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Algorithms

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Linear Search

TUTORIAL   **PROBLEMS**

Linear search is used on a collections of items. It relies on the technique of traversing a list from start to end by exploring properties of all the elements that are found on the way.
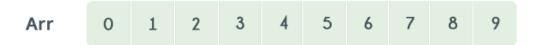
For example, consider an array of integers of size N. You should find and print the position of all the elements with value x. Here, the linear search is based on the idea of matching each element from the beginning of the list to the end of the list with the integer x, and then printing the position of the element if the condition is `True'.

Implementation:

The pseudo code for this example is as follows :

```
for(start to end of array)
{
    if (current_element equals to 5)
    {
        print (current_index);
    }
}
```

For example, consider the following image:

?

If you want to determine the positions of the occurrence of the number 7 in this array. To determine the positions, every element in the array from start to end, i.e., from index 1 to index 10 will be compared with number 7, to check which element matches the number 7.

Time Complexity:

The time complexity of the linear search is $O(N)$ because each element in an array is compared only once.

Contributed by: Anand Jaisingh

Did you find this tutorial helpful?   👍 YES   👎 NO

TEST YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Last Occurrence

You have been given an array of size N consisting of integers. In addition you have been given an element M you need to find and print the index of the last occurrence of this element M in the array if it exists in it, otherwise print -1. Consider this array to be 1 indexed.

Input Format:

The first line consists of 2 integers N and M denoting the size of the array and the element to be searched for in the array respectively . The next line contains N space separated integers denoting the elements of of the array.
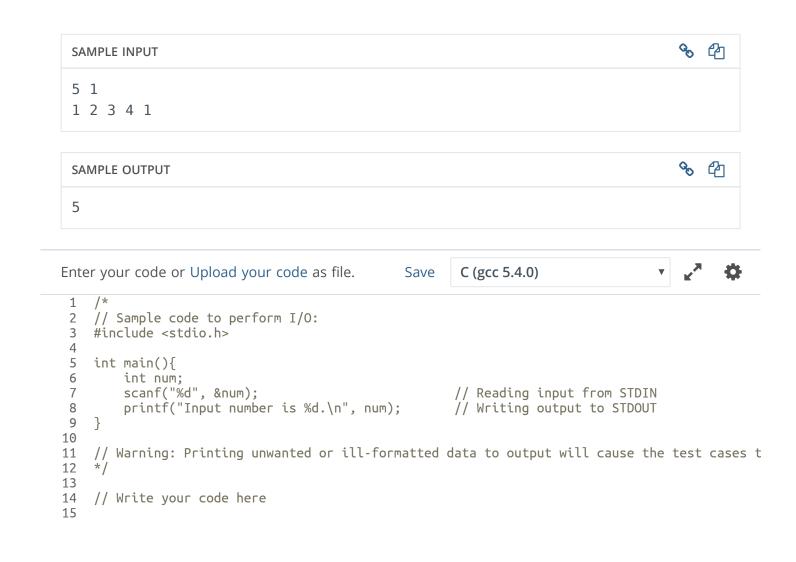
Output Format

Print a single integer denoting the index of the last occurrence of integer M in the array if it exists, otherwise print -1.

Constraints

?

$$1 \leq N \leq 10^5$$

$$1 \leq A[i] \leq 10^9$$

$$1 \leq M \leq 10^9$$

SAMPLE INPUT   🔗 ⧉

```
5 1
1 2 3 4 1
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT   🔗 ⧉

```
5
```

Enter your code or Upload your code as file.   Save   C (gcc 5.4.0)   ▼   ↗   ⚙

```c
1   /*
2   // Sample code to perform I/O:
3   #include <stdio.h>
4
5   int main(){
6       int num;
7       scanf("%d", &num);                      // Reading input from STDIN
8       printf("Input number is %d.\n", num);   // Writing output to STDOUT
9   }
10
11  // Warning: Printing unwanted or ill-formatted data to output will cause the test cases t
12  */
13
14  // Write your code here
15
```

                                                                                    1:1

☑ Provide custom input

[COMPILE & TEST]   [SUBMIT]

COMMENTS (310) ⟳   SORT BY: **Relevar**   ?

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Kanishka Munshi 2 years ago
Spoiler Alert:
For final occurrence of the key element, traverse the search from right to left instead of left to right
traversal.
▲ 38 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Niranjan Rathod a year ago
Why to use array at all ? Save the index while reading the input itself ;-)
▲ 57 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Aditya Kumar Chandeliya a year ago
Savage :p
▲ 1 vote ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Aniket Mehendale 10 months ago
can u please elaborate somewhat more
▲ 1 vote ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Niranjan Rathod ✎ Edited 10 months ago

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int N;
int Number;
int ind=-1;
cin >>N;
int current_Num;

cin >> Number;
for (int i=0;i<N;i++)
{
cin>>current_Num;
// chech here for the given number
if(current_Num==Number)
{
ind=i;
}
}
cout<<ind+1;

return 0;
}
```

▲ 4 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Naveen 7 months ago
Your code will return 0 in case the number doesn't exist. You should increment ind
in the if condition only rather than in cout.
▲ 4 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Shashikala Raju 5 months ago
Won't be much useful if the array is a given
▲ 2 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Zarvis 23 7 months ago

exactly!

▲ 1 vote ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Uddeshya Singh 6 months ago

This. made me realise my stupidity

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Prashant Abdare 3 days ago

Exactly, but it's more a practise than exercise.

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Nazma Nausheen a year ago

no use. what if element has 1 occurence that too at the beginning.

▲ 6 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Mohamed Ibrahim a year ago

I see it doesn't matter because if the element occurrence at the beginning and you start from index 0 u must loop on all indices and check till the last index too, so for beginning occurrence, we have nothing to do, and i think this is a good way to get index of the last occurrence

▲ 4 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Gadepalli Aditya a year ago

just over write the variable if the index is found

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Abdul kalam 9 months ago

```c
#include<stdio.h>
void main()
{
long int n,m;
scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
long int a[n],index;
for(long int i=0;i<n;i++)
{
scanf("%ld",&a[i]);
if(m==a[i])
index=i;
}
printf("%ld\n",index+1);
}
```
try this code i hope you will understand

▲ 1 vote ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

rajesh babar 7 months ago

mistake in your program is if the array search key does not matches then it should print -1 that condition is missing

▲ 1 vote ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

vivek_23 8 months ago

@Namza, hence the time complexity of the solution always remains O(n), regardless of whether you go from left to right OR right to left.

▲ 3 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Saurabh Sharma 8 months ago

100 takke vaali baat

▲ 1 vote ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

?

Suresh M a year ago

If we get all the elements in a container as input to process(rather than getting it from stdin), your idea is good and time saving.

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

KMeshU 2 years ago

In the sample input, last 1 is unnecessary.

▲ 10 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Ayush Shukla ✎ Edited 2 years ago

As per question we have to output index of last appearance of given element
Here there are two 1 at 0 and 4 index.
Output has to be the latter appearance

▲ 8 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Saurav Paniigrahi 2 years ago

why is it not printing anything

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int size,search,num=0,arr[100],i=0;
scanf("%d%d",&size,&search);
//scanf("%d",&search);
for (i=0;i<size;i++)
{
scanf("%d",arr[i]);
}
for (i=0;i<size;i++)
{
if (search==arr[i])
{
num==i+1;
}

}

printf("%d",num);
return 0;
}
```

▲ 4 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Shailendra Ghildiyal 2 years ago

You have used num==i+1 but it should be num=i+1.

▲ 3 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Chandresh Joshi 2 years ago

anyway it should print 0

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Sandeep Bochaliya 2 years ago

In scanf function use "&"

▲ 1 vote ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Chandresh Joshi 2 years ago

for array, & isn't mandatory. Because it itself denotes the address.

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

?

Shailesh Kumbhar a year ago

I think you have to use & because you are iterating through every index and not only for 0th index otherwise you will be able to scan only for 0th index and for next it will show run time error

▲ 3 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Sandeep Singh a year ago

While scanning the array use "&".

▲ 1 vote ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Shruti Singh a year ago

Please, don't limit the size of array. Instead, use dynamic allocation. It works for me. :)

▲ 1 vote ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Irfan Hamid a year ago

You can use vectors!

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Kabir a year ago

&arr[i]

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Rajesh Rathor a year ago

instead of num==i+1;
do num=i+1;

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Anonymouse 6 months ago

And why i + 1, it would increment the exact index of ur searching by 1

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Leela Sowmya 5 months ago

num=i+1,that is the correction i thnk..
and i have a doubt....hw will num=i+1 help us print the last occurence? it will only increment the position by 1 no?

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Devendra Thakur 3 months ago

```c
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{ int num, n=5,i,k=0;
scanf("%d", &num);
printf("Input number is %d.\n", num);
int arr[n];
for(i=1; i<=n; i++)
{
scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
}
for(i=1; i<=n; i++)
{
if(arr[i]==num)
{printf("%d\t",i);
k=1;
}
}
if(k!=1)
{
```

?

```
printf("-1");
}
}
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Neetish Singh 10 months ago

#Python is Magic for this type of problems.Short Codes
```
a=[]
z,b=input().split()
a=input().split()
a.reverse()
c=len(a)-a.index(b)
print(c)
```

▲ 4 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

R3DDY97 7 months ago

what if
b is not in array ?
how will it print -1

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Danda Pullareddy 2 months ago

```
a=[]
z,b=input().split()
a=input().split()
a.reverse()
try:
c=len(a)-a.index(b)
except:
c=-1
print(c)
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Vikranth Kanumuru 2 years ago

will we gain any points by doing

▲ 2 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Ishan Pradhan 7 months ago

Yes!
10 points :P

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Anshuman Upadhyay 2 years ago

```
#include <iostream> //Please tell the problem with this code,It is giving the SIGSEGV error
using namespace std;
int main()
{
long int arr[10];
int record = 0;
long int N,M;
cin>>N>>M;
for(int i=1;i<=N;i++)
cin >> arr[i];
for(int i=1;i<=N;i++)
if(arr[i] == M)
record = i;
if(record)
cout << "\n" << record;
```

```
else
cout<<-1;
return 0;
}
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Aman Verma 2 years ago

i have the same problem. Input #1 is working while input #2 is throwing an error.

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Kishore Srinivas B 2 years ago

why are you having array size as ten ? allocate the size dynamically ...it should work fine !

▲ 2 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Shailesh Kumbhar a year ago

code runs smoothly. I tried it in visual studio and there is nothing to do with dynamic allocation of array.

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Aditya Nand a year ago

Please refer to the input constraints. According to the question the size of the array can be of the order 10^5. Since you have restricted the size of the array to 10, in most of the cases, inputs won't be executed completely and will give error. Just check on that and let us know the result.

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Abhishek Das a year ago

The problem is you have initialized the array to take 10 spaces. So your compiler initializes it with 10 spaces, but later if N>10... then you don't have so many spaces available to your array...
use vector or new operator for allocating space dynamically.

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Devendra Thakur 3 months ago

```cpp
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int i,num,k,n;
int arr[n];
cin>>num>>n;
for(i=1; i<=n; i++)
{
cin>>arr[i];
}
for(i=1; i<=n; i++)
{
cout<<"\t"<<arr[i];
}
for(i=1; i<=n; i++)
{
if(arr[i]==num)
{
k=1;
cout<<i;
}

}
if(k!=1)
```

```
cout<<"-1";
}
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

jazib shahzad 2 years ago

```
what's wrong in this code?
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int start, end;
cin>>start>>end;
int size = end - start;
long array[size];


for(int i = 0; i <= size; i++){

cin >> array[i];
}
for(int i = size-1; i = 0; i--){
if(array[i] == end){
cout<<i;
}
else{
cout<<-1;
}
}
}
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Mohd Irfan ✎ Edited 2 years ago

First line of input (N,M) denotes the Size of Array (N) And M denotes the Number that is Searched in Array[N]. So, Why You Calculate the Size of Array = End -Start , This Statement gives you Wrong Answer in your Code;
Many Error in your Code as:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main(void)
{
int start, end;
cin>>start>>end;
//int size = end - start; // Error Occurs
int array[start]; // use long long int array[Start]
for(int i = 0; i <start; i++){ ///////// for(int i=0;i<size; i++)

cin >> array[i];
}
bool flag=0;
int index;
for(int i = start-1; i >= 0; i--){
if(array[i] == end){
index=i+1;
flag=1;
break; ///////// use break Statement after cout<<i+1; break;
}
else{
flag=0;
}
}
```

```
if(flag==1)
{
cout<<index<<endl;
}
else
{
cout<<"-1"<<endl;
}
}
```
Now it's work Fine,, You can check it:

▲ 1 vote ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Pulkit Gupta a year ago
i<size
not
i<=size

▲ 1 vote ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Thomas Greco 8 months ago
JavaScript Developers beware!!!

This isn't a 0-based index. When I see an array with 5 elements inside of it, I automatically reason that the array has indexes from 0-4. Using JavaScript's indexOf method will print a 0 based index... so will the lastIndexOf method. Kind of annoying... no, really annoying :/

Here's my solution for those interested. I am sure I could have made a hacky workaround to get it passing, but i feel like that defeats the entire purpose of this practice questions.

