

## Topic: Image Compression 25: Setup, Model & Logic

Speaker: Udemy Instructor Rathan Kumar | Notebook: Django: Automating Common Tasks

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### Overview

The Python Imaging Library adds image processing capabilities to your Python interpreter.

This library provides extensive file format support, an efficient internal representation, and fairly powerful image processing capabilities.

The core image library is designed for fast access to data stored in a few basic pixel formats. It should provide a solid foundation for a general image processing tool.

1. Go to [Pillow documentation](#) and install the Django package in the Django server terminal and in Celery terminal

```
$ pip install pillow
```

2. In the Django server, we create a new app IMAGE\_COMPRESSION

```
$ python manage.py startapp image_compression
```

3. Register the new app in SETTINGS.PY INSTALLED\_APPS

```
# Application definition

INSTALLED_APPS = [
    'django.contrib.admin',
    'django.contrib.auth',
    'django.contrib.contenttypes',
    'django.contrib.sessions',
    'django.contrib.messages',
    'django.contrib.staticfiles',
    'dataentry',
    'uploads',
    'crispy_forms',
    'crispy_bootstrap5',
    'emails',
    'ckeditor',
    'anymail',
    'image_compression',
]
```

4. Create the model in MODELS.PY

```
1 from django.db import models
2 from django.contrib.auth.models import User
3
4
5 class CompressImage(models.Model):
6     """# dropdown selection as [(10,10), (20,20), (30,30), ... (100,100)]
7     """
8     QUALITY_CHOICES = [(i, i) for i in range(10, 101, 10)]
9
10    user = models.ForeignKey(User, on_delete=models.CASCADE)
11    original_img = models.ImageField(upload_to='original_images/')
12    quality = models.IntegerField(choices=QUALITY_CHOICES, default=80)
13    compressed_img = models.ImageField(upload_to='compressed_images/')
14    compressed_at = models.DateTimeField(auto_now_add=True)
15
16    def __str__(self):
17        """
18        """
19        return self.user.username
```

To make the QUALITY field a drop-down option, we use the SELECT TAG. Where we see the VALUE AND THE LABEL (which is displayed as a user option in the dropdown)

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>The select element</h1>

<p>The select element is used to create a drop-down list.</p>

<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="cars">Choose a car:</label>
  <select name="cars" id="cars">
    <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
    <option value="saab">Saab</option>
    <option value="opel">Opel</option>
    <option value="audi">Audi</option>
  </select>
  <br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

<p>Click the "Submit" button and the form-data will be sent to a page on the
server called "action_page.php".</p>

</body>
</html>

```

## The select element

The select element is used to create a drop-down list.

Choose a car:

Click the "Submit" button and the form-data will be sent to a page on the ser

5. Register the model for our ADMIN panel. Update ADMIN.PY:

```

AutomatingCommonTasks
EXPLORER
AUTOMATINGCO...
  autocommontasks_main
    views.py
    wsgi.py
    dataentry
    emails
      __pycache__
      migrations
      __init__.py
      admin.py
      apps.py
      forms.py
      models.py
      tasks.py
      tests.py
      urls.py
      views.py
    env
    image_compression
      migrations
      __init__.py
      admin.py
      apps.py
      models.py
      tests.py
  board.html
  tasks.py
  emails
  settings.py M
  models.py
  image_compression U
  image_compression >
    admin.py > ...
    1 from django.contrib import admin
    2 from .models import CompressImage
    3
    4 # Register your models here.
    5 admin.site.register(CompressImage)
    6

```

6. Make the necessary model migrations

