3827

3823A11A3823A11A3823A11A38223A11A338223A11A1A38223A11A38223A11A38223A1A1A38223A11A13223A11A13223A11A13223A1A1A322A11A1322A11A1322A11A13

12

3AIT



STUDENT REPORT

DETAILS

Name

V LAVANYA

Roll Number

3BR23AI174

Title

PEAK ELEMENT FINDER

8223

30

Description

Description: You are given an N- dimensional array arr[]. A peak element in the array is defined as an element whose value is greater than or equal to its neighboring elements (if they exist). Your task is to find the index of any peak element in the given array

Note: use 0-based indexing

Input:

An integer representing the number of elements in the array. N space-separated integers, denoting the elements of the array.

N space-separated integers ,denoting the elements of the array arr[]

38R23A17A38R23A17A3BR23A17A3BR23A

Sample Input:

5

1 3 20 4 1

Sample Output:

2

38R23A11A38R23A11A38R23A1 38R23A11A38R23A11A3BR23A11TA3BR23A11TA 38R23A117A3BR23A11

A3BR23P

```
def find_peak_element(arr):
 n = len(arr)
 if n == 1:
    return 0
 if arr[0] > arr[1]:
    return 0
 if arr[n - 1] > arr[n - 2]:
    return n - 1
 for i in range(1, n - 1):
    if arr[i] > arr[i - 1] and arr[i] > arr[i + 1]:
      return i
 return -1
n = int(input())
arr = list(map(int, input().split()))
index = find_peak_element(arr)
if index != -1:
 print(index)
else:
 print("No peak element found.")
```

RESULT

0 / 5 Test Cases Passed | 0 %

2823

PILL

533 K.

3820

AIN.

BEJ'S.

1 230