**Fibonacci in the array**

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We are given an array and our task is to check if the elements of the array are present in [Fibonacci series](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/program-for-nth-fibonacci-number/) or not. Give the count of such numbers in the array.

**Input:**  
The first line of input contains an integer T denoting the number of test cases. Each test case contains an integer n which denotes the number of elements in the array a[]. Next line contains space separated n elements in the array a[].  
  
**Output:**  
Print an integer which denotes the count of Fibonacci numbers in the array.  
  
**Constraints:**  
1<=T<=100  
1<=n<=1000  
1<=a[i]<=10000  
  
**Example:  
Input:**  
2  
9  
4 2 8 5 20 1 40 13 23  
5  
1 2 3 4 5  
  
**Output:**  
5  
4

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

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<http://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/fibonacci-in-the-array/0#comment-3479287971>

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package javaapplication253;

import java.util.\*;

import java.lang.\*;

import java.io.\*;

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\*

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public class JavaApplication253 {

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

// TODO code application logic here

long[] fib = {0, 1,2,3,5,8,13,21,34,55,89,144,233,377,610,987,1597,2584,4181,6765,10946,17711,28657,46368,75025,121393,196418,317811,514229,832040};

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

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

while(t-- > 0) {

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

String[] input = br.readLine().trim().split(" ");

//long [] arr = new long[n];

int ans =0;

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

//arr[i] = Integer.parseInt(input[i]);

if(Arrays.binarySearch(fib, Long.parseLong(input[i])) >= 0) {

ans++;

}

}

System.out.println(ans);

}

}

}