```
$ python manage.py makemigrations
```

```
$ python manage.py migrate
```

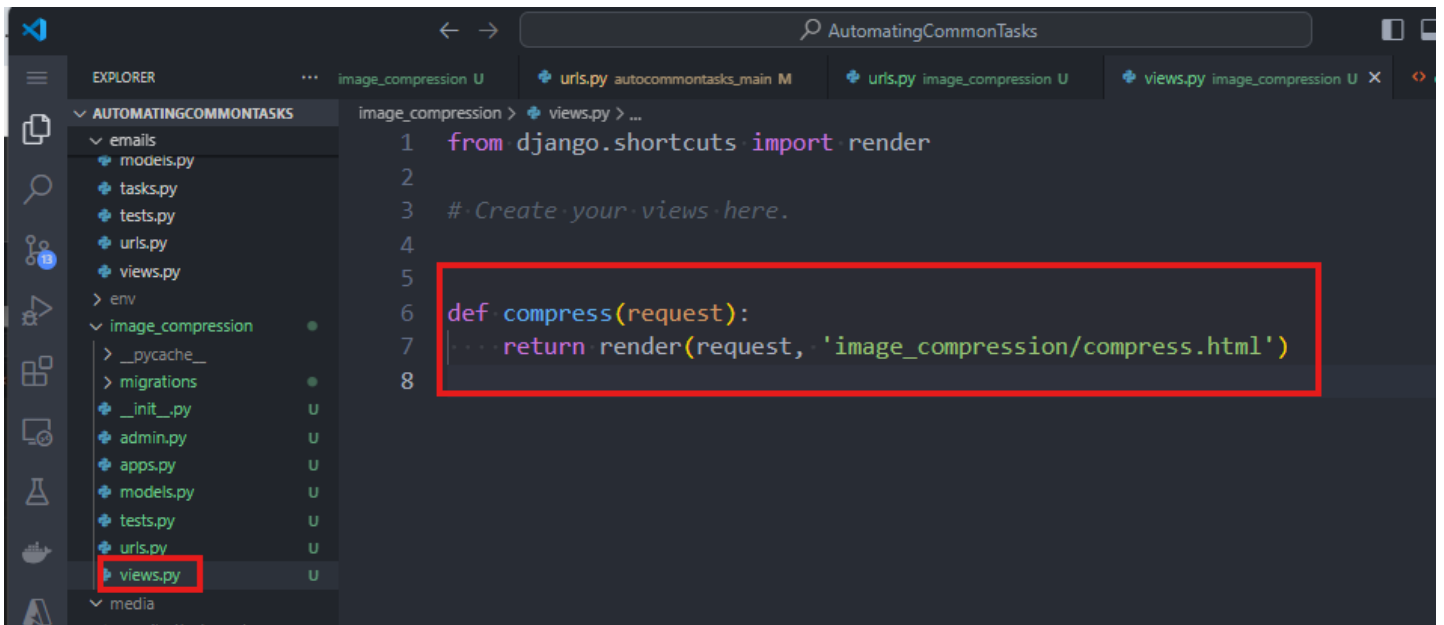
7. Create the new URL pattern. Since we have a new app, we need to create a new pattern in our main project's URLS.PY.

```
10 Class-based views
11 ... 1. Add an import: from other_app.views import Home
12 ... 2. Add a URL to urlpatterns: path('', Home.as_view(), name='home')
13 Including another URLconf
14 ... 1. Import the include() function: from django.urls import include, path
15 ... 2. Add a URL to urlpatterns: path('blog/', include('blog.urls'))
16 """
17 from django.contrib import admin
18 from django.urls import path, include
19 from . import views
20 from django.conf.urls.static import static
21 from django.conf import settings
22
23 urlpatterns = [
24     path('admin/', admin.site.urls),
25     path('', views.home, name='home'),
26     # Links to our dataentry app's URLs.PY
27     path('dataentry/', include('dataentry.urls')),
28     path('celery-test/', views.celery_test),
29     # registration and login
30     path('register/', views.register, name='register'),
31     path('login/', views.login, name='login'),
32     path('logout/', views.logout, name='logout'),
33     # Email tasks to forward to emails app's urls.py
34     path('emails/', include('emails.urls')),
35     # Image compression tasks
36     path('image-compression/', include('image_compression.urls')),
37
38 ] + static(settings.MEDIA_URL, document_root=settings.MEDIA_ROOT)
39
```

Then, create a new URLS.PY file in our new app for image-compression-related URL paths.

