# Array Reversal

Given an array, of size $n$, reverse it.

Example: If array, $arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]$, after reversing it, the array should be, $arr = [5, 4, 3, 2, 1]$.

**Input Format**

The first line contains an integer, $n$, denoting the size of the array. The next line contains $n$ space-separated integers denoting the elements of the array.

**Constraints**

$1 \leq n \leq 1000$
$1 \leq arr_i \leq 1000$, where $arr_i$ is the $i^{th}$ element of the array.

**Output Format**

The output is handled by the code given in the editor, which would print the array.

**Sample Input 0**

```
6
16 13 7 2 1 12
```

**Sample Output 0**

```
12 1 2 7 13 16
```

**Explanation 0**

Given array, $arr = [16, 13, 7, 2, 1, 12]$. After reversing the array, $arr = [12, 1, 2, 7, 13, 16]$

**Sample Input 1**

```
7
1 13 15 20 12 13 2
```

**Sample Output 1**

```
2 13 12 20 15 13 1
```

**Sample Input 2**

```
8
15 5 16 15 17 11 5 11
```

**Sample Output 2**

```
11 5 11 17 15 16 5 15
```