Arrays Introduction

HackerRank

An array is a series of elements of the same type placed in contiguous memory locations that can be individually referenced by adding an index to a unique identifier.

For arrays of a known size, 10 in this case, use the following declaration:

```
int arr[10]; //Declares an array named arr of size 10, i.e, you can
store 10 integers.
```

Note Unlike C, C++ allows dynamic allocation of arrays at runtime without special calls like malloc(). If $n = 10$, `int arr[n]` will create an array with space for 10 integers.

Accessing elements of an array:

```
Indexing in arrays starts from 0.So the first element is stored at
arr[0],the second element at arr[1] and so on through arr[9].
```

You will be given an array of N integers and you have to print the integers in the reverse order.

Input Format

The first line of the input contains N,where N is the number of integers.The next line contains N space-separated integers.

Constraints

$1 <= N <= 1000$

$1 <= A[i] <= 10000$, where $A[i]$ is the i^{th} integer in the array.

Output Format

Print the N integers of the array in the reverse order, space-separated on a single line.

Sample Input

```
4
1 4 3 2
```

Sample Output

```
2 3 4 1
```