(a) $g(2) = 5$, because the point $(2, 5)$ is on the graph of g. Thus, $f(g(2)) = f(5) = 4$, because the point $(5, 4)$ is on the graph of f.

(b) $g(f(0)) = g(0) = 3$

(c) $(f \circ g)(0) = f(g(0)) = f(3) = 0$

(d) $(g \circ f)(6) = g(f(6)) = g(6)$. This value is not defined, because there is no point on the graph of g that has x-coordinate 6.

(e) $(g \circ g)(-2) = g(g(-2)) = g(1) = 4$

(f) $(f \circ f)(4) = f(f(4)) = f(2) = -2$