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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

$1 \leq N \leq 1000$

$1 \leq A_i \leq 10000$, 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
```



C++



```
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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