Given a sorted array of integers, find the starting and ending position of a given target value.

Your algorithm's runtime complexity must be in the order of `O(log n)`.

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

Example:

Given `[5, 7, 7, 8, 8, 10]`

and target value `8`,

return `[3, 4]`.