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# Flask blueprint template folder not working

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "run.py", line 1, in <module>
    from core import app
  File "C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python38-64\Scripts\run.py", line 1, in <module>
    from core import app, routes
  File "C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python38-64\Scripts\run.py", line 2, in <module>
    from core import app, blueprint
ImportError: cannot import name 'app' from 'core' (C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python38-64\Scripts\run.py)
```

How I can use and what are the advantages of using it? This is what I want to teach you here today, if you are completely new to Flask environment or just started to learn about Flask, I do not recommend starting with this. The reason for this is because Blueprints is a pattern that involves different concepts put together, like, routes, it's a way to handle your routes or build your API architecture, as this will improve how you setup your project, you also can split and decouple, and more. For this reason, I would recommend you first read this post: [now talking about Blueprints](#), and the importance of using it, in general, it's a pattern that will improve different aspects of your code, for me the 2 most important are, project structure, I would say if you want to intend to have a project that will be big it's mandatory, and also improve how you create and organize your "routes" or your API. A Blueprint is a way to organize a group of related views and other code. You will have a better ability to manage a specific part of your app without "sharing" details with everyone. Almost the same. From our App, let's move this code: We only have 2 basic differences, besides we added a different "return", this is the only difference: `@app.route("/")` But it's basically the same, remember that we mentioned that Blueprint it's kind of a Flask app? This is a common pattern for Flask when Flask starts if you don't specify an "entry point" this is where he will automatically look for it. 3 — The registration of our first Blueprint: We use our "app" and use the method `register_blueprint` to register our main blueprint. This is it, simple as that, from now on we have our blueprint registered, and we did not get rid of all other routes, let's try our index page. Main route loading from our Blueprint: Ok, it works, let's see if any other route works, like: `/listOfClothes`. Using the old routes, but, both together and working fine. Perfect, no problem, you see how we can just migrate part of our code and still works? Then the blueprint is registered with the application when it is available in the factory function. Well, only this will make it too much "verbose", in the end, you will understand it this but let's break this up. Benefits of using Blueprints. There's many, but let's try to name them here so you can have an idea how much can be done, or how much you can improve your code. 1 — Unique error handling, when using blueprints, you can "split" how you handle errors in your application, this can be useful as you can customize your behavior according to your scenario. 2 — Unique resources, this is another one that is very important, for each "flow" or "route" that you create you will be able to have a folder with unique resources, for your views, for your assets. This is the possibility that Flask project gives to Blueprints: A Blueprint object works similarly to a Flask application object, but it is not actually an application. You can see how "big" it is the same way that we still are connected and dependent on our application. Ok, now let's go to the creation of the Blueprint if you can notice, it's basically the same as creating an application like `Flask.Blueprint` creation: `main = Blueprint('main', name='template_folder='templates')` Flask application creation: `app = Flask(**name**)` Do you see it? Almost the same and both can have even more parameters during their creation. Ok, back to our Blueprint this is what we have: 1 — First parameter is 'main' that is the "path" or "name" that this blueprint will be registered as, remember that is kind of "a new application", then we need something that will make this unique. The blueprint's name does not modify the URL, only the endpoint (I will show you this soon and will make much more sense). 2 — Second as name, that \*\*is how this Blueprint which is a special Python variable containing the name of the current module/package. Get in touch let me know! Also, I started a new channel on YouTube, I want to teach in videos what I write about, so please, subscribe if you liked this tutorial, I will be adding the tutorial for this post soon. Youtube channel: [@ProgrammerPathLinkedin](#): You can even override some specific content, so imagine that you have a common header, but when a user accesses specific content, you want that to change, you can do this using blueprints. 3 — Organize your API using prefix and/or subdomains, the most simple example is the "admin" page, basically you have the contact page from admin, you have the index page, but, if you had to prepend every time "admin/contact" it's just duplicate all the time, with blueprints you can declare a "path" to that blueprint and done, don't need anymore the "admin". 