

5914. Smallest Index With Equal Value

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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`

JavaScript



```
1 const smallestEqual = (a) => {
2   let n = a.length;
3   for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) {
4     if (i % 10 == a[i]) return i;
5   }
6   return -1;
7 };
```

☐ Custom Testcase

Use Example Testcases

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