Arrays - DS

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

Reverse an array of integers.

Note: If you've already solved our C++ domain's *Arrays Introduction* challenge, you may want to skip this. **Example**

$A = [1, 2, 3]$

Return $[3, 2, 1]$.

Function Description

Complete the function *reverseArray* in the editor below.

reverseArray has the following parameter(s):

- *int A[n]*: the array to reverse

Returns

- *int[n]*: the reversed array

Input Format

The first line contains an integer, N , the number of integers in A.
The second line contains N space-separated integers that make up 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

Sample Input 0

```
4
1 4 3 2
```

Sample Output 0

```
2 3 4 1
```

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CODE:

```
#include<stdio.h>
void reversearray(int prajapati[],int a)
{
	int i=0;
	printf("\nOUTPUT:\n");
	for(i=a-1;i>=0;i--)
	{
		printf("%d ", prajapati[i]);
	}
}
int main()
{
	printf("Name: Prajapati Yash P.\nBranch: BDA\nEnrollment No: 20162121023\n");
	int n,i;
	printf("\nEnter size of array: ");
	scanf("%d",&n);
	int yash[n];
	printf("Enter elements of array:\n");
	for(i=0;i<n;i++)
	{
		scanf("%d",&yash[i]);
	}
	reversearray(yash,n);
	printf("\n");
}
```

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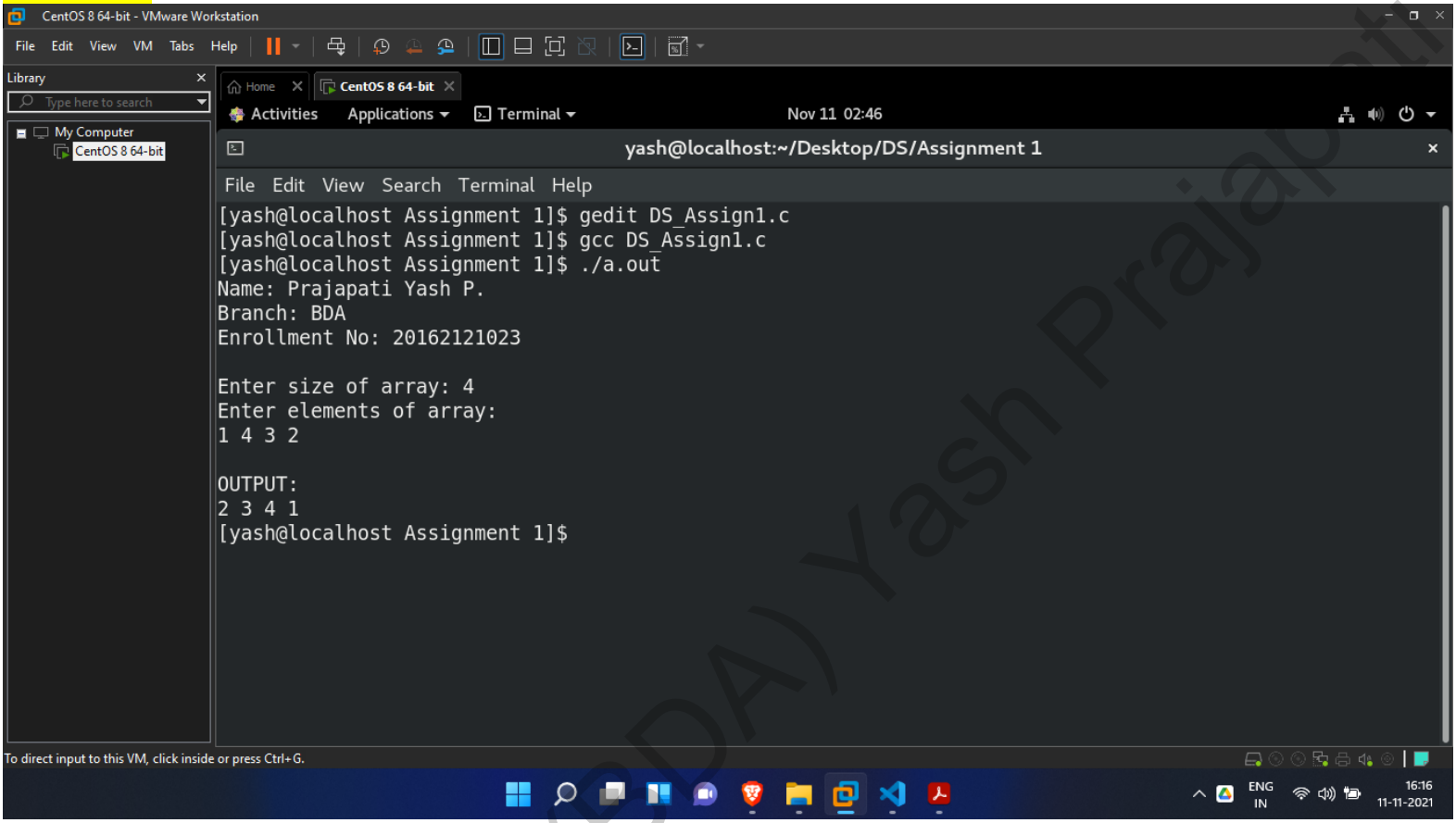
OUTPUT:



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