Arrays - DS

by saikiran9194

Problem | Submissions | Leaderboard | Discussions | Editorial

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 $A[i]$ (you may also see it written as A_i).

Given an array, A, of N integers, print each element in reverse order as a single line of space-separated integers.

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

Input Format

The first line contains an integer, N (the number of integers in A).
The second line contains N space-separated integers describing 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

Output Format

Print all N integers in A in reverse order as a single line of space-separated integers.

Sample Input

```
4
1 4 3 2
```

Sample Output

```
2 3 4 1
```

Submissions: 54354
Max Score: 10
Difficulty: Easy

More

Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) Java 7

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3 import java.text.*;
4 import java.math.*;
5 import java.util.regex.*;
```

```
6
7  public class Solution {
8
9      public static void main(String[] args) {
10         Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
11         int n = in.nextInt();
12         int arr[] = new int[n];
13         for(int arr_i=0; arr_i < n; arr_i++){
14             arr[arr_i] = in.nextInt();
15         }
16     }
17 }
18
```

Line: 1 Col: 1

Upload Code as File Test against custom input Run Code Submit Code