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:

```java
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[0].length];

   for (int row = 0; row < c.length; row++) {
       for (int col = 0; col < c[0].length; col++) {
           int gray = (c[row][col].getRed() + c[row][col].getGreen() +
                       c[row][col].getBlue()) / 3;
           g[row][col] = new Color(gray, gray, gray);
       }
   }
```

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Problem 3

Similar to files, strings also can be related to streams in C++, this time using *stringstream* objects. Particularly, it is enough to create an object of type *istringstream* to organize formatted reading from a string. Consider, for example, a C++ code below:

```cpp
#include <string>
#include <sstream>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void main()
{
        string text = "Before_increment: 199999999", word;
        int num;
        istringstream tokens(text);

        tokens >> word >> num;
        cout << "After " << word.substr(7) << num + 1 << endl;
}
// After increment:200000000
```

Write a C++ function *double value(string expression)* that takes as its argument a string representing an arithmetic expression, evaluates it and returns its value. The expression includes only '+' and '−' operations and double operands, both positive and negative. The operands and operations are delimited by spaces.

For example, *value("5.1 − -0.7 + 1.2")* results in *7.0*.

```
double value ( string expressio

String s; double neemi voel=0.00 ; chout ;

    cin >> s;
    istring stream tokens(s)
        while (tokens >> neem >> t){
        voel = voel + mes
        val = voel + ±+ men ;}
        cout << vd
    }
    return ?
```

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see AS, NG, TH, AA, AA, AH, HS, AM