

How to track number of hits/views for particular objects in Django | Django Packages Series #2











coderasha Oct 7, 2019 Updated on Oct 11, 2019 · 3 min read

By Reverse Python

What's up DEVs?

Welcome to the second post of Django Packages Series. In this quick tutorial we are going to learn how to track number of views/hits for specific objects.

Tracking is really useful functionality. When user enters your application, number of views can attract user to click specific posts and read it. Also it's good to show users most popular posts.

I saw some solutions on internet related with this topic. Some of developers using **F()** expression to handle view count:

```
Post.objects.filter(pk=post.pk).update(views=F('views') + 1)
```

Bad Approach!

By using F() and update views every time when user clicks on object is not good solution to create view counter. So, it will not count clicks properly, views will increase every time when same user clicks to same post.

Let me introduce you **django-hitcount**. Django-Hitcount allows you to track the number of hits (views) for a particular object. This isn't meant to be a full-fledged tracking application or a real analytic tool; it's just a basic hit counter.

Hitcounter will detect IPs and prevent from unreal views. So, views will count once for each specific user.

Create new Django project named "blog" and create app named "posts". Then run the following command to install the package.

```
pip3 install django-hitcount
```

Add django-hitcount to your INSTALLED_APPS:

settings.py

```
INSTALLED_APPS = (
          'hitcount'
)
```

There are several strategies for using django-hitcount but in this tutorial I will show you the best way to implement it in your app. Now, let's create our models:

models.py



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```
from django.db import models
from hitcount.models import HitCountMixin, HitCount
from django.contrib.contenttypes.fields import GenericRelation
from django.utils.encoding import python_2_unicode_compatible
@python 2 unicode compatible
class Post(models.Model):
   title = models.CharField(max_length=100)
   description = models.TextField()
   published = models.DateField(auto now add=True)
   slug = models.SlugField(unique=True, max_length=100)
   hit_count_generic = GenericRelation(HitCount, object_id_field='object_pk',
    related query name='hit count generic relation')
   def str (self):
       return self.title
   def save(self, *args, **kwargs):
       if not self.slug:
           self.slug = slugify(self.title)
       return super(Post, self).save(*args, **kwargs)
```

You are not required to do anything specific with your models; django-hitcount relies on a GenericForeignKey to create the relationship to your model's HitCount.

Then, let's create our views:

views.py

```
from django.shortcuts import render
from django.views.generic.list import ListView
from hitcount.views import HitCountDetailView
from .models import Post
class PostListView(ListView):
   model = Post
   context_object_name = 'posts'
   template_name = 'post_list.html'
class PostDetailView(HitCountDetailView):
   model = Post
   template name = 'post detail.html'
   context object name = 'post'
   slug field = 'slug'
   # set to True to count the hit
   count_hit = True
   def get context data(self, **kwargs):
        context = super(PostDetailView, self).get_context_data(**kwargs)
        context.update({
        'popular posts': Post.objects.order by('-hit count generic hits')[:3],
```

The **HitCountDetailView** can be used to do the business-logic of counting the hits by setting count_hit=True. Also we can filter the most viewed posts as shown above.

Now, let's configure our urls:

urls.py

```
from django.contrib import admin
from django.urls import path, include
from posts.views import PostListView, PostDetailView

