```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int main(){
    //Demo vector (array reperesntation)
    //vector<int> arr = {1,2,3,4,5};
    //fill consturctor
    std::vector<int> arr(10,7); //here we will get 10 value vector with
initialized with 7
    //pop back => it is going to remove element 5
    arr.pop_back();
    // Push_back 0(1)
    arr.push_back(15);
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.size(); ++i)</pre>
        cout << arr[i] << " ";
    cout << endl;</pre>
    for(int x : arr){
        cout << x << " ";
    cout << arr.size() << endl;</pre>
    //capacity of the vector
    cout << arr.capacity() << endl;</pre>
```

```
//vector<vector<int>> v;
arr[0][0] += 10; //update

//printing the element
  for (int i = 0; i < arr.size(); ++i)
  {
    for(int number :arr[i]){
        cout << number << " ";
    }
    cout << endl;
}</pre>
```

```
//vector data structure
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#include "vector.h"
using namespace std;
class Vector{
   int cs; //currently we have only 5 element
    //Methods, constructor , destructor
public:
   Vector(int max_size = 1){
   void push_back(int d){
            //create a new array and delete the old one, double the capacity
            int *oldArr = arr;
            //copy the elements
            for (int i = 0; i < cs; ++i)
```

```
arr[i] =oldArr[i];
    void pop_back(){
    int front(){
       return arr[0];
    int back(){
    int at(int i){
       return arr[i];
    int size(){
    int capacity(){
    int operator[](int i){ //operator overloading
}; */
int main(){
   Vector<char> vc;
   vc.push_back('a');
    vc.push_back('b');
   for (int i = 0; i < vc.size(); ++i)
```

```
{
    cout << vc[i] << endl;
}

Vector<int> v;
v.push_back(1);
v.push_back(2);
v.push_back(33);
v.push_back(44);
v.push_back(55);
v.pop_back(0);

cout << v.front() << endl;
cout << v.back() << endl;
cout << v.size() << endl;
cout << v.capacity() << endl;

for (int i = 0; i < v.size(); ++i)
{
    cout << v.at(i) << " ";
    cout << v[i] << " ";
}
}</pre>
```

```
//find or search function in the stl vector
//this is linear search not a binary search
//visit cplusplue com for more knowledge about the method
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int main(){
    std::vector<int> v = {10,12,2,12,3,32,33};
    int key;
    cin >> key;
    vector<int>::iterator it = find(v.begin(),v.end(),key);
    //cout << it; //returning the address</pre>
    //it is possible that element is not present
    if(it!=v.end()){
        cout <<"Present at index " << it - v.begin();</pre>
    else{
       cout << "Element is not found";</pre>
```

```
}
}
```

```
//sorting a complex vector
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int calTotalMarks(vector<int> marks){
    return marks[0] +marks[2] + marks[2];
bool compare(pair<string, vector<int>> s1, pair<string, vector<int>> s2){
   vector<int> m1 = s1.second;
    vector<int> m2 = s2.second;
    return calTotalMarks(m1) > calTotalMarks(m2);
int main(){
    vector<pair<string,vector<int>>> student marks = {
        {"ashish",{90,80,85}},
        {"mayank",{88,99,77}},
        {"dip",{97,87,86}}
    };
    sort(student_marks.begin(),student_marks.end(),compare); //by default it
is going to take first para as sort
    for(auto s: student_marks){
        cout << s.first << " " << calTotalMarks(s.second) << endl;</pre>
```

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int main(){
    std::vector<int > v (10,2);
    v.push_back(22);
    for (int i = 0; i < v.size(); ++i)
    {
        cout << v[i] << " ";
    }
}</pre>
```