```
1 from django.urls import path
2 from . import views
3
4 urlpatterns = [
5     path('compress/', views.compress, name='compress'),
6
7 ]
8
```

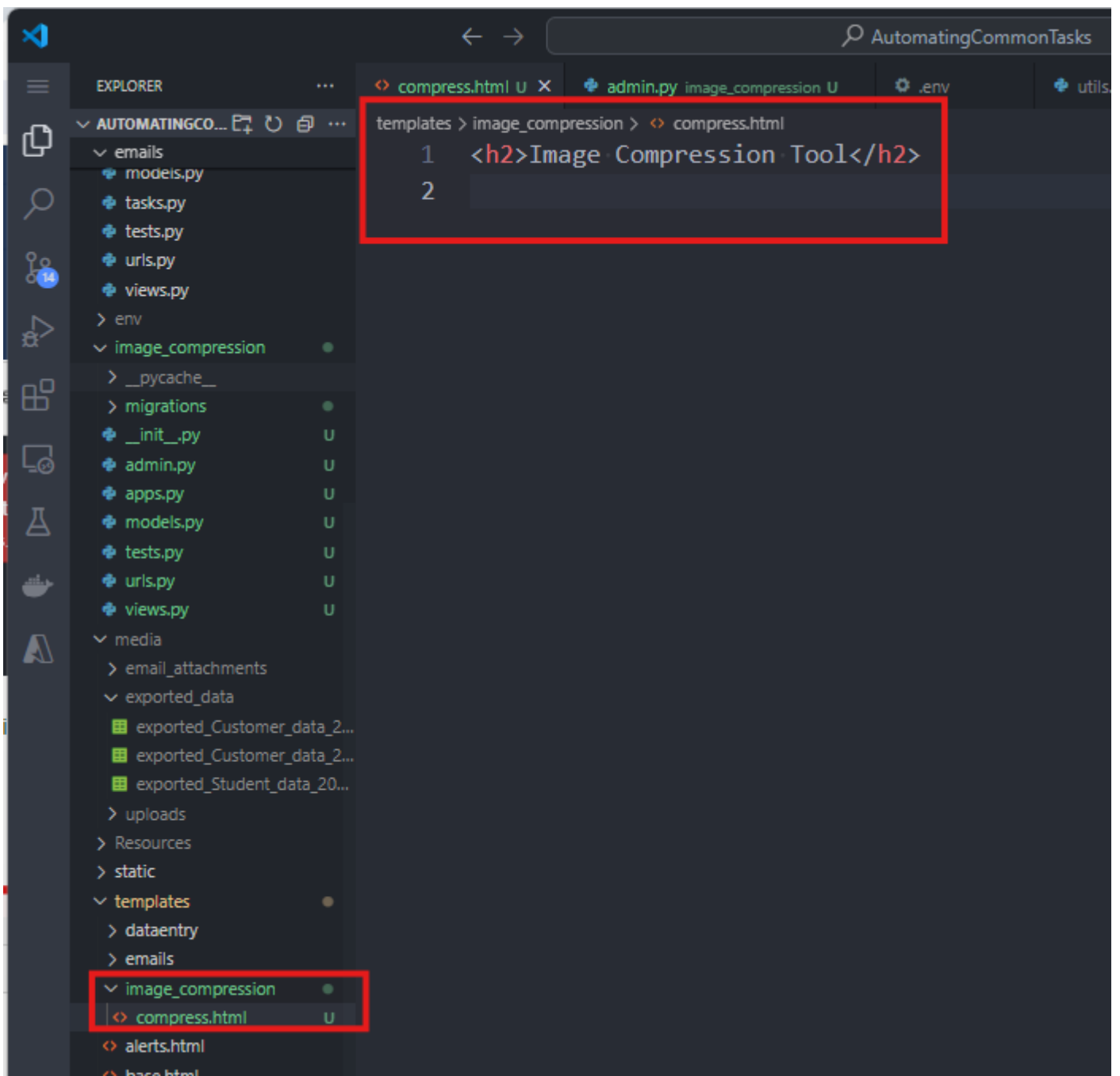
8. Create the function in the VIEWS.PY



