```
    85699                                           24/10/2020

       SABEI
                                                       Page: 1


 8888 ACCHU   30.0   1120.00    8                   8960.00
 8889 ACCHU   30.0   1125.00    8                   9000.00
 8890 ACCHU   30.0
 1150.00    8   "        9200.00
 8892 ACCHU   30.0   1160.00    8                   9280.00
 8893 ACCHU   30.0   1155.00a   8                   9240.00
 8919 ACCHU   30.0   1145.00    7                   8015.00
 8920 ACCHU   30.0   1155«00    7                   8085.00
 8922 ACCHU   10.0   1140.00    8                   9120.00




                                      _____________________________
                   Total...       62                   70900.00
        Add: Commission @1.5%                           1064.00
                                                 __________________
        Total (Round Off)                              71,964.00
                  ±                              __________________
Rs: Seventy One Thousand Nine hundred and Sixty Four On
```

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On **Line 14** we manipulate the top-left pixel in the image, which is located at coordinate $(0,0)$ and set it to have a value of (0, 0, 255). If we were reading this pixel value in RGB format, we would have a value of 0 for red, 0 for green, and 255 for blue, thus making it a pure blue color.

However, as I mentioned above, we need to take special care when working with OpenCV. Our pixels are actually stored in BGR format, **not** RGB format.

We actually read this pixel as 255 for red, 0 for green, and 0 for blue, making it a red color, *not* a blue color.

After setting the top-left pixel to have a red color on **Line 14**, we then grab the pixel value and print it back to console on **Lines 15 and 16**, just to demonstrate that we have indeed successfully changed the color of the pixel.

Accessing and setting a single pixel value is simple enough, but what if we wanted to use NumPy's array slicing capabilities to access larger rectangular portions of the image? The code below demonstrates how we can do this:

Listing 4.3: getting_and_setting.py

```
17 corner = image[0:100, 0:100]
18 cv2.imshow("Corner", corner)
19
20 image[0:100, 0:100] = (0, 255, 0)
21
22 cv2.imshow("Updated", image)
23 cv2.waitKey(0)
```

On **line 17** we grab a 100×100 pixel region of the image. In fact, this is the top-left corner of the image! In order to grab chunks of an image, NumPy expects we provide four