# **Find Index**

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You are given an array of integers. Now, you have to find the index of the number which contains Kth zero globally.

See example:

Say array is [100, 1000, 12345, 4560]

Now, globally the number of zeroes in array are 6.

 $index_of_1st_zero = 0$ 

index of 2nd zero = 0

index of 3rd zero = 1

index of 4th zero = 1

index of 5th zero = 1

 $index_of_6th_zero = 3$ 

Indexes are 0-indexed.

So, now I hope question is clear. So, let me tell what you have to do.

You will be given Q queries on this array.

There will be 2 type of queries:

1K

0 I V

In 1 K type of queries you have to output the index of Kth zero.

In **0 I V** type queries update the value of Ith index to V.

#### **Input:**

First line of input contains a single integer N, denoting the length of the array.

2nd line contains **N** space separated integers of the array.

3rd line contains a single integer **Q** denoting number of queries.

Next **Q** line contains queries as explained above.

#### **Output:**

For each 1 K type of query output the index of Kth zero. (Use 0 based indexing). If K is greater than number of zeroes print -1.

## **Sample Input:**

4

100 1000 12345 4560

10

1 1

12

1 3

1 4

1 5

16

. \_

17

0 0 98

1 1

1 5

## **Sample Output:**

0

0

1

1

1

3

-1

1

-1

## **Sample Explanation:**

As explained above. After query 0 0 98 array becomes [98, 1000, 12345, 4560]

#### **Constraints:**

$$0 \le I \le N-1$$