```
1 from django.shortcuts import render
2
3 # Create your views here.
4
5
6 def compress(request):
7     return render(request, 'image_compression/compress.html')
8
```

The Explorer sidebar on the left shows the project structure with the `views.py` file in the `image_compression` app highlighted with a red box.

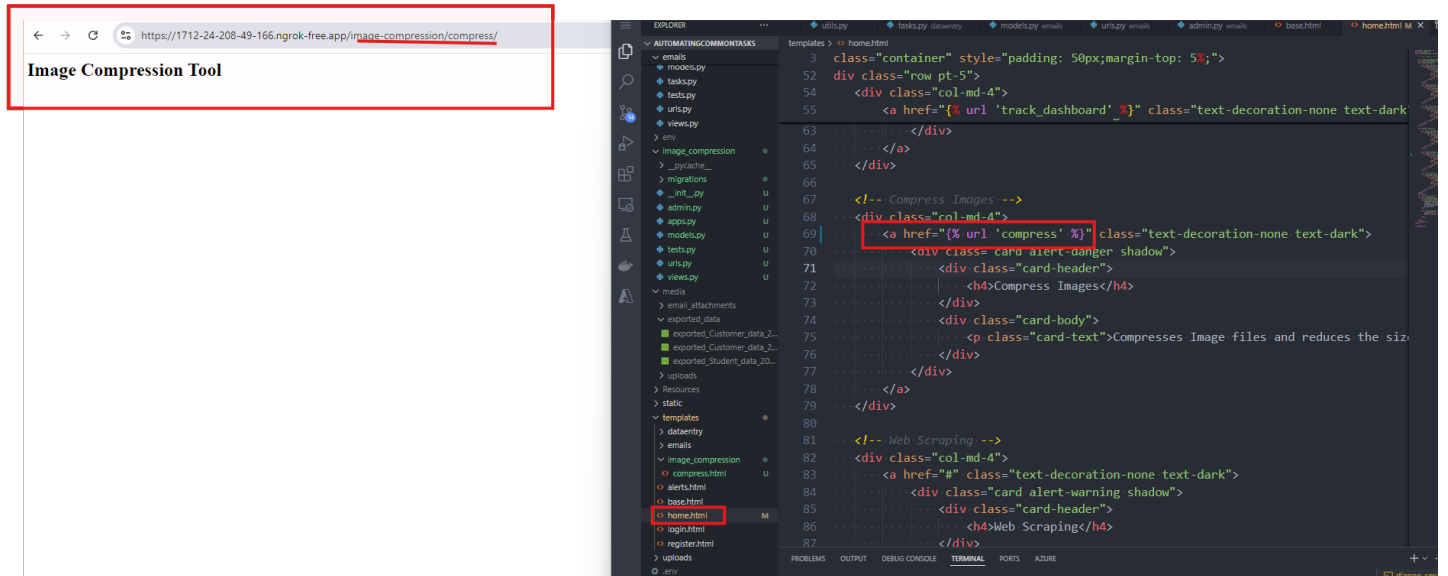
9. Create a new FOLDER called IMAGE\_COMPRESSION, and in this folder, create a new file, COMPRESS.HTML



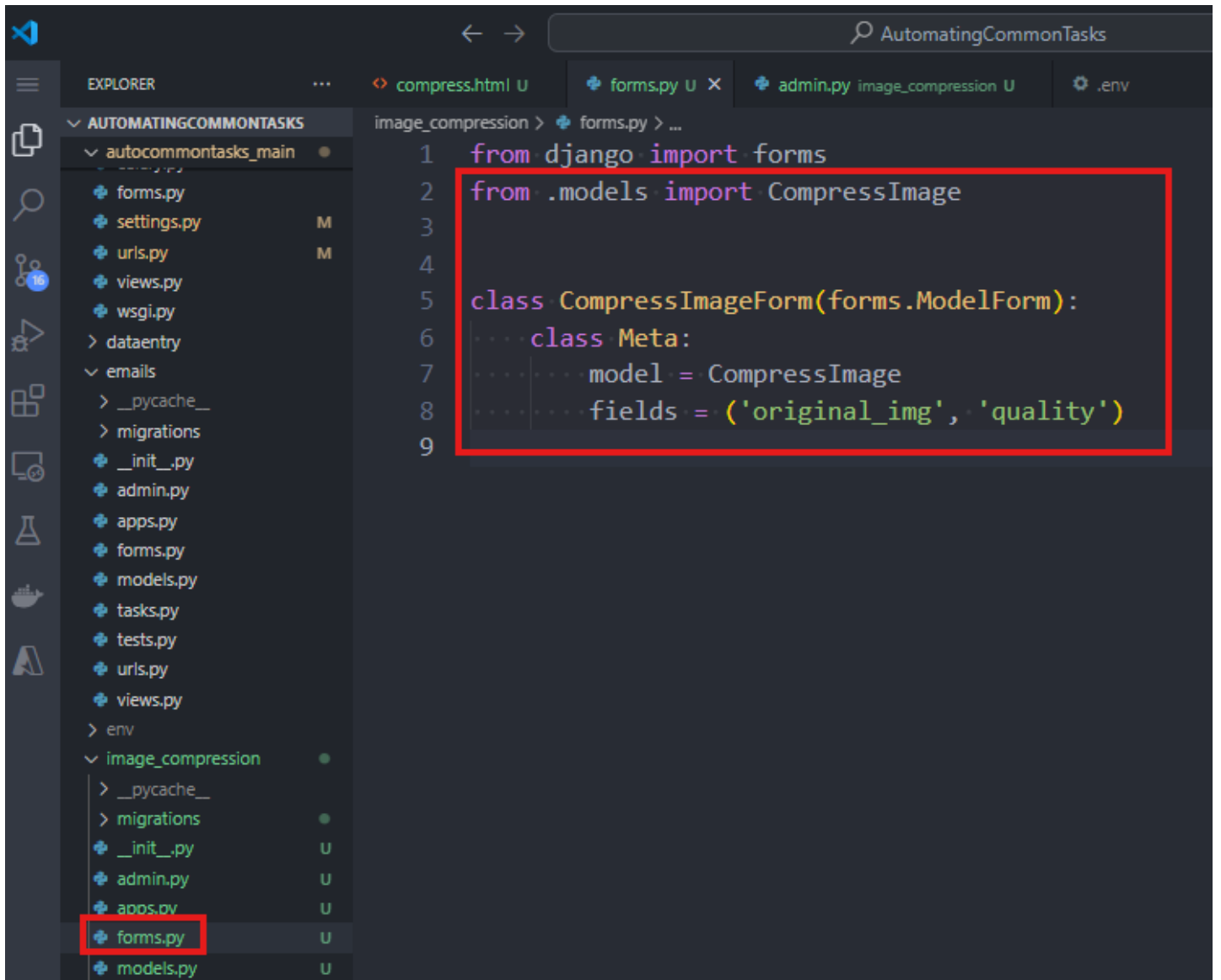
```
templates > image_compression > compress.html
1 <h2>Image Compression Tool</h2>
2
```

The Explorer sidebar on the left shows the project structure with the `image_compression` folder expanded and the `compress.html` file highlighted with a red box.

10. Update the HOME.HTML to call this new web page.



11. Create a FORMS.PY



12. Call our form using our VIEWS.PY:

