



How to Use PIL for Working With Images

As we've mentioned, for the project in this module, you'll use the Python Imaging Library to process images. Does that work?

When using PIL, we typically create **Image** objects that hold the data associated with the images. For these objects, we operate by calling different methods that either return a new image object or modify the current one and then end up saving the result in a different file.

For example, if we wanted to resize an image and save the new image with a new name, we could do the following:

```
1 from PIL import Image
2 im = Image("example.jpg")
3 new_im = im.resize((640,480))
4 new_im.save("example_resized.jpg")
5
```

In this case, we're using the `resize` method that returns a new image with the new size, and then we save it. Or, if we want to rotate an image, we can use code like this:

```
1 from PIL import Image
2 im = Image("example.jpg")
3 new_im = im.rotate(90)
4 new_im.save("example_rotated.jpg")
5
```

This method also returns a new image that we can then use to create the new rotated file. Because it returns a new object, we can even combine these operations into just one line that rotates, resizes, and saves:

```
1 from PIL import Image
2 im = Image("example.jpg")
3 im.rotate(180).resize((640,480)).save("flipped_and_resized.jpg")
4
```

There's a ton more that you can do with the PIL library. Have a look at [the docs](#) and try it on your own.