Univariate numbers X41188_en

A number is univariate when in its 10-base representation all the digits are the same. For example, the numbers 33 and 777 are univariate.
Write a program that given a sequence of non-negative integers, it writes the position of the first univariate number in the sequence. If there are no univariate numbers in the sequence, zero will be written. The first number in the sequence is placed at position one.
The program has to document, code and use the function:

```
bool is_univariate(int n)
```

that given a non-negative number as argument, it points out whether the number is univariate.
Exam score: 3.000000 **Automatic part:** 40.000000%

Input

A sequence of non-negative integers. The mark -1 appears just after the sequence.

Output

The position of the first univariate sequence number. If this number does not exist, the output will be zero.

Sample input 1

```
34 1222 4562 322 444 657 45 -1
```

Sample output 1

```
5
```

Sample input 2

```
11113 8878 45 3337 -1
```

Sample output 2

```
0
```

Sample input 3

```
3535 4959 1 823 2309 54389 -1
```

Sample output 3

```
3
```

Problem information

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