- Solution

In this lesson, we'll discuss the solution to the exercise from the previous lesson.

WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING

Solution

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>

int main(){

  std::cout << std::endl;

  std::vector<int> intVec1(5, 2011);
  intVec1.reserve(10);
  std::cout << "intVec1.size(): " << intVec1.size() << std::endl;
  std::cout << "intVec1.capacity(): " << intVec1.capacity() << std::endl;
  intVec1.shrink_to_fit();
  std::cout << "intVec1.capacity(): " << intVec1.capacity() << std::endl;

  std::cout << std::endl;

  std::vector<int> intVec2(10);
  std::cout << "intVec2.size() : " << intVec2.size() << std::endl;
  std::vector<int> intVec3{10};
  std::cout << "intVec3.size() : " << intVec3.size() << std::endl;
  std::vector<int> intVec4{5, 2011};
  std::cout << "intVec4.size() : " << intVec4.size() << std::endl;

  std::cout << std::endl;

}
```

Explanation

The explanation is pretty straight forward, as we have initialized an `intVec1`

The explanation is pretty straight-forward, as we have initialized an `intVec1` with a size of 5 values. The capacity of the vector is 10. After calling the

`shrink_to_fit` function on this vector in line 12, the capacity of the vector reduces to 5.

By using `()` parenthesis, we declared the size of a vector and by using `{}` curly braces, we inserted a value in the vector.

In the next lesson, we'll discuss deques in detail.