3882

DZ

BR23C51A23BR23C51A2BR23C5AA2BR23C51A2BR23C5AA2BR23C5AA2BR23C5AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA



# STUDENT REPORT

## DETAILS

### Name

SHAHEENA P

30)

**Roll Number** 

3BR23CS142

**Title** 

**REAK ELEMENT FINDER** 

### 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[]

38R23C51A23BR23C51A2BR23C51A2BR23C51A2BR23C51A2BR23C51A2BR23C51A2BR23C51A2BR23C51A2BR23C51A2BR23C51A2BR23C51A2BR23C51A2BR23C51A2BR23C51A2BR23C51A2BR23C51A2BR23C51A2BR23C51A2BR23C51A2BR23C5ABAA2BR23C5ABAAAA5

### **Sample Input:**

5

1 3 20 4 1

### **Sample Output:**

2

38R23C51A23BR231

# 3BR23C51A23BR23C51A23BR23C51

2822.

```
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.")
```

5 / 5 Test Cases Passed | 100 %

https://practice.reinprep.com/student/get-report/b94cc1e1-7bbc-11ef-ae9a-0e411ed3c76b