```
1 from django.shortcuts import render
2 from .forms import CompressImageForm
3 # Create your views here.
4
5
6 def compress(request):
7     form = CompressImageForm()
8     context = {
9         'form': form,
10    }
11    return render(request, 'image_compression/compress.html', context)
12
```

13. In the COMPRESS.HTML, update as:

Automate The Common Boring Stuffs with Django  
Logged in as: Commentask\_admin Logout

### Compress Images Tool

Original img\*

Choose File No file chosen

Quality\*

80

Compress

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```
1 {% extends 'base.html' %}
2
3 {% block content %}
4 {% load crispy_forms_tags %}
5
6 <div class="container mt-5 p-3 shadow rounded" style="max-width: 700px;">
7     <h2 class="text-center">Compress Images Tool </h2>
8     <form action="{% url 'compress' %}" method="POST" enctype="multipart/form-data">
9         {{ csrf_token }}
10
11         <div class="form-group">
12             {{ form | crispy }}
13         </div>
14
15         <div class="form-group">
16             <input type="submit" value="Compress" class="btn btn-primary">
17         </div>
18     </form>
19     {% include 'alerts.html' %}
20 </div>
21
22
23 {% endblock %}
```

14. We can change the label of the field on the form, so update FORMS.PY and add the line:

```
1 from django import forms
2 from .models import CompressImage
3
4
5 class CompressImageForm(forms.ModelForm):
6     class Meta:
7         model = CompressImage
8         fields = ('original_img', 'quality')
9
10    original_img = forms.ImageField(label='Upload an Image')
11
```

FROM:

Original img\*

Choose File No file chosen

Quality\*

80

TO:

