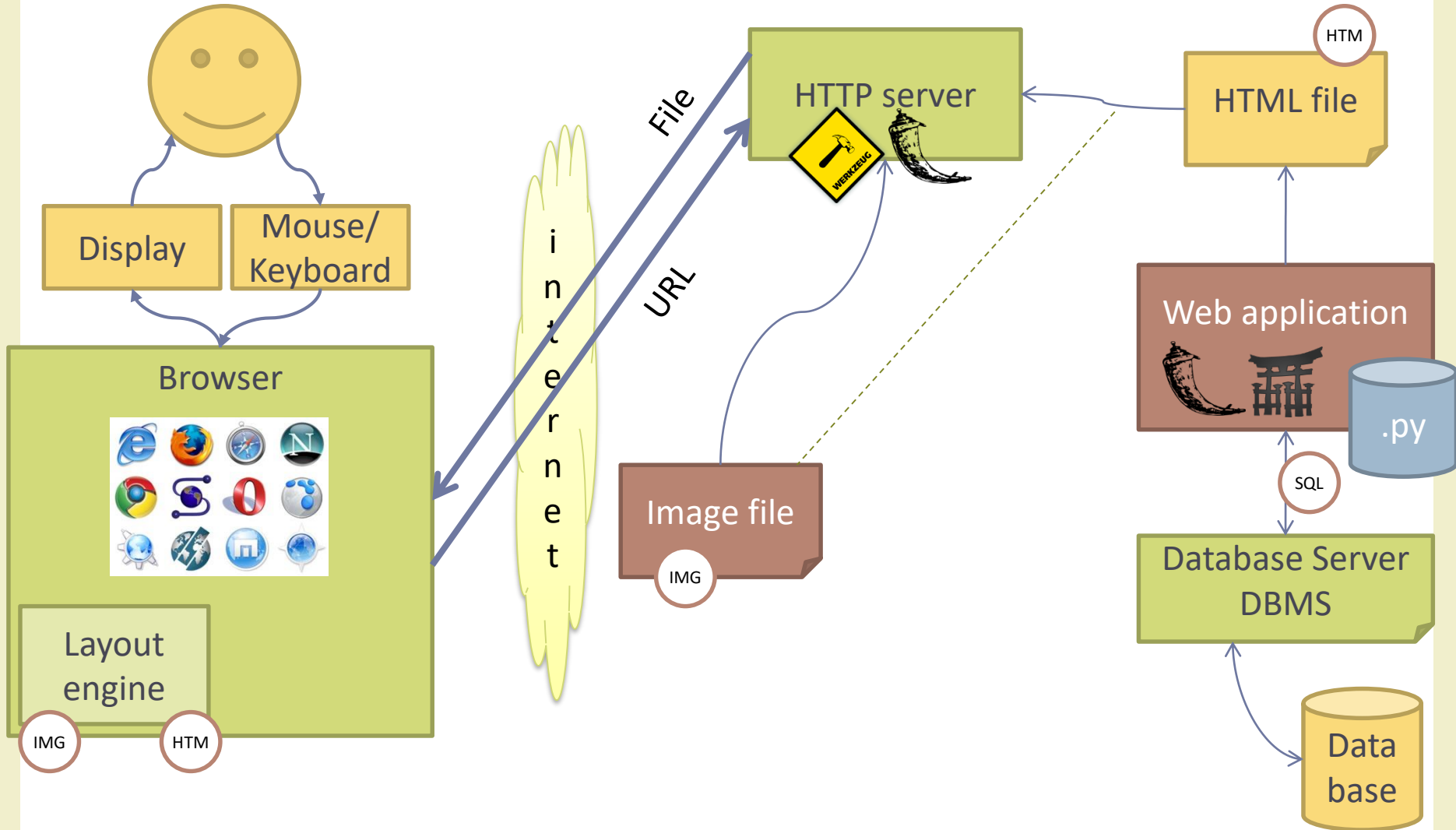
- By default, Flask runs a web server on:
 - <http://127.0.0.1:5000/>
 - Accessible by localhost, only
 - Running on port 5000
- Can be customized with parameters to the **.run** method:

```
# syntax: app.run(host=None, port=None,
debug=None, **options)
app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=80) # public
app.run(debug=True) # for development
```

HTTP server (architecture)



HTTP server (architecture)



Web pages

- Each^(*) page is implemented by a method:

```
@app.route('/')  
def index():  
    return "Hello, web world!"
```

- Must specify
 - The (local) **URL** at which the page will be visible: '/'
 - The **name** of the page: `index`
 - The (HTML) **content** of the page: `return` statement

^(*) not really true... see later

Running a 'public' web server

- Bind to all IP addresses of your machine
 - `host='0.0.0.0'`
- Use a standard port
 - `port=80` (*must be launched as 'root'*)
 - `port=8080` (*>1024, does not require root*)
- Check the firewall, and open the host/port combination for external access
- Beware hackers and intruders
- Recommended: use `mod_wsgi` or other WSGI server
<http://flask.pocoo.org/docs/1.0/deploying/>

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FIRST FLASK APPLICATION



Exercise

Ambient Intelligence 2018

Welcome to the WakeKill project.



