Arrays - DS

HackerRank

An *array* is a type of data structure that stores elements of the same type in a contiguous block of memory. In an array, A, of size N, each memory location has some unique index, i (where $0 \leq i < N$), that can be referenced as $A[i]$ or A_i.

Reverse an array of integers.

Note: If you've already solved our C++ domain's *Arrays Introduction* challenge, you may want to skip this.

Example
$A = [1, 2, 3]$

Return $[3, 2, 1]$.

Function Description

Complete the function *reverseArray* in the editor below.

reverseArray has the following parameter(s):

- *int A[n]*: the array to reverse

Returns

- *int[n]*: the reversed array

Input Format

The first line contains an integer, N, the number of integers in A.
The second line contains N space-separated integers that make up A.

Constraints

- $1 \leq N \leq 10^3$
- $1 \leq A[i] \leq 10^4$, where $A[i]$ is the i^{th} integer in A

Sample Input 0

```
4
1 4 3 2
```

Sample Output 0

```
2 3 4 1
```