```javascript
let size = [5,1];
let arr = [1,2,3,4,1];
const lastOccurance = (size, arr) => {

// Pull first / last vals out of size
[first, last] = size;
for(let i = arr.length ; ; i--) {
console.log('Item val',arr[i]);
if(arr[i] === last) {
return console.log(i)
}
return -1
}
}
lastOccurance(size, arr);
```

▲ 2 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Madhusudhan reddy kakurala 5 months ago
Navigate array from two ends, it'll reduce the time complexity to O(N/2)
==> int res = -1;
==> for(int i=0, j=N-1; i<j; i++,j--){
======> if(a[j] == K && j > res){
==========> res = j;
======> }else if(a[i] == K && i > res){
==========> res = i;
======> }
==>}
==>System.out.println(res == -1 ? -1: res+1);

▲ 2 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

N.V.Revanth Reddy 2 years ago

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int n,i,pos;
long k,a[10000];
scanf("%d%d",&n,&k);
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&a[i]);
if(a[i]==k)
pos=i;
}
printf("%d",pos);
return 0;
}
```

▲ 1 vote ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Harry S McTavish a year ago

Code Editor is not initialising.

▲ 1 vote ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

SANCHAYITA MAITRA a year ago

```cpp
int main()
{
int n, m , index = 0;
cin>>n>>m;

int arr[n];
for(int i = 0 ; i < n ; i++)
cin>>arr[i];
for(int i = 0 ; i < n ; i++){
if(arr[i] == m){
index = i;
}

}
//since array starts from 0
cout<<++index;
return 0;
}
```
this is simplest code that runs sucessfully

▲ 1 vote ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Mayur Panchal 3 months ago

You don't even need to store it in array. Your array will occupy memory space. Instead you can try this.

```java
import java.util.Scanner;
public class LinearSearch {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = sc.nextInt();
int m = sc.nextInt();
int index=0;
for(int i=0; i<n; i++)
if(m==sc.nextInt())
index = i;
else
index = -1;
System.out.println(index+1);
```

?

```
        sc.close();
    }
}
```
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Shivani Thakur a year ago

Write an algorithm to display number which are not divisible by 3 in bet 1 to 10 ??? Plzz help me I cant solve this

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Shivani Thakur a year ago

Use of looping or if else

▲ 1 vote ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Re1731A18 9 months ago

Manish has got the task to frame a speech for his professor at the university at the Annual sports meet. But the problem is that the professor has speech dyslexia and he can't speak the words clearly which have vowels in them. So Manish has to avoid such words and has to minimize their usage in the speech letter. Your task is to help Manish mark the vowels in the words so that he can minimize their use. You are given a string S consisting of lower case letters only. You need to count the number of vowels in the string S. The maximum characters allowed in the string are 200.
Input: Will consist of a string in lower case letters only.

Output: Number of vowels present in the string.

▲ 1 vote ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Shubham Kotiya 7 months ago

```cpp
#include<iostream>
using namespace std ;
// Write your code here
int main()
{
int N,M,i ;
long a[100000] ;
int index= -2;

cin>>N ;
cin>>M ;

for(i=0 ; i<N; i++)
{
cin>>a[i] ;

}

for(i=0 ; i<N ; i++)
{
if(a[i]==M)
index=i ;
}
cout<<index+1 ;
return 0 ;
}
```
▲ 1 vote ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

XandriethXs 5 months ago

```java
|| Java Solution ||
import java.util.*;
class TestClass {
```

?

```java
public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {
Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
int N = s.nextInt();
int M = s.nextInt();
int A[] = new int[N];
for (int i=0;i<N;i++)
{
A[i] = s.nextInt();
}
int p = -1;
for (int i=0;i<N;i++)
{
if(A[i]==M)
{
p = i;
}
}
System.out.println(++p);
}
}
```

▲ 1 vote ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

prasanth thorati 2 years ago

yes last one is unnecessary and may be the cause of confusion please correct that

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Noopur Phalak 10 months ago

No, the question is correct, understand the question properly.

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Vishwajeet Thoke 2 years ago

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
long int m,n,k,i,p,flag;
cin>>n>>m;
long int a[n];
for( i=0;i<n;i++)
{
cin>>a[i];
}
while(m--)
{
cin>>k;
for(i=n-1;i>=0;i--)
{
flag=0;
if(a[i]==k)
{
flag=1;
cout<<i+1<<endl;
break;
}
}
if(!flag)
cout<<"-1"<<endl;
}
return 0;
```

?

```
}
```
whats the problem in this code??

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Saurabh Mhaisekar 2 years ago

C++ Does not support dynamic memory allocation for array. so your code long int a[n] is creating problem. You need to have a constant size like long int a[100]

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Gursheesh Singh a year ago

Can Be Done Without any Array
```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int index=-1,n,a,t;
cin >> t; //number of elements;
cin >> n; //number to be find
for(int i=0;i<t;i++)
{
cin >> a;
if(a==n)
{
index=i+1;
}
}
cout << index << endl;
}
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Rishit Sonecha a year ago

this won't work as ques clearly says "PRINT INDEX OF LAST OCCURRENCE OF THAT NO.".what you are doing is just manipulating the code as per your output requirement.

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Cristian Georgescu 2 years ago
```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int n,m;
cin>>n>>m;
int *a=NULL;
a=new int[n];
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
{
cin>>a[i];
}
for(int i=n-1;i>=0;i--)
{
if(a[i]==m)
{
cout<<i+1<<endl;
return 0;
}
}
cout<<"-1"<<endl;
```

?

```
return 0;
}
```
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

MD ARAFATUL ISLAM 2 years ago
```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int N, M, A[10000], index=-1;
cin>>N>>M;
for(int i=1;i<=N;i++){
cin>>A[i];
}
for(int i=1;i<=N;i++){
if(A[i]==M)
index = i;
}
cout<<index<<endl;
}
```
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

akshay shenoy 2 years ago
```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int j,a[10000],m,n,i,temp;
scanf("%d%d",&m,&n);
for(i=0;i<m;i++)
{scanf("%d",&a[i]);}
for(j=0;j<m;j++)
{
if(a[j]==n)
{
temp=j; }

}
printf("%d",temp+1);
return 0;
}
```
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Chandresh Joshi 2 years ago
```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int n,s,a[100],index=-1;
scanf("%d",&n);
scanf("%d",&s);
for(int j=0; j<n; j++){
scanf("%d",&a[j]);
}
for(int j=0; j<n; j++){
if(a[j]==s)
index = j+1;
}
if(index !=-1)
printf("%d",index);
```

```
return 0;
}
```
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Fairoz Ahmed 2 years ago
```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int i,n,m,a[20],s;
printf("enter N&M values");
scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
printf("Enter array values\n");
for(i=0;i<=10^9;i++){
scanf("%d",a[i]);
if(m==a[i])
printf("%d",a[i]);
else
printf("Not Found");
}
}
```
Is anything wrong in this program?
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Kishore Srinivas B 2 years ago
yea ...why is the array size 20 ? allocate the size dynamically !
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Bikash Kumar Mahato a year ago
Don't use printf and increase the size of array either u can take the size of array dynamically
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

SONALI JOLLY a year ago
there should be no message statements
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Rishit Sonecha a year ago
why is your loop condition "i<=10^9" when your array size if 20?
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

VrAnkY 2 years ago
```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int flag=0,i=0;
int n,m,a[10];
cin>>n>>m;


for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
cin>>a[i];
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
if(a[i]==m)
{
flag=i;

}
```

```
}

if(flag==0)

{
cout<<"-1";
}

cout<<flag;
return 0;
}
```
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

tata.jaswanth 2 years ago
can anyone post the code in python3?
```
n=int(input())
m=int(input())
intlist=[]
for i in range(0,n):
intlist.append(int(input()))
for q in intlist:
if q==m:
index=i+1
continue
if index>0:
print(index)
else:
print(-1)
```
it is showing runtime error.but when run it in my pc it is working fine
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Kumara S K 2 years ago
```
a, b = map(int, input().split(" "))
arr = map(int, input().split(" "))

index = -1

for i, v in enumerate(arr):
if v == b:
index = i

print(index+1)
```
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

R3DDY97 7 months ago
```
N, M = map(int, input().split())
A = list(map(int, input().split()))
def index_elem(A):
if M not in A:
print(-1)
return
for n,i in enumerate(A[::-1]):
if i == M:
print(len(A)-n)
return

index_elem(A)
```
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Saumya Vishwal 2 years ago

```
/* What is wrong in this code??!
I am getting erroneous output*/
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int i;
long int *ptr,n,m,temp;
scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
if(n>=1 && n<=100000 && m>=1 && m<=1000000000)
{
ptr=(long int*) malloc(n * sizeof(long int));
for(i=1; i<=n; i++)
{
scanf("%d",&temp);
if(temp>=1 && temp<=1000000000)
*(ptr+i-1)=temp;
else
i--;
}
temp=0;
for(i=n; i>0; i--)
{
if(*(ptr+i-1)==m)
{
temp++;
printf("%d",i);
}
}
if(temp==0)
printf(-1);
}
free(ptr);
return 0;
}
```

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Saumya Vishwal 2 years ago

never mind, i got it :D

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Ayush Chaurasia 2 years ago

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int i,n,m,t,index=-1;
cin>>n>>m;
for(i=0;i<n;i++){
cin>>t;
if(t==m){
index=i+1;
}
}
cout<<index<<endl;
return 0;
}
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

?

Arun Mohapatra a year ago

```java
/* IMPORTANT: Multiple classes and nested static classes are supported */

/*
 * uncomment this if you want to read input.
//imports for BufferedReader
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;

//import for Scanner and other utility classes
import java.util.*;
*/

import java.util.*;

class TestClass {
public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {
/*
 * Read input from stdin and provide input before running
 * Use either of these methods for input

//BufferedReader
BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
String line = br.readLine();
int N = Integer.parseInt(line);

//Scanner
Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
int N = s.nextInt();

for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
System.out.println("hello world");
}
*/
Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
int N = s.nextInt();
int array[] = new int[N+1];

int M = s.nextInt();
for(int i = 1 ; i <N+1; i++ ){
array[i] = s.nextInt();
}
int found = 0;
for(int j = 1 ; j < N+1; j ++){
if(array[j] == M){
found = j;
}
}
System.out.println(found);
}
}
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Sandeep Rajput a year ago

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int arraySize = 0;
int key = 0;
int temp = 0;
register int index = -1;
int i = -1;

scanf("%d", &arraySize);
scanf("%d", &key);
```

```
for(i = 0; i < arraySize; i++){
scanf("%d", &temp);
if(temp == key){
index = i+1;
}
}

printf("%d\n", index);

}
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Tomasz Kot a year ago
Simplest?

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int pos = -1;

int N;
int M;
int next;
cin >> N >> M;

for(auto i=0; i<N; i++)
{
cin >> next;
if(next == M)
pos = i+1;
}
cout << pos << endl;
return 0;
}
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Harsha Kiran a year ago

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int a[100000],m,n,x=-1;
cin>>n>>m;
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
cin>>a[i];
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
{
if(a[i]==m)
x=i+1;
}
cout<<x;
}
```

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nitishrocks88 a year ago
My code is partially correct. Can anybody tell me my mistake or for what inputs will it be wrong?

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
int main()
{
long n, m, flag=-1;
cin>>n>>m;
long a;
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
cin>>a;
if(m=a)
flag=i;
}
cout<<flag;
return 0;
}
```

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Zubair Ahmed a year ago
one mistake flag=i+1;

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

vinu vasudevan a year ago
```
#include <stdio.h>
int i = 0,index = -1;
int Arr[10000];
int N,M;
int main()
{
scanf("%d %d",&N,&M);

for(i = 0;i <= N; i++)
scanf("%d",&Arr[i]);


for(i = 0;i <= N; i++)
{

if(Arr[i] == M)
index = i+1;
}
if(index == -1)
printf("\n%d",index);
else
printf("\n%d",index);
return 0;
}
```

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Sayan Bhowmik a year ago
Here's my implementation without using arrays:
```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int n, m;
int i, c=-1; //c = counter;
scanf("%d", &n);
scanf("%d", &m);
int n2=n;

while(n--){
```

```
int x;
scanf("%d",&x);
if(m==x){c = n2-n;}
}
printf("%d", c);
}
```

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Raju Bhadwal a year ago

```
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
cin>>a[i];
if(a[n-1]==m)
cout<<n<<endl;
else
cout<<"-1";
```

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Idris Veliyev a year ago

```
#include<iostream>
#include<cstdlib>
using namespace std;
int main(){
int i,M,N,a[10000],j,k=0,q;
cin >> N >>M;
for(i=0;i<N;i++){
cin >> a[i];
}
for(i=0;i<N;i++){
if(a[i]==M){k=0; q=i;}
}
if(k==1) {cout << "-1";}
else cout<<q+1;
return 0;}
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Sudipta Dhar ✎ Edited a year ago

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
int i, m, n, *a, flag = -1;
scanf ("%d %d", &n, &m);
a = (int *)malloc (n * sizeof (int));
for (i = 0; i < n; i ++)
scanf ("%d", (a + i));
for (i = n - 1; i > 0; i --)
if (*(a + i) == m) {
flag = i;
break;
}
if (flag == -1)
printf ("%d", flag);
else
printf ("%d", flag + 1);

}
```
Check this out guys :)

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Gursheesh Singh a year ago

?

There is No Need To Use An Array To Store Values

```cpp
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int index=-1,n,a,t;
cin >> t; //number of elements;
cin >> n; //number to be find
for(int i=0; i<t; i++)
{
cin >> a;
if(a==n)
{
index=i+1;
}
}
cout << index << endl;
}
```

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Gaurav Khandelwal a year ago

Getting runtime error NSEZ, but works fine in Visual Studio or when written in C++.
What's wrong in this C# code??

