**Arrays Introduction**

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* [**Problem**](https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/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.

Declaration:

int arr[10]; //Declares an array named arr of size 10, i.e; you can store 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]...arr[9]

You'll be an given 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 integers separated by a space.

**Constraints**

1<=N<=1000

1<=Ai<=10000, where Ai is the ith integer in the array.

**Output Format**

Print the N integers of the array in the reverse order in a single line separated by a space.

**Sample Input**

4

1 4 3 2

**Sample Output**

2 3 4 1

#include <cmath>

#include <cstdio>

#include <vector>

#include <iostream>

#include <algorithm>

using namespace std;

#include <conio.h>

int main() {

/\* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT \*/

int N;

scanf("%d", &N);

int arr[N];

for(int i =0; i < N; i++) {

scanf("%d", arr[i]);

}

for(int i = N - 1; i>=0; i--) {

printf("%d ", arr[i]);

}

return 0;

}