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Basic vector functions:

declaration: vector<data-type> vector-name;
eg: vector<int> a; vector<char> c;
assign: vector.assign(n, v); //inserts n elements with value 'v' into the vector.
//complexity: O(n)

vector.push_back(v); //adds an element of value 'v' at the end of the vector.
//complexity: O(1)

vector.begin(); //returns an iterator(pointer) to the beginning of the vector.
//complexity: O(1)

vector.end(); //returns an iterator(pointer) to the end of the vector.
//complexity: O(1)

vector.size(); //returns the number of elements currently in the vector.
//complexity: O(1)

vector.clear(); //deletes every element in the vector making it empty.
//complexity: O(n) where n is the size of vector
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Array	Vector
Declaration	
//data-type arrayname[size] int myArray[n]	//vector <data-type> myVector; vector<int> myVector;</int></data-type>
Initialization	
for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) myArray[i] = 0;	myVector.assign(n, 0);
Input	
for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) cin >> myArray[i];	<pre>myVector.assign(n, 0); for(int i = 0; i &lt; n; i++) cin &gt;&gt; myVector[i];</pre>
Output	
for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) cout << myArray[i];	for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) cout << myVector[i];
Sort the entire range //sort syntax : sort(pointer to first element, pointer to last element + 1);	
sort(myArray, myArray + n);	sort(myVector.begin(), myVector.end());
Sort from i <sup>th</sup> element to j <sup>th</sup> element	
sort(myArray + i, myArray + i + j + 1);	sort(myVector.begin() + i, myVector.begin() + i + j + 1);
Add more elements to the range	
NOT POSSIBLE arrays suck!!	<pre>vector<int> myVec = {1,2,3,4,5}; myVec.push_back(6); myVec.push_back(7); //now myVec = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7}</int></pre>

NOTE: the C++ library sort function has complexity O(nlog(n)) where n is the number of elements to be sorted