Upload an Image\*

Choose File No file chosen

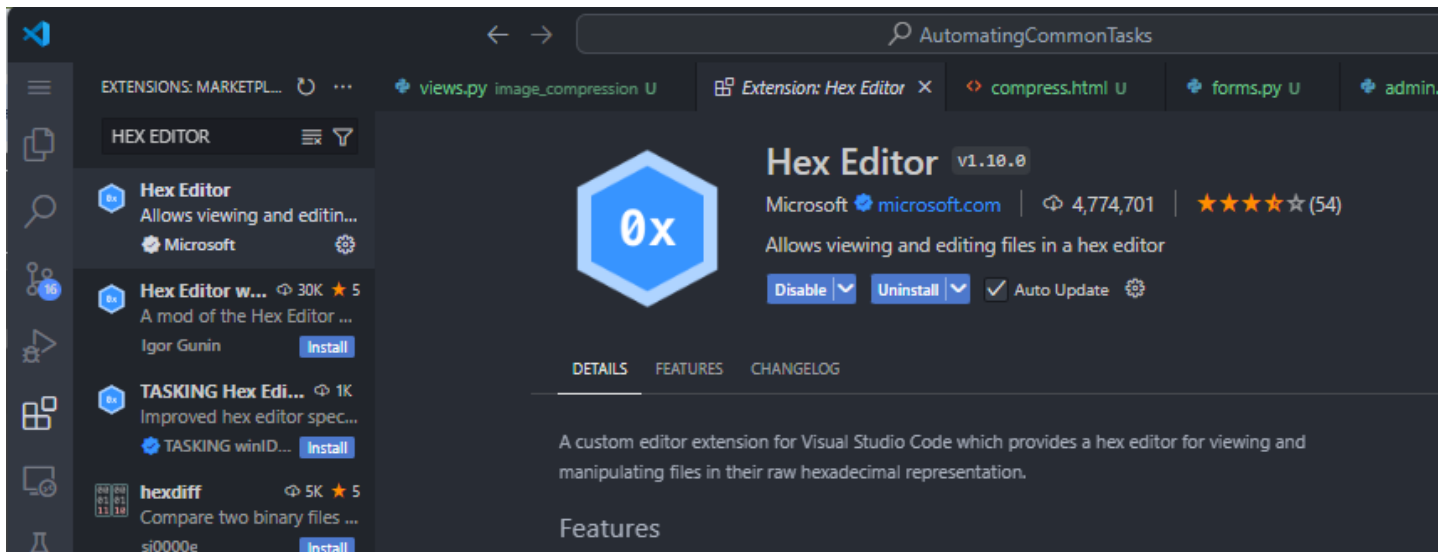
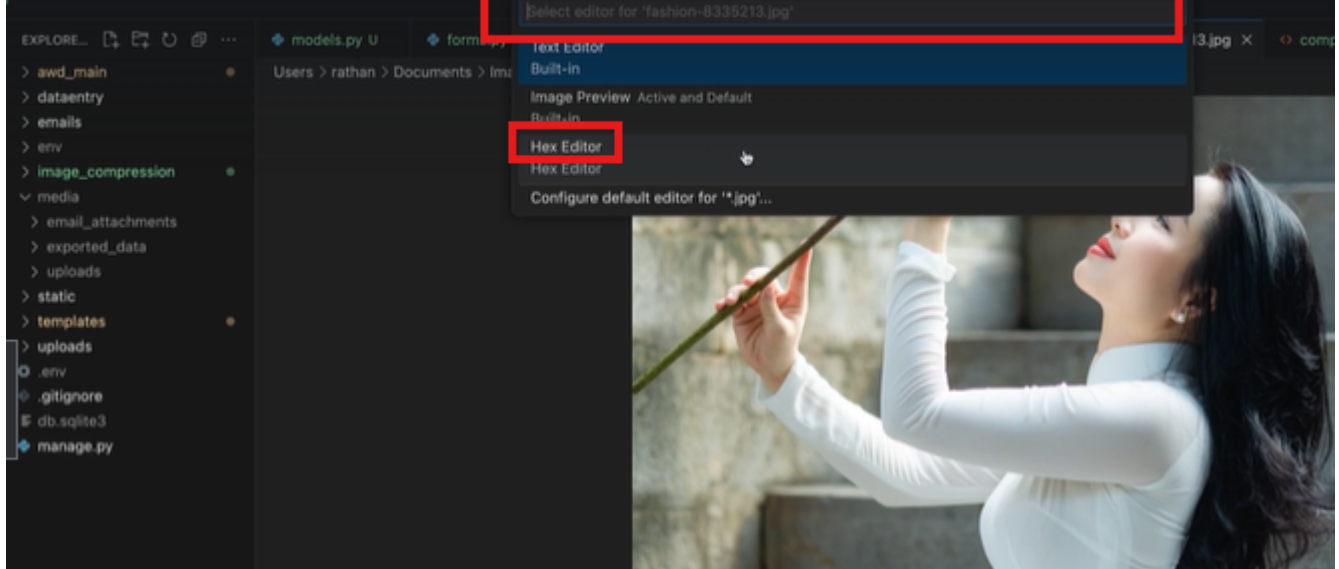
Quality\*

80

15. When we use `io.BytesIO`, we get bytes value of the image. To see what is the visual representation of these bytes, you can add the EXTENSION 'HEX EDITOR'.

