Create A Flask Image Server

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Contents

1 Develop the Application

In this section, we will develop a small utility application based on the Flask, http://flask.pocoo.org/, microframework that will allow us to see on our computeer what the Raspberry Pi robot sees via the Pi camera. Figure 1, shows a schematic of our application.

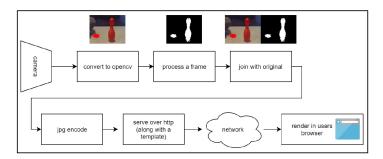


Fig. 1: The image server app.

Remark 1.1. The Python code in this section is in the simulator/odisseus_v2/image_server directory.

To begin with, login to Raspberry Pi board via Putty and install Flask by issuing

```
pip3 install Flask
```

Then install the PiCamera python framework https://picamera.readthedocs.io/en/release-1.13/

```
sudo pip3 install picamera[array] numpy
```

Once this is done make sure that the Pi camera is enabled and works properly. You can do so by getting a static image

```
raspistill -o test.jpg
```

You can use FileZilla to easily transfer the image from Raspberry Pi to your PC.

Let us now develop the application. This utility application is organized around the following files

- pi_camera_stream.py
- image_server.py
- image_server.html

- conf.py
- picam_mock.py

conf.py simply introduces some configuration parameters

```
Configuration \verb|\_parameters \verb|\_for \verb|\_Odisseus \verb|\_V2|
import cv2
ON_RASP_PI:bool = False
SCREEN\_SIZE: tuple = (320, 240)
ENCODE_PARAMS = [int(cv2.IMWRITE_JPEG_QUALITY), 90]
```

The pi_camera_stream.py script provides the workhorse of our application

```
from conf import ON_RASP_PI
from conf import SCREEN_SIZE
from conf import ENCODE_PARAMS
if ON_RASP_PI == True:
    from picamera.array import PiRGBArray
    from picamera import PiCamera
else:
    from picam_mock import PiRGBArray
    from picam_mock import PiCamera
import cv2
import time
size = SCREEN\_SIZE
encode_param = ENCODE_PARAMS
def setup_camera(rotation = 0.0)->PiCamera:
___Set_up_the_camera
...."
    camera = PiCamera()
    camera.resolution = size
    camera.rotation = rotation
    return camera
def start_stream (camera: PiCamera):
    image_storage = PiRGBArray(camera, size=size)
    # set up the stream of data. 'bgr'
               # is the format OpenCV stores color data
```

```
# use_video_port, which, when set to true,
                # results in a reduction in
    # image quality in exchange for
                \# faster production of frames.
    cam_stream = camera.capture_continuous(image_storage=image_storage,
format='bgr', use_video_port=True)
    for raw_frame in cam_stream:
        yield raw_frame.array
        # reset so that we can hold the next image
        image_storage.truncate(0)
\label{lem:def_get_encoded_bytes_for_frame(frame)->str:} \\
___Encodes_an_image_with_OpenCV
    result, encoded_img = cv2.imencode('.jpg', frame, encode_param)
    return encoded_img.tostring()
def frame_generator(rotation):
___Main_video_feed
    camera = setup_camera(rotation=rotation)
    # allow the camera to warm up
    time.sleep(0.1)
    for frame in start_stream(camera=camera):
        encode_bytes = get_encoded_bytes_for_frame(frame)
        yield (b'—frame\r\)
               b.`Content-Type: \_image/jpeg \ r \ n \ r \ +
encode_bytes + b' \ r \ n'
image_server.py allows us to launch the Flask application
from flask import Flask
from flask import render_template
from flask import Response
from .pi_camera_stream import frame_generator
app = Flask(\_name\_)
@app.route(',')
```

```
def index():
    return render_template('image_server.html')

@app.route('/display')
def display():
    return Response(frame_generator(rotation=0.0),
mimetype='multipart/x-mixed-replace;_boundary=frame')

app.run(host='0.0.0.0', debug=True, port=5001)
```

The application uses the templates/image_server.html template

Remark 1.2. Note that the image_server.html should be in the templates/ directory.

Finally, the picam_mock.py is used for testing purposes and not currently needed.

Transfer the files on Raspberry Pi and run the Flask application

```
export FLASK_APP=image_server.py
flask run
```

Then navigate to the following url on your PC; raspberrypi.local:5001 and view the image that is captured by the Pi camera and sent over the internet by our small utility application