

# 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  $A[i]$  or  $A_i$ .

Reverse an array of integers.

**Note:** If you've already solved our C++ domain's *Arrays Introduction* challenge, you may want to skip this.

**Example**

$A = [1, 2, 3]$

Return  $[3, 2, 1]$ .

**Function Description**

Complete the function *reverseArray* in the editor below.

*reverseArray* has the following parameter(s):

- *int A[n]*: the array to reverse

**Returns**

- *int[n]*: the reversed array

**Input Format**

The first line contains an integer,  $N$ , the number of integers in  $A$ .  
The second line contains  $N$  space-separated integers that make up  $A$ .

**Constraints**

- $1 \leq N \leq 10^3$
- $1 \leq A[i] \leq 10^4$ , where  $A[i]$  is the  $i^{th}$  integer in  $A$

**Sample Input 0**

```
4
1 4 3 2
```

**Sample Output 0**

```
2 3 4 1
```