Now open an image file. On the tab of this image, right-click, select 'REOPEN EDITOR WITH', and select HEXEDITOR and you will see the HEX value of the file.

# 103. Image Compression Logic



Resources > Datasets > Image+Compression > Image Compression > butterflies-1127666.jpg

Hex	Decoded Text	
00000000	FF D8 FF E0 00 10 4A 46 49 46 00 01 01 00 00 01	J F I F . . . . .
00000010	00 01 00 00 FF DB 00 43 00 05 03 04 04 04 03 05	. . . . . C . . . . .
00000020	04 04 04 05 05 05 06 07 0C 08 07 07 07 0F 0B	. . . . .
00000030	0B 09 0C 11 0F 12 12 11 0F 11 11 13 16 1C 17 13	. . . . .
00000040	14 1A 15 11 11 18 21 18 1A 1D 1D 1F 1F 1F 13 17	. . . . . ! . . . . .
00000050	22 24 22 1E 24 1C 1E 1F 1E FF DB 00 43 01 05 05	" \$ " \$ . . . . . C . . . . .
00000060	05 07 06 07 0E 08 08 0E 1E 14 11 14 1E 1E 1E 1E	. . . . .
00000070	1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E	. . . . .
00000080	1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E	. . . . .
00000090	1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E FF C0	. . . . .
000000A0	00 11 08 0D 80 14 40 03 01 22 00 02 11 01 03 11	. . . . . @ . . . . "
000000B0	01 FF C4 00 1F 00 00 01 05 01 01 01 01 01 01 00	. . . . .
000000C0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	. . . . .
000000D0	0A 0B FF C4 00 B5 10 00 02 01 03 03 02 04 03 05	. . . . .
000000E0	05 04 04 00 00 01 7D 01 02 03 00 04 11 05 12 21	. . . . . } . . . . !
000000F0	31 41 06 13 51 61 07 22 71 14 32 81 91 A1 08 23	1 A . . Q a . " q . 2 . . . . #
00000100	42 B1 C1 15 52 D1 F0 24 33 62 72 82 09 0A 16 17	B . . . R . . \$ 3 b r . . . . .
00000110	18 19 1A 25 26 27 28 29 2A 34 35 36 37 38 39 3A	. . . . % & ' ( ) * 4 5 6 7 8 9 :
00000120	43 44 45 46 47 48 49 4A 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 5A	C D E F G H I J S T U V W X Y Z
00000130	63 64 65 66 67 68 69 6A 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 7A	c d e f g h i j s t u v w x y z
00000140	83 84 85 86 87 88 89 8A 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99	. . . . .
00000150	9A A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 A7 A8 A9 AA B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7	. . . . .
00000160	B8 B9 BA C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9 CA D2 D3 D4 D5	. . . . .
00000170	D6 D7 D8 D9 DA E1 E2 E3 E4 E5 E6 E7 E8 E9 EA F1	. . . . .
00000180	F2 F3 F4 F5 F6 F7 F8 F9 FA FF C4 00 1F 01 00 03	. . . . .
00000190	01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 00 00 00 00 00 01	. . . . .

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE **TERMINAL** PORTS AZURE

WARNING: (skodito01) d3mpn skodito01 bun01oc C/E5ditan 4 22 4 which 5cp1t supported ammpo and which does have un6ixed security

16. We use BUFFER.SEEK(0) to make sure that after we save, we set our cursor position back to 0.

The image shows a code editor with a file explorer on the left and a terminal at the bottom. The file explorer shows a project named 'AUTOMATINGCOMMONTASKS' with various subfolders and files. The main editor displays the code for a Django view function named 'compress' in 'views.py'. The code is as follows:

```
7 def compress(request):
17     # perform the compression
18     original_img = Image.open(original_img)
19     buffer = io.BytesIO()
20     print('buffer cursor position or pointer at the beginning = >', buffer.tell())
21     img.save(buffer, format='JPEG', quality=quality)
22     # print('buffer=>', buffer.getvalue())
23     print('buffer cursor position or pointer after image compression = >', buffer.tell())
24     # pointer goes back to 0 location after saving in the buffer
25     buffer.seek(0)
26     print('buffer cursor position or pointer after return to zero = >', buffer.tell())
27     # save the compressed image inside the model with filename format
28     compressed_img.save(
29         f'compressed_{original_img}', buffer)
30     return redirect('compress')
31
32 else:
33     form = CompressImageForm()
34     context = {
35         'form': form,
36     }
37     return render(request, 'image_compression/compress.html', context)
```

