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Question 1 [15 Points]

You are given an array of **positive** integers containing n elements. Your task is to find the **first** repeating element in the array using a hash-based approach. A repeating element is one that appears more than once in the array, and among all repeating elements, you must return the one that repeats at the **largest index difference**. If no element repeats, return -1.

Use a hashmap to efficiently solve the problem by storing and checking the elements as you traverse the array.

Sample Input	Sample Output
6 10 5 3 4 3 5	5 Explanation: Both 3 and 5 repeat, but 5 repeats with a larger index difference (indices 1 and 5). The difference of indexes for 3 is 2 ($4-2 = 2$) and 5 is 4 ($5-1 = 4$)
5 1 2 3 4 5	-1 Explanation: No elements repeat, so the output is -1.
6 1 1 3 4 3 3	3 Explanation: Both 1 and 3 repeat, but 3 repeats with a higher index difference indices (2 and 4) 3 appears at index no 2 and first repeat occurs at index no 4 . Since we are taking the first repeating element, we will not consider the very last 3 at index no 5. So the difference of indexes for 1 is 1 ($1-0 = 1$) and 3 is 2 ($4-2 = 2$)

