Extra credit.

Assume V is sorted. Say n = V.size().

Idea: check if t > V[0] + V[n-1].

if so, can permanently rule out index 0!

(V[0] + anything else in V still be too small)

Similarly, if t < V[0] + V[n-1], we can rule out index n-1

That's 4/5 points already.

For the last one, use merge sort or radix sort...

A few words about strings.

Essentially strings are vector<char>.

* Bonus functions

- concatenation: s = s1 + s2;
- substring search: s1.find(s2) gives index (ctrl-f, /) of match in s1 of s2