**Question:**

Given an integer array, called A, which contains positive integers. Write a function reverse\_Odds which reverses only the odd elements of A, in their positions. All the even elements of array A maintain their positions. For example, following is an instance of A with ten positive integers. The ones in bold are odd (i.e. 5, 1, 3, 7, 9, 11). The corresponding output is given below.

A (input)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **5** | **1** | 6 | **3** | 6 | 8 | **7** | **9** | 10 | **11** |

A (output, after swapping the odd elements)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **11** | **9** | 6 | **7** | 6 | 8 | **3** | **1** | 10 | **5** |

|  |
| --- |
| **NOTE: input output of array is not compulsory**  #include<iostream>  using namespace std;  void reverse\_Odds(int arr[], int size){  int temp = 0;  for (int i = size - 1, j = 0; i>j;)  {  if (arr[j] % 2 != 0 && arr[i] % 2 != 0)  {  temp = arr[i];  arr[i] = arr[j];  arr[j] = temp;  j++;  i--;  }  if (arr[j] % 2 == 0)  j++;  if (arr[i] % 2 == 0)  i--;  }  }  //Not included in solution  void main()  {  const int size = 20;  int arr[size] = { 5, 1, 6, 3, 6, 8, 7, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 21, 28, 29, 31 };  reverse\_Odds(arr, size);  for (int i = 0; i<size; i++)  cout << arr[i] << " ";  system("Pause");  } |