----------QUESTIONS----------

1. What does RGBA stand for?
2. From the Pillow module, how do you get the RGBA value of any images?
3. What is a box tuple, and how does it work?
4. Use your image and load in notebook then, How can you find out the width and height of an Image object?
5. What method would you call to get Image object for a 100×100 image, excluding the lower-left quarter of it?
6. After making changes to an Image object, how could you save it as an image file?
7. What module contains Pillow's shape-drawing code?
8. Image objects do not have drawing methods. What kind of object does? How do you get this kind of object?

----------ANSWERS----------

1- 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.

2- Create transparent png image with Python – Pillow
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') ...
Change the color. Data will be an Imaging Core object containing thousands of tuples of RGBA values. ..
Store the changed image.

3- The box.tuple submodule provides read-only access for the tuple userdata type.
It allows, for a single tuple: selective retrieval of the field contents, retrieval of information about size, iteration over all the fields, and conversion to a Lua table.

4- Key Points
Find contours in the image. Get the minimum area rectangle for the contours.
Draw the mid points and the lines joining mid points of the bounding rectangle of the contours.
Grab the reference object from the contours and calculate Pixel Per Metric ratio.

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6- To save images, we can use the PIL. save() function. This function is used to export an image to an external file.
But to use this function, first, we should have an object which contains an image.

7- ImageDraw module of the Python image processing library Pillow (PIL) provides many methods for drawing figures, such as circles, squares, and straight lines.