
Flask-Copilot Documentation

Release 0.3.0

Jon Banafato

June 10, 2016

Contents

1	Installation	1
2	Quickstart	3
3	Indices and tables	7

Installation

```
python -m pip install flask-copilot
```

Quickstart

1. Initialize the Copilot extension on your Flask app.
2. Add URL routes normally. Include navbar_kwargs to register routes to your navbar.

```
from flask import Flask
from flask_copilot import Copilot

app = Flask(__name__)
copilot = Copilot(app)

@app.route('/', navbar_kwargs={'path': 'Home'})
def index():
    """Render the home page."""
    return render_template('index.html')
```

3. Render your navbar using the navbar object automatically injected into your template context.

```
<ul>
  {% for entry in navbar recursive %}
    <li>
      <a href="{{ entry.url() }}>
        {{ entry.name }}
      </a>
      {% if entry.visible_children|list %}
        <ul class="dropdown">{{ loop(entry.visible_children) }}</ul>
      {% endif %}
    </li>
  {% endfor %}
</ul>
```

Contents:

2.1 API

The public API for Flask-Copilot.

2.1.1 Copilot

```
class flask_copilot.Copilot(app=None)
    The Flask-Copilot extension.
```

Parameters `app` (*Optional*[`flask.Flask`]) – The application instance that this copilot should be registered to.

init_app (`app`)

Register the extension with the application.

Parameters `app` (`flask.Flask`) – The application to register with.

inject_context ()

Return a dict used for a template context.

register_entry (`navbar_kwargs`)

Register a navbar entry with the copilot.

Parameters `navbar_kwargs` (`dict`) – Arguments passed to the `NavbarEntry` instance.

2.1.2 NavbarEntry

```
class flask_copilot.NavbarEntry(name, endpoint, url_for_kwargs=None, order=None, when=None)
```

Stores information related to a routing rule's navbar position.

Parameters

- `name` (`str`) – The text of the link in the navbar. This element is converted to a `str` when added to the navbar and used for display and sorting purposes. This value should be unique within a group (i.e. a single name should not have more than one URL rule associated with it).
- `endpoint` (`str`) – The endpoint assigned to the URL rule this `NavbarEntry` belongs to. This should be used to generate the URL for the link.
- `url_for_kwargs` (`dict`) – Keyword arguments to be passed to `url_for` when generating URLs from `endpoint`.
- `order` – An object used to sort the navigation entries. If not provided, the entry's name (the last element of `path`) will be used. All entries in the same group must be orderable together.
- `when` (*Optional*[`callable`]) – If provided, the link will appear only when the value returned by `when()` is truthy.

url (`default_href='#'`)

Return a rendered URL for this entry.

Parameters `default_href` (`str`) – The value to return if no endpoint is assigned to this entry. Defaults to '#'.

visible

Return `True` when this entry should be visible.

Rules dictating visibility, in order of precedence:

- 1.If an entry has a `when` method, its result is returned.
- 2.If an entry has children and no endpoint (i.e. it exists solely as a container for other links), it is visible when any of its children are.
- 3.Finally, when the first two rules don't apply, visibility defaults to `True`.

visible_children

Return visible children.

2.2 Changelog

2.2.1 Version 0.3.0

Release TBD

2.2.2 Version 0.2.0

Released 2016-06-10

- Add `NavbarEntry.invisible_children` for easier use inside of templates.

2.2.3 Version 0.1.0

Released 2016-02-21

- Initial release

Indices and tables

- genindex
- modindex
- search

C

`Copilot` (class in `flask_copilot`), 3

I

`init_app()` (`flask_copilot.Copilot` method), 4
`inject_context()` (`flask_copilot.Copilot` method), 4

N

`NavbarEntry` (class in `flask_copilot`), 4

R

`register_entry()` (`flask_copilot.Copilot` method), 4

U

`url()` (`flask_copilot.NavbarEntry` method), 4

V

`visible` (`flask_copilot.NavbarEntry` attribute), 4
`visible_children` (`flask_copilot.NavbarEntry` attribute), 4