

## Topic: Bulk Email Tool 18: Handing the Task To Celery

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



Sending bulk emails will take awhile especially if its thousands or millions of email addresses. To resolve this, we use CELERY again just like how we used it in DATAENTRY to import or export large data.

1. In EMAILS folder, create a new file, TASKS.PY

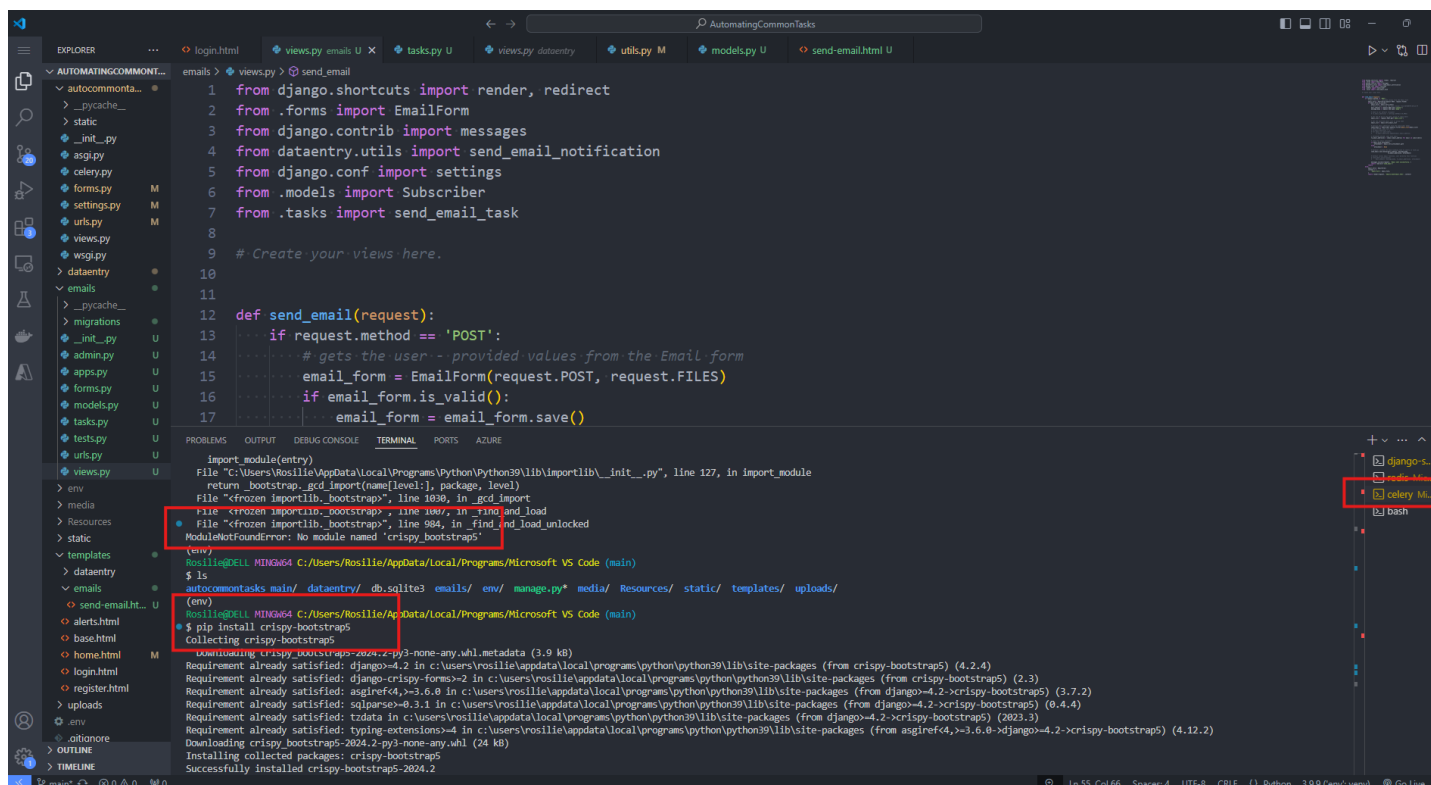
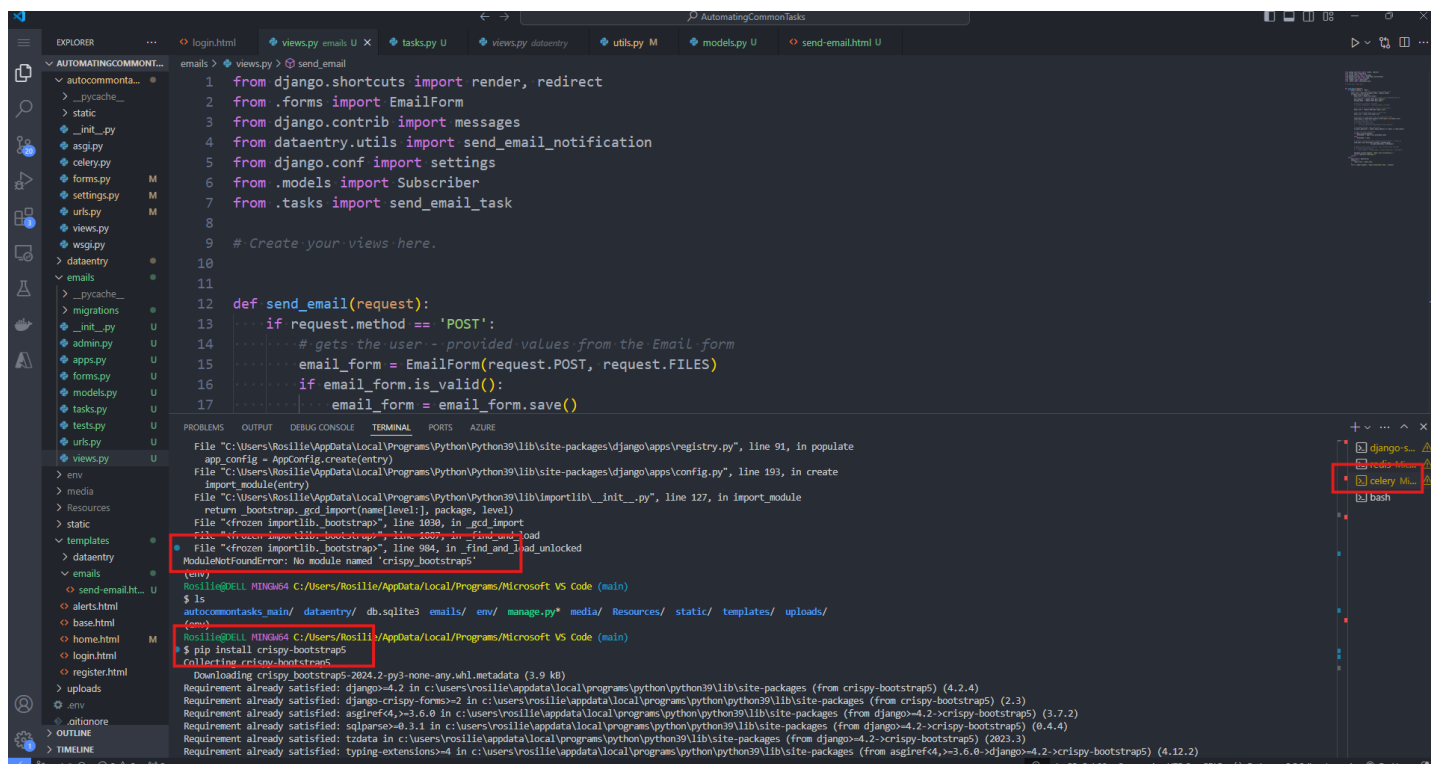
A screenshot of a code editor interface. On the left, the 'EXPLORER' sidebar shows a project structure. Under the 'emails' folder, a new file 'tasks.py' has been created and is highlighted with a red box. The main editor area shows the code for 'tasks.py', which is also highlighted with a red box. The code defines a Celery task named 'send\_email\_task' that calls 'send\_email\_notification' from 'dataentry.utils'.

