Name and, if possible, ID#:

Problem 2

Colors in Java can be represented by objects of type ***Color***. Each such object contains the ***red***, ***green*** and ***blue*** components of the corresponding color as integer values from **0** to **255**. Consider below a Java code that creates and initializes a rectangular array of ***Color*** type:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.awt.Color;

public class Colors {

public static void main(String args[]) {
      Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);

// Read number of rows and columns and create a Color array of such size
      Color[][] c = new Color[in.nextInt()][in.nextInt()];

// For each element read the red, green and blue components as integers and
// create a Color object by calling Color(int, int, int) constructor
      for (int row = 0; row < c.length; row++)
            for (int col = 0; col < c[0].length; col++)
                  c[row][col] = new Color(in.nextInt(), in.nextInt(), in.nextInt());
// TO BE CONTINUED
}
}
```

Continue with a Java code that creates another array ***Color[][] g*** of the same size and fills it with gray equivalents of the colors from the array ***Color[][] c***. To get a grey equivalent of a given color ***c[i][j]***, it is enough to construct a ***Color*** object, whose red, green and blue components all are equal to the calculated average of red, green and blue components of the initial ***c[i][j]***. Use ***int getRed()***, ***int getGreen()*** and ***int getBlue()*** methods of class ***Color***.

```
Color [][] g = new Color [c.length][c.length];
for (int row1 = 0; row1 < g.length; row1++)
    for (int col1 = 0; col1 < g.[0].length; col1++)
        g[row1][col1] = new Color (int getRed(), int getGreen(), int getBlue());

for (int row1 = 0; row1 < g.length; row1++)
    for (int col1 = 0; col1 < g.[0].length; col1++)
        g[row1][col1] = new Color[
g[row1][col1] = new Color (int K, K, K)
K = getRed() + getBlue() + getGreen()
```

Use the backside, if needed

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