

Arrays Introduction

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.

For arrays of a known size, **10** in this case, use the following declaration:

```
int arr[10]; //Declares an array named arr of size 10, i.e, you can
store 10 integers.
```

Note Unlike C, C++ allows dynamic allocation of arrays at runtime without special calls like malloc(). If $n = 10$, `int arr[n]` will create an array with space for **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] and so on through arr[9].
```

You will 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 space-separated integers.

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, space-separated on a single line.

Sample Input

```
4
1 4 3 2
```

Sample Output

```
2 3 4 1
```