**Reverse array in groups**

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

Given an array, reverse every sub-array formed by consecutive k 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 two 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 consists of an integer K.

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

**Constraints:**

1 ≤ T ≤ 100  
1 ≤ N ≤ 500  
1 ≤ A[i] ≤ 500  
  
**Example:**

**Input**  
1  
5  
1 2 3 4 5

3

**Output**  
3 2 1 5 4

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

<http://www.practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problem-page.php?pid=1329>

#include <iostream>

#include <stdio.h>

#include <vector>

#include <algorithm>

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 k;

    scanf("%d", &k);

    std::vector<int> v;

    int cont =0;

    for(int i=0; i<n; i++) {

       v.push\_back(arr[i]);

       cont++;

       if(cont == k || i >= n-1) {

          cont =0;

          std::reverse(v.begin(), v.end());

          for(int j=0; j<v.size(); j++) {

              printf("%d ", v[j]);

          }

          v = std::vector<int>();

        }

    }

    printf("**\n**");

  }

 //  system("pause");

  return 0;

}