



# Arrays Introduction

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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.

Declaration:

```
int arr[10]; //Declares an array named arr of size 10, i.e; you can store 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]...arr[9]`

You'll 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  $N$  integers separated by a space.

## Constraints

$1 \leq N \leq 1000$

$1 \leq A_i \leq 10000$ , where  $A_i$  is the  $i^{th}$  integer in the array.

## Output Format

Print the  $N$  integers of the array in the reverse order in a single line separated by a space.

## Sample Input

```
4
1 4 3 2
```

## Sample Output

```
2 3 4 1
```



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C++14

```
1 #include <cmath>
2 #include <cstdio>
3 #include <vector>
4 #include <iostream>
5 #include <algorithm>
6 using namespace std;
7
8
9 int main() {
10     /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT */
11     return 0;
12 }
13
```

Line: 1 Col: 1

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