

Due: 11:59 p.m., 25 May 2016

Problem. Write the following tests and add them to the file “test.h” in the zipped file [hw8.zip](#). Name your tests like this: The unit test for problem 1 should have a name like TEST(p1, hw8), problem 2 TEST(p2, hw8), etc. Your solution will be graded on how closely you implement the unit test according to the requirements described in the problem. Also, your tests should be passing instead of failing.

1. (10 points) Put the 10 integers {-3, 9, 3, 0, 5, -7, 3, 6, -6, 1} in a container of the type `std::vector`. Use the function `std::find` to check that -7 is in the container and that 8 is not in there. [Information about std::find can be found here.](#)
2. (10 points) Repeat problem 1. with a container of the type `std::list`.
3. (10 points) Put the 10 integers {-3, 9, 3, 0, 5, -7, 3, 6, -6, 1} in a C array, sort the integers in the `non-decreasing order` with `std::sort`, and check that the numbers in the array is sorted. [Information about std::sort can be found here.](#)
4. (10 points) Repeat problem 3. with a container of the type `std::vector`.
5. (10 points) Repeat problem 4, but sort the numbers in the `non-increasing order`. You may need to write an additional function or use another function from the std library.
6. (10 points) Put the 10 integers {-3, 9, 3, 0, 5, -7, 3, 6, -6, 1} in a C array. Given the function square as follows:

```
void square (int & x) {x = x*x;}
```

Use the `std::for_each` to apply the square function to the integers in the array.

Check that the numbers are correctly squared. [Information about std::for_each can be found here.](#)

7. (10 points) Repeat problem 6. with a container of the type `std::vector`.
8. (30 points) This problem involves two tests and a `template function` to be used by two tests specified in a. and b. below. The template function has the name `minusOne`, which subtracts 1 from the number that is passed in. Implement the template function `minusOne`. Then write two tests:
 - a. (15 points) Put the 10 integers {-3, 9, 3, 0, 5, -7, 3, 6, -6, 1} in a container of the type `std::vector`. Use the function `std::for_each` to apply the function `minusOne<int>` to the integers in the container. Check that each number has 1 subtracted from it correctly.
 - b. (15 points) Put the 10 `doubles` {-3.0, 9.0, 3.0, 0.0, 5.0, -7.0, 3.0, 6.0, -6.0, 1.0} in a container of the type `std::list`. Use the function `std::for_each` to apply the function `minusOne<double>` to the doubles in the container. Check that each number has 1 subtracted from it correctly.
9. (Bonus, 50 points) A template function called `find_all` is needed that returns a

std::vector of numbers that make the template function `isPositive` return true.

For example,

```
int a[10] = {-3, 9, 3, 0, 5, -7, 3, 6, -6, 1};
```

```
std::vector<int> b=find_all(a,a+10,0,isPositive<int>);
```

b should contain {9,3,0,5,3,6,1}.

- a. (30 points) Write the function `find_all`, the function `isPositive`, and convert the example into a test that passes.
- b. (20 points) Repeat problem 9a with **10 doubles** {-3.0, 9.0, 3.0, 0.0, 5.0, -7.0, 3.0, 6.0, -6.0, 1.0} stored in a `std::list`. Note that the call to `find_all` becomes:

```
std::vector<double> b=find_all(a.begin(),a.end(),0.0,isPositive<double>);
```