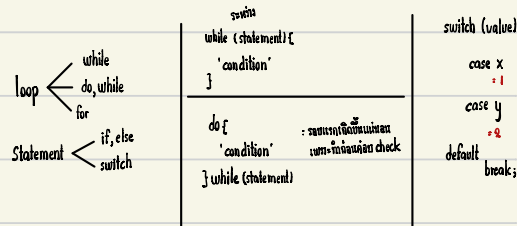


Vector



#include <iostream>

#include <vector>

using namespace std;

int main () {

vector<int> v;

for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {

v.push_back(i);

}

v.reserve(v.size() + 10);

v.resize(v.size() + 2);

cout << "Vector pos 1 = " << v.at(0) << endl;

cout << "Vector pos 11 = " << v.at(10) << endl;

cout << "Vector size = " << v.size() << endl;

cout << "Vector capacity = " << v.capacity() << endl;

}

index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

size	0	10	11	19
index	0	0	0	19

What is the output ?

Vector pos 1 = 0 ✓
Vector pos 11 = 10 ✗ 0
Vector size = 12 ✓
Vector capacity = 0 ✗ 20

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	0

What does vector<int> v; mean?

declare the vector as int type name 'v'

List advantages of vector over array:

vector can be increase the size, also vector can be use as dynamic array

(Static) array: const. size, easy to manipulate | can't change the size

(Dynamic) array: สามารถเพิ่มหรือลดขนาดของ array ได้

Vector: สามารถเพิ่มหรือลดขนาดได้

1. initialization
Array : a data structure

type name size of the element
`int x[10] = {0};`
the output will be 0

`int x[10] = {0};`

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

`x[5] = 1;`

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

`int x[10] = {70, 50};`

`x[5] = 5`

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
70	50	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0

`int x[3][3] = {0};`

	0	1	2	3
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0