

Find Last

You might think that the easiest thing would be to start at the back of the **string** and then loop towards the front. That's what you'd do with a C++ **string**. However, with C-strings, you can't find the length **without first looking at every character**, so looping backwards is actually more inefficient than simply going forward, saving the position each time the target is found.

Here's an efficient **array-notation** implementation of the function:

```
int find_last(const char a[], char target)
{
    int result = -1;
    for (int i = 0; a[i] != '\0'; ++i)
        if (a[i] == target)
            result = i;
    return result;
}
```



This course content is offered under a [CC Attribution Non-Commercial](#) license. Content in this course can be considered under this license unless otherwise noted.