1 With value ranges from $0{-}255$ for each component, how many total possible colours can be expressed using the RGB colour model? (3)

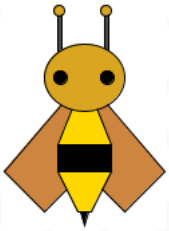
2 Without programming them, describe the colours represented by each of the following. (3)
Note: This question is only looking for general descriptions of the colours.

(a) `fill(255, 0, 255);`

(b) `fill(0, 255, 255);`

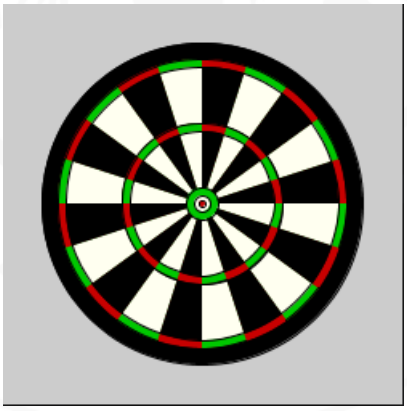
(c) `fill(125, 125, 125);`

3 Add colour to the Processing Bee from Assignment #1. (5)
Hint: Yellow colours predominantly use red and green colour components, with blue being added to bring the colour closer to brown.



4 Why do you think the designers of the Processing language decided there was a need for both a grayscale `fill()` method as well an RGB model `fill()` method (which can easily be used to express various shades of gray)? (5)

5 Use the Processing reference for the `arc()` drawing method (https://processing.org/reference/arc_.html) to assist you in emulating the following image of a dartboard. (20)
Warning: Using only the knowledge we have currently about the Processing language, this is a pretty long, tedious task; however, once you've determined how to draw the individual pieces of the board, the remaining pieces are not difficult to program.
Hint: Because there are 20 different "wedges" in the dart board, each arc should be $\frac{\pi}{10}$ radians wide. The value of π is accessible via the `PI` keyword in Processing.



6 Explain the iterative process you took in creating your dart board program. (10)