```csharp
int record = 0;
var num = Console.ReadLine();
var ele = Console.ReadLine();
if (num != null && ele != null)
{
var N = Int32.Parse(num);
var M = Int32.Parse(ele);
int[] arr = new int[N];
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
{
var ni = Console.ReadLine();
if (ni != null) arr[i] = Int32.Parse(ni);
}
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
if (arr[i] == M)
record = i + 1;
}
if (record > 0)
Console.WriteLine(record);
else
Console.WriteLine(-1);
```

Please suggest!

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

ram prasad a year ago

Able to solve this. Any better approach than the way I solved?

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Nikhil Nik a year ago

```c
#include<stdio.h>
void main()
{
int a[10],n,m,i,pos=-1;
scanf("%d%d",n,m);
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
scanf("%d",a[i]);
```

```
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
if(a[i]==m)
pos=i+1;
printf("%d",pos);
}
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Shreyash Naithani a year ago

Linear search in python:
```
n = int(input("Enter a number: "))
def linear(x,n):
for i in range(0, len(x)):
if x[i] == n:
print (i)
return i

linear(l,n)
```

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K1626_11611696_A20 a year ago

There is a problem in the input and output sequence when the the second case its all right the number 2 is provided in 2nd time but for the first case check the number which to be find i.e 1000 is provided as the first input so only one case is matching. please look forward it.

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chandra reddy a year ago

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int N,M,i;
//printf("enter size of array");
scanf("%d",&N);
int arr[N];
//printf("enter element to be searched in array\n");
scanf("%d",&M);
for(i=0;i<N;i++){
scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
}
for(i=N-1;i>=0;i--){
if(M==arr[i]){
printf("%d",i+1);
break;
}
}
return 0;
}
```

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chandra reddy a year ago

Time (sec)
0.20195
Memory (KiB)
64
Language
C

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Psicodelico Demonio del Piano a year ago

```
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
int main()
{
int n,m;
std::cin >> n >> m;
std::vector<int> v(n,0);
int record = -1;
int i=0;

for(int& x : v)
{
std::cin >> x;
if(v[i] == m) record = i+1;
i++;
}
std::cout << record << std::endl;
return 0;
}
```

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Zubair Ahmed *a year ago*

```
#coming back here
int main()
{

int N,M;
cin>>N>>M;
int co=-1;
int *arr=(int*)malloc(sizeof(int)*N);
for(int i=0;i<N;i++){
cin>>arr[i];
if(arr[i]==M)
co=i+1;
}
cout<<co;

return 0;
}
```

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Anjali Ragupathi *a year ago*

My code has runtime errors. How do you correct them in Python 2.3?

```
N=int(raw_input())
M=int(raw_input())
d=[]
for i in range(N):
x=int(raw_input())
d.append(x)

for j in range(-1,len(d)-1,-1):
if d[j]<>M:
j+=1

if j>=len(d):
print -1

else:
print j
```

?

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Ronald Reddick a year ago

here is another way to do it:

```
char[] delimiterChars = { ' ' };
var line1 = System.Console.ReadLine();
string[] firstLine = line1.Split(delimiterChars);

var line2 = System.Console.ReadLine();
string[] secondLine = line2.Split(delimiterChars);

int i = 0;
string count = "";
foreach (var item in secondLine)
{
i++;
if (item == firstLine[1]) count = i.ToString();
}

System.Console.WriteLine(count);
```

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Aditya Nand a year ago

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
vector<long long int> v;
long long int n, m, position = -1, i;
cin>>n>>m;
while(n--){
cin>>i;
v.push_back(i);
}
for(int k=v.size()-1; k>=0; k--)
if(v[k]==m){
position = k+1;
break;
}
cout <<position<< endl;
return 0;
}
// Simple Approach, Just start searching from right to left and break away at the first match.
```

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Saurabh Kumar a year ago

can somebody help me to sort out what is wrong in this code
it's giving time error
```
x=input("array length")
y=input("elemnt")
z=input("array")
found=-1
for i in range(x):
if y in z:
found=i+1
print found
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink   ?

Isuu Max a year ago
C# version
public static void Main(string[] args) {

// "Enter number of elements");
string[] line1 =System.Console.ReadLine().Split(' ');

var N = Int32.Parse(line1[0]);
//"Enter number to be searched";
var M = Int32.Parse(line1[1]);
//Enter array elements
string[] line2=System.Console.ReadLine().Split(' ');

int[] A=new int[N];
for(int i=0;i<N;i++)
{
A[i]=Int32.Parse(line2[i]);
}
//GetLastIndex(N,M,A);
System.Console.WriteLine(GetLastIndex(N,M,A));
}

public static int GetLastIndex(int n,int m,int[] a)
{

int lastIndex=Array.LastIndexOf(a,m);
return lastIndex+1;
}

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N Nair a year ago
To determine the positions, every element in the array from start to end, i.e., from index 0 to index 9.
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

muhammad junaid a year ago
see this lmao.
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int n,m;
cin>>n>>m;
int index = -1;
int temp;
for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
cin>>temp;
if(temp==m){
index=i;
}
}
if(index>=0)
cout<<index+1;
else
cout<<-1;
return 0;
}
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

shivam pathak ✐ Edited a year ago

?

Below the code base in C# . For dynamically assigning array length and number to be find in array
Uncomment the commented code.
Please let me know if there is some mistake in code
##
###########

```csharp
static void Main(string[] args)
{

//Console.WriteLine("Enter Array Length");
// int N = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
//Console.WriteLine("Enter Array Length");
//int N = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
int[] array = new int[5];
//Console.WriteLine("Enter element you want to find");
int M = 2; //int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
for (int i = 0; i < array.Length; i++)
{
//Console.WriteLine("Add Element to Array Index");
array[i] = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
}

for (int j=0;j<array.Length;j++)
{
if (array.Contains(M))
{
int LastIndexOfM = Array.LastIndexOf(array, M);
Console.WriteLine(LastIndexOfM);
break;
}
if (!(array.Contains(M)))
{
Console.WriteLine("-1");
}
}
}

}
```

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Jazz In a year ago
C++ Code;

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int index = 0;
int amountOfNum;
int numToSearchFor;

cin >> amountOfNum;
cin >> numToSearchFor;

for(int i = 1; i <= amountOfNum; i++)
{
int input;
cin >> input;

if(input == numToSearchFor)
{
```

?

```
index = i;
}
}
cout << index;
return 0;
}
```

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Shriya Sundriyal ✎ Edited a year ago

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int n,a[10000],m,i,position=0;scanf("%d",&n);
scanf("%d /n",&m);
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&a[i]);
}
for(i=0;i<=n-1;i++)
{
if(a[i]==m)
position=i;
else
continue;

}
printf("%d",position+1);
return 0;
}
solution
```

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Sanjeev Sharma a year ago

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int n ,m ,i ,flag=0 ,ans;
scanf("%d %d",&n,&m);
int a[n];
for(i=n-1;i>=0;i--){
if(m==a[i]){
flag=1;
ans=i+1;
break;
}
else{
flag=0;
continue;
}
}
if(flag==1)
printf("%d",ans);
else
printf("-1");
return 0;
}
whats wrong here , it prints -1
```

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?

Rams Apartments a year ago

```
int main()
{
int N = 0;
int M = 0;
int nVal = 0;
scanf("%d %d",&N, &M);
int nIndex = 0;
for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
{
scanf("%d", &nVal);
if(nVal == M)
nIndex = i;
}
printf("%d", (nIndex + 1));
return 0;
}
```

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Rajkumar Kathiresan a year ago

Hi, Please find my Java code :

```
import java.util.*;
class TestClass {
public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {
Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = s.nextInt();
int f = s.nextInt();
int[] a = new int[n];
int l = -1;
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
a[i] = s.nextInt();
if (a[i] == f) {
l = i+1;
}
}
System.out.println(l);

}
}
```

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Mridhul Pax a year ago

```
n,m=raw_input().strip().split(' ')
myList = raw_input().strip().split(' ')
indexVal = -2
for i in xrange(len(myList)):
if myList[i] == m:
indexVal = i
print indexVal+1
```

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Muthia Inas a year ago

I'm still don't get it how does it mean

input
5 1
1 2 3 4 1
Does the second line doesn't effect anything?

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?

汤 嘉琦 a year ago

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#define N 1000000
int main()
{
int i,n,m;
int A[i],j=-1;
scanf("%d %d",&n,&m);
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&A[i]);
}
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
if(m==A[i])
j = i;
}
if(j!=-1)
printf("%d",j+1);
else
printf("%d",-1);
return 0;
}
```
Please help me, I don't know why input #2 is throwing an error.

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Avinash Bamboria a year ago

please tell me why i am getting runtime error

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int i,M,N,k=-1,A[10];
scanf("%d",&N);
scanf("%d",&M);
for(i=1;i<=N;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&A[i]);
}
for(i=1;i<=N;i++)
{
if(A[i]==M)
{
k=i;
}


}
printf("%d",k);

return 0;
}
```

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Shubham Pandey a year ago

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
```

```
int i,n,m;
int k=0;
cin>>n>>m;
int a[n];
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
cin>>a[i];
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
if(a[i]==m);
{
k=i;
break;
}
}
if(k)
cout<<k;
if(k==0)
cout<<"-1";
return 0;
}
```

what's wrong in this code it is only printing 0, irrespective of position of m;
PS: new to c++

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Vivek Shaw a year ago

try to read the problem properly as the output is the last occurence of the search Element but your break statement will just break the loop after the 1st occurence and also in cout you have written -1 as string..

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Shubham Pandey a year ago

Thanks

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Vivek Shaw a year ago

Simple C Solution, Hope it will help :D

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int n , k, j=0, c=0;
scanf("%d%d",&n,&k);
int a[n];
for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
scanf("%d",&a[i]);
}
for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
j++;
if(a[i]==k){
c=j;
}
}
if(c==0){
printf("%d",-1);
}
else{
printf("%d",c);
}
return 0;
}
```

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RAJITHA KOTHAPALLY a year ago

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int m,n;
scanf("%d",&n);
int i,a[n];
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&a[i]);
}
scanf("%d",&m);
int count=0
for(i=n;i>0;i++)
{
if(a[i]==m)
{
printf("%d",i)
count++
break;
}
}
if(count==0)
{
printf("-1");
}

}
```

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Ishaan Kanwar a year ago

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
int n,i,count=-1;
long int m,arr[100000];
scanf("%d %ld",&n,&m);
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
scanf("%ld",&arr[i]);
if(m==arr[i])
count=i+1;
}
printf("%d",count);
return 0;
}
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Shashank Chakrawarty a year ago

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{int index=0;
int indexFoundAt=-1;
int n,m;
int a[100];
// input 2 numbers N,M
```

```
printf("enter 2 numbers");
scanf("%d %d", &n,&m);
for (index=1; index<=n; index++)
{
printf("enter number for index %d", index);
scanf("%d", a[index]);
}
for (int arrayIndex=1;arrayIndex<=n; arrayIndex++)
{
if(m==a[arrayIndex])
{
indexFoundAt=arrayIndex;
}
}
printf("number found at %d", indexFoundAt);
// input N = size of array. for ex: if you give N as 5 then array will have 5 numbers
// input M = nmber to search. for ex: i you give M as 1 then you should search for 1 in array
// input N numbers, for ex: if N =5 above then you should read 5 numbers from console
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

akash jain a year ago

