findAr1D

Write a function **findAr1D()** that returns the subscript of the **first appearance** of a target number in an array. For example, if ar = **{ 3,6,9,4,7,8 }**, then **findAr1D(6,ar,3)** will return 0 where 6 is the size of the array and 3 is the number to be found, and **findAr1D(6,ar,9)** will return 2. If the required number is not in the array, the function will return -1. The function prototype is given as follows:

```
int findAr1D(int size, int ar[ ], int target);
```

A sample program template is given below to test the function:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define INIT_VALUE -1000
int findAr1D(int size, int ar[], int target);
int main()
{
  int ar[20];
  int size, i, target, result = INIT_VALUE;

  printf("Enter array size: \n");
  scanf("%d", &size);
  printf("Enter %d data: \n", size);
  for (i=0; i<=size-1; i++)
    scanf("%d", &ar[i]);
  printf("Enter the target number: \n");
  scanf("%d", &target);
  result = findAr1D(size, ar, target);
  if (result == -1)
    printf("findAr1D(): Not found\n");
  else
    printf("findAr1D(): %d", result);
  return 0;
}
int findAr1D(int size, int ar[], int target)
{
  /* Write your code here */
}
```

Some sample input and output sessions are given below:

(1) Test Case 1:

```
Enter array size:
5
Enter 5 data:
1 2 3 4 5
Enter the target number:
3
findAr1D(): 2
```

(2) Test Case 2:

Enter array size:
1
Enter 1 data:
5
Enter the target number:
5
findAr1D(): 0

(3) Test Case 3:
Enter array size:
7
Enter 7 data:
1 3 5 7 9 11 15
Enter the target number:
15
findAr1D(): 6

(4) Test Case 4:
Enter array size:
7
Enter 7 data:
1 3 5 7 9 11 15
Enter the target number:
2
findAr1D(): Not found