```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main(){
    int n = 7, i, j, ar[7], temp;
    for(i = 0; i < n; i++)
        scanf("%d", &ar[i]);

    int max1, pos;
    // Loop invariant: at the beginning of k-th iteration for k > 1,
    // The (k-1) largest elements of the array would already be placed
    // inside ar[0] ... ar[k-2]. All I have to do is place the k-th
    // largest element inside ar[k-1]. This invariant does not make
    // sense for k = 1 (i.e. the first iteration) i.e. the base case.
    // So for base case, we have to put the largest element in ar[0]
    for(i = 0; i < 3; i++){
        // This is iteration number k = i+1
        // Assume the k-th largest element is is ar[i]
        max1 = ar[i];
        pos = i;
        // If we find a larger element, remember its location and value
        for(j = i; j < n; j++){
            if(max1 < ar[j]){
                pos = j;
                max1 = ar[j];
            }
        }
        // Swap the element at ar[i] with the k-th largest element
        temp = ar[pos];
        ar[pos] = ar[i];
        ar[i] = temp;
    }

    for(i = 0; i < n; i++){
        printf("%d", ar[i]);
        // Take care of trailing spaces
        if(i < n-1) printf(" ");
    }
    return 0;
}
```