2. Update our EMAILS/VIEWS.PY to call the celery function in EMAILS/VIEWS.PY

```
1 from django.shortcuts import render, redirect
2 from .forms import EmailForm
3 from django.contrib import messages
4 from dataentry.utils import send_email_notification
5 from django.conf import settings
6 from .models import Subscriber
7 from .tasks import send_email_task
```

```
12 def send_email(request):
13     # for email in subscribers:
14     #     # to_email_addresses.append(email.email_address)
15     #     # OPTIMIZED OPTION: adds each email
16     to_email_addresses = [email.email_address for email in subscribers]
17     # check for email attachment
18     if email_form.attachment:
19         attachment = email_form.attachment.path
20     else:
21         attachment = None
22     # Handover instead the email-sending task to celery in tasks.py
23     send_email_task.delay(mail_subject, message_body,
24                           to_email_addresses, attachment)
25     # Without celery email function, call directly this function
26     # send_email_notification(
27     #     mail_subject, message_body, to_email_addresses, attachment)
28     messages.success(request, 'Email sent successfully.')
29     return redirect('send_email')
30
31 else:
32     email_form = EmailForm()
33     context = {
34         'email_form': email_form,
35     }
36     return render(request, 'emails/send_email.html', context)
```

3. Go to your CELERY BASH TERMINAL, press CTRL + C to stop it from running. Now execute the command to reload Celery **IMPORTANT REMINDER: When you run your celery terminal, it has error notifications for installed packages, CRISPY FORM AND CRISPY BOOTSTRAP5, so we installed it again..**



IT APPEARS THAT THE VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT OF DJANGO-SERVER TERMINAL AND CELERY TERMINALS ARE DIFFERENT.

Plugging this confusion in CHATGPT, it shows this message:



## Memory updated

The difference in installed packages between your two virtual environments (`django-server` and `celery`) is due to them being separate environments. Each virtual environment in Python is isolated, meaning it has its own installed packages independent of other environments.

Even though both environments are in the same project or use the same files and folders, they maintain their own package dependencies. This allows you to have different versions of the same package or even different sets of packages in different environments, depending on the needs of your project.

If you want both environments to have the same packages, you can do the following:

1. Freeze the requirements of one environment:

```
bash
pip freeze > requirements.txt
```

[Copy code](#)

2. Install the same requirements in the other environment:

```
bash
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

[Copy code](#)

Alternatively, ensure you activate the correct environment based on the tasks you're performing in your project.



4 We run our celery command again:

```
$ celery -A autocommentasks_main worker --loglevel=info --pool=solo
```

The screenshot shows a VS Code editor with a Django project open. The Explorer pane on the left shows the project structure. The main editor shows the `views.py` file with the following code:

```
1 from django.shortcuts import render, redirect
2 from .forms import EmailForm
3 from django.contrib import messages
4 from dataentry.utils import send_email_notification
5 from django.conf import settings
6 from .models import Subscriber
7 from .tasks import send_email_task
8
9 # Create your views here.
10
11
12 def send_email(request):
13     if request.method == 'POST':
14         # gets the user-provided values from the Email form
15         email_form = EmailForm(request.POST, request.FILES)
16         if email_form.is_valid():
17             email_form = email_form.save()
```

The Output pane at the bottom shows the Celery worker output:

