

# README.org for yesno

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## 1 Folder structure

### 1.1 Pipfile

Inspecting this file reveals the Python dependencies required by the Flask application. The convenient `pipenv` Python package bundles together the creation of virtual environments and populating these virtual environments using the same commands as `pip`. For more information on `pipenv`, visit the official `pipenv` page.

### 1.2 Pipfile.lock

This file contains checksums for the packages installed via `pipenv`.

### 1.3 README.org

This is the file you are currently reading. Github automatically formats README files and presents underneath the code explorer.

## 1.4 app directory

Contains `.py` Python scripts calling the **Flask** library in order to serve web pages to the end user.

### 1.4.1 static

Static files and assets do not change during the **Flask** application's execution.

1. **img** This is where website images are saved. User images will be stored in a database, which is currently not implemented.
2. **styles** Here, we store **CSS** style sheets. These contain appearance information for elements described in **HTML** documents.

### 1.4.2 templates

In the templates folder, we organise our **HTML** templates. Rather than simple **HTML** documents which always present the same content to all users, templates are rendered to the user's browser by the application and are populated during loading with content we can request via the Python application.

### 1.4.3 routes.py

This Python file contains our website routes. These are the names of our website's pages, followed by functions describing actions performed on the server side every time a user visits a certain page.

### 1.4.4 forms.py

This Python file contains the forms that our user will sign in throughout the website (registration, login). Possible implementation of the messaging system as a series of forms sent from user to user.

## 2 Prerequisites

1. A Python interpreter and the following dependencies:
  - (a) **Flask**
2. A web browser

## 3 Installation

Install Python.

## 4 Viewing the website

1. Run the `routes.py` script using your Python interpreter.
2. Visit `127.0.0.1` on your web browser.