© SmartRooster

SmartRooster - About us

This group is composed by the greatest sleepers in the class.

If it wakes us up, you may bet it'll work for you, too.

Try our WakeKill project

Exercise 1

[/index.html](#)

Ambient Intelligence 2018

Welcome to the WakeKill
project.



Image

© [SmartRooster](#)

Link

[/about.html](#)

SmartRooster - About us

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If it wakes us up, you may
bet it'll work for you, too.

Try our [WakeKill project](#)

Link

Generated URLs

- Don't encode destination URL in the HTML string

- Generated URL for function `xyz`

```
url_for('xyz')
```

- Generated URL for static file `abc.jpg` (located in a subfolder that must be called 'static')

```
url_for('static', filename='abc.jpg')
```



The remaining part of this section (Dynamic and parametric routes is best understood after the HTML forms and Jinja templates)

Dynamic route rules (1)

- A route rule may be dynamic (includes a `<parameter>`, that is passed as function argument)

```
@app.route('/user/<username>')  
def show_user_profile(username):  
    return 'User %s' % username
```

<http://localhost:5050/user/fulvio>

Dynamic route rules (2)

- Automatic conversions are available by specifying the parameter type

```
@app.route( '/post/<int:post_id>' )  
def show_post(post_id):  
    return 'Post %d' % post_id # integer value
```

- Parameter type may be:
 - missing (defaults to string), int, float, path (string that may include slashes)

<http://localhost:5050/post/37>

URLs with parameters

- `url_for` accepts parameters
- Encoded as variable URLs, **if** the route is **dynamic**

```
@app.route('/user/<username>')  
def profile(username):  
    ...
```

```
url_for('profile', username='John Doe') →  
/user/John%20Doe
```


URLs with parameters

- `url_for` accepts parameters
- Encoded as GET parameters, **if** the route is **static** (or does not contain the named parameter)

```
@app.route('/login')  
def login():  
    ...
```

```
url_for('login') → /login  
url_for('login', next='/') → /login?next=/  
url_for('login', next='/next') → /login?next=/next
```

HTTP Request methods

- By default, the route applies to the GET method, only
- You may support other methods, e.g., the POST method for submitting HTML forms, by specifying a list of allowed methods:

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

- The actually called method is available in the `request.method` variable

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JINJA2 TEMPLATES



HTML templating

- Embedding HTML in Python strings is
 - Ugly
 - Error prone
 - Complex (i.e., must follow HTML escaping rules and Python quoting rules)
 - Did I say Ugly?
- **Templating** = separating the (fixed) structure of the HTML text (template) from the variable parts (interpolated variables)
- Flask supports the **Jinja2** templating engine

Jinja2 basics

- Templates should be in the `./templates` subfolder
- Templates are HTML files, with `.html` extension
- Templates can interpolate passed-by values:
 - `{{ parameter }}`
 - `{{ expression }}`
- Templates can include programming statements:
 - `{% statement %}`
- Templates can access some implicit objects
 - `request`, `session`, `g`
- Templates are processed when requested by the Flask page

```
return render_template('hello.html', name=name)
```

Main Jinja2 {% statements %}

- `{% for var in list %} ... {% endfor %}`
- `{% if condition %} ... {% elif cond %} ...
{% else %} ... {% endif %}`

Statements vs Expressions

- A `{% statement %}` controls the flow of execution in a template
 - <http://jinja.pocoo.org/docs/dev/templates/#list-of-control-structures>
- An `{{ expression }}` evaluates the variable (or the expression) and «prints» the results in the HTML file
 - <http://jinja.pocoo.org/docs/dev/templates/#expressions>

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USER INTERACTION



Exercise 2

</index.html>

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Welcome to the WakeKill project.



Enter name: [Submit]

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Your name: **name**

[Continue](#)

</login.html>

</index.html>

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Welcome **name** to the WakeKill project.






[Check your alarms](#) | [Logout](#)

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HTML Forms

Forms and Input

Tag	Description
<u><form></u>	Defines an HTML form for user input
<u><input></u>	Defines an input control
<u><textarea></u>	Defines a multiline input control (text area)
<u><button></u>	Defines a clickable button
<u><select></u>	Defines a drop-down list
<u><optgroup></u>	Defines a group of related options in a drop-down list
<u><option></u>	Defines an option in a drop-down list
<u><label></u>	Defines a label for an <input> element
<u><fieldset></u>	Groups related elements in a form
<u><legend></u>	Defines a caption for a <fieldset> element
<u><datalist></u>	 Specifies a list of pre-defined options for input controls
<u><keygen></u>	 Defines a key-pair generator field (for forms)
<u><output></u>	 Defines the result of a calculation

http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_byfunc.asp

Querying request parameters

- All FORM variable are sent with the HTTP request
- Flask packs all FORM variables in the 'request.form' object (a dictionary)
- 'request' is a global implicit object, and must be imported

```
from flask import request  
user = request.form['user']
```

