



# Arrays - DS

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Problem

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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
```

[f](#) [t](#) [in](#)Submissions: [215863](#)

Max Score: 10

Difficulty: Easy

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☆☆☆☆☆

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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

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