```
#include <iostream>//can anyone tell me why this code is not working ?
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int N[200],M,x,c=0;
cin>>M;
for(int i=0;i<M;i++)
{ cin>>N[i];
}

cin>>x;
for(int j=0;j<M;j++)
{ if{N[j]==x)
{ c=j;
}
}

if(c==0)
{ cout<<-1;
}
else
{ cout<<c+1;
}
return 0;
}
```

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SONALI JOLLY a year ago

because the input of x goes to array as after no of elements the next input should go to x but you took next input of array so it wrongly goes to array

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

SONALI JOLLY a year ago

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{int n,m,f=0,i;
```

?

```
cin>>n;
int a[n];
cin>>m;
for( i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
cin>>a[i];
}
for( i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
if(a[i]==m)
f=i;
}
f>0?cout<<f:cout<<-1;
}
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

BakwasCoder *a year ago*

```
var line1 = System.Console.ReadLine().Trim();
var line2 = System.Console.ReadLine().Trim();

string[] line1Array = line1.Split(' ');
string[] line2Array = line2.Split(' ');

var abc = Array.LastIndexOf(line2Array, line1Array[1]) + 1;

System.Console.WriteLine(abc);
```

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Anthony Holland *a year ago*

Good day guys, am new on this platform and I am into Java but I don't think this Java. So can anybody help on how to get to a Java page

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Venu Chitturi *a year ago*

ididnotunderstandthe above program so we can given some instructions sir

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Febin C P *a year ago*

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int n,m,c=0;
scanf("%d",&n);
scanf("%d",&m);
int a[n];
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&a[i]);
}
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
{
if(a[i]==m)
{
c = i+1;
}
}
if(c!=0)
{
printf("%d",c);
}
else
```

?

```
printf("-1");
return 0;
}
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

dhritpalgurjar230 a year ago

```
#include <iostream>
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int count=0;
//stack<long long>st;
int n;
int m;
cin>>n>>m;
int a[n];
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
{
cin>>a[i];
}
for(int i=n-1;i>=0;i--)
{
if(a[i]==m){
count=i;
break;
}
}
cout<<count+1;
return 0;
}
```

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vedanta neogi a year ago

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int n ,m,last=0,tracker=0;
cin>>n>>m;
int arr[n];
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){
cin>>arr[i];
}
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){
if(arr[i]==m){
last=i;
}
else{
counter++;
}
}
if(counter==n){
cout<<-1;
}
else{
cout<<last;
}
}
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Srikanth Reddy a year ago

```c
//this works for you..
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int i,n,a[10000],m,k=-1;
scanf("%d",&n);
scanf("%d",&m);
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&a[i]);
if(a[i]==m)
{
k=i;
}
}
printf("%d",k);
return 0;
}
```

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Fahim Abrar Abrar a year ago

```cpp
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int n,m,max=-1;
cin>>n>>m;
int a[n];
for(int i= 0; i<n;i++)
{
cin>>a[i];
if(a[i]==m)
{
max=i+1;
}
}
cout<<max<<endl;
}
```

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Sudhanshu Kumar a year ago

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#include <string.h>
int main()
{
int len,N,M,i,flag=0;
int A[100000000];
scanf("%d", &N);
scanf(" %d", &M);
for(i=0;i<N;i++)
{
scanf("%d", &A[i]);
}
for(i=N;i>=1;i--)
{
```

?

```
if(M==A[i])
{printf("%d", i);
flag=1;
}
}
if(flag==0)
printf("-1");
return 0;
}
```
please help me , whats wrong with this code, its giving runtime error

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Pavan Kumar a year ago

```
import java.util.*;
class TestClass {
public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {
Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
int N = s.nextInt();
int m=s.nextInt();
int count=-1;
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
if(s.nextInt()==m)
count=i+1;
System.out.println(count);
}
}
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Harshvardhan Karn ☑ Edited a year ago

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int n,m,i,pos=0,a[10000];
scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&a[i]);
if(a[i] == m)
{
pos = i+1;
}

}
if(pos != 0)
{
printf("%d",pos);
}
else
{
printf("-1");
}
return 0;
}
```

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yatdal a year ago

Don't even need array:
```
#include <stdio.h>
```
?

```
int main()
{
int m, n;
scanf("%d %d",&n, &m);
int f;
int i=0, res=-1;
for(; i<n; i++){
scanf("%d",&f);
if(f==m) res=i+1;
}
printf("%d",res);
return 0;
}
```

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Rohan Sarnad ✎ Edited a year ago

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
long int n,x,i,j;
cin>>n>>x;
long int A[n];
for(i=n;i>0;i--)
cin>>A[i];
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
if(A[i]==x)
{
cout<<n-i+1;
goto EXIT;
}
}
EXIT:
return 0;
}
```

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Mohammed Rabiulla a year ago

why i got 0 points even though ouput is correct

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Jai Prakash Thakur a year ago

```
If anyone need any help:
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int N,M,i=1,index=-1;
cin>>N>>M;
int ar[N+1];
while(i<=N){
cin>>ar[i];
i++;
}
i=1;
while(i<=N){
if(ar[i]==M){
index=i;
```

```
    }
    i++;
    }
    cout<<index;
    }
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Prajwal Kb a year ago

help me out I am getting SIGSEGV error

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int N,M;
double A[100];
scanf("%d %d",&N,&M);
for(int i=0;i<N;i++)
{
scanf("%d",A[i]);
}

for(int i=N;i<=0;i--)
{
if(M==A[i])
printf("%d",i);
}
return 0;
}
```

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CODERIDER a year ago

scanf("%d",A[i]); here will be &A[i];

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Bharat Kumar a year ago

```
//happy first programes run on any website
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{ int n,m;
cin>>n>>m;
int a[n],f=0;
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
cin>>a[i];
}
for(int i=n;i>0;i--)
{
if(a[i]==m)
{
cout<<i;
f++;
break;
}
}
if(f==0)
{
int j=-1;
cout<<"no number find"<<j;
}
```

```
    return (0);
}
```
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Priyanka Singh a year ago   42/102

when i am testing my program it gives right output but after submission of final test it gives wrong
solution .please tell me where i did mstake.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int n,m,arr[100],i,count=0;
scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
}
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
while(n>0)
{
if(m==arr[i])
count++;
n--;
}
}
if(count>0)
{
printf("%d",count);
}
else
{
printf("-1");
}

return 0;
}
```
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

CODERIDER a year ago

your code is printing the no. of times key is generated... but problem statement is to print index
of last occurence key..
this code may help

```
#include<stdio.h>
main()
{
int n,m,i,a[100000],k;
scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&a[i]);

}
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
if(a[i]==m)
{
k=i;
}
else
```

?

```
k=-1;
}
printf("%d",k);
}
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Ankit Kumar Khatri a year ago

```
#include <stdio.h>
int lSearch(int a[], int n, int m)
{ int index=0;
for(int i =1; i<=n; i++)
{
if(a[i]==m)
index = i;
//printf("%d", index);
}

if(index == 0)
return -1;
else
return index;

}
int main()
{ int a[100000], n,m,r;
scanf("%d %d", &n, &m);
for(int i = 1; i<=n; i++)
{
scanf("%d ", &a[i]);
}
r= lSearch(a,n,m);
if(r == -1)
printf("-1");
else
printf("%d", r);
return 0;
}
```

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D SAICHAND ✐ Edited a year ago

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int N,M,flag,temp,i;
cin>>N>>M;
int a[N];
for(i=0;i<N;i++)
{
cin>>a[i];
}
for(i=0;i<N;i++)
{
if(a[i]==M)
{
temp=i+1;
flag=0;

}
```

?

```
else
{
if(flag==0)
{
flag=0;
}
else
{
flag=1;
}
}
}
if(flag==1)
{
cout<<"-1";
}
else
{
cout<<temp;
}
}
```

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Tahseen Tahseen a year ago

why im getting this SIGSEGV error while submitting the code/

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CODERIDER a year ago

is it valid for all scenarios?
```
#include<stdio.h>
main()
{
int n,m,i,a[100000],k;
scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&a[i]);

}
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
if(a[i]==m)
{
k=i;
}
else
k=-1;
}
printf("%d",k);
}
```

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Md Usuf Mia ✎ Edited a year ago

ভাই আমার এই কোড টাতে কেনো রং অ্যাসার আসে???বুঝতে পারছিনা ভাই পিলজ হ্রেপ
আমার কোড লিংক ->
https://ideone.com/LzkYml

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Manoj Kumar Thangadurai a year ago

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int a[100];
int n,count = 0;
int s;
scanf("%d",&n);
scanf("%d",&s);
for(int i = 0;i < n;i++){
scanf("%d",&a[i]);
if(a[i] == s){
count = i;
}
}
printf("%d",count+1);
return 0;
}
```
whATS WROng here ???......testcase 2 fails

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Rohit Kumar a year ago

No need to create array. Reduce the size and complexity of code.
```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int n,m,b,count=-1;
cin>>n>>m;
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
{
cin>>b;
if(b==m)
count=i+1;
}
cout<<count<<endl;
return 0;
}
```

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Akshay Bhuradia ✎ Edited a year ago
```
class TestClass
{
public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception
{
Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = sc.nextInt();
int ele = sc.nextInt();
int [] arr = new int[n];
for(int i=0 ;i<n ;i++)
{
arr[i] = sc.nextInt();
}

int pos = -1 ;

for(int i = 0 ; i<n ;i++)
{
if(arr[i]==ele)
{
```

?

```
    pos = i+1 ;
    }
  }

  System.out.println(pos);
  }
}
```
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Vishal Karda a year ago

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
int find(int *array, int size , int data){

int i, index ;
for(i=0; i<size; i++){

if( data == array[i]){

index=i+1;
}

}
printf("%d", index);
return 0;
}
int main(){
int size, num, i, index;
int array[size];

scanf("%d %d",&size,&num);

for(i=0; i<size; i++){

scanf("%d",&array[i]);
}


find(array, size, num);


return 0;
}
error - your code didn't print anything
ran it on other platforms works perfectly
```
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Prakash Yadav a year ago

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
//printf("Hello World!\n");
int n,i,ans=0;
long int a[100000],m;
scanf("%d %ld",&n,&m);
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
scanf("%ld",&a[i]);
}
```

```
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
if(a[i]==m)
{
if(ans<i)
ans=i;
}
}
ans++;
printf("%d",ans);
return 0;
}
```

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Shriom Tripathi a year ago

```
//this simples answer
import java.util.Scanner;

class TestClass {
public static void main(String args[] ) {
Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = in.nextInt();
int m = in.nextInt();

int indexPos =-1;
for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
int input = in.nextInt();
if(input==m)
indexPos = i;
}

System.out.println(indexPos+1);
}
}
```

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Rahul Sethi a year ago

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
long int N,M,i,k;
cin>>N,M;
long int array[N-1];
for(i=0;i<N;i++)
{
cin>>array[i];
}
for(k=N-1;k>=0;k--)
{
if(array[k]==M)
break;
}
if(k==0)
cout<<-1;

else
cout<<(k+1);
return 0;
}
whts wrong here?
```

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Roshni Mishra a year ago

its not "cin>>N,M"
"cin>>N>>M"

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Devi Devaraj a year ago

import java.util.*;
class TestClass {
public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception {
Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
int N = s.nextInt();
int T = s.nextInt();
ArrayList<Integer> arr=new ArrayList<>();
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
int x = s.nextInt();
arr.add(x);
}
System.out.println(arr.lastIndexOf(T)+1);
}
}

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Roshni Mishra a year ago

when i had compiled and run this code ,it worked accordingly.but when i tried to submit it,there is a
runtime error-(SIGSEGV) ....can any one tell me ??
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
int a[10],n,i,item;
int j=-1;
scanf("%d",&n);
scanf("%d",&item);
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&a[i]);
}
i=1;
while(i<n+1)
{
if(a[i]==item)
{
j=i;
i++;
}
else
{
i++;
}
}
printf("%d",j);
}

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Moises Salazar a year ago

using vector and a for loop and it is not working

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

?

Sanyukta Agrawal a year ago

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
long long int n,k;
int i,element;
long long int a[100000];
scanf("%d",&n);
scanf("%d",&k);

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

for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
if(a[i]==k)
{
element=i;
}
}

printf("%d",element+1);
return 0;
}
```

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Nikhil Sharma a year ago

Just for Education purpose :

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
// note don't use array , it will only increase memory and chance of runtime erros
int main()
{
int n; //store size
int m; //stores our key
int k; //each element
int flag=0; //just a control variable
int index=-1; //will store index of final variable
cin>>n>>m; // we take input of size and key
for(int i=0;i<n;i++) // take input for elements
{
cin>>k;
if(k==m) // dynamically keep checking if we got our key
{
flag=1;
index=i+1; //if yes , then store it in index
}
}
if(flag) // if flag was changed means we should have got our element
cout<<index;
else
cout<<index;
return 0;
}
```

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Prajjval Gupta a year ago

?

instead of int use long int

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Harshit Choudhary a year ago

Hey My rank isn't decreasing even i have soved 5 questins.

