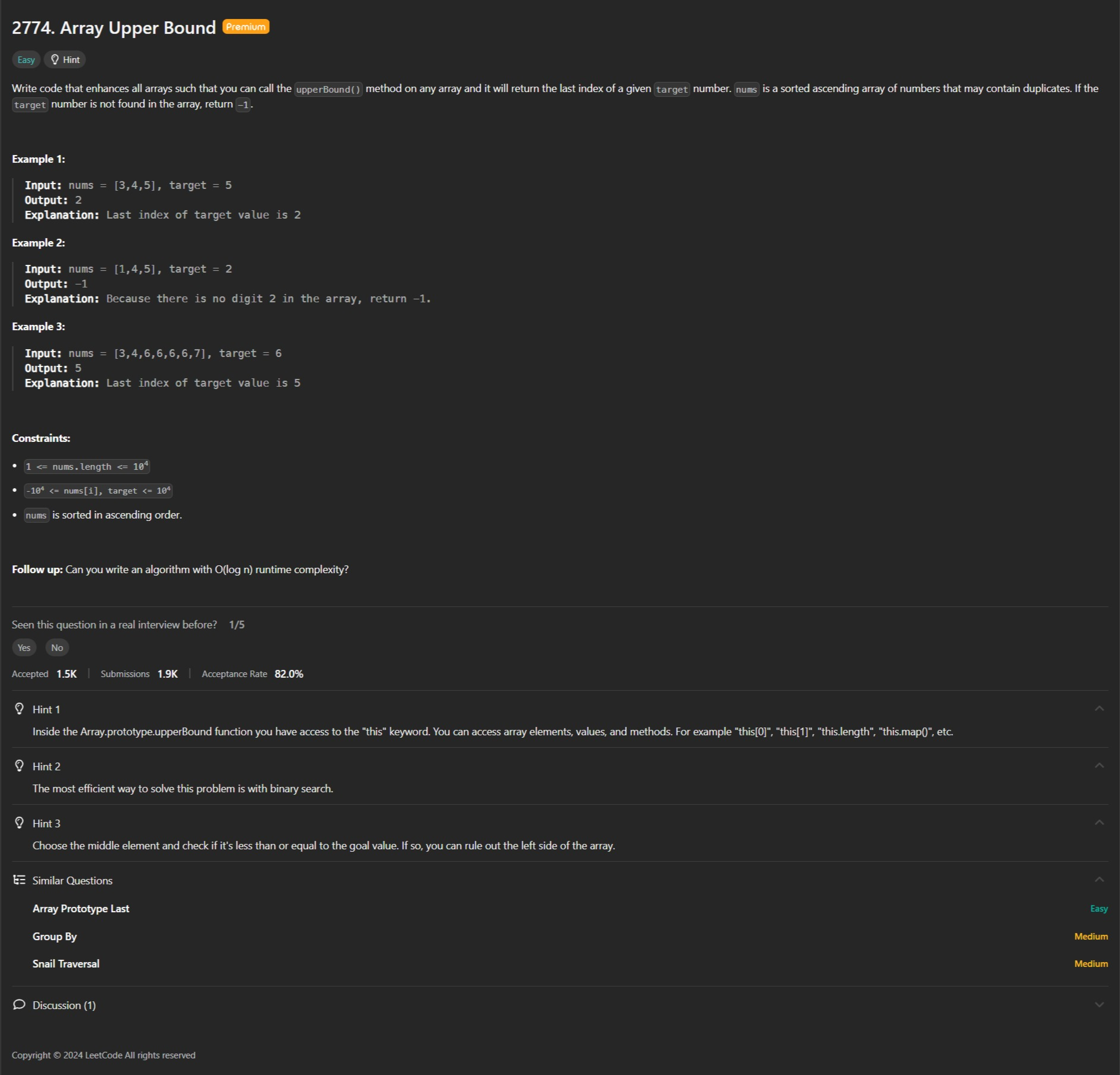

2774. Array Upper Bound

Write code that enhances all arrays such that you can call the `upperBound()` method on any array and it will return the last index of a given `target` number. `nums` is a sorted ascending array of numbers that may contain duplicates. If the `target` number is not found in the array, return `-1`.

Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [3,4,5], target = 5
Output: 2
Explanation: Last index of target value is 2
```

Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [1,4,5], target = 2
Output: -1
Explanation: Because there is no digit 2 in the array, return -1.
```

Example 3:

```
Input: nums = [3,4,6,6,6,6,7], target = 6
Output: 5
Explanation: Last index of target value is 5
```

Constraints:

- $1 <= nums.length <= 10^4$
- $-10^4 <= nums[i], target <= 10^4$
- `nums` is sorted in ascending order.

Follow up: Can you write an algorithm with O(log n) runtime complexity?

Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/5

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Hint 1

Inside the Array.prototype.upperBound function you have access to the "this" keyword. You can access array elements, values, and methods. For example "this[0]", "this[1]", "this.length", "this.map()", etc.

Hint 2

The most efficient way to solve this problem is with binary search.

Hint 3

Choose the middle element and check if it's less than or equal to the goal value. If so, you can rule out the left side of the array.

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