**Disarium Number**

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Given a number “n”, find if it is Disarium or not. A number is called Disarium if sum of its digits powered with their respective positions is equal to the number itself.

**Input:**  
The first line of input contains a single integer T denoting the number of test cases. ThenT test cases follow. Each test case consist of one line. The first line of each test case consists of an integer N.

**Output:**  
Corresponding to each test case, in a new line, print 1 if N is Disarium , else 0.

**Constraints:**  
1 ≤ T ≤ 100  
1 ≤ N ≤ 1000

**Example:**  
**Input:**  
2  
89  
80

**Output**  
1  
0  
  
**Explanation**  
1. For first test case as 8^1+9^2 = 89 thus output is 1  
2. For sec test case 8^1 + 0^2 = 8 thus output is 0

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

<http://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/disarium-number/0>

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package javaapplication248;

import java.io.BufferedReader;

import java.io.IOException;

import java.io.InputStreamReader;

import java.util.ArrayList;

import java.util.Arrays;

/\*\*

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public class JavaApplication248 {

static int isDisarium (String n) {

int sum =0;

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

sum += (int)Math.pow(Integer.parseInt(String.valueOf(n.charAt(i))), i+1);

}

if(sum == Integer.parseInt(n)) {

return 1;

}

return 0;

}

public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {

// TODO code application logic here

BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));

int t = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());

while(t-- > 0) {

String n = br.readLine();

System.out.println(isDisarium(n));

}

}

}