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Joao Ribeiro a year ago

for some reason my Python 3 code is working on my ide but not here... (-_-)*

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Heena Parveen a year ago

```java
import java.util.*;
class TestClass {
public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {

Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
int n=sc.nextInt();
int key=sc.nextInt();//no of lines
int i,index=0;
int[] s=new int[n];
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
s[i]=sc.nextInt();
}

for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
if(s[i]==key){
index=i+1;
}
}

if(index!=0)
System.out.println(index);
else
System.out.println("-1");



}
}
```

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GuyGeek a year ago

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int n,m;

scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
int a[n];
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&a[i]);
}
int flag =-1;
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
```

?

```
{
if(a[i]==m)
{
flag=i+1;
}
}
printf("%d",flag);
return 0;
}
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Ravi Jangira a year ago

What is wrong in the below code

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace LinearSearch
{
class Program
{
static void Main(string[] args)
{
Console.WriteLine("Enter array length");
int arrLength = Convert.ToInt16(Console.ReadLine());
int []arrInts = new int[arrLength];

Console.WriteLine("Find the number in the array");
int num = Convert.ToInt16(Console.ReadLine());

Console.WriteLine("Enter the array elements");
string str = string.Empty;
do
{
char c = Console.ReadKey().KeyChar;
if (c == '\n')
break;

str += c;
} while (str.Length < (arrLength+(arrLength-1)));
arrInts = Array.ConvertAll<string, int>(str.Split(' '), Convert.ToInt32);


FindIndex(arrInts,num);
Console.Read();
}
private static void FindIndex(int[] arrInts, int num)
{
int newIndex = -1;
for(int i = 0; i < arrInts.Length; i++)
{
if (arrInts[i] == num)
newIndex = i;
}
Console.WriteLine("\n The last index is " + newIndex);
}
}
}
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Subhash J a year ago

what is wrong in this??

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int n,m,i,out;
scanf("%d %d",&n,&m);
long a[n+1];
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&a[i]);
if(a[i]==m)
{
out=i+1;
}
}
if(out!=0)
{
printf("%d",out);
}
else
{
printf("-1");
}
return 0;
}
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Rahul Gupta *a year ago*

```cpp
/* perectly working */
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int s , m , i;
int a[100000];
cin>>s;
cin>>m;
for(i=0; i<s ; i++){
cin>>a[i];
}

for(i=s-1; i >= 0 ; i--){
if(m == a[i]){
cout<< i+1 ;
break;
}

if(i == 0)
cout<< -1;
}


return 0;
}
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Dipayan Das *a year ago*

```
public class LastOccurrence
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
java.util.Scanner sc =new java.util.Scanner(System.in);

int size=sc.nextInt();
int ele=sc.nextInt();
int lastindex=-1;
for(int i=0;i<size;i++)
{
int temp=sc.nextInt();
if(temp==ele)
{
lastindex=i+1;
}
}

System.out.println(lastindex);
sc.close();
}
}
```

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Suyash Srivastava a year ago
My Second test case failed why
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
int main()
{
int *a,n,search;
int i,j;
scanf("%d %d",&n,&search);
a=(int *)malloc(sizeof(int)*n);
for(i=1;i<=n;i++){
scanf("%d",&a[i]);
}
for(i=5;i>=1;i--){
if(a[i]==search){
printf("%d",i);
break;
}
}
}
```

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Nagender Rawat a year ago
```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int size, toSearch, atIndex=-1, i=0;
scanf("%d \n %d", &size, &toSearch);
int num;

for (i = 0; i < size; i++)
{
scanf("%d", &num);
if(num == toSearch)
atIndex = i+1;
```

?

```
}
printf("%d", atIndex);
return 0;
}
```
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Rajath Acharya a year ago
```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Scanner;

public class LinearSearch {
public static void main(String[] args) {
int i, n, sch, flag=0;

ArrayList<Integer> a= new ArrayList<Integer>();
for(String j : args){
a.add(Integer.parseInt(j));
}
Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.println("Enter the element to search");
sch = sc.nextInt();
for(i=0; i<a.size(); i++){
if(a.get(i) == sch){
System.out.println((i+1));
flag=1;
}
}

if(flag == 0){
System.out.println(-1);
}
}
}
/*
* While submitting I'm getting error..
* I don't know why SUBMIT gives error for this!
*
<Error>
<Code>AccessDenied</Code>
<Message>Access Denied</Message>
<RequestId>F69F6734EFCF3929</RequestId>
<HostId>
b4YEqVh/EynFbijHPKRY/+GOWHdTz3N8bG6kXANMhoYtEXLbuFLAq6eBS+nOKOkpDTrAju1SDpc=
</HostId>
</Error>
*
* I don't Know why I'm getting error for this?
* Anyone help me to resolve this issue.
* Thank you in advance
*/
```
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Rashmi N a year ago
```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
int n,key;
int *a = NULL;
```

```
cin>>n;
a = new int[n];
cin>>key;
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
cin>>a[i];
int pos;
for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
if(a[i]==key)
pos=i;
}
cout<<pos+1;
return 0;



}
```

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mounica little a year ago

can anyone please help me with this?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main();
{ int arr[N];
int m;
scanf("%d", &m);
printf("%d", m);
for(i=0; i<N;i++)
scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
for(i=o;i<N;i++)
if(arr[i]==m);
printf("%d",arr[N-i]);
else
printf("-1");
}
```

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Bryan E Beale a year ago

If we are printing the index, why is it printing 5... Shouldn't it be 4?

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Aman Bedi a year ago

you need to print the occurrence and not the index.
Occurrence = index+1

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

ABDUL KHADER a year ago

plz help me also

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Aman Bedi a year ago

```
N,x=raw_input().split()
N=int(N)
x=int(x)
key=0
arr = raw_input().split()
arr = [int(a) for a in arr]
for i in range(len(arr)):
if arr[i]==x:
```

?

```
key=i+1
if key>0:
print key
else:
print key
```

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Shankar Gs a year ago

```
###Written in Python 2.7
user_input = map(int, raw_input().split())
N, M = user_input[0], user_input[1]
numArray = map(int, raw_input().split())
indexes = [i for i,x in enumerate(numArray) if x == M]
if len(indexes) > 0:
pos = indexes[(len(indexes)-1)]
print(pos+1)
else:
print(-1)
```

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Ajay Thakur a year ago

```
import java.util.*;
class TestClass {
public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {

Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = in.nextInt();
int x = in.nextInt();
int a[] = new int [n];
int index = 0;
for(int i = 0; i<n; i++)
{
a[i] = in.nextInt();
}
for (int i = 0; i <n; i++)
{
if(a[i]==x)
{
index = i;
}
}
System.out.print(index+1);
}
}
```

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Anurag Verma a year ago

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
long n;
long long m;
int a[n];
for (int i=0;i<n;i++)
{
if (a[i]==m)
```

?

```
cout<< i;
else
cout<< -1;
}
return 0;
}
```
why is the code not printing anything

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Kaustubh Dwivedi 10 months ago

bro initialize i to 1 and make a statement and check if ur statement is correct then print index
else print -1
hope this will work .

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Akash Dutta a year ago

do pay attention to the constrains guys....

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Kaustubh Dwivedi 10 months ago

Bro try this
```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int n;
cin>>n;
int a[n],i,m,k;
cin>>m;
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
cin>>a[i];
}
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
if(a[i]==m)
k=i;
}
if(k)
cout<<k;
else
cout<<"-1";
return 0;
}
```

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Mohd Maroof 10 months ago

Output hello world

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Atul Joshi 10 months ago

I don't understand what is the use of number of elements in array as an input. When total array
elements are provided in second line what is the use of total number of array elements

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Amit Gairola 10 months ago

can anybody post it's answer in java 8 oracle version

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Manvendra Rai 10 months ago

```java
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.Scanner;
class TestClass {
int n,m,index=0,c,first;
Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);


public void searchForTheElement(){
n=sc.nextInt();
m=sc.nextInt();
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
if (i==0) {
first=sc.nextInt();
if (first==m) {
index=i+1;
}
}
else{
c=sc.nextInt();
if (c==m) {
index=i+1;
}
}


}
if (index>0) {
System.out.println(index);
}
else {
System.out.println("-1");
}


}
public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
TestClass object=new TestClass();
object.searchForTheElement();

}
}
```

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Ashish Karn 7 months ago

```java
import java.util.*;
class TestClass {
public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {
Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
int noOfElements = sc.nextInt();
int searchElement = sc.nextInt();
int currentIndex = -2;
for (int i = 0; i < noOfElements; i++) {
if (sc.nextInt() == searchElement) {
currentIndex = i;
}
}
System.out.println(currentIndex+1);
```

```
        }
      }
```

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raviteja.inapanuri 10 months ago

```
Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
String[] strs = s.nextLine().split(" ");
String[] vals = s.nextLine().split(" ");
int N = Integer.parseInt(strs[0]);
int M = Integer.parseInt(strs[1]);
int A[] = new int[N];
for(int i=0;i<N;i++){
int num = Integer.parseInt(vals[i]);
if(num>=1 && num<=10*10*10*10*10*10*10*10*10){
A[i] = num;
}
}
boolean found= false;
if(N>=1 && N<=10*10*10*10*10){
if(M>=1 && M<=10*10*10*10*10*10*10*10*10){
if(A.length==N){
for(int k = N-1; k>=0; k--){
if(A[k]==M){
System.out.println(k+1);
found = true;
break;
}
}
}


}
}
if(!found){
System.out.println("-1");
}
}
}
```

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Manvendra Rai ✎ Edited 10 months ago

```
Without using an array:
int n,m,index=0,c,first;
Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
public void searchForTheElement(){
n=sc.nextInt();
m=sc.nextInt();
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
if (i==0) {
first=sc.nextInt();
if (first==m) {
index=i+1;
}
}
else{
c=sc.nextInt();
if (c==m) {
index=i+1;
}
}
```

```
}
```
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Prakhar Tarun 10 months ago

```
//position=pos
int pos=0;
Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
int N = s.nextInt();
int k=s.nextInt();
int a[] = new int[N+1];
for (int i = 1; i <= N; i++) {
a[i]=s.nextInt();
if(a[i]==k)
pos=i;
}
System.out.println(pos);
```
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Rahul Tadvi 10 months ago

```
correct and simple code is:
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int n,m,i,j;
scanf("%d",&n);
int a[n];
scanf("%d",&m);
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&a[i]);
}
for(j=(n-1);j>=0;j--)
{
if(a[j]==m)
{
printf("%d",j+1);
break;
}
else if((j==0)&&(a[j]!=m))
printf("-1");
}
return 0;
}
```
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Hacker 10 months ago

```
n,m=input().strip().split(' ')
n=int(n)
m=int(m)
l1=[]
l=list(map(int,input().strip().split(' ')))
for x in range(n):
if(m==l[x]):
l1.append(x)

if(len(l1)==0):
print(-1)
else:
```

?

```
m1=max(l1)+1
print(m1)

n,m=input().strip().split(' ')
n=int(n)
m=int(m)
l1=[]
l=list(map(int,input().strip().split(' ')))
for x in range(n):
if(m==l[x]):
l1.append(x)

if(len(l1)==0):
print(-1)
else:
m1=max(l1)+1
print(m1)
```

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vivek kumar 10 months ago

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
long int a[100000],n,m;

int pos=1,i;
scanf("%ld",&n);
scanf("%ld",&m);
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
scanf("%ld",&a[i]);

}
a[pos]=m;

for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
if(a[i]==a[pos])
{
pos=i;
}

}
printf("%d",pos);

}
```

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vaibhav singh 10 months ago

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int n,m,res=-1;
cin>>n>>m;
int arr[n];
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
cin>>arr[i];
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
{
```

```
if(arr[i]==m)
res=i+1;
}
cout<<res<<endl;
return 0;
}
```

this is what we have traversed the array from beginning to end, but we can traverse the array from end to beginning because we have to find out the index of the last occurrence of the element….So we can do this also….

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int n,m,res=-1;
cin>>n>>m;
int arr[n];
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
cin>>arr[i];
for(int i=n-1;i>=0;i--)
{
if(arr[i]==m){
res=i+1;
break;
}
}
cout<<res<<endl;
return 0;
}
```

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Travis Whitten 10 months ago

Or you can just simply create a counter variable and a boolean, when the element is found do a recount and set the boolean to false, because at least one M is in the array.

