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].

**Example 4:**

**Input:** nums = [2,1,3,5,2]

**Output:** 1

**Explanation:** 1 is the only index with i mod 10 == nums[i].

**Constraints:**

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