```
[notice] A new release of pip is available: 24.1.2 -> 24.2
[notice] To update, run: python.exe -m pip install --upgrade pip
celery@DELL-M73664 C:\Users\rosillie\AppData\Local\Programs\Microsoft VS Code\main
$ celery -A autocommentasks_main worker --loglevel=info --pool=solo
----- celery@DELL v5.4.0 (opalcent) -----
*****
***** Windows-10-10.0.22631-SP0 2024-08-18 21:36:48
*****
----- [config] -----
** app: autocommentasks_main:0x19f3e589b20
** transport: redis://localhost:6379//
** results: disabled://
** concurrency: 8 (solo)
```

We load our URL link: <http://127.0.0.1:8000/emails/send-email/>



## Automate The Common Boring Stuffs with Django

Logged in as: commontask\_admin [Logout](#)

### Compose a Bulk Email

Email list\*

Blog\_subscribers

Subject\*

Celery Test

Body\*

This is a test with Celery



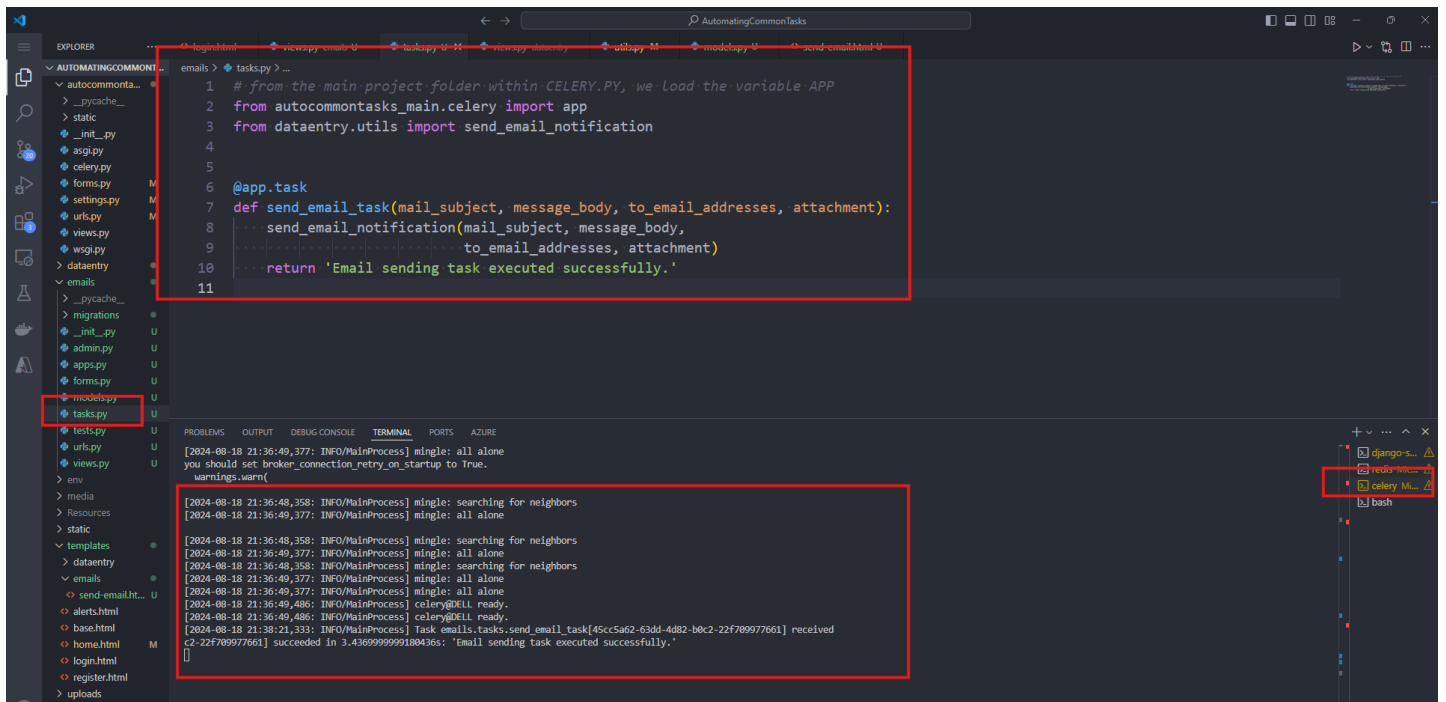
Attachment

Choose File

pexels-digitalbuggu-171198.jpg

Send

Our Celery terminal shows this:



5.