

Aim:

John is learning about dynamic memory allocation in C. He wants to create an array of integers, dynamically allocate memory, and then reverse the elements of the array. Write a C program to help John perform this operation using dynamic memory allocation.

Input Format:

- A single integer 'n' ($1 \leq n \leq 100$) represents the number of integers in the array.
- 'n' integers separated by spaces, providing the initial values of the array.

Output Format:

- A single line containing the reversed array.

Source Code:

```
reverse1.c
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
void getarray(int n,int array[]){
    int i=0;
    for(i=0;i<n;i++)
    {scanf("%d",array+i);}
}
int main(){
    int *array,n,i;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    array=(int *)calloc(n,sizeof(int));
    getarray(n,array);
    for(i=n-1;i>=0;i--)
        {printf("%d ",*(array+i));}
    free(array);
    return 0;
}
```

Execution Results - All test cases have succeeded!

Test Case - 1
User Output
5
11 22 33 44 55
55 44 33 22 11

Test Case - 2
User Output
9
459 964 2225 631 82 3118 5202 9852 235
235 9852 5202 3118 82 631 2225 964 459