Using parameters in templates

- Specify name=value of all needed parameters in the `render_template` call
- Within the template, use the `{{ name }}` syntax
- Template parameters need not be the same as FORM parameters (they are independent concepts, independent values)

```
return render_template('welcome.html',  
user=myuser)
```

```
<p>Welcome {{ user }}.</p>
```

Remembering values

- Values in request.form expire immediately
- We may «remember» values for a longer time
- By storing them in «session» containers
 - Based on HTTP cookies
 - Kept in memory in the web server
 - Valid until browser disconnection or timeout, only
 - <http://flask.pocoo.org/docs/0.10/quickstart/#sessions>
- By storing them in a connected database
 - Persistent storage
 - Kept on disk in the database server
 - Requires explicit DB connection

Implementing sessions in Flask

- Sessions are automatically initialized and managed by Flask
- Session data is encrypted. Must define a secret key
 - `app.secret_key = 'whoknowsthissecret'`
- The 'session' object is a global shared dictionary that stores attribute-value pairs

```
session['user'] = user
```

```
<p>Welcome {{ session['user'] }} to the  
WakeKill project.</p>
```

Automatic redirects

- In some cases, a user action doesn't need to generate a response page
 - E.g., the Logout action needs to destroy the session, but will just bring you to the normal 'index' page
- You may use a 'redirect' method to instruct the browser that the current response is empty, and it must load the new page (HTTP 302)

```
return redirect(url_for('index'))
```

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FLASK EXTENSIONS



Flask extensions

- Web applications share
 - A generally standardized architecture
 - Many common and repetitive actions
 - Many security risks associated with user input and database interactions
- Many extensions are available to automate most of the most boring or most risky tasks
- <http://flask.pocoo.org/extensions/>

Some Useful Flask Extensions

- **Flask-Bootstrap**: quick and easy pretty layouts with Twitter's Bootstrap library. **Mandatory!**
- **Flask-WTF**: Integration with WTForms (form creation, validation, regeneration). **Useful!**
- **Flask-Session**: server-side session data storage (faster and more secure than default client-side). **Recommended!**
- **Flask-SQLAlchemy**: integration with SQLAlchemy, and object-relational mapping for database storage
- **Flask-Mail**: for sending e-mails through SMTP servers
- **Flask-Login**: Management of user sessions for logged-in users
- **Flask-RESTful**: Tools for building RESTful APIs
- **Flask-OAuth**: Authentication against OAuth providers

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FLASK BOOTSTRAP EXTENSION



Flask-Bootstrap

- «Flask-Bootstrap packages [Bootstrap](#) into an extension that mostly consists of a blueprint named 'bootstrap'. It can also create links to serve Bootstrap from a CDN and works with no boilerplate code in your application.»
- Package available at
 - <https://pypi.org/project/Flask-Bootstrap/>
 - Install with 'pip'
- Documentation available at
 - <http://pythonhosted.org/Flask-Bootstrap/>

How to use

- Apply Bootstrap Extensions to your Flask application

```
from flask import Flask
from flask_bootstrap import Bootstrap

def create_app():
    app = Flask(__name__)
    Bootstrap(app)
```

- Derive your Jinja2 templates from the “base” bootstrap structure

```
{% extends "bootstrap/base.html" %}
```

Blocks

- `{% block xxxx %} ... {% endblock %}`
- Includes the specified HTML/template code in a specific part of the Bootstrap template
- Predefined blocks
 - **title**: complete content of the `<title>` tag
 - **navbar**: empty block directly above *content*
 - **content**: convenience block inside the body. Put stuff here

Example template

```
{% extends "bootstrap/base.html" %}
{% block title %}This is an example page{% endblock %}

{% block navbar %}
<div class="navbar navbar-fixed-top">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
{% endblock %}

{% block content %}
  <h1>Hello, Bootstrap</h1>
{% endblock %}
```

Blocks

Block name	Outer Block	Purpose
doc		Outermost block.
html	doc	Contains the complete content of the <code><html></code> tag.
html_attribs	doc	Attributes for the HTML tag.
head	doc	Contains the complete content of the <code><head></code> tag.
body	doc	Contains the complete content of the <code><body></code> tag.
body_attribs	body	Attributes for the Body Tag.
title	head	Contains the complete content of the <code><title></code> tag.
styles	head	Contains all CSS style <code><link></code> tags inside head.
metas	head	Contains all <code><meta></code> tags inside head.
navbar	body	An empty block directly above <i>content</i> .
content	body	Convenience block inside the body. Put stuff here.
scripts	body	Contains all <code><script></code> tags at the end of the body.

Bootstrap and others

- The Flask-Bootstrap extension works nicely with
 - Flask-Nav for generating the site-wide navigation bar
 - Flask-WTF for form handling
 - Flask-SQLAlchemy for database access

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