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.