Given an integer array of size N, write a program to reverse the array;

Sample input 1:

4

2 4 1 3

Sample output 1:

3 1 4 2

Sample input 2:

5

1 5 7 5 3

Sample output 2:

3 5 7 5 1

Solution:

C

```c
#include <stdio.h>

#include <limits.h>


void Reverse(int *arr, int n)

{

   int temp;

   for(int i = 0 ; i<n/2 ; i++)

   {

      temp = arr[i];

      arr[i] = arr[n-1-i];

      arr[n-1-i] = temp;
```

```c
    }
}


int main()
{
    int n;          scanf("%d",&n);

    int arr[n];

    for(int i = 0 ; i<n ; i++)
    {
        scanf("%d",&arr[i]);

    }
    Reverse(arr,n);

    for(int i = 0 ; i<n ; i++)
    {
        printf("%d ",arr[i]);

    }
    return 0;

}
```

C++

```cpp
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
 using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int n;          cin>>n;
```

```
    int arr[n];

    for(int i = 0 ; i<n ; i++)

    {

        cin>>arr[i];

    }

    reverse(arr,arr+n);

    for(int i = 0 ; i<n ; i++)

    {

        cout<<arr[i]<<" ";

    }

    return 0;

}
```

JAVA

```
import java.util.*;

class Main

{

    static void Reverse(int arr[], int n)

    {

        int temp;

        for(int i = 0 ; i<n/2 ; i++)

        {

            temp = arr[i];

            arr[i] = arr[n-1-i];

            arr[n-1-i] = temp;
```

```java
        }
      }

      public static void main(String[] args) throws java.lang.Exception
      {
          Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

          int n = sc.nextInt();

          int arr[] = new int[n];

          for(int i = 0 ; i<n ; i++)

          {
            arr[i] = sc.nextInt();

          }

      Reverse(arr,n);

      for(int i = 0 ; i<n ; i++)

      {
        System.out.print(arr[i]  + " ");

      }
      }
}
```

PYTHON

```python
n = int(input())

arr = list(map(int,input().split(' ')))

arr.reverse()

print(arr)
```