

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 , each memory location has some unique index, (where ), that can be referenced as or



.

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**





.



**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, , the number of integers in .

The second line contains space-separated integers that make up .

**Constraints**



**Sample Input 0**

4

1 4 3 2

**Sample Output 0**

2 3 4 1

# *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");

# }

***OUTPUT:***