4 — Organize your static items and also assets, yes, you can use blueprints to help you organize this kind of content, without having any route, only handle resources. Let's get started, the basic project. My approach will be show you a basic project, that uses the "route" way of register APIs, and from there we evolve. Doing this you will be able to understand what is different from a project that doesn't use blueprint, so the first step is to download the basic project source code from this link: [doing this](#), you can just set up and run your project, if you not sure how to do this or never done it before, I recommend first read this post: [app.py file](#). Start project: Open your project, and open the app.py file, this will be an entry point for us and where all the organization will happen, or, where all the main changes will take place. When working with blueprints, besides many benefits one that we will start with is regarding the project organization, there are many ways of doing this, in the flask project page they mention 2, functional, that is per function, or divisional, that basically you split your code according to the "flow" or the API that that code is related to. I will choose this code to go as divisional because it will be easier to show and demonstrate some uses of the blueprint. This helps locate the root path for the blueprint. 3 — Third, it's where you can locate the templates folder that you want this blueprint to use, this is how we specify a specific path to this Blueprint view locate our templates (our HTML files). Nice, we know what each part does, but how do we modify our "route" to use our Blueprint then? It's inevitable you learn Flask and did not read or listen about "Blueprints", but what is this? You can do what I will show in any format you want regarding project structure, but with divisional, it's more visual at first look. Let's see our app.py code and see what we will do. Here I only added the routes, and you can see that we have "parts", for example, we see 2 routes that start with "about" and after indicating another action like "me" and "myWork". This should belong all to one blueprint, as they belong to the same "division". We will make the same for each other piece of the route that we identify as belonging to a single division. For this we will have 4 divisions, that are: 1 — Main, that will point to "index" or "/"; 2 — List, that will list our "products", like "show" and "tshirts"; 3 — About, that will have content related to "about"; 4 — Contact, that will have the content related to "contact". Ok, following what we just mentioned, we will create on the "root" of our project the folder named: blueprints. After that, turn your blueprints folder into a package, and after creating the respective folders that we mentioned before, also, make each folder be a package too. This is how it should look after you have created it: Initial project structure when creating the blueprints folders. Ok, for now, there's just one more thing that all of these will have in common, that is have a python file inside each folder named `views.py`, so, just create this file inside each one. This should be your setup now: Initial project structure with the views files. Done, now we can start moving our routes to each view, from our route, let's start with the "main" that is usually the "index" endpoint. Open the view file inside the main folder and add this code: Ok, now I will explain each step, and from this, we will make this the same for all other routes. First are the imports, we need to import 2 libraries from flask package, that is `Blueprint` and `render_template`. The Blueprint itself we will use to create these routes that we want as also manage another organization level as templates, that we will use to specify where we can get our views from. To easily understand Blueprint, imagine that you are creating a "box" inside your application, a folder, or anything that you can visualize as this. This way you will be able to manage, handle, and have some "privacy". Now we have this: `@main.route("/")` This main is the object that we created, using our Blueprint, we use this beside the app object. The second one is how we render our view, that will return to the user, remember that we declared that we have a custom "place" to find our templates, for now all our templates after this will be in this folder. So just create a new folder and file in our new "templates" folder inside our main blueprint folder. 1 — Inside the main folder create a folder named "templates"; 2 — Inside the new templates folder create another one name "main"; 3 — Inside create a file named `home.html` and just add this simple string: "Main page loaded from our templates folder from our blueprint". So in our structure, you should have this: Template folder with the HTML file. And we will create the same for all other Blueprints, for now, I will not get deep inside this subject, as it needs another tutorial only to explain about these templates, for now, follow this pattern \*(new tutorial coming soon). Done, we have our first blueprint created, but it's not working yet, we need to register this Blueprint, for this let's get back to our "app.py" file and let's change it to use this Blueprint beside use the decorator `@app.route`. One thing that I will improve is how our App is organized, for now, it's just variables inside the file, we are organizing better, so let's improve, let's use the factory pattern to setup our app. If you are a little bit confused about how to use this, you can first read my tutorial that explains what is and how to use this pattern: [moving forward this is how we will have our setup now](#). There are 3 different things that I did here: 1 — Import, we need to import to be able to register our blueprint object, and we imported this way: `from blueprints.main.views import main`. 