**Equal Sum and Product**

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

Given an array, return the count of number of contiguous subarrays for which the sum and product of elements are equal.

**Input:**

The first line of input contains an integer**T** denoting the number of test cases. **T** test cases follow. The first line of each test contains the integer **N**. The next line contains **N** integers — **A1**, **A2**, ..., **AN** — denoting the array.

**Output:**

For each testcase, output a single line containing the answer.

**Constraints:**

1<=T<=100  
1<=N<=10  
1<=A[i]<=10  (1 <= i <= N)

**Example:**

Input:  
1  
5  
1 2 3 4 5

Output:  
6

**Explanation:**

In the sample testcase, all 6 subarrays having sum of elements equals to the product of elements are :  
{1}, {2}, {3}, {4}, {5}, {1,2,3}

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

<http://www.practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problem-page.php?pid=314>

#include <iostream>

#include <stdio.h>

#include <vector>

#include <algorithm>

#include <limits>

using namespace std;

int main() {

    int t;

    scanf("%d", &t);

    while(t--) {

        int n ;

        scanf("%d", &n);

        std::vector<int> A;

        for(int i =0; i<n; i++) {

            int elem;

            scanf("%d", &elem);

            A.push\_back(elem);

        }

        int ans =0;

        for(int i =0; i<n; i++) {

          int sum =0, prod=1;

          for(int j=i;j<n; j++) {

              sum+= A[j];

              prod \*= A[j];

              if(sum == prod) {

                 ans++;

              }

          }

        }

        printf("%d**\n**", ans);

    }

     //system("pause");

    return 0;

}