```
Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
int N = s.nextInt();
int M = s.nextInt();

int[] arr = new int[N];
int count = 0;
boolean notInArray = true;
for(int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
arr[i] = s.nextInt();

if(arr[i] == M) {
count = i + 1;
notInArray = false;

}
if(notInArray == true) {
count = -1;
}



}
System.out.print(count);

}
```

?

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Surya Prakashreddy 10 months ago

I don't understand why everyone is doing it with arrays.You don't need arrays guys.just a variable is enoughhhhh.......Yeah!!!!!!!!!!

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venkatraman_r 10 months ago

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int N,M;
int position;
scanf("%d",&N);
scanf("%d",&M);
int A[N];
for(int i=1;i<=N;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&A[i]);
}
for(int i=1;i<=N;i++)
{
if(A[i]==M)
{
position = i;
}
}
printf("%d",position);
return 0;
}
```

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ASHISH M.G 10 months ago

```java
class TestClass {
public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {

Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
int N = s.nextInt();
int M = s.nextInt();
int flag=0;
int buff=0;
int[] ar = new int[N];
for(int j=0;j<ar.length;j++){
ar[j]=s.nextInt();
}

for(int i=0;i<ar.length;i++){

if(ar[i] == M){
buff=i+1;
flag =1;

}

}System.out.println(buff);
if(flag==0){
System.out.println("-1");
}
}
}
```

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Priya Bhimjyani 10 months ago

can someone send me the solution in python ??

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Prem Ukkoji 10 months ago

python3 code for the above problem

```
n,m=map(int,input().split())
lst=list(map(int,input().split()))
ans=-1
for i in range(0,n,1):
if lst[i] is m:
ans=i+1

print(ans)
```

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Nazim Khan 10 months ago

```
class TestClass {
public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {

Scanner scan=new Scanner(System.in);
int index=-1;
int m=scan.nextInt();
int n=scan.nextInt();
int[] arr=new int[m];

for(int i=0;i<m;i++){
arr[i]=scan.nextInt();
if(arr[i]==n){
index=i;
}

}
System.out.println(index+1);

}
}
```

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Rohit Dhondiram Khot 10 months ago

```
int search(int arr[],int searchElement,int size,int loc);
int search(int arr[],int searchElement,int size,int loc)
{

for(int i=1;i<=size;i++)
{
if(searchElement==arr[i])
{
loc=i;
}
}
return loc;
}
int main()
{
int size;
int arr[20000];
```

```
int element;
scanf("%d",&size);
scanf("%d",&element);
for(int i=1;i<=size;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
}

int result=search(arr,element,size,-1);
printf("%d",result);
return 0;
}
```

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Srikanth Akella 9 months ago

Python 3:

```
size_of_array,num = map(int,input().split())
array = list(map(int,input().split()))
l = []
for i in range(0,size_of_array):
if array[i] == num:
l.append(i+1)
if any(l):
print(max(l))
else:
print("-1")
```

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manan amin 9 months ago

```
n = s.nextInt();
m=s.nextInt();

for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
{
int t;
t=s.nextInt();

if(t==m)
{ count++;
temp=i;
}
}
if(count>0)
{
System.out.println(temp+1);
}

else
{
System.out.println(-1);
}
```

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Vishwadeep Kapoor ✎ Edited 9 months ago

```
function main(input) {
let resp = myFunction(input);
process.stdout.write(resp.toString()); // Writing output to STDOUT
}
```

?

```
function myFunction(input){
let response;
let data = input.split("\n");
let line1 = data[0];
let line2Ary = data[1].split(" ");
let l1_split = line1.split(" ");
let toFind = l1_split[1];
for (var i= 0; i<line2Ary.length;i++){
if(line2Ary[i] == toFind)
response = i
}
return response?response+1:-1;
}
```

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Arshpreet Wadehra 9 months ago

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main(){
int n, find, temp, index = -1, i;
cin >> n;
cin >> find;
for(i=0;i<n;i++){
cin >> temp;
if(find == temp) {
index = i + 1;
}
}
cout << index;
return 0;
}
```

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Tran Xuan Bach 8 months ago

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;

int main(){
int n, i, t = -2;
long a, m;
cin >> n >> m;
for (i = 0; i < n; i++){
cin >> a;
if (a == m) t = i;
}
cout << t + 1;
}
//13 lines
```

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Semih Chelik 8 months ago

```
!!!WORKED!!!
SOLUTION:
#include <iostream>
#include <math.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
int n,num,pos;
cin>>n>>num;
```

```
int nums[n];
for(int i = 0 ; i<n;i++){cin>>nums[i];if(nums[i] == num ){pos = i+1;};}
cout<<pos;
return 0 ;
}
```

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prathamesh more 8 months ago

```
#include<stdio.h>
void main()
{
int a[100],i,n,x,m;
scanf("%d",&m);
scanf("%d",&x);
for(i=0;i<m;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&a[i]);
}
for(i=0;i<m;i++)
{
if(x==a[i])
{
n=i+1;

}
}
printf("%d",n);
}
```

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vsaisujeeth10 8 months ago

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main (){
int a,i,d;
cin>> a;
int b ;
cin>> b;
int c[a-1];
cin >> c[a-1];
for (i=a-1;i>-1;i--)
{
if(c[i]==b){
d=i+1;
break;

}

d=-1;




};
cout<< d;
}
```

what is wrong in this code?

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Sonai Muthu A 8 months ago

hbvhjjhbjhb b

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Venkat Reddy 8 months ago

Write your code here
N, Search = map(int, input().split())
Arr = list(map(int, input().split()))
for num in range(N):
if Arr[num] == Search:
index = num + 1

print(index, end=" ")

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Sarfaraj Khatri 8 months ago

Could be lengthy but clear:
string sizeFind = Console.ReadLine();
var sizeFindArray = sizeFind.Split(' ');
int size = Convert.ToInt32(sizeFindArray[0]);
int find = Convert.ToInt32(sizeFindArray[1]);
string stringArray = Console.ReadLine();
var stringArraySplit = stringArray.Split(' ');
int index = -1;
for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
{
int number = Convert.ToInt32(stringArraySplit[i]);
if (number == find)
{
index = i;
}
}
int output = index != -1 ? index + 1 : index;
Console.WriteLine("{0}", output);

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Manideep S 8 months ago

#include<stdio.h>
void main()
{
long int n,m;
scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
long int a[n],b;
for(long int i=0;i<n;i++)
{
scanf("%ld",&a[i]);
if(m==a[i])
b=i;
}
printf("%ld",b+1);
}

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Ankush jaswal 8 months ago

*******JAVA *******

import java.util.*;
class TestClass {
public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception {

?

```
Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
int name = s.nextInt();
int last = s.nextInt();
int a=0;
int arr[]= new int[name];
for (int i= 0; i<name;i++){
arr[i] = s.nextInt();
}
for(int i=0;i<name;i++){
if(arr[i]==last){
a=i+1;
}
}
if(a>0){
System.out.print(a);

}
else{
System.out.print(-1);
}
}
}
```

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Ashish Karn 7 months ago

```
import java.util.*;

class TestClass {
public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {
Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
int noOfElements = sc.nextInt();
int searchElement = sc.nextInt();
int currentIndex = -2;
for (int i = 0; i < noOfElements; i++) {
if (sc.nextInt() == searchElement) {
currentIndex = i;
}
}
System.out.println(currentIndex+1);
}
}
```

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Vishwa N C 8 months ago

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
int n,key,ind;
scanf("%d %d",&n,&key);
int a[n];
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&a[i]);
}
for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)
{
if(a[j]==key)
{
ind=j;
}
}
```

```
printf("%d",ind);

return 0;
}
```

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Rishma 7 months ago

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int i,j,n,m;
cin>>n>>m;
int a[n],r[n];
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
cin>>a[i];
}
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
if(a[i]==m)
{
for(j=0;j<n;j++)
{
r[j]=i+1;
}
}
}
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
if(r[0]<r[i])
{
r[0]=r[i];
}
}
cout<<r[0];
return 0;
}
```

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Rupam Basak 7 months ago

```
import java.util.Scanner;
class TestClass {
public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {
Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = sc.nextInt();
int find = sc.nextInt();
int arr[] = new int[n];
int x = -1;
for(int i = 0;i < n; i++){
arr[i] = sc.nextInt();
}
for(int i = 0;i < n; i++){
if(arr[i] == find){
x = i + 1;
}
}
System.out.println(x);
}
}
```

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Ashish Karn 7 months ago

```java
import java.util.*;
class TestClass {
public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {
Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
int noOfElements = sc.nextInt();
int searchElement = sc.nextInt();
int currentIndex = -2;
for (int i = 0; i < noOfElements; i++) {
if (sc.nextInt() == searchElement) {
currentIndex = i;
}
}
System.out.println(currentIndex+1);
}
}
```

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Pruthviraj MG 7 months ago

```js
In case if anyone using Node.js :
process.stdin.resume();
process.stdin.setEncoding("utf-8");
var stdin_input = "";

process.stdin.on("data", function (input) {
stdin_input += input; // Reading input from STDIN
});
process.stdin.on("end", function () {
main(stdin_input);
});
function main(inp)
{
var obj=inp.split("\n");
var ss=obj[0].split(' ');
var rr=obj[1].split(' ');
var n=parseInt(ss[0]);
var fin=parseInt(ss[1]);
var index=0;
for(k=0;k<n;k++)
if(parseInt(rr[k])==fin)
index=k;
process.stdout.write(String(index+1));
}
```

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Neelkanth Reddy 7 months ago

```c
#include <stdio.h>
void main(void)
{
int i;
int array_size, num_cmp;
int output = 0;
scanf("%d %d", &array_size, &num_cmp);

int a[array_size];

for (i =0; i < array_size; i++) {
```

?

```
scanf("%d", &a[i]);
}
for (i =0; i < array_size; i++)
{
if (a[i] == num_cmp)
{
output = i;
}
}
printf("%d\n", output+1);
return;
}
```
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Biplove Jaisi 7 months ago
```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int n,m;
int ind=-1;
cin>>n>>m;
int a[n];
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
cin>>a[i];
}
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
if(a[i]==m)
{
ind=i;

}
}
cout<<ind<<endl;


}
```
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

KEVALKUMAR SHAH 7 months ago
```
Java
Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
int lastOccurence = -1;
int sizeOfArray = input.nextInt();
int findElement = input.nextInt();
int[] array = new int[sizeOfArray];
for(int i = 0;i<sizeOfArray;i++){
array[i] = input.nextInt();
}
input.close();

for(int j = 0;j<array.length;j++){
if (findElement == array[j]){
lastOccurence = j+1;
}
}
System.out.println(lastOccurence);
```

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Vishnu Jangid 7 months ago

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{ int ar[100000],i,n, count=0,ele=0,x;

scanf("%d\n%d\n",&n,&ele);
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
{
scanf("%d",&ar[i]);
}
for (int i = 0; i < n;i++)
{
if (ar[i]==ele)
{
count++;
x=i;
x = x+1;
}
}
if (count == 0)
printf("-1\n");
else
printf("%d\n",x);
return 0;
}
```
This code will provide correct output.

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Yashwanth Madaka 7 months ago

Python SOlution:
```python
N,M = input().split()
n = int(N)
m = int(M)
arr = list(map(int, input().split()))
print(len(arr) - arr[::-1].index(m))
```
The actual answer should be "print(len(arr) -1- arr[::-1].index(m))" but they had given the wrong ouput.
So I had to subtract 1 from the answer in order to get the correct value given in the question.

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Mridul Krishn Rawat 7 months ago

here's the full code with no errors and all test cases passed.. enjoy ;)
```cpp
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int a[10000],N,M;
int index=0;
int i;
cin>>N>>M;
for(i=0;i<N;i++)
{
cin>>a[i];
}
for(i=0;i<N;i++)
{
if(a[i]==M)
{
```

?

```
index=i;
}
}
if(index)
{
cout<<++index;
}
else
{
cout<<-1;
}
return 0;
}
```

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malzaw23 7 months ago

```
JAVA 8:
import java.util.*;
class TestClass{
public static void main(String args[] ) throws FormatException{

Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
int indexOfLastM = -1;

int N = scan.nextInt();
if(N<1 || N > Math.pow(10,5) ) throw new FormatException("Dane N spoza zakresu!");

int M = scan.nextInt();
if(M<1 || M > Math.pow(10,9) ) throw new FormatException("Dane M spoza zakresu!");
scan.nextLine();

int[] A = new int[N];

for(int i = 0; i<N; i++){
A[i] = scan.nextInt();
if(A[i]<1 || A[i] > Math.pow(10,9) ) throw new FormatException("Element numer " + i + " tablicy A spoza
zakresu!");
}

for(int i=0; i<N; i++){
if(A[i] == M){
indexOfLastM = i + 1;
}
}
System.out.print(indexOfLastM);
}

public static class FormatException extends Exception{

FormatException(String s){
System.err.println(s);
}
}
}
```

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VRUSHABH SUCHAK 6 months ago

Why isn't this code giving me correct output?

?

```cpp
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int M,N,p=0;
cin>>N>>M;
int a[N];
int i=0;
for(i=1; i<=N; i++)
{
cin>>a[N];
}
for(i=1; i<=N; i++)
{
if(a[i] == M)
p = i;

}
if(p == 0)
cout<<-1;
else
cout<<p;
return 0;
}
```

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divyanshu diwakar 6 months ago
```c
#include<stdio.h>
void main()
{
int arr[N],M,i,j,count,N;
printf("enter the size of array");
scanf("%d",&N);
printf("enter element");
svanf("%d",&M);
for(i=0;i<N;i++)
{ printf("enter numbers of array");
scanf("%d",arr[i]);
}
for(i=0;i<N;i++)
{
if(M==arr[i])
count=i;
else
count=count;
}
printf("%d",count);
}
```
WHAT'S WRONG IN THIS CODE??

