4. The LightBoard class models a two-dimensional display of lights, where each light is either on or off, as represented by a Boolean value. You will implement a constructor to initialize the display and a method to evaluate a light.

```
public class LightBoard
    /** The lights on the board, where true represents on and false represents off.
     * /
   private boolean[][] lights;
    /** Constructs a LightBoard object having numRows rows and numCols columns.
        Precondition: numRows > 0, numCols > 0
        Postcondition: each light has a 40% probability of being set to on.
   public LightBoard(int numRows, int numCols)
       /* to be implemented in part (a) */ }
    /** Evaluates a light in row index row and column index col and returns a status
        as described in part (b).
        Precondition: row and col are valid indexes in lights.
     * /
   public boolean evaluateLight(int row, int col)
    /* to be implemented in part (b) */
   // There may be additional instance variables, constructors, and methods not shown.
}
```

(a) Write the constructor for the LightBoard class, which initializes lights so that each light is set to on with a 40% probability. The notation lights[r][c] represents the array element at row r and column c.

Complete the LightBoard constructor below.

- /** Constructs a LightBoard object having numRows rows and numCols columns.
 - * **Precondition**: numRows > 0, numCols > 0
 - * **Postcondition**: each light has a 40% probability of being set to on.

* /

public LightBoard(int numRows, int numCols)

© 2019 The College Board. Visit the College Board on the web: collegeboard.org.

- (b) Write the method evaluateLight, which computes and returns the status of a light at a given row and column based on the following rules.
 - 1. If the light is on, return false if the number of lights in its column that are on is even, including the current light.
 - 2. If the light is off, return true if the number of lights in its column that are on is divisible by three.
 - 3. Otherwise, return the light's current status.

For example, suppose that LightBoard sim = new LightBoard (7, 5) creates a light board with the initial state shown below, where true represents a light that is on and false represents a light that is off. Lights that are off are shaded.

lights

	0	1	2	3	4
0	true	true	false	true	true
1	true	false	false	true	false
2	true	false	false	true	true
3	true	false	false	false	true
4	true	false	false	false	true
5	true	true	false	true	true
6	false	false	false	false	false

Sample calls to evaluateLight are shown below.

Call to evaluateLight	Value Returned	Explanation	
<pre>sim.evaluateLight(0, 3);</pre>	false	The light is on, and the number of lights that are on in its column is even.	
<pre>sim.evaluateLight(6, 0);</pre>	true	The light is off, and the number of lights that are on in its column is divisible by 3.	
<pre>sim.evaluateLight(4, 1);</pre>	false	Returns the light's current status.	
sim.evaluateLight(5, 4);	true	Returns the light's current status.	

```
Class information for this question

public class LightBoard
private boolean[][] lights
public LightBoard(int numRows, int numCols)
public boolean evaluateLight(int row, int col)
```

Complete the evaluateLight method below.

/** Evaluates a light in row index row and column index col and returns a status
* as described in part (b).
* Precondition: row and col are valid indexes in lights.
*/

public boolean evaluateLight(int row, int col)

STOP

END OF EXAM

© 2019 The College Board. Visit the College Board on the web: collegeboard.org.