1. What does RGBA stand for?

**Ans**: RGBA stands for Red, Green, Blue, and Alpha. It represents a color model where each pixel has four components: the three color channels (RGB) and an alpha channel for transparency.

1. From the Pillow module, how do you get the RGBA value of any images?

**Ans**: You can use the getpixel() method on an Image object to get the RGBA value of a specific pixel.

1. What is a box tuple, and how does it work?

**Ans**: A box tuple is a tuple representing a rectangular region in an image. It consists of four integers: (left, upper, right, lower). These values define the coordinates of the left, upper, right, and lower edges of the rectangular region.

1. Use your image and load in notebook then, how can you find out the width and height of an Image object?

**Ans**: You can use the size attribute of the Image object.

from PIL import Image

image = Image.open('your\_image.jpg')

width, height = image.size

1. What method would you call to get Image object for a 100×100 image, excluding the lower-left quarter of it?

**Ans**: You can use the crop() method to create a new Image object representing a cropped region:

cropped\_image = image.crop((0, 0, 50, 50))

1. After making changes to an Image object, how could you save it as an image file?

**Ans**: You can use the save() method of the Image object. For example:

image.save('output\_image.jpg')

1. What module contains Pillow’s shape-drawing code?

**Ans**: The shape-drawing code in Pillow is contained in the ImageDraw module.

1. Image objects do not have drawing methods. What kind of object does? How do you get this kind of object?

**Ans**: The ImageDraw object has drawing methods. You can create an ImageDraw object using the ImageDraw.Draw() function:

from PIL import Image, ImageDraw

image = Image.new('RGB', (100, 100), 'white')

draw = ImageDraw.Draw(image)