**Value equal to index value**

[array](http://www.practice.geeksforgeeks.org/tag-page.php?tag=array&isCmp=0)[searching](http://www.practice.geeksforgeeks.org/tag-page.php?tag=searching&isCmp=0)[Amazon](http://www.practice.geeksforgeeks.org/tag-page.php?tag=Amazon&isCmp=1)

Given an array, we need to find that element whose value is equal to that of its index value.

**Input:**

The first line of input contains an integer T denoting the number of test cases.  
The first line of each test case is N,N is the size of array.  
The second line of each test case contains N input A[].  
  
**Output:**

Print that element whose value is equal to index value. Print "Not Found" when index value does not match with value.  
Note: There can be more than one element in the array which have same value as their index. You need to print every such element's index separated by a single space.  
  
**Constraints:**

1 ≤ T ≤ 30  
1 ≤ N ≤ 50  
1 ≤ A[i] ≤ 1000  
  
**Example:**

Input  
2  
5  
15 2 45 12 7  
1  
1

Output  
2  
1

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

<http://www.practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problem-page.php?pid=473>

#include <iostream>

#include <stdio.h>

#include <math.h>

#include <vector>

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]);

}

bool found=false;

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

if(arr[i] == i+1) {

printf("%d ", arr[i]);

found=true;

}

}

if(!found) {

printf( "Not Found" );

}

printf("\n");

}

system("pause");

return 0;

}