1. What does RGBA stand for?

Ans: RGBA stands for **red green blue alpha**.

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

Ans:

**from PIL import Image**

**img = Image.open(‘image.png’)**

**rgba = img.convert(“RGBA”)**

**datas = rgba.getdata()**

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

Ans: A box tuple takes four values which are required to define a box or a rectangular area.

Box tuple is used to define a rectangular location in an image. The four values that is takes are

1. X coordinate of the leftmost edge of the box
2. Y coordinate of the top edge of the box
3. The x-coordinate of one pixel to the right of the rightmost edge of the box
4. The y-coordinate of one pixel lower than the bottom edge of the box

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

Ans:

**from PIL import Image**

**im = Image.open('data/src/lena.jpg')**

**print(im.size)**

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

Ans: **Image.** **crop()**

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

Ans: **Image.save()**

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

Ans: **'ImageDraw'**

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

Ans: The ImageDraw object does have drawing methods. We get this object as: from PIL import dfdfd

ImageDraw.

We can instantiate the class as:

draw = ImageDraw.Draw(img)