1. Write a program that will read 20 float values in a one dimensional array and find out the following:
   (i) Number of values greater than zero.
   (ii) Number of values equal to zero.
   (iii) Number of values less than zero.

2. Write a program that grades arithmetic examinations as follows:
   a) Ask the user how many questions are in the examination.
   b) Ask the user to enter the key (that is, the correct answers). There should be one answer for each question in the examination, and each answer should be an integer. They can be entered on a single line, e.g., 34 7 13 100 81 3 9 10 321 12 might be the key for a 10-question examination. You will need to store the key in an array.
   c) Ask the user to enter the answers for the examination to be graded. As for the key, these can be entered on a single line. Again there needs to be one for each question. Note that these answers do not need to be stored; each answer can simply be compared to the key as it is entered.
   d) When the user has entered all of the answers to be graded, print the number correct and the percent correct. When this works, add a loop so that the user can grade any number of examinations with a single key. After the results have been printed for each examination, ask "Grade another examination? (y/n)."

3. Write a C++ program that ask the user for an integer, then ask the user to enter that many values. Store these values in an array and print the array. Then reverse the array elements so that the first element becomes the last element, the second element becomes the second to last element, and so on, with the old last element now first. Do not just reverse the order in which they are printed; actually change the way they are stored in the array. Do not create a second array; just re-arrange the elements within the array you have. (Hint: Swap elements that need to change places.) When the elements have been reversed, print the array again.