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*i* C++

## 34. Find First and Last Position of Element in Sorted Array

**Medium**

11859

315

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Given an array of integers `nums` sorted in non-decreasing order, find the starting and ending position of a given `target` value.

If `target` is not found in the array, return `[-1, -1]`.

You must write an algorithm with  $O(\log n)$  runtime complexity.

### Example 1:

**Input:** `nums = [5,7,7,8,8,10]`, `target = 8`

**Output:** `[3,4]`

### Example 2:

**Input:** `nums = [5,7,7,8,8,10]`, `target = 6`

**Output:** `[-1,-1]`

### Example 3:

**Input:** `nums = []`, `target = 0`

**Output:** `[-1,-1]`

### Constraints:

- $0 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 10^5$
- $-10^9 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 10^9$
- `nums` is a non-decreasing array.
- $-10^9 \leq \text{target} \leq 10^9$

Accepted 1,181,725

Submissions 2,917,893

Seen this question in a real interview before?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Companies



```

1  class Solution
2  public:
3      vector<int>
searchRange
int target)
4
    pair<vector<int>
vector<int>
5
6      range
equal_range
nums.end(),
7      int
distance(nums
range.first
8
9      if
10         || nums[t
11         {-1, -1};
12
13         (int)distar
range.secon
12     }
13     };
    
```

Testcase

Run Code Re

**Accepted**

Runti

Your input

[5, 8]

Output

[3,

Expected

[3,

Problems

Pick One

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Next &gt;

Example cases



Run C