

Writing to_string

Using the `to_string()` examples from the lesson, write a template function and place it into the header file.

- Make sure you surround it with the `#if` preprocessor directive, so it will only be included when compiling with early versions of C++.
- Fully qualify each library name.
- Do not put `using namespace` in your header file.
- Add your id to the `.cpp` file. This will be the only code inside the implementation file.
- Do **make test** to check your code. This will compile your code using C++98 and C++17, and then test the functions using C++11. Unfortunately, all does not seem perfect.

Testing using C++98

Checking: to_string function -----

```
+ to_string(42)->"42"  
X to_string(3.F): expected [3.000000] but found [3]  
+ to_string(-1U)->"4294967295"  
+ to_string(4L)->"4"  
X to_string(1.7L): expected [1.700000] but found [1.7]  
X to_string(2.7e13): expected [27000000000000.000000] but found [2.7e+13]  
+ to_string(2.17e-4)->"0.000217"  
+ to_string(1.0/0.0)->"inf"  
+ to_string(-1.0/0.0)->"-inf"  
+ to_string(0.0/0.0)->"-nan"
```

Tests passing 7/10 (70%).

You want your code to act exactly like the new, standard library version of this function. The expected values above are what the standard library returns when run with each of these tests. (We're using the C++17 library as a test oracle here.)

As you can see, the floating-point numbers don't produce the correct output. It looks like in the C++11 version of **to_string()**, floating-point numbers are converted using **fixed** notation, even if they were originally otherwise. Change one line to solve this problem.

```
out << std::fixed << value;
```

Now you can do **make test**, and, if you get 100%, then **make submit**. Visit me in my office or on the discussion board if you need help.