

You will be given an input **n** of integer data-type. You have to print numbers of the series 2, 9, 16, 23.... till **n** in different lines, where the last number printed should be an integer just less than **n** or equal to **n**.

To be clear, you will print `n` if it belongs to the series.

### Sample Input 0

40

### Sample Output 0

2  
9  
16  
23  
30  
37

$$i/p \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n \end{array} \right.$$

2 9 16 23 . .  $\leq n$

+7 +7 +7

$$\text{start} = 2$$
 $i = \underline{2}$ 

$n = 37$

2  
9  
16  
23  
30  
37

$n = 38$

2

9

16

23

30

37 → 44

```

1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
5
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
8         int n = scn.nextInt();
9         for(int i = 2; i <= n; i=i+7){
10             System.out.println(i);
11         }
12     }
13 }

```

$n=33$

~~$i=2$~~

$2 \leq 33$  ✓

~~9~~

$9 \leq 33$  ✓

~~16~~

$16 \leq 33$  ✓

~~23~~

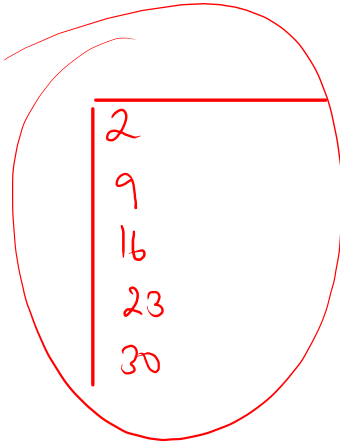
$23 \leq 33$  ✓

~~30~~

$30 \leq 33$  ✓

~~37~~

$37 \leq 33$  ✗



# Print 3 7 11 15...

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

You will be given an integer input  $n$ , and you have to print the series 3, 7, 11, 15 till the integer just less than  $n$ , in  $n$  different lines.

Sample Input 0

20

Sample Output 0

3  
7  
11  
15  
19

i/p } