

Flask

Flask

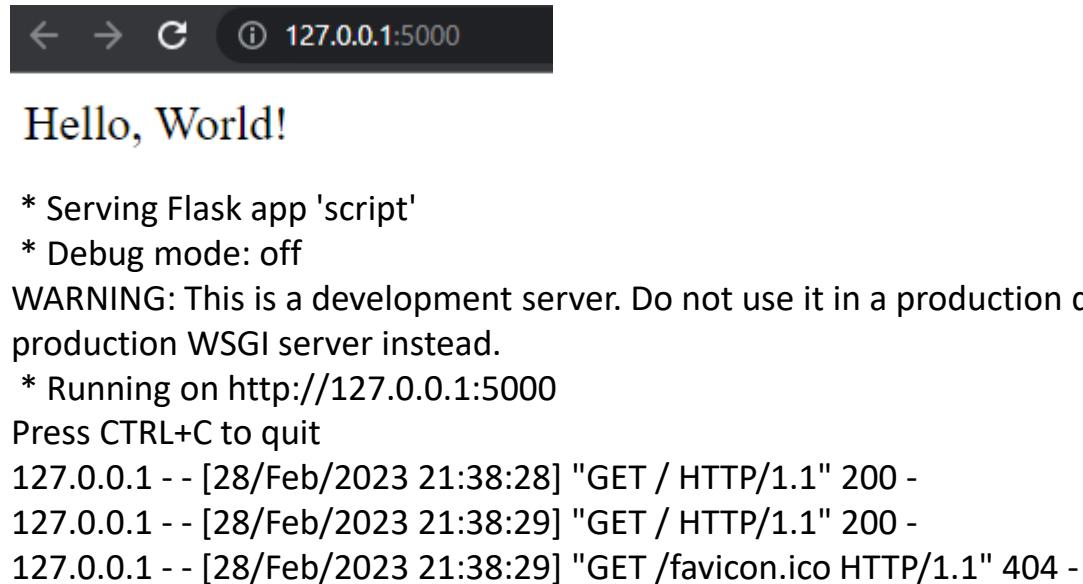
- **Web Framework**
 - Kreirao ga je Amin Ronacher
 - Werkzeug WSGI toolkit + Jinja2 template engine
- Često ga nazivaju **micro framework**
 - Ne sadrži module koji su zaduženi za komunikaciju sa bazom podataka, validaciju podataka i sl., ali se oni mogu dodati



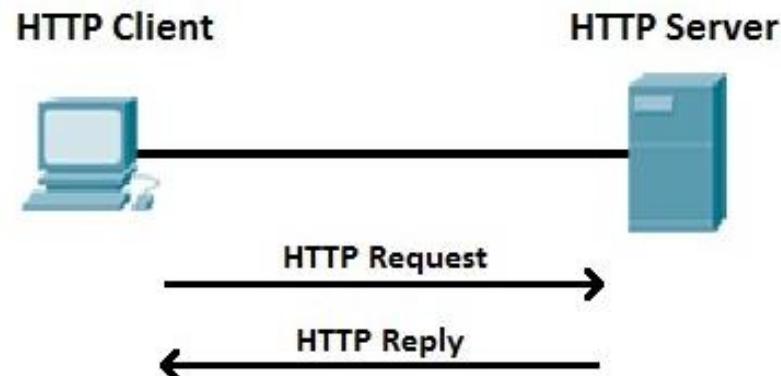
Flask – minimalna aplikacija

```
from flask import Flask  
app = Flask(__name__)  
  
@app.route('/')  
def hello_world():  
    return 'Hello, World!'  
  
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    app.run()
```

```
python -m venv ./venv  
./venv/Scripts/activate  
pip install flask  
python script.py
```



```
← → C ⓘ 127.0.0.1:5000  
Hello, World!  
* Serving Flask app 'script'  
* Debug mode: off  
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a  
production WSGI server instead.  
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000  
Press CTRL+C to quit  
127.0.0.1 -- [28/Feb/2023 21:38:28] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -  
127.0.0.1 -- [28/Feb/2023 21:38:29] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -  
127.0.0.1 -- [28/Feb/2023 21:38:29] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 -
```



