發展很陽春的網頁程式

- 最初源於要測試 upload files 這功能
  - https://flask.palletsprojects.com/en/1.1.x/patterns/fileuploads/
- 先在 windows 10 下發展程式 (將手機錄下的 gpx 檔轉成互動式軌跡圖 html 檔)
  - 安裝 (pip install) 第三方 library (flask, gpxpy, folium)
  - 命令提示字元下執行 python flask_convert_file.py
    - http://127.0.0.1:5000 (透過瀏覽器連線到自己的電腦來測試)
    - 若無法執行，試著恢復舊版的 numpy 再跑 (pip install numpy==1.19.3)
- 移植到 PythonAnywhere 上執行
  - http://wtgroup.pythonanywhere.com/
    - 每個人都可以註冊帳號，將程式上載到 pythonanywhere.com 上跑，只是免費版本限制多多

以這個程式範例為基礎來
發展網頁程式，但前提是
得修正它的 bug(臭蟲)

Uploading Files

Ah yes, the good old problem of file uploads. The basic idea of file uploads is actually quite simple. It basically works like this:

1. A `<form>` tag is marked with `enctype=multipart/form-data` and an `<input type=file>` is placed in that form.
2. The application accesses the file from the `files` dictionary on the request object.
3. use the `save()` method of the file to save the file permanently somewhere on the filesystem.

A Gentle Introduction

描述工作步驟

Let's start with a very basic application that uploads a file to a specific upload folder and displays a file to the user. Let's look at the bootstrapping code for our application:

```
import os
from flask import Flask, flash, request, redirect, url_for
from werkzeug.utils import secure_filename

UPLOAD_FOLDER = '/path/to/the/uploads'
ALLOWED_EXTENSIONS = {'txt', 'pdf', 'png', 'jpg', 'jpeg', 'gif'}

app = Flask(__name__)
app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'] = UPLOAD_FOLDER
```

魔鬼藏在細節裡 (防止駭客)

So first we need a couple of imports. Most should be straightforward, the `werkzeug.secure_filename()` is explained a little bit later. The `UPLOAD_FOLDER` is where we will store the uploaded files and the `ALLOWED_EXTENSIONS` is the set of allowed file extensions.
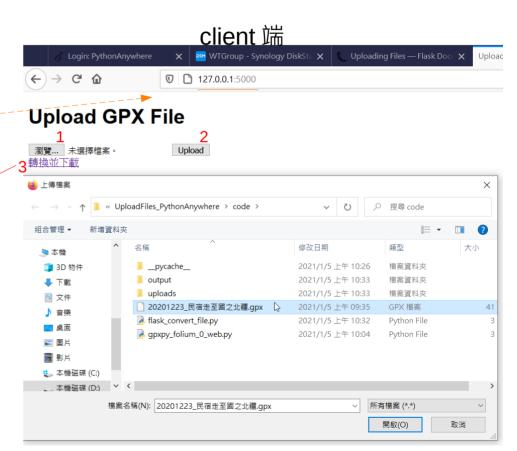
Why do we limit the extensions that are allowed? You probably don't want your users to be able to upload everything there if the server is directly sending out the data to the client. That way you can make sure that users are not able to upload HTML files that would cause XSS problems (see Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)). Also make sure to disallow `.php` files if the server executes them, but who has PHP installed on their server, right? :)

Next the functions that check if an extension is valid and that uploads the file and redirects the user to the URL for the uploaded file:
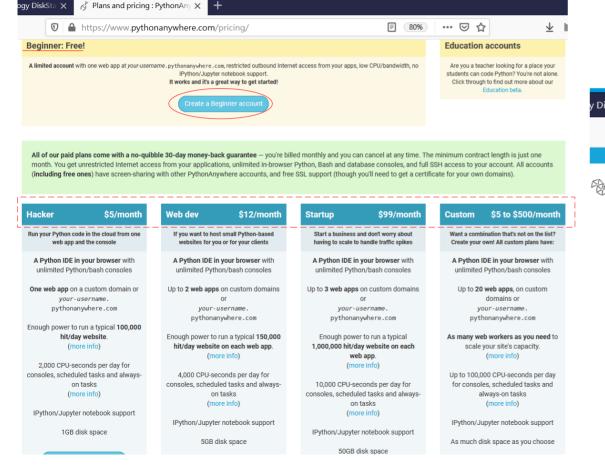
Uploading Files — Flask Docu ×   Upload new File   ×   +

https://flask.palletsprojects.com/en/1.1.x/patterns/fileuploads/

```
def allowed_file(filename):
    return '.' in filename and \
           filename.rsplit('.', 1)[1].lower() in ALLOWED_EXTENSIONS

@app.route('/', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def upload_file():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        # check if the post request has the file part
        if 'file' not in request.files:
            flash('No file part')
            return redirect(request.url)
        file = request.files['file']
        # if user does not select file, browser also
        # submit an empty part without filename
        if file.filename == '':
            flash('No selected file')
            return redirect(request.url)
        if file and allowed_file(file.filename):
            filename = secure_filename(file.filename)
            file.save(os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], filename))
            return redirect(url_for('uploaded_file',
                                    filename=filename))
    return '''
    <!doctype html>
    <title>Upload new File</title>
    <h1>Upload new File</h1>
    <form method=post enctype=multipart/form-data>
      <input type=file name=file>
      <input type=submit value=Upload>
    </form>
    '''
```
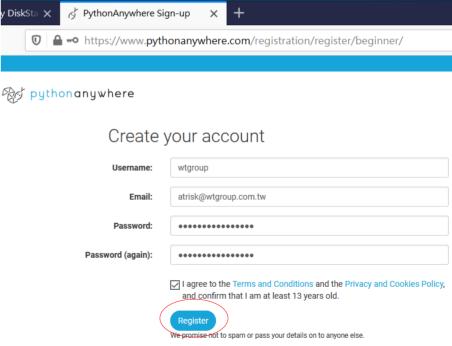
改成 upload_file (除錯)

改成 file.filename (支援中文檔名)

在 windows 10 下開發程式

server 端

client 端

PythonAnywhere 註冊帳號

申請免費的帳號

恢復舊版的 numpy

← → C ⏠   ⛊ 🔒 https://github.com/twintproject/twint/issues/1030   ··· ⏷

○ Closed **wierd error ** On entry to DGEBAL parameter number 3 had an illegal value ** On entry to DGEHRD parameter number 2 had an**

pierrevalette opened this issue on 14 Nov 2020 · 27 comments

👍 5

當出現以上的錯誤時，請試著恢復舊版的 numpy

himanshudabas commented on 14 Nov 2020   Contributor ···

this isn't actually a twint issue, it's related to numpy.
numpy1.19.4 has this bug on windows.
first uninstall the current numpy installation using:

```
pip uninstall numpy
```

Then install the previous version using:

```
pip install numpy==1.19.3
```