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]...
```

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

$1 <= N <= 1000$

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

Output Format

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

Sample Input

```
4
1 4 3 2
```

Sample Output

```
2 3 4 1
```

C++

```
#include <cmath>
#include <cstdio>
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;


int main() {
    /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT */
    return 0;
}

```

Line: 1 Col: 1

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