Flask

- Objekat klase `Flask` predstavlja WSGI aplikaciju
- Metoda `app.route(rule, options)` je dekorater koji vezuje funkciju za određeni URL:
 - `rule` – URL adresa za koju se vezuje funkcija
 - `options` – dodatni parametri (npr. HTTP metoda)
- Metoda `app.run(host, port, debug, options)` pokreće aplikaciju:
 - `host` – adresa na kojoj se može pristupiti aplikaciji (podrazumevano 127.0.0.1, ukoliko je vrednost 0.0.0.0 aplikaciji se može pristupiti spolja)
 - `port` – port na kojem se može pristupiti aplikaciji (podrazumevano 5000)
 - `debug` – da li se aplikacija izvršava u `debug` režimu (u ovom režimu svaka promena koda je vidljiva odmah)
 - `options` – dodatni parametri koji se prosleđuju `Werkzeug` serveru

Flask - rutiranje

```
@app.route('/')
def index():
    return 'Index Page'
```

```
@app.route('/hello')
def hello():
    return 'Hello, World'
```

```
@app.route('/projects/')
def projects():
    return 'The project page'
```

```
@app.route('/about')
def about():
    return 'The about page'
```

- Pristup adresama `localhost/hello/` i `localhost/about/` će proizvesti grešku `404 Not Found`
- Pristup adresama `localhost/projects` i `localhost/projects/` vodi do funkcije `projects`

Flask - rutiranje

- Moguće je postići bolju organizaciju ruta korišćenjem **Blueprint** objekata

```
from flask import Blueprint
```

```
bp = Blueprint( "foo", __name__, url_prefix = "foo" )
```

```
@bp.route( "/bar" )
```

```
def bar( ):
```

```
    return "bar"
```

```
from flask import Flask, request  
from . import blueprint
```

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

```
app.register_blueprint( blueprint.bp )
```

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

Flask - rutiranje

- Dozvoljeno je ugnezđavanje **Blueprint** objekata

```
parent = Blueprint('parent', __name__, url_prefix='/parent')
child = Blueprint('child', __name__, url_prefix='/child')
parent.register_blueprint(child)
app.register_blueprint(parent)
```

`url_for('parent.child.create') => /parent/child/create`

Flask - rutiranje

```
from markupsafe import escape
```

```
@app.route('/user/<forename>/<surname>')
def show_user_profile(forename, surname):
    return f'User {forename} {surname}'
```

```
@app.route('/post/<int:post_id>')
def show_post(post_id):
    return f'Post {post_id}'
```

```
@app.route('/path/<path:subpath>')
def show_subpath(subpath):
    return f'Subpath {escape(subpath)}'
```

- Moguće je proslediti parametre kroz putanju
- Dodatno, moguće je navesti način konverzije za prosleđene parametre:

string	(default) accepts any text without a slash
int	accepts positive integers
float	accepts positive floating point values
path	like string but also accepts slashes
uuid	accepts UUID strings

Flask – request objekat

- Globalni objekat u kojem su smešteni podaci vezani za tekući zahtev, sadrži sledeće attribute:
 - **args** – parametri prosleđeni putem query stringa (deo URL)
 - **json** – telo zahteva
 - **files** – sadržaj prosleđenih datoteka
 - **method** – HTTP metoda (GET, POST, PUT, ...)

```
from flask import request
...
@app.route('/login', methods=['POST', 'GET'])
def login():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        ...
    else:
        ...
return "SUCCESS"
```

Flask – request objekat

- `files` polje `request` objekta predstavlja rečnik prosleđenih datoteka, svaka datoteka sadrži `stream` objekat pomoću kojeg je moguće pročitati sadržaj

```
@app.route( "/upload", methods=["POST"] )  
def upload ():  
    content = request.files["file"].stream.read ()  
    return content.decode ()
```

- Datoteke je moguće sačuvati na serveru, ali je potrebno dodatno konfigurisati aplikaciju

app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER']	Defines path for upload folder
app.config['MAX_CONTENT_PATH']	Specifies maximum size of file to be uploaded – in bytes

