1. Declare an array to store 10 double values. Then write a loop to initialize each of the array elements to 1.0.
2. Write **one** **statement** to declare an array of 10 double values and initialize each of the array elements to 1.0.
3. Declare an array to store 15 char values. Then write a loop to initialize each of the array elements to '?'.
4. Declare a two-dimensional integer array with 3 rows and 5 columns. Then write a nested loop to initialize the elements in the array to 0.
5. Write a declaration statement to declare an array of 5 integers and initialize the values to 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50. **Do not use a loop** to answer this question.
6. Write a declaration statement to declare an array of 5 integers and initialize the values to 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50. **Use a loop** to answer this question.
7. Write a declaration statement to declare a two-dimensional array of doubles with 2 rows and 3 columns. Set each value in the first row to 1's and each value in the second row to 2's. **Do not use a loop** to answer this question.
8. Write a declaration statement to declare a two-dimensional array of doubles with 2 rows and 3 columns. Set each value in the first row to 1's and each value in the second row to 2's. **Use a loop** to answer this question.
9. Write a loop to display the content of the array created in **Question A** above.
10. Write a loop to output the contents of the two-dimensional array declared in **Question D** above.
11. Write the declaration of two parallel arrays, one named **students**that will store 25 student names and one name **gpa** that will store 25 student gpas.
12. Write statements using the declarations in **Question K**to store Jane Doe with a gpa of 3.56 in the first element of the parallel arrays.
13. The following code is in a main program and it contains an error.  Tell what type of error exists and what happens when the program runs.

int list[5];  
list[1] = 10;  
list[2] = 20;  
list[3] = 30;  
list[4] = 40;  
list[5] = 50;

for (int i = 0; i <= 5; i++)

cout << list[i] << endl;

1. Assume an array named **numbers** contains 5 doubles, write a **range based for loop** to display the contents of the array.
2. Declare a vector named **vNumbers** that contains 5 doubles.
3. Store the following numbers in the **vNumbers** declared in **Question O** above **using assignment statements**: 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0
4. Store the following numbers in the **vNumbers** declared in **Question O** above **using a for loop**: 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0
5. Store the following numbers in the **vNumbers** declared in **Question O** above **using a range based for loop**: 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0
6. Declare an empty vector named **empVect** that can hold integer values
7. Write a statement that uses the **push\_back** function to add the integer 5 to the vector **empVect** declared in **Question S**.
8. Write a statement that uses the **size** function to display the size of **empVect** after the code in **Question T** is executed.
9. Write a statement to **resize empVect** so it can hold 10 integers.
10. Once you resize empVect in **Question V**, what will be stored in the new elements you added?
11. If you resize empVect, what happens to those elements that are in the vector prior to the resize?
12. Declare a vector named **myVector** that uses an initialization list to store the following values in the vector: 1.5, 2.5, 3.5