2 — We changed all our code from just "throw inside" our code to using the factory pattern by implementing the function name of def create\_app(). That's why I do recommend you start small and just continue step by step. Ok at this stage we still have not migrated all our code, if you want you can get the code until here, will have all our folders created as also all will have the templates folder. Link: we have the knowledge to do now on all our blueprints, let's do it, I will assume that we have the project at least in the state from the last link. First, let's migrate our clothes links that will become part of our products blueprint. Step: Inside our "product" folder inside the "views.py" add this code: `import` into our app let's import and register: `from blueprints.products.views import product`. And after registering our `Blueprint`: `app.register_blueprint(product)`. Remove the previous routes regarding this same route too! And if you notice we are not using the "templates" anymore, as we are just returning the string itself. Now, let's practice, you should create the blueprint for all other blueprints, create the file, and if you like the challenge, create a .html for each page too! Final solution if you tried by yourself, now this is how you app.py file should look like: This is awesome, from all those routes that look like was not organized, now we do have one specific part of the project for each of those routes. It's cleaner, more maintainable, and can increase and increase without making our entry point of our app grow up without any organization. This is it, there's more to talk about here, but it's just part of the growing knowledge regarding Blueprints, like how to organize your templates, there are some small but important pieces of information that you need to know as also static folders, how to "reference" a path from your Blueprint, but this will be for another post, otherwise this would be too big. This is the link to the final solution: [hope you had tried to create by yourself the other Blueprints](#), this really helps you learn. I hope you liked this, and if you have any comments please share them with me, if you want to ask for something, let me know. Please share as most as possible as this helps me reach more people and continue writing, found any mistake? Rather than registering views and other code directly with an application, they are registered with a blueprint.

```
app = Flask( name='template_folder='template') # still relative to module
You can ask Flask to explain how it tried to find a given template, by setting ... Create a directory /templates/ and add the file The app.html and, if it does not find it, will then search in the Blueprints folder for the template.html')
By setting static_url_path to a blank string, it means any Apr 16, 2020 · In addition to the templates folder, Flask web applications also typically have a static folder for hosting ... Defaults to static folder. If the blueprint does not have a url_prefix, the app's static route will take precedence, and the blueprint's static files won't be accessible.
template_folder (Optional) – A folder with templates that should be added to the app's template search path. The path is relative to the blueprint's root path. 30/04/2015 · So, in the generate_confirmation_token() function we use the URLSafeTimedSerializer to generate a token using the email address obtained during user registration. The actual email is encoded in the token. Then to confirm the token, within the confirm_token() function, we can use the loads() method, which takes the token and expiration ... This can also happen if you've been working on your scripts and functions and have been moving them around (i.e. changed the location of the definition) which could have accidentally created a looping reference. ... Blueprint template folder in flask not working as expected. 0 flask error: from app import views ImportError: cannot import name ... 03/01/2022 · At the end of this tutorial, we have shared a 19-page comprehensive Test Plan document which was specifically created for the live project OrangeHRM, that we are using for this free QA training series. What is A Test Plan? Test Plan is a dynamic document. The success of a testing project depends upon a well-written Test Plan document that is current at all times. 27/12/2018 · 在 Flask 的参数中 template_folder, static_folder 和 static_url_path 都是可以指定的, 如果你要部署到原本的应用, 可以使用蓝图 (Blueprint) 并为其指定不同的模板路径和静态文件路径. 在这里我得到了蓝图的灵感, 实例化了一个不同的模板和静态 ... In a functional structure, each blueprint is just a collection of views. The templates are all kept together, as are the static files. To use a blueprint, you define it then register it on the application by calling Flask.register_blueprint(). You can define a dynamic URL prefix that will be applied to all routes in a blueprint. LEARN PYTHON 3 THE HARD WAY A Very Simple Introduction To The Terrifyingly Beautiful World Of computers And Code Third Edition 04/10/2021 · The Flask and Blueprint classes now have a non-decorator method for adding custom template filters application wide, flask.Flask.add_template_filter() and flask.Blueprint.add_app_template_filter(). The flask.get_flashed_messages() function now allows rendering flashed message categories in separate blocks, through a category_filter argument.
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