Flask – povratne vrednosti

- Povratne vrednosti su predstavljene objektom klase **Response** koja je deo **flask** modula
- Objekat se ne mora kreirati ručno, dovoljno je pozvati **make_response** funkciju

```
class flask.Response (  
    response = None,  
    status = None,  
    headers = None,  
    mimetype = None,  
    content_type = None,  
    direct_passthrough = False  
)
```

```
from flask import make_response  
  
@app.route ( ... )  
def foo ( ):  
    r = make_response ( ... )  
    r.headers['X-Something'] = 'A value'  
    return r
```

Flask – povratne vrednosti

- Povratna vrednost funkcije se automatski pretvara u objekat klase **Response**. Logika koju **Flask** primenjuje za konverziju povratnih vrednosti u objekte klase **Response** je sledeća:
 - Ako je povratna vrednost objekat klase **Response**, on se direktno vraća klijentskoj strani
 - Ako je povratna vrednost string, kreira se objekat klase **Response** sa statusnim kodom 200
 - Ako je u pitanju iterator ili generator koji vraća stringove ili bajtove, tretira se kao tok podataka
 - Ako je povratna vrednost rečnik ili lista, objekat klase **Response** se kreira pomoću funkcije **jsonify**
 - Ako je povratna vrednost torka, ona mora biti u obliku (**response**, **status**), (**response**, **headers**) ili (**response**, **status**, **headers**), zaglavlja mogu biti predstavljena listom ili rečnikom

Flask – konfiguracija aplikacije

- Postoji predefinisan skup promenljivih okružena koji utiče na rad aplikacije (pogledati dokumentaciju)
- Vrednost ovih promenljivih je moguće definisati na više načina:
 - Direktnim upisom u `config` atribut objekta klase `Flask`
 - Dodelom vrednosti na nivou OS
 - Dodelom vrednosti u okviru neke datoteke i kasnijim učitavanjem iste
 - Definisanjem vrednosti u okviru `python` klasa

`app.config.from_object(yourapplication.default_settings)`

Flask – kontekst aplikacije i zahteva

- Prilikom obrade zahteva kreiraju se kontekst aplikacije i kontekst zahteva koji se po završetku obrade brišu
 - Mehanizam pomoću kojeg je eliminisan problem kružne zavisnosti između modula
 - Moguće im je pristupiti preko globalnih promenljivih `current_app` i `request`
 - Ukoliko je potrebno odraditi nešto van obrade zahteva, potrebno je ručno kreirati kontekst

`RuntimeError: Working outside of application context.`

This typically means that you attempted to use functionality that needed to interface with the current application object in some way. To solve this, set up an application context with `app.app_context()`.

```
app = Flask(__name__)
with app.app_context():
    init_db()
```

Flask – logovi

- **Flask** koristi **logging** modul
 - Podrazumevana konfiguracija ne ispisuje poruke ispod nivoa **warning**

```
@app.route('/login', methods=['POST'])
def login():
    user = get_user(request.form['username'])

    if user.check_password(request.form['password']):
        login_user(user)
        app.logger.info('%s logged in successfully', user.username)
        return redirect(url_for('index'))
    else:
        app.logger.info('%s failed to log in', user.username)
        abort(401)
```

Flask – logovi

```
from logging.config import dictConfig

dictConfig({
    'version': 1,
    'formatters': {'default': {
        'format': '[%(asctime)s] %(levelname)s in %(module)s: %(message)s',
    }},
    'handlers': {'wsgi': {
        'class': 'logging.StreamHandler',
        'stream': 'ext://flask.logging.wsgi_errors_stream',
        'formatter': 'default'
    }},
    'root': {
        'level': 'INFO',
        'handlers': ['wsgi']
    }
})

app = Flask(__name__)
```

Flask - sesije

- HTTP je *stateless* protokol => svaki zahtev se obrađuje nezavisno od prethodnih
- Informacije bitne za nekog korisnika se mogu čuvati u okviru sesije
 - Sesija se pristupa preko globalne promenljive **session**

```
from flask import session

# Set the secret key to some random bytes
app.secret_key = b'_5#y2L"F4Q8z\n\xec]/'

@app.route('/')
def index():
    if 'username' in session:
        return f'Logged in as {session["username"]}'
    return 'You are not logged in'

@app.route('/login', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def login():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        session['username'] = request.form['username']
        return redirect(url_for('index'))
    return '''
        <form method="post">
            <p><input type=text name=username>
            <p><input type=submit value=Login>
        </form>
    '''

@app.route('/logout')
def logout():
    # remove the username from the session if it's there
    session.pop('username', None)
    return redirect(url_for('index'))
```

