

Arrays - DS

0J

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datastructure

Problem Information:

[problem's link](#)

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Category : data structure->array

Question

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 $A[i]$ (you may also see it written as A_i).

Given an array, A , of N integers, print each element in reverse order as a single line of space-separated integers.

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

Input Format

The first line contains an integer, N (the number of integers in A).

The second line contains N space-separated integers describing 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

Output Format

Print all N integers in A in reverse order as a single line of space-separated integers.

Sample Input

```
4
1 4 3 2
```

Sample Output

```
2 3 4 1
```

Answer

C++

```
//head.h
using namespace std;

int main(){
    int n;
    cin >> n;
    vector<int> arr(n);
    for(int arr_i = 0;arr_i < n;arr_i++){
        cin >> arr[arr_i];
    }

    for(int i = (int)arr.size() - 1; i > 0; i--){
        cout << arr[i] << ' ';
    }

    cout << arr[0];
    return 0;
}
```