The terminal output at the bottom shows the following:

```
?(ckeditor.W001) django-ckeditor bundles CKEditor 4.22.1 which isn't supported anymore and which does have unfixed security issues, see for example https://ckeditor.com/cke4/release-
erent editor (maybe CKEditor 5 respectively django-ckeditor-5 after checking whether the CKEditor 5 license terms work for you) or switch to the non-free CKEditor 4 LTS package. See h
otice has been added by the django-ckeditor developers and we are not affiliated with CKSource and were not involved in the licensing change, so please refrain from complaining to us.

System check identified 1 issue (0 silenced).
August 30, 2024 - 16:35:55
Django version 4.2.14, using settings 'autocommontasks_main.settings'
Starting development server at http://127.0.0.1:8000/
Quit the server with CTRL-BREAK.

buffer cursor position or pointer at the beginning = > 0
buffer cursor position or pointer after image compression = > 1226514
buffer cursor position or pointer after return to zero = > 0
Internal Server Error: /image-compression/compress/
Traceback (most recent call last):
File "C:\Users\Rosillie\OneDrive\Desktop\LEARNING DJANGO PROJECTS\AutomatingCommonTasks\env\lib\site-packages\django\db\backends\utils.py", line 89, in _execute
```

17. The VIEWS.PY shall be:

```
1 from django.shortcuts import render, redirect
2 from .forms import CompressImageForm
3 from PIL import Image
4 import io
5 from django.contrib import messages
6
7
8 def compress(request):
9     user = request.user
10
11     if request.method == 'POST':
12         form = CompressImageForm(request.POST, request.FILES)
13         if form.is_valid():
14             original_img = form.cleaned_data['original_img']
15             quality = form.cleaned_data['quality']
16
17             # temporarily saves the form
18             compressed_image = form.save(commit=False)
19             compressed_image.user = user
20
21             # perform the compression
22             img = Image.open(original_img)
23             buffer = io.BytesIO()
24             img.save(buffer, format='JPEG', quality=quality)
25             buffer.seek(0)
26
27             # save the compressed image inside the model with filename format
28             compressed_image.compressed_img.save(
29                 f'compressed_{original_img}', buffer
30             )
31
32             messages.success(
33                 request, 'Image successfully compressed.')
34             return redirect('compress')
35
36     else:
37         form = CompressImageForm()
38         context = {
39             'form': form,
40         }
41         return render(request, 'image_compression/compress.html', context)
```

18. Checking our ADMIN panel

← → ↻ ⓘ http://127.0.0.1:8000/admin/image\_compression/compressimage/5/change/

## Django administration

Home > Image\_Compression > Compress images > commontask\_admin

Start typing to filter...

**AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION**

Groups + Add

Users + Add

**DATAENTRY**

Customers + Add

Employees + Add

Students + Add

**EMAILS**

Email trackings + Add

Emails + Add

Lists + Add

Sents + Add

Subscribers + Add

**IMAGE\_COMPRESSION**

Compress images + Add

**UPLOADS**

Uploads + Add

### Change compress image

**commontask\_admin**

User: commontask\_admin ✎ + 👁

**Original img:** Currently: original\_images/flat-500-4322521\_cpqmAlp.jpg  
Change:  No file chosen

**Quality:** 30 ▾

**Compressed img:** Currently: compressed\_images/compressed\_flat-500-4322521\_gFLYuX3.jpg  
Change:  No file chosen

19. To set the image format to any format not just JPEG, we update our VIEWS.PY AS:

```
... # perform the compression
... img = Image.open(original_img)
... # set the image format based on the uploaded image's format
... output_format = img.format
...
... buffer = io.BytesIO()
... img.save(buffer, format=output_format, quality=quality)
... buffer.seek(0)
... # save the compressed image inside the model with filename format
```