

# Arrays Introduction



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

$$1 \leq N \leq 1000$$

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

## 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
```