Zadatak

- Napisati jednostavnu veb aplikaciju koja korisnicima omogućava dodavanje podataka o zaposlenima i pretragu nad istim podacima:
 - Za svakog zaposlenog se čuva ime, prezime, email adresa, pol, jezik kojim govore i njihova pozicija
 - Omogućiti dodavanje pojedinačnih zaposlenih, kao i dodavanje putem CSV datoteke
 - Omogućiti pretragu po svi atributima

Zadatak

- Aplikacija se može testirati korišćenjem Postman alata

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. At the top, there are two tabs: "POST http://127.0.0.1:5000/;" and "POST http://127.0.0.1:5000/;". Below them, a new request is being configured with the URL "http://127.0.0.1:5000/add". The method is set to "POST". The "Body" tab is selected, showing a JSON payload:

```
1
2   ...
3     "first_name": "Petar",
4     "last_name": "Petrovic",
5     "email": "pera@gmail.com",
6     "gender": "Male",
7     "language": "Serbian",
8     "position": "Software Engineer"
```

The "Pretty" view of the response body is displayed at the bottom, showing:

```
1
2   "employees": [
3     "<Employee Petar, Petrovic, pera@gmail.com, Male, Serbian, Software Engineer>"
4   ]
5
```

The status bar at the bottom right indicates: Status: 200 OK Time: 10 ms Size: 275 B Save Response.

Zadatak

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. At the top, there are two tabs: "POST http://127.0.0.1:5000/i" and "POST http://127.0.0.1:5000/l". Below them is a search bar with placeholder "...". On the right, it says "No Environment" with a dropdown arrow. The main area shows a request to "http://127.0.0.1:5000/upload". The method is set to "POST" and the URL is "http://127.0.0.1:5000/upload". There are "Save" and "Edit" buttons. The "Body" tab is selected, showing a table with one row. The row has a checked checkbox in the first column, the key "file" in the second column, and the value "data.csv" in the third column. Below this table is a table with columns "Key", "Value", and "Description". The "Body" tab is also selected at the bottom, showing a JSON response:

```
1  "employees": [
2      "<Employee Petar, Petrovic, pera@gmail.com, Male, Serbian, Software Engineer>",
3      "<Employee Otes, Cranton, ocranton0@barnesandnoble.com, Male, Ndebele, Senior Sales Associate\r>",
4      "<Employee Faustina, Stanaway, fstanaway1@shareasale.com, Female, Albanian, Systems Administrator II\r>",
5  ]
```

Zadatak

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. At the top, there are three tabs: POST http://127.0.0.1:5000/i (red), POST http://127.0.0.1:5000/l (red), and GET http://127.0.0.1:5000/search?first_name=P&gender=Male (green). The current tab is the GET request. The URL in the main input field is http://127.0.0.1:5000/search?first_name=P&gender=Male. Below the URL, the method is set to GET. To the right of the URL, there are 'Save' and 'Edit' buttons. Further right are navigation icons for back, forward, and search. The 'Params' tab is selected, showing two query parameters: 'first_name' with value 'P' and 'gender' with value 'Male'. Other tabs include Authorization, Headers (7), Body, Pre-request Script, Tests, Settings, Cookies, and a Bulk Edit button. In the 'Body' section, the response is displayed in Pretty JSON format. The response body is:

```
1 {  
2     "employees": [  
3         "<Employee Petar, Petrovic, pera@gmail.com, Male, Serbian, Software Engineer>",  
4         "<Employee Putnem, Charon, pcharon1h@gravatar.com, Male, Ndebele, Speech Pathologist\r>",  
5         "<Employee Padget, Bartoloma, pbartoloma2h@ow.ly, Male, Tsonga, Senior Financial Analyst\r>",  
6     ]  
}
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates Status: 200 OK, Time: 8 ms, Size: 1.28 KB, and a Save Response button.