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Nikhil Kumar 6 months ago
```csharp
string input = Console.ReadLine();
string[] data = input.Split(' ');
string strInput = Console.ReadLine();
string[] strOutput = strInput.Split(' ');
int lastindexnumer = -1;
for (int i = 0; i < strOutput.Length; i++) {
int temp = Convert.ToInt32(strOutput[i]);
if (temp == Convert.ToInt32(data[1]))
```

?

```
{
lastindexnumer = i + 1;
}
}
Console.Write(lastindexnumer);
```

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Jagadishkumar Pesala 6 months ago

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int n,i,pos;
long k,a[10000];
scanf("%d%d",&n,&k);
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&a[i]);
if(a[i]==k)
pos=i;
}
printf("%d",pos);
return 0;
}
```

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Anonymouse 6 months ago

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int size=10,search,num=0,arr[10],i=0;
scanf("%d",&size);
for (i=0;i<size;i++){
scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
}
scanf("%d",&search);
for (i=size;i>=size;i--){
if (search==arr[i])
{ num=i;}
}
printf("%d",num);
return 0;
}
```

Backside linear search xD

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Sirisha K 6 months ago

```
n,m=map(int,input().split(' '))
a=input()
a=[int(x) for x in a.split()]
for i in range(n):
if a[i]==m:
j=i+1
else:
j=-1
print(j)
```

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Sengathir N 6 months ago

good

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

k1633_A20_Indranil 6 months ago
Python:
n,find=map(int,input().split())
arr=[int(x) for x in input().split()]
arr = arr[::-1]
if find in arr:
print(n-(arr.index(find)+1)+1)

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Sandeep Dhami 6 months ago
int main()
{
int num,search,f_index=-1,temp,i=0;
scanf("%d %d",&num,&search);
while(i!=num)
{
scanf("%d",&temp);
if(temp==search)
f_index=i+1;
i++;
}
printf("%d",f_index);
return 0;
}
i have no idea why its saying "undefined reference to `main'" and m not even gonna try much but see
if it helps.

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Sandeep Dhami 6 months ago
got it....whole code is commented.

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tsaravan9 5 months ago
here is my code
import java.util.Scanner;
/**
* Created by saravan on 16-03-2018.
*/
public class lastOccurance {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = scan.nextInt();
int m = scan.nextInt();
int a[] = new int[n];
int index = 0;
for(int i=0; i<n;i++){
a[i] = scan.nextInt();
if(a[i] == m){
index = i+1;
}
}
System.out.println(index);
}
}

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Aditya Himanshu 5 months ago

?

```c
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
long int n,m,i,a;
a=0;
scanf("%ld %ld",&n,&m);

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

for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
if(arr[i]==m)
a++;
}
if(a==0)
a=-1;

printf("%ld",a);
}
```
what's wrong in this code ? please help!!!!

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Kashish Patel 5 months ago

```java
package hackerearth;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class linearSearch {

public static void main(String[] args) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub
int n,a,count=0,temp=0;
Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.println("Enter the value of n = ");
n=sc.nextInt();

int array[];
array=new int [n];

int i;
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
array[i]=sc.nextInt();
}

System.out.println("Enter the element to be searched from the above given array = ");
a=sc.nextInt();

for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
if(array[i]==a)
{
temp++;
count=i;
}
}

if(temp==0)
{
System.out.println(-1);
}
```

```
else{
System.out.println(" "+count);
}
}
}
```
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Younes Mahmoudi 5 months ago
```
N, M = map(int, input().split())
numbers = list(map(int, input().split()))
try:
print(len(numbers) - numbers[::-1].index(M))
except:
print(-1)
```
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Rakshit Bhagwat Kathawate 5 months ago
```
for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
cin>>save;
if(save==m){
pos=i+1;

}
}
```
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Lath Rishu 5 months ago
```
import java.util.Scanner;
class TestClass {
public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {
int N,M;
Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
N=sc.nextInt();
M=sc.nextInt();
int A[]=new int[N];
for(int i=0;i<N;i++)
{
A[i]=sc.nextInt();
}
int check=-1;
for(int i=0;i<N;i++)
{
if(A[i]==M)
{
check=i+1;
}
}
System.out.println(check);
}
}
```
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Alok pundir 5 months ago
```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
int n,m,a[100000];
cin >> n>>m;
```

```
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
{
cin>>a[i];
}
for(int i=n;i>=0;i--)
{
if(m==a[i])
{
cout<<i+1; break;
}

}
return 0;
}
```

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shiv bhajan akela 5 months ago

```
// Write your code here
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int i;
long int m,n,k;
int j=-1;
cin>>n>>m;
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
cin>>k;
if(k==m)
{
j=i;
}

}
(j==-1)?cout<<j:cout<<j+1;
return 0;
}
```

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shiv bhajan akela 5 months ago

fully executed

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Sahith Kumar 5 months ago

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
namespace ConsoleApp2
{
class Program
{
static void Main(string[] args)
{
int size, elementToBeSearched;
int i = 0;
int temp = -1;
```

```
var input = Console.ReadLine();
string[] inputs = input.Split();
size = Convert.ToInt32(inputs[0]);
elementToBeSearched = Convert.ToInt32(inputs[1]);
var array = Console.ReadLine();
string[] arr = array.Split();
foreach (var e in arr.Reverse())
{
if (Convert.ToInt32(e) == elementToBeSearched)
{
temp = size - i;
break;
}
i++;
}
Console.WriteLine(temp);
}
}
}
```

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Vinay Kumar 5 months ago
```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int n,num;
cin>>n>>num;
int arr[n];

for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
{
cin>>arr[i];
}
for(int j=n-1;j>=0;j--)
{
if(num==arr[j])
{
cout<<j+1;
break;
}
}
}
```

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Ankit Singh 5 months ago
```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
int num;
cin >> num;
int k;
cin>>k;
int a[num];
for(int i=0;i<num;i++)
{
cin>>a[i];
}
for(int i=num;i>=0;i--)
```

?

```
{
if(a[i]==k)
{
cout<<i+1;
break;
}
}
return 0;
}
```

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Shani Godosora 5 months ago

```
// IS IT CORRECT IF WRONG THEN CORRECT ME.....PLEASE HELP ME
import java.util.Scanner;
class scan
{
public static void main(String args[])
{
Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.println("Enter the size of Array");
int N =s.nextInt();
System.out.println("Enter the value to be search");
int M =s.nextInt();
int[] numArray =new int[N];
System.out.println("Now enter the values for given array");
for(int i=0;i<N;i++)
{
numArray[i]=s.nextInt();
}
System.out.println(N + " "+ M );
for(int i=0;i<N;i++)
{
if(numArray[i]==M)
{
System.out.println(M);
break;
}
else
{
System.out.print(i+1 +" ");
}
}
s.close();
}
}
```

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K1656_11612406_A14 5 months ago

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
long int n,m;
int i;
int count=0;
scanf("%ld %ld",&n,&m);
long int a[n];
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
scanf("%ld",&a[i]);
}
```

?

```c
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
if(a[i]==m)
{
count=i;
}
}
if(count==0)
printf("-1\n");
else
printf("%d\n",count);


#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
long int n,m;
int i;
int count=0;
scanf("%ld %ld",&n,&m);
long int a[n];
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
scanf("%ld",&a[i]);
}
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
if(a[i]==m)
{
count=i;
}
}
if(count==0)
printf("-1\n");
else
printf("%d\n",count);

}
```

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Sai Pavan 4 months ago

```python
pythonic solution using try and except
length,find=map(int,input().split())
l= [int(x) for x in input().split()]
pos=0
ans=-1
while ans<length:
try:
ans=(l.index(find,pos))+1
pos=ans
except ValueError:
ans=ans
break
print(ans)
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Raja Paul 4 months ago

```java
Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
int N = sc.nextInt();
int M = sc.nextInt();
```

?

```
int a[]= new int[N];
int num=-1;
for(int i=0;i<N;i++)
{
a[i]=sc.nextInt();
}
for(int i=0;i<N;i++)
{
if(a[i]==M)
{
num=i+1;
}
}
System.out.println(num);
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Kushagra Das 4 months ago

```
Try This :)
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.IO;
using System.Linq;
class Solution {

public static int linearSearch(int[] a,int m){
int index=0,count=0;
for(int i= 0;i<=a.Length-1;i++){
if(a[i]==m){
count++;
index=i;
}

}
if(count>0){return index;}
else {return -1;}

}
static void Main(String[] args) {
string[] tokens_n = Console.ReadLine().Split(' ');
int n = Convert.ToInt32(tokens_n[0]);
int m = Convert.ToInt32(tokens_n[1]);
string[] tokens = Console.ReadLine().Split(' ');
int[] a = Array.ConvertAll(tokens, int.Parse);
int index=linearSearch(a,m);
Console.WriteLine(index+1);
}
}
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

raghuram 4 months ago

```
python code sample:
found=0
y=0
a = [int(i) for i in input().split()]
b=[int(j) for j in input().split()]
for k,l in enumerate(b):
if a[1]==l:
found+=1
y=k+1
if found >=1:
```

```
print(y)
else:
print("-1")
```

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Abhinav Srivastava 4 months ago

I think this solution is the best :

```java
import java.util.*;

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

int n = sc.nextInt();
int f = sc.nextInt();

int index=-1;

int arr[] = new int[n];

for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
arr[i]=sc.nextInt();
if(arr[i]==f)
index=i+1;
}

System.out.println(index);

sc.close();
}
}
```

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Priyanka Kesharwani 3 months ago

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main(){
int num1, num2;
scanf("%d %d", &num1, &num2);

int *numArr, index=0;

// malloc() allocate the memory for 5 integers
// containing garbage values
numArr = (int *)calloc(num1,sizeof(int)); // 5*4bytes = 5 bytes
/* load values into the memory addressed by data, as if it were an array */
for (int ii=0; ii<=num1-1; ii++) {
scanf("%d", &(numArr[ii])); /* &(data[ii]) is equivalent to data + ii */
}
for(int i=num1-1;i>=0;i--) {
if(numArr[i] == num2) {
index = i;
break;
}
}
printf("%d", index+1);
}
```

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vinod verma 3 months ago

```
h = 0
f = []
k = 0
n = int(input('enter the size of array'))
m = int(input('enter the number to find'))
for a in range(n):
f.append(int(input("enter number")))
for b in range(n):
if f[b] == m:
k = b
if k != 0:
print('index of value is',k+1)
print(f)
else:
print(-1)
print(f)
```

🔺 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Nikhil Manoj 3 months ago
WHY ISNT IT PRINTING ANYTHING??

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(){

int num,ind=-1,m,a[10],i;
scanf("%d", &num);
scanf("%d", &m);
for(i=0;i<num;i++)
{
scanf("%d", &a[i]);

}
for(i=0;i<num;i++)
{
if(a[i]==m)
{
ind=i+1;

}
}
printf("%d", ind);
return 0;
}
```

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Avinash Prasad ✐ Edited 3 months ago

```
int main() {
int N,M,lastI=-1;
long a[MAX];
cin >> N>> M;
for(int i=0;i<N;i++)
{
cin>>a[i];
if(a[i]==M)
lastI=i+1;
}
cout<<lastI;
}
```

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?

Pari Tiwari 3 months ago

I have passed test case 2.but I was unable to pass test case 1.Can you explain why?
```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int a,b,arr[100000]={0},brr=0;
cin>>a;
cin>>b;
for(int i=1;i<=a;i++)
cin>>arr[i];
for(int i=1;i<=a;i++)
{
if(arr[i]==b)
{brr=i;
}
else
{ brr=-1;}
}
cout<<brr;


return 0;
}
```
🔺 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Arushi Bajpai 3 months ago

```
import java.util.*;
class TestClass {
public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {
Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
int N = s.nextInt();
int M = s.nextInt();
int pos = -1;
int arr[] = new int[N];
for(int i = 0; i < N; i++){
arr[i] = s.nextInt();
}
// code for linear search
for(int i = 0; i<N; i++){
if(arr[i]==M){
pos = i+1;
}
}
System.out.println(pos);
}
}
```
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Avinash Gardas 3 months ago

done!

🔺 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Anandhu Udayakumar 3 months ago

**when i run the code below i always get the first occurrence of the element but i was expecting for
the index of last occurrence of elem ,so what is happening here,is there an internal return in the index
method**

