

# Arrays - DS



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 0

```
4
1 4 3 2
```

## Sample Output 0

```
2 3 4 1
```