2057. Smallest Index With Equal Value

Description

Given a **0-indexed** integer array `nums`, return *the **smallest** index* `i` *of* `nums` *such that* `i mod 10 == nums[i]`, *or* `-1` *if such index does not exist*.

`x mod y` denotes the **remainder** when `x` is divided by `y`.

Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [0,1,2]
Output: 0
Explanation:
i=0: 0 mod 10 = 0 == nums[0].
i=1: 1 mod 10 = 1 == nums[1].
i=2: 2 mod 10 = 2 == nums[2].
All indices have i mod 10 == nums[i], so we return the smallest index 0.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [4,3,2,1]
Output: 2
Explanation:
i=0: 0 mod 10 = 0 != nums[0].
i=1: 1 mod 10 = 1 != nums[1].
i=2: 2 mod 10 = 2 == nums[2].
i=3: 3 mod 10 = 3 != nums[3].
2 is the only index which has i mod 10 == nums[i].
```

Example 3:

```
Input: nums = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0]
Output: -1
Explanation: No index satisfies i mod 10 == nums[i].
```

Constraints:

- `1 <= nums.length <= 100`
- `0 <= nums[i] <= 9`