

# Array Reversal



Given an array, of size  $n$ , reverse it.

Example: If array,  $arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]$ , after reversing it, the array should be,  $arr = [5, 4, 3, 2, 1]$ .

## Input Format

The first line contains an integer,  $n$ , denoting the size of the array. The next line contains  $n$  space-separated integers denoting the elements of the array.

## Constraints

$$1 \leq n \leq 1000$$

$1 \leq arr_i \leq 1000$ , where  $arr_i$  is the  $i^{th}$  element of the array.

## Output Format

The output is handled by the code given in the editor, which would print the array.

### Sample Input 0

```
6
16 13 7 2 1 12
```

### Sample Output 0

```
12 1 2 7 13 16
```

### Explanation 0

Given array,  $arr = [16, 13, 7, 2, 1, 12]$ . After reversing the array,  $arr = [12, 1, 2, 7, 13, 16]$

### Sample Input 1

```
7
1 13 15 20 12 13 2
```

### Sample Output 1

```
2 13 12 20 15 13 1
```

### Sample Input 2

```
8
15 5 16 15 17 11 5 11
```

### Sample Output 2

```
11 5 11 17 15 16 5 15
```