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

Answer 1: Red, Green, Blue, Alpha. The "A" stands for the alpha channel, which represents the level of transparency in an image.

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

Answer 2: We can use the getpixel() method. Here's an example:

from PIL import Image

image = Image.open("example.jpg")

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

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

Answer 3: A box tuple in Pillow represents a rectangular region within an image. It is a tuple of four integers: (left, top, right, bottom), defining the coordinates of the box. For example, (10, 20, 100, 150) represents a box with a left-top corner at (10, 20) and a right-bottom corner at (100, 150).

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

Answer 4: We can do this with this code: width, height = image.size

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

Answer 5: Required code is: cropped\_image = image.crop((0, 50, 50, 100))

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

Answer 6: Required code is: cropped\_image.save("output.jpg")

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

Answer 7: The ImageDraw module in Pillow contains shape-drawing code.

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

Answer 8: The ImageDraw object has drawing methods. We can get an ImageDraw object using the ImageDraw.Draw() method:

from PIL import ImageDraw

draw = ImageDraw.Draw(image)