**ASSIGNMENT-14**

1. **What does RGBA stand for?**

**ANS.** RGBA(**Red-Green-Blue-Alpha**)

The RGB color model is extended in this specification to include “alpha” to allow specification of the opacity of a color.

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

**ANS.** import the Image module from the Pillow library from PIL import Image.

Open any image and get the RAGBAG values. img = Image.open('image.png') rgba = img.convert(“RGBA”) ...

Change the color. Data will be an Imaging Core object containing thousands of tuples of RGBA values. ...

Store the changed image

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

**ANS.** The crop() method on Image objects takes a box tuple and returns an Image object representing the cropped image. The cropping does not happen in place—that is, the original Image object is left untouched, and the crop() method returns a new Image object.

1. **Use your image and load in notebook then, How can you find out the width and height of an image oject?**

**Ans.** pen the page with your feed in Chrome.

Right-click the image whose size you want to know and select Inspect.

View your image's width and height displayed in the Chrome DevTools. (Note, the first number is always the width).

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

**Ans.** open() function and later converted the image to RGB color mode (originally it was RGBA). After which we created a Numpy array out of the image data using np. array() function. Later we utilized indexed slicing to turn the pixel values of region (0, 0) – (400, 400) to black (0, 0, 0).