**Part A**

1)Total combination when two dice rolled at a time is n\*n where n is the number of faces

2)Distribution of the all possible combination is formed by one value from dice a and another value from dice b and sum of the distribution is calculated by adding the combination.

3)Probability of all possible sum which is from 2 to 12 is calculated from the sum distribution matrix.

**Part B**

Based on the conditions given in the question i.e dice A should not have face value greater than 4 . So, subtract 5 and 6 value to 4 and as dice B can have value more than 6, add the value subtracted from the dice A to dice B in the same index so that there is no change in the probability of all possible sum from 2 to 12.