Vector operations

1. Begin () – returns the iterator pointing to the first element of the vector
2. End () – returns iterator to the last element
3. Size () – returns the size
4. Shrink\_to \_fit () – reduce the capacity of the container to fit its size and destroy all elements beyond the capacity.
5. Max\_size ()- returns the maximum number of elements that a vector can hold.
6. Resize(n) – resizes the container so that it contains ‘n’ elements
7. Sort(v.begin(),v.end()) – sorts the given vector
8. Reverse(v.begin(),v.end()) – reverse the given vector
9. \*max\_element(v.begin(),v.end()) – maximum element of the vector
10. \*min\_element(v.begin(),v.end())- minimum element of the vector
11. Accumulate((v.begin(),v.end(),initial\_value\_sum)- summation of the vector elements
12. count(v.begin(),v.end(),x)- to count the occurrence of the element x in the given vector
13. find(v.begin(),v.end(),x)- returns the iterator to the first occurrence of x in the vector and points to the last address
14. binary\_search(v.begin(),v.end(),x) – searches the desired element in the vector
15. lower\_bound(v.begin(),v.end(),x) – returns the iterator pointing to the first element in the range [first,last) which has a value not less than ‘x’.
16. upper\_bound(v.begin(),v.end(),x) – returns the iterator pointing to the first element in the range [first,last) which has a value greater than ‘x’.
17. distance(v.begin(),desired\_position) – returns the distance between the given two positions or elements.
18. v.erase(position\_to\_be\_deleted) – this deletes the element at the given position
19. minmax\_element – This is unique build in function which is operated using the pairs and pointer of pairs to iterates to the desired part