**Reversal Algorithm**

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

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

Given an array of N size. You have to rotate array by **d** elements.

**Input:**

The first line of input contains a single integer T denoting the number of test cases. ThenT test cases follow. Each test case consist of three lines. The first line of each test case consists of an integer N, where N is the size of array.  
The second line of each test case contains N space separated integers denoting array elements. The third line of each test case contains "d" .

**Output:**

Corresponding to each test case, in a new line, print the modified array.

**Constraints:**

1 ≤ T ≤ 100  
1 ≤ N ≤ 200  
1 ≤ A[i] ≤ 1000  
  
**Example:**

**Input**

1  
5  
1 2 3 4 5  
2

**Output**  
3 4 5 1 2

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

<http://www.practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problem-page.php?pid=924>

#include <iostream>

#include <stdio.h>

#include <vector>

#include <algorithm>

#include <math.h>

#define ll long long int

using namespace std;

int main() {

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 d;

scanf("%d", &d);

if(d > n) {

d %= n;

}

std::vector<int> a;

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

a.push\_back(arr[i]);

}

std::vector<int> b;

for(int i =d; i < n;i++) {

//b.push\_back(arr[i]);

printf("%d ", arr[i]);

}

for(int i =0; i< a.size(); i++) {

printf("%d ", a[i]);

}

printf("\n");

}

//system("pause");

return 0;

}