**Reverse sub array**

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

Reverse a sub array in an 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,N is the size of array.  
The second line of each test case contains N input A[i].  
The third line of each test case contains L and R, L is left index of array and R is right index of array.  
  
**Output:**

Print the modified array.  
  
**Constraints:**

1 ≤ T ≤ 50  
1 ≤ N ≤ 100  
1 ≤ A[i] ≤ 1000  
1 ≤ L ≤ R ≤ N  
  
**Example:**

**Input:**  
1  
7  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
2 4

**Output:**  
1 4 3 2 5 6 7 

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

<http://www.practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problem-page.php?pid=516>

#include <iostream>

#include <stdio.h>

#include <math.h>

using namespace std;

int main() {

int T;

scanf("%d", &T);

while(T--) {

int N;

scanf("%d", &N);

int arr[N];

for(int k =0; k<N; k++) {

scanf("%d", &arr[k]);

}

int l,r;

scanf("%d %d", &l, &r);

int i = l-1;

int j = r-1;

while (i < j)

{

int temp = arr[i];

arr[i] = arr[j];

arr[j] = temp;

if (i < r - 1)

i++;

if (j > l - 1)

j--;

}

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

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

}

printf("\n");

}

system("pause");

return 0;

}