```
size,elem=map(int,input(). split())
arr=list(map(int,input(). split()))
```

```
ind=-1
for i in arr:
if i==elem:
ind=arr.index(i)
print(ind)
```
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Ramarao Nenavath 3 months ago
the sample output itself wrong
a = [1,2,3,4,1]
here the index starts from 0, so the last index of the 1 is 4
but its given as 5
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Jainesh kumar 3 months ago
Input
5 1
1 2 3 4 1
Your Code's Output
4
Expected Correct Output
5
Its showing my answer wrong. I don't know why, i have printed the index not the position as it is
showing as the right answer.
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Akhil Agarwal 2 months ago
index = index + 1, consider the array starting from 1
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Kunal Chawla 2 months ago
```
int main()
{
long int arr[10];
int n,m,index,i;
cin>>n;
cin>>m;
int k=0;
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
cin>>arr[i];
}
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
if(arr[i]==m)
{
//cout<<i;
k=i;
}
}
if(k==0)
{
cout<<"-1";
}
else
{
cout<<k;
}
```

}
Please check only smple test case is passing

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Akhil Agarwal 2 months ago

u have taken size of the array as only 10, and it is very much possible that 'n' will be greater than
10. Hence, when the loop runs it runs until 'n' gets exhausted and hence your code gives a
segmentation fault error. Hope u understand what I am trying to explain u..

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Akhil Agarwal ✏ Edited 2 months ago

try replacing arr[10] with arr[100000] as given in that problem statement above that N can be
as large as pow(10, 5)

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Ankit kumar ✏ Edited 2 months ago

```
#include<stdio.h>
void main() {
int N,M;
int i,c;
scanf("%d%d",&N,&M);
long long int a[N];
for(i=1;i<=N;i++) {
scanf("%d",&a[i]);
}
for(i=0;i<N;i++) {
if(a[i]==M) {
c=a[i];
}
}
if(a[i]!=M) {
printf("-1");
}
printf("%d",c+1);
}
```
why my output is wrong?

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Akhil Agarwal 2 months ago

in the first for-loop u have inserted the element starting from index 1 and then in second loop u
are trying to access a[i] where i = 0; hence it'll give you undefined/uncertain answers and
definitely the solution to the above problem will be incorrect.

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Utkarsh Pandey ✏ Edited 2 months ago

use this func.
```
int linearsearch(int *arr, int m, int z)
{
while (m--)
{
if (arr[m] == z)
{
return m+1;
}
}
return -1;
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Nikhil Anand 2 months ago

```cpp
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int main()
{long long m,n,loc=-1;
cin>>n>>m;
long long a[n];
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
{cin>>a[i];
if(a[i]==m)
{loc=i;
}
}
if(loc==-1)
{cout<<-1;
}
else{
cout<<loc;
}}
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Shubham Sourabh 2 months ago

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
int n,key,i,j;
int a[n];
//printf("Enter the size of array");
scanf("%d",&n);
//printf("Enter the number to search in array");
scanf("%d",&key);
//printf("Enter the elements of array");
for(i=1;i<n+1;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&a[i]);
}

for(i=n;i>0;i--)
{
if(a[i]==key)
printf("%d",i);

return 0;
```
why is it printing 1 ???

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Akhil Agarwal ✎ Edited 2 months ago

it'll print one bcz as soon as the a[i] == key holds true (which according to the question above is holding true) will print 1 and then 5. So for ur solution the second for-loop will print two outputs as 1 and 5.
understanding what I am trying to say?

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Akhil Agarwal 2 months ago

```
/*
// Sample code to perform I/O:

cin >> name; // Reading input from STDIN
cout << "Hi, " << name << ".\n"; // Writing output to STDOUT

// Warning: Printing unwanted or ill-formatted data to output will cause the test cases to fail
*/
```

?

```
// Write your code here
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int n, elem;
cin >> n >> elem;

int arr[1] = {-1};
for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
{
int num;
cin >> num;
if(num == elem)
arr[0] = (i + 1);
}

cout << arr[0] << "\n";

return 0;
}
```

try with this simple code..

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Baris Gebesoglu 2 months ago

```
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
//import for Scanner and other utility classes
import java.util.*;
// Warning: Printing unwanted or ill-formatted data to output will cause the test cases to fail
class TestClass {
public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {
// Write your code here

Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
String line = s.nextLine();
String [] strArray = line.split(" ");
int sizeOfArray = new Integer(strArray[0]);
int searchFor = new Integer(strArray[1]);
int [] intArray = new int [sizeOfArray];

for(int i=0;i<sizeOfArray;i++) {
intArray[i] = s.nextInt();
}

int count = 0;
for(int i=0;i<intArray.length;i++) {
if(searchFor == intArray[i]) count = i+1;
}

System.out.println(count);
}
}
```

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Mani Mani 2 months ago

```
import java.util.*;
import java.util.Scanner;
```

```java
class TestClass {
public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {
Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
int N=s.nextInt();
int M=s.nextInt();
int index=0;
for(int i=0;i<N||i<M;i++)
if(M==s.nextInt())
index=i;
else
index=1;
System.out.println(index+1);
s.close();
}
}
```

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Gopal Pawar 2 months ago

```python
inpt = raw_input()
size = int(inpt.split(" ")[0])
number = int(inpt.split(" ")[1])
lst = list()
lst_input = raw_input().split(" ")

for i in range(size):
tmp = int(lst_input[i])
lst.append(tmp)

index = 0 ;
for i in range(1,size+1):
if lst[-i] == number:
index =-i
break
if index != -size:
print index+size+1
else:
print -1
```

▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Himasnhu Dubey 2 months ago

```java
import java.util.Scanner;
class TestClass {
public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {

Scanner obj = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = obj.nextInt();
int m = obj.nextInt();
int temp = 0;
int index = 0;

for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
temp = obj.nextInt();
if(temp == m) {
index = i + 1;
}
}
System.out.println(index);

}
}
```

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balaji LB 2 months ago

```c
long int num,a[100000],M,i,flag=0;
scanf("%ld\t%ld", &num,&M);
for(i=1;i<=num;i++)
{
scanf("%ld ",&a[i]);
}

for(i=1;i<=num;i++)
{
if(M==a[i])
{
flag=i;
}
}

if(flag==0)
{
printf("\n-1");

}
else
printf("\n%d",flag);
return 0;
}
```

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Vivek Mishra 2 months ago

```java
import java.util.*;
// Warning: Printing unwanted or ill-formatted data to output will cause the test cases to fail
class TestClass {
public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {
java.util.Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
int s=sc.nextInt();
int val=sc.nextInt();
ArrayList<Integer> ar=new ArrayList();
for(int i=0;i<s;i++){
ar.add(sc.nextInt());
}
int index=ar.lastIndexOf(val);
System.out.println(index+1);
}
}
```

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Samdiaz logan 2 months ago

```c
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
long int n,m,z;
scanf("%ld %ld",&n,&m);
//printf("%ld",m);
long int a[n],i;
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
scanf("%ld",&a[i]);

if(a[i] == m)
z = i + 1 ;
```

?

```
}
printf("%d",z);
}
```

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Samdiaz logan 2 months ago

```
import java.util.*;
class TestClass {
public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {

int i,n,m,z=0;

Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
n = in.nextInt();
m = in.nextInt();
int a[] = new int [n];
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
a[i] = in.nextInt();

if(m == a[i] )
z = i+1;
}
System.out.println(z);
}
}
```

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raja pandi ✎ Edited 2 months ago

good

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Rishav Singh a month ago

```
//Final Solution
import java.util.*;
import java.util.Map.Entry;
class TestClass {

static void searchNum(int x,int arr[])
{
int i=0;
int ind=0;
int sz = arr.length;
while(i != sz)
{
if(arr[i] == x)
{
ind = i;
}
i++;
}

System.out.println(ind+1);
}
public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {
Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
int input[] = new int[2];
int i;
```

```
for(i=0;i<2;i++)
input[i] = sc.nextInt();

int sz = input[0];
int search = input[1];

int arr[] = new int[sz];

for(i=0;i<sz;i++)
arr[i] = sc.nextInt();

searchNum(search,arr);

}
}
```

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Akshay Kharade a month ago
try this one
```
import java.util.Scanner;
class TestClass {
public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {
Scanner n=new Scanner(System.in);
int a=n.nextInt();
int num[]=new int[a];
int b=n.nextInt();
int c=0;
for(int i=0;i<a;i++){
num[i]=n.nextInt();
}
for(int j=0;j<a;j++){
if(num[j]==b)
c=j+1;

}
System.out.println(c);
}
}
```

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Vishnuraj K. R a month ago
```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int arrSize,Num,last;
cin>>arrSize>>Num;
int array[arrSize];
for(int i=0;i<arrSize;i++)
{
cin>>array[i];
if(array[i]==Num)
{
last=i;
}
}
cout<<last+1;
```

```
return 0;
}
```

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Mohan Gopi a month ago

```
using System;

public class Program
{
public static void Main()
{
int[] values=new int[]{1,2,3,4,1};
int findMaxPosition=1;

int tempFoundPosition=-1;

for(int i=0; i<values.Length;i++)
{
if (values[i]==findMaxPosition)
{
tempFoundPosition=i+1;
}
}

Console.WriteLine( tempFoundPosition);
}

}
```

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Haashir Ashraf 24 days ago

Two solutions here, one using vectors and one using the input directly.

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
int main() {

/* vector<int> vec;
int num;
while(cin) {
cin >> num;
vec.push_back(num);
}

int index = -1;
int find = vec[1];

for(int i = 0; i < vec[0]; ++i)
{
if(vec[i+2] == vec[1]){
index = i + 1;
}
}
*/
int a ,b, c;
int index = -1;

cin >> a;
cin >> b;
```

```
for(int i = 0; i<a; ++i)
{
cin >> c;
if(b == c){
index = i + 1;
}
}

cout << index;
return 0;

}
```

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Raghav Pareek 20 days ago

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
long i,num;
cin>>num;
long a[num];
long n;
cin >> n;
for(long i=0;i<num;i++)
{
cin>>a[i];
}
long pos;
for(i=0;i<num;i++)
{
if(a[i]==n)
{
pos=i;
}
}
cout<<pos+1;

}
```

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Abhay Singh Rajput 19 days ago

```
very easy
#include<stdio.h>
void main()
{
int n,i;
long long int a[100005],m;
scanf("%d %d",&n,&m);
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&a[i]);
}
for(i=n;i>0;i--)
{
if(a[i]==m)
{
printf("%d",i);
break;
```

```
}
}


}
```
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Ravi Kumar Tahlan 13 days ago
done
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Jitendra Mohanty 8 days ago

```
using System;
using System.Linq;
class Program
{
public static void Main(string[] args)
{
TestMethod();
}
private static void TestMethod()
{
try
{
int occurrenceIndex = 0;
string parameter = Console.ReadLine();
if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(parameter))
{
int[] paramList = parameter.Trim().Split(' ').Select(int.Parse).ToArray();
if (paramList != null && paramList.Count() > 0)
{
string elements = Console.ReadLine();
if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(elements))
{
int[] elementList = elements.Trim().Split(' ').Select(int.Parse).ToArray();
if(elementList != null && elementList.Count() > 0)
{
for (int elementCount = 0; elementCount < paramList[0]; elementCount++)
{
if (elementList[elementCount] == paramList[1])
{
occurrenceIndex = elementCount;
}
}
if (occurrenceIndex > 0)
{
Console.WriteLine(++occurrenceIndex);
}
else
{
Console.WriteLine(-1);
}
}
}
}
}
catch(Exception ex)
{
Console.WriteLine(string.Format("Error: {0}", ex.Message));
}
```

?

```
}
}
```
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154f36c506184c3d8d3efddf9f0e60ff 7 days ago

please tell me wt is wrong in this...and why it is saying 'no execution log!'
```
#include<stdio.h>
void main()
{
long int i,n;
scanf("%d",&n);
long int a[n];
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
scanf("%d",&a[i]);

}
int c=0,index,m;
printf("enter the data ");
scanf("%d",&m);
for(i=n-1;i>=0;i--)
{
if(&a[i]==m)
{
c++;
index=i;
}
}
if(c==1)
printf("%d",index+1);
else
printf("-1");
}
```
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Braian Manrique 6 days ago

Help me please
Is it right or not?
Javascript:
```
function lastOccurance(n){
var numbers = [3,2,3,4,1];
var res;
var pos;
for (var i=0; i < numbers.length; i++){
if ( numbers[i] == n ){
pos = numbers.indexOf(i)+1;
pos =pos+1;
return pos;
}
}
}
var last =lastOccurance(1);
console.log(last);
```
▲ 0 votes ● Reply ● Message ● Permalink

Braian Manrique 6 days ago

It's my first time on this page :o

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Amit Sharma 8 hours ago

```
basic code for cpp
#include <iostream>
int main()
{
int n,m,index = -1;
std::cin>>n;
std::cin>>m;
int *a = new int[n];
for(int i=0 ; i<n ; i++)
{
std::cin>>a[i];
if(a[i] == m)
index = i;
}
if(index != -1)
std::cout<<index + 1;
else
std::cout<<-1;

return 0;
}
```

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