

Reverse an Array | Practice | GeeksforGeeks

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Reverse an Array

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C (gcc 5.4)Test against custom input

Reverse an Array

School Accuracy: 40.0% Submissions: 100k+ Points: 0

Given an array **A** of size **N**, print the reverse of it.

Input:
First line contains an integer denoting the test cases '**T**'. **T** testcases follow. Each testcase contains two lines of input. First line contains **N** the size of the array **A**. The second line contains the elements of the array.

Output:
For each testcase, in a new line, print the array in reverse order.

Constraints:
1 ≤ T ≤ 100
1 ≤ N ≤ 100
0 ≤ A_i ≤ 100

Example:
Input:
1
4
1 2 3 4
Output:
4 3 2 1

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 int main() {
5     long long int n,t;
6     cin>>t;
7     while(t-->0)
8     {
9         cin>>n;
10        vector<int>a;
11        for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
12        {
13            int k;
14            cin>>k;
15            a.push_back(k);
16        }
17        reverse(a.begin(),a.end());
18        for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
19            cout<<a[i]<<" ";
20        cout<<"\n";
21    }
22    return 0;
23 }
```

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C++ (g++ 5.4)

Test against custom input



Count Odd Even

Easy Accuracy: 48.87% Submissions: 18468 Points: 2

Given an array **A[]** of **N** elements. The task is to count number of **even** and **odd** elements in the array.

Example:

Input:

Output Window

Correct Answer. ✓
Execution Time: 0.28

Your current score is 8. Score 92 more to get access to premium Jobs portal and stand a chance to get your dream placement

```
1 // } Driver Code Ends
11 //User function Template for C++
12
13 /*Function to count even and odd elements in the array
14 * arr : Array with its elements
15 * sizeof_array : number of array elements
16 * countOdd : variable to count number of odd elements
17 * countEven : variable to count number of even elements
18 */
19 void countOddEven(int arr[], int sizeof_array)
20 {
21     int even=0;
22     int odd=0;
23     for(int i=0;i<sizeof_array;i++)
24     {
25         if(arr[i]%2==0)
26             even++;
27         else
28             odd++;
29     }
30
31     cout<<odd<<" "<<even<<endl;
32 }
33
34 // } Driver Code Ends
```



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Peak element

Easy Accuracy: 48.41% Submissions: 63191 Points: 2

A peak element in an array is the one that is not smaller than its neighbours.
Given an array of size N, find the index of any one of its peak elements.

Example 1:

Output Window

Correct Answer. ✓
Execution Time: 0.25s

Your current score is 6. Score 94 more to get access to premium Jobs portal and stand a chance to get your dream placement

C++ (g++ 5.4)

Test against custom input

```
5
6 // } Driver Code Ends
7 /* The function should return the index of any
8    peak element present in the array */
9
10 // arr: input array
11 // n: size of array
12 class Solution
13 {
14 public:
15     int peakElement(int arr[], int n)
16     {
17         //int *min=min_element(begin(arr),end(arr));
18         int *max=max_element(arr,arr+n);
19         int *po=find(arr,arr+n,*max);
20         int p1=distance(arr,po);
21         return p1;
22     }
23 };
24
25 // { Driver Code Starts.
26
27 int main() {
28     int t;
29     cin>>t;
30     while(t-->0)
31     {
32         int n;
33         cin>>n;
34         int a[n], tmp[n];
35         for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
36         {
37             cin>>a[i];
```

Average Time: 30m
Your Time: 21m 31s

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