urlpatterns = [
    path('admin/', admin.site.urls),
    path('', PostListView.as_view(), name='posts'),
    path('<slug:slug>/', PostDetailView.as_view(), name='detail'),
    path('hitcount/', include(('hitcount.urls', 'hitcount'), namespace='hitcount')),
]
```

To display total views for related object we will use *get_hit_count* template tag.

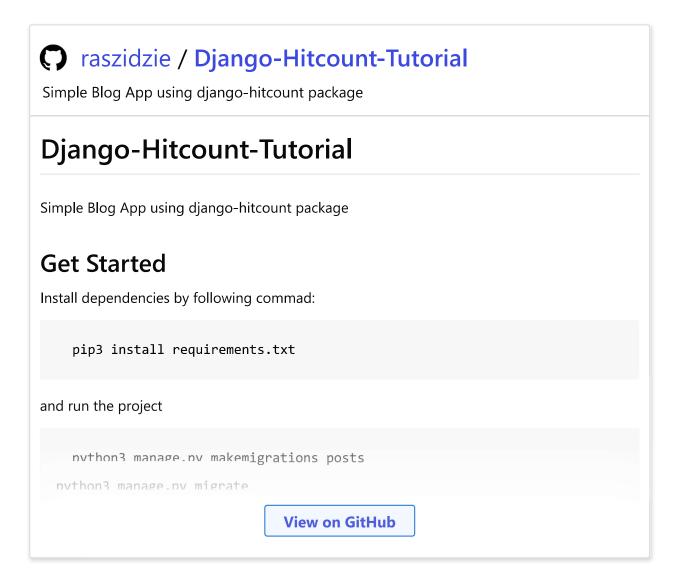
post_list.html

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}
{% load hitcount_tags %}
```

post_detail.html

```
{% endfor %}
{% endblock %}
```

You can download or clone the project on my GitHub



that's it! iviake sure you are iollowing me on social media and please support me by buying me a coffee so I can upload more tutorials like this. See you in next post DEVs!

Reverse Python Instagram **Twitter**

Posted on Oct 6 '19 by:



coderasha

@coderasha

Mainly focused on Python but love React also. Currently learning Data Science and ML.









Discussion

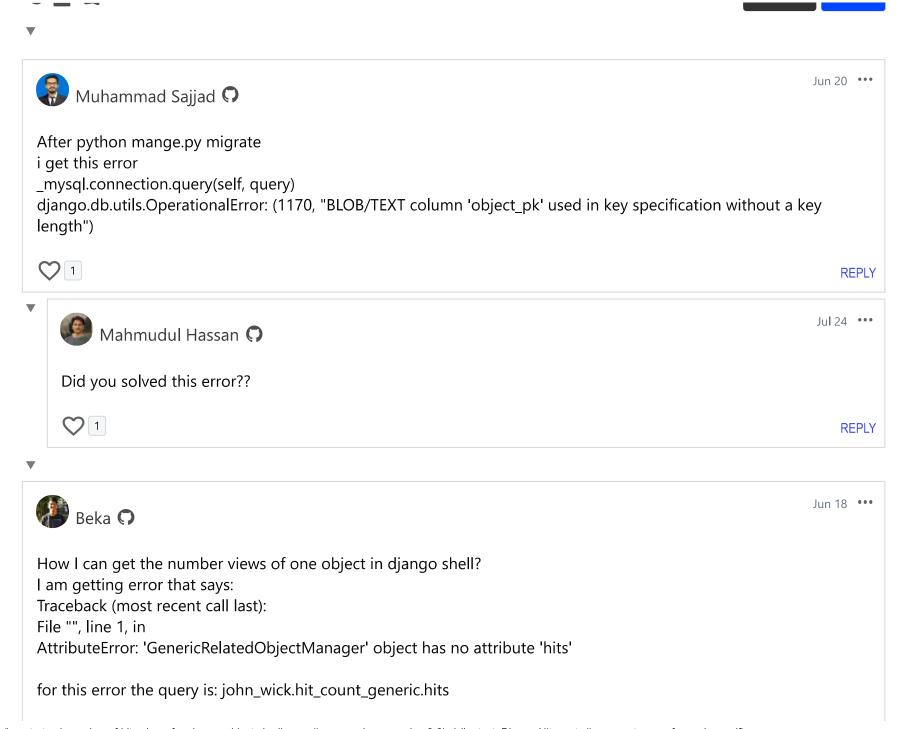
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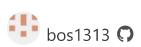


john_wick is Movie instance. And my model is

class Movie(models.Model):
title = models.CharField(max_length=100)
description = models.TextField(max_length=2000)
image = models.ImageField(upload_to='movie_upload', null=False, blank=False)
year_of_production = models.IntegerField()
iframe = models.CharField(max_length=1500, verbose_name='iframe src')
hit_count_generic = GenericRelation(HitCount, object_id_field='object_pk',
related_query_name='hit_count_generic_relation')
created_at = models.DateTimeField(auto_now_add=True)

Please help me figure out.

