

## 1. What does RGBA stand for?

**Ans:** RGBA is a four-channel format containing data for Red , Green , Blue , and an Alpha value. Where Alpha Represents the Opacity

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

**Ans:** `ImageColor.getcolor()` gives rgba value of any image

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

**Ans:** A box tuple is a tuple value of four integers: the left-edge x-coordinate, the top-edge y-coordinate, the width, and the height, respectively.

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

```
In [4]: #Example Program
from PIL import Image
pic = Image.open('Pic.jpg')
print(f'Width, Height -> {pic.size}') # Approach 1
print(f'Width, Height -> {pic.width},{pic.height}') # Approach 2
width,height = pic.size
print(f'Width, Height -> {width},{height}') # Approach 3
```

Width, Height -> (287, 70)

Width, Height -> 287,70

Width, Height -> 287,70

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

```
In [8]: from PIL import Image
img = Image.open('Pic.jpg')
new_img = img.crop((0,50,50,50))
```

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

```
In [13]: #Example Program
from PIL import Image
pic = Image.open('pic.jpg')
pic.save('pic2.jpg')
```

## 7. What module contains Pillow's shape-drawing code?

**Ans:** Pillow's `ImageDraw` module contains Shape drawing methods

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



**Ans:** ImageDraw objects have shape-drawing methods such as `point()`, `line()`, or `rectangle()`. They are returned by passing the Image object to the `ImageDraw.Draw()` function.

In [ ]: