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

Ans-RGBA stands for Red, Green, Blue, and Alpha. It is a colour model that represents colours using a combination of these four components. The red, green, and blue components determine the colour of the pixel, and the alpha component represents the pixel's transparency or opacity.

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

Ans-In the Pillow module, you can use the getpixel() method to get the RGBA value of any pixel in an image. Here's an example:

from PIL import Image

image = Image.open('image.jpg')

rgba\_value = image.getpixel((x, y))

In the above code, (x, y) represents the coordinates of the pixel for which you want to retrieve the RGBA value.

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

Ans-A box tuple is a tuple of four integers representing the coordinates of a rectangular region in an image. The tuple has the form (left, upper, right, lower), where left is the x-coordinate of the left edge of the box, upper is the y-coordinate of the upper edge of the box, right is the x-coordinate of the right edge of the box, and lower is the y-coordinate of the lower edge of the box. This tuple is used to specify a rectangular region in an image for various operations such as cropping, resizing, and pasting.

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

Ans-To find out the width and height of an Image object, you can use the size attribute. Here's an example:

from PIL import Image

image = Image.open('image.jpg')

width, height = image.size

The width variable will contain the width of the image, and the height variable will contain the height of the image.

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

Ans-To get an Image object for a 100×100 image, excluding the lower-left quarter, you can use the crop() method. Here's an example:

from PIL import Image

image = Image.open('image.jpg')

cropped\_image = image.crop((0, 0, 50, 50))

In the above code, (0, 0, 50, 50) specifies the box tuple for cropping, where (0, 0) is the top-left corner and (50, 50) is the bottom-right corner of the region to be cropped.

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

Ans-After making changes to an Image object, you can save it as an image file using the save() method.

Example: image.save('output.jpg')

In the above code, output.jpg is the filename to which the modified image will be saved.

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

Ans-The Pillow module contains shape-drawing code in the ImageDraw module. You can import it using the following code:

from PIL import ImageDraw

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

Ans-Image objects in Pillow do not have drawing methods. The ImageDraw object, obtained from the ImageDraw.Draw() method, is used for drawing shapes, lines, and text on an Image object. You can create an ImageDraw object like this:

from PIL import Image, ImageDraw

image = Image.new('RGB', (100, 100), 'white')

draw = ImageDraw.Draw(image)