2. The class `SingleTable` represents a table at a restaurant.

```
public class SingleTable
{
    /** Returns the number of seats at this table. The value is always greater than or equal to 4. */
    public int getNumSeats()
    {  /* implementation not shown */  }

    /** Returns the height of this table in centimeters. */
    public int getHeight()
    {  /* implementation not shown */  }

    /** Returns the quality of the view from this table. */
    public double getViewQuality()
    {  /* implementation not shown */  }

    /** Sets the quality of the view from this table to value. */
    public void setViewQuality(double value)
    {  /* implementation not shown */  }

    // There may be instance variables, constructors, and methods that are not shown.
}
```

At the restaurant, customers can sit at tables that are composed of two single tables pushed together. You will write a class `CombinedTable` to represent the result of combining two `SingleTable` objects, based on the following rules and the examples in the chart that follows.

- A `CombinedTable` can seat a number of customers that is two fewer than the total number of seats in its two `SingleTable` objects (to account for seats lost when the tables are pushed together).
- A `CombinedTable` has a desirability that depends on the views and heights of the two single tables. If the two single tables of a `CombinedTable` object are the same height, the desirability of the `CombinedTable` object is the average of the view qualities of the two single tables.
- If the two single tables of a `CombinedTable` object are not the same height, the desirability of the `CombinedTable` object is 10 units less than the average of the view qualities of the two single tables.

Assume `SingleTable` objects `t1`, `t2`, and `t3` have been created as follows.

- `SingleTable t1` has 4 seats, a view quality of 60.0, and a height of 74 centimeters.
- `SingleTable t2` has 8 seats, a view quality of 70.0, and a height of 74 centimeters.
- `SingleTable t3` has 12 seats, a view quality of 75.0, and a height of 76 centimeters.

The chart contains a sample code execution sequence and the corresponding results.

Statement	Value Returned (blank if no value)	Class Specification
`CombinedTable c1 = new CombinedTable(t1, t2);`		A `CombinedTable` is composed of two `SingleTable` objects.
`c1.canSeat(9);`	`true`	Since its two single tables have a total of 12 seats, `c1` can seat 10 or fewer people.
`c1.canSeat(11);`	`false`	`c1` cannot seat 11 people.
`c1.getDesirability();`	`65.0`	Because `c1`'s two single tables are the same height, its desirability is the average of `60.0` and `70.0`.
`CombinedTable c2 = new CombinedTable(t2, t3);`		A `CombinedTable` is composed of two `SingleTable` objects.
`c2.canSeat(18);`	`true`	Since its two single tables have a total of 20 seats, `c2` can seat 18 or fewer people.
`c2.getDesirability();`	`62.5`	Because `c2`'s two single tables are not the same height, its desirability is 10 units less than the average of `70.0` and `75.0`.
`t2.setViewQuality(80);`		Changing the view quality of one of the tables that makes up `c2` changes the desirability of `c2`, as illustrated in the next line of the chart. Since `setViewQuality` is a `SingleTable` method, you do not need to write it.
`c2.getDesirability();`	`67.5`	Because the view quality of `t2` changed, the desirability of `c2` has also changed.

The last line of the chart illustrates that when the characteristics of a `SingleTable` change, so do those of the `CombinedTable` that contains it.

Write the complete `CombinedTable` class. Your implementation must meet all specifications and conform to the examples shown in the preceding chart.

Begin your response at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number. If there are multiple parts to this question, write the part letter with your response.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.