

An *array* is a type of data structure that stores elements of the same type in a contiguous block of memory. In an array, \mathbf{A} , of size \mathbf{N} , each memory location has some unique index, \mathbf{i} (where $0 \leq \mathbf{i} < \mathbf{N}$), that can be referenced as $\mathbf{A}[\mathbf{i}]$ (you may also see it written as $\mathbf{A_i}$).

Given an array, \mathbf{A} , of \mathbf{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, \mathbf{N} (the number of integers in \mathbf{A}).

The second line contains \mathbf{N} space-separated integers describing \mathbf{A} .

Constraints

- $1 \leq \mathbf{N} \leq 10^3$
- $1 \leq \mathbf{A_i} \leq 10^4$, where $\mathbf{A_i}$ is the $\mathbf{i^{th}}$ integer in \mathbf{A}

Output Format

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