**Maximum value in a bitonic array**

[array](http://www.practice.geeksforgeeks.org/tag-page.php?tag=array&isCmp=0)[searching](http://www.practice.geeksforgeeks.org/tag-page.php?tag=searching&isCmp=0)[Amazon](http://www.practice.geeksforgeeks.org/tag-page.php?tag=Amazon&isCmp=1)

Given an array of elements which is first increasing and then decreasing, find the maximum element in the array.

**Input:**

The first line of input contains an integer T denoting the number of test cases.  
The first line of each test case is N, the size of array  
The second line of each test case contains N integers which are the array elements.  
  
**Output:**

Print the maximum element in the array.

**Constraints:**

1 ≤ T ≤ 50  
3 ≤ N ≤ 100  
1 ≤ a[i] ≤ 100000

**Example:**

Input  
2  
9  
1 15 25 45 42 21 17 12 11  
5  
1 45 47 50 5

Output  
45  
50

\*\*For More Examples Use Expected Output\*\*

<http://www.practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problem-page.php?pid=379>

#include <iostream>

#include <stdio.h>

#include <set>

#include <map>

#include <vector>

using namespace std;

int main() {

    // TODO code application logic here

    int t;

    scanf("%d", &t);

    while(t--) {

       int n;

       scanf("%d", &n);

       int arr[n];

       for(int i =0; i<n; i++)

          scanf("%d", &arr[i]);

       int max =-1;

       int i =0;

       while(i+1 < n && arr[i] < arr[i+1]) {

         max = arr[i+1];

         i++;

       }

       printf("%d**\n**", max);

    }

}