Array Reversal ★

230 more points to get your gold badge!

Rank: 50550 | Points: 270/500

C language ★★★★

You have successfully solved Array Reversal Tweet

You are now 230 points away from the gold level for your c badge.

Try the next challenge

Problem Submissions Leaderboard Editorial

RATE THIS CHALLENGE

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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
```

Change Theme Language: C

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int main()
{
    int num, *arr, i;
    scanf("%d", &num);
    arr = (int*) malloc(num * sizeof(int));
    for(i = 0; i < num; i++) {
        scanf("%d", arr + i);
    }


    /* Write the logic to reverse the array. */

    for(i = num -1; i >= 0; i--)
        printf("%d ", arr[i]);
    return 0;
}
```

Line: 17 Col: 31

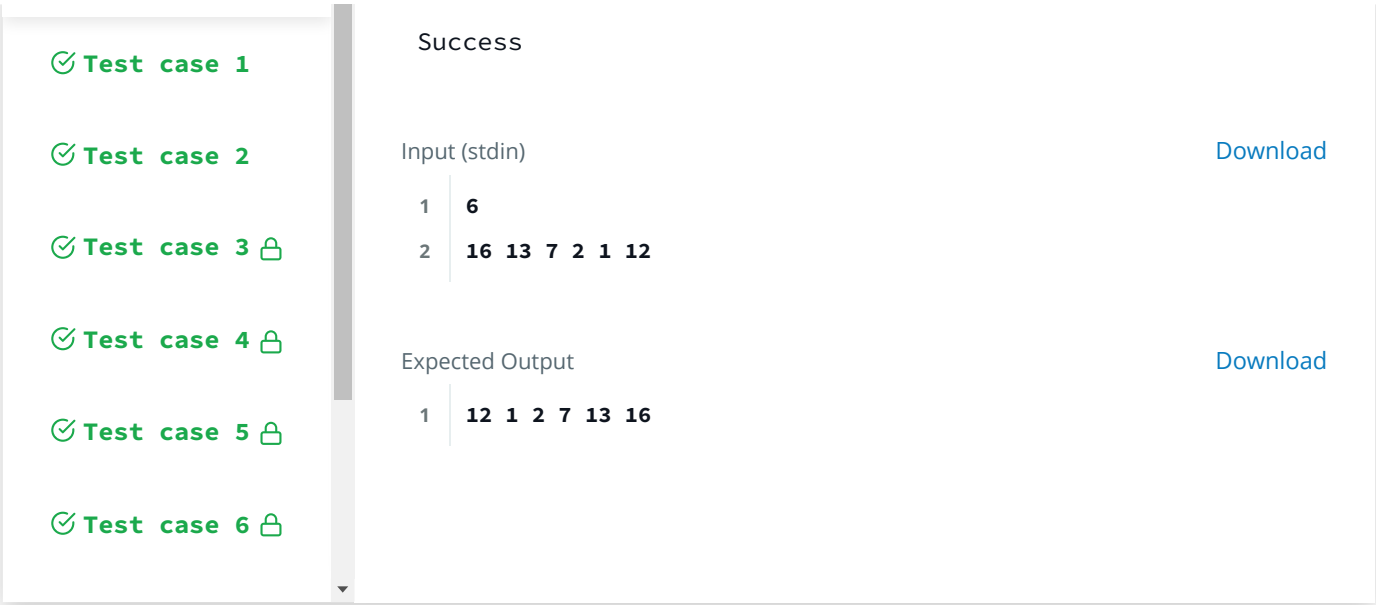
Upload Code as File Test against custom input Run Code Submit Code

Congratulations

You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends?

Next Challenge

Test case 0 Compiler Message


Test case 1
Test case 2
Test case 3
Test case 4
Test case 5
Test case 6
Success
Input (stdin)
Download
1 6
2 16 13 7 2 1 12
Expected Output
Download
1 12 1 2 7 13 16