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May 21 •••

Great tutorial and it works fin with Sqlite database but when I try to use it with MySQL database I got error when do migration

150 "Foreign key constraint is incorrectly formed")')

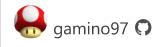
I use user field as well

user = models.ForeignKey(settings.AUTH_USER_MODEL, default=1, on_delete=models.CASCADE)

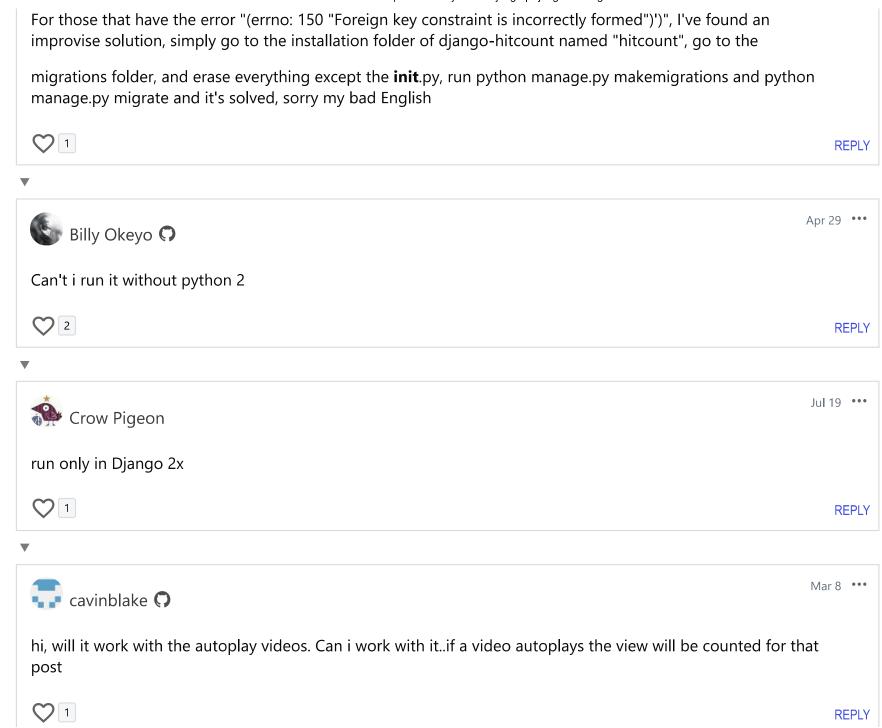


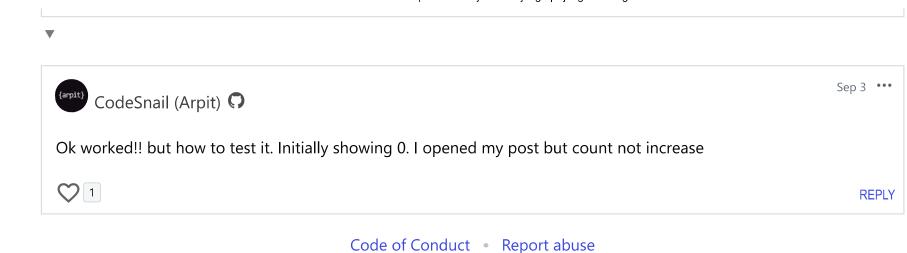
REPLY

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Jul 25 •••

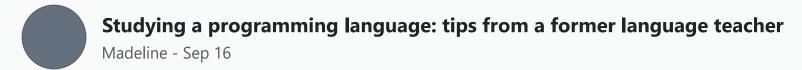


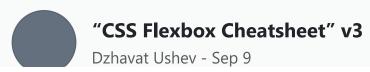


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