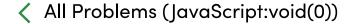
Time Left :

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**Submissions** 



# **Split the Array**

Accuracy: 53.18% Submissions: 692 Points: 20

You are given an array  $\bf A$  of length  $\bf N$ . You can split the array into non-empty consecutive subarrays. Different subarrays can have different lengths, and every element in the array should be included in exactly one subarray. If the  $\bf i^{th}$  element of the array is at the  $\bf j^{th}$  position in the  $\bf k^{th}$  subarray, then it adds the following beauty to the array:

• 
$$(-1)^{(j+k)}$$
%2 \*  $A_i$ 

Find the **maximum** beauty obtainable by optimally partitioning the array.

### **Input Format:**

The first line of the input contains a single integer  $\mathbf{T}$  denoting the number of test cases. The description of  $\mathbf{T}$  test cases is as follows:

- The first line of each test case contains an integer  $\mathbf{N}$  the array's length.
- The second line of each test case contains N space-separated integers  $A_1$ ,  $A_2$ ,... $A_N$ .

## **Output Format:**

For each test case, print the **maximum** beauty obtainable by optimally partitioning the array followed by a newline character.

**Note:** Generated output is white space sensitive, do not add any extra spaces on unnecessary newline characters.

#### **Constraints:**

1 ≤ **T** ≤ 2500

 $1 \le N \le 10000$ 

 $0 \le |A_i| \le 10^9$ 

The sum of  $\mathbf{N}$  over all test cases does not exceed 500000.

### **Example:**