16m left

1. Palindrome Index



Given a string of lowercase letters in the range ascii[a-z], determine the index of a character that can be removed to make the string a <u>palindrome</u>. There may be more than one solution, but any will do. If the word is already a palindrome or there is no solution, return -1. Otherwise, return the index of a character to remove.

ALL

Example s = "bcbc"



Either remove 'b' at index **0** or 'c' at index **3**.

Function Description

1

Complete the *palindromeIndex* function in the editor below. palindromeIndex has the following parameter(s):

• string s: a string to analyze

Returns

• *int:* the index of the character to remove or -1

Input Format

The first line contains an integer q, the number of queries.

Each of the next q lines contains a query string s.

Constraints

- $1 \le q \le 20$
- $1 \le \text{length of } s \le 10^5 + 5$
- All characters are in the range ascii[a-z].

Sample Input

```
STDIN Function

3 q = 3

aaab s = 'aaab' (first query)

baa s = 'baa' (second query)

aaa s = 'aaa' (third query)
```

Sample Output

3

-1

Explanation

Query 1: "aaab"

Removing ${}^{\prime}\!b{}^{\prime}$ at index ${\bf 3}$ results in a palindrome, so return ${\bf 3}$.

Query 2: "baa"

Removing 'b' at index $\mathbf{0}$ results in a palindrome, so return $\mathbf{0}$.

Query 3: "aaa"

This string is already a palindrome, so return -1. Removing any one of the characters would result in a palindrome, but this test comes first.

Note: The custom checker logic for this challenge is available here.

