**First Repeating Element**

[array](http://www.practice.geeksforgeeks.org/tag-page.php?tag=array&isCmp=0)

Find the first repeating element in an array of integers and whose index of first occurrence is smallest.

**Input :**  
The first line contains an integer 'T' denoting the total number of test cases. In each test cases, First line is number of elements in array 'N' and second its values.

**Output:**  
In each separate line print the index of first repeating element, if there is not any repeating element then print “-1”. Use 1 Based Indexing.

**Constraints:**  
1 <= T <=100  
1 <= N <=10000  
0 <= a[i] <=10000

**Example:**  
Input:  
1  
7  
1 5 3 4 3 5 6

Output:  
2

**Explanation:**  
5 is appearing twice and its first appearence is at index 2 which is less than 3 whose first occuring index is 3.

\*\*For More Examples Use Expected Output\*\*

<http://www.practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problem-page.php?pid=258#comment-2436730273>

#include <iostream>

#include <stdio.h>

#include <map>

#include <string>

#define ll long long int

//#include <conio.h>

using namespace std;

int main() {

int t;

scanf("%d", &t);

while(t--) {

int n;

scanf("%d", &n);

int arr[n];

for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {

scanf("%d", &arr[i]);

}

int index=-1;

for(int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {

for(int j = i+1; j<n; j++) {

if(index == -1 && arr[i] == arr[j]) {

index = i+1;

break;

}

}

}

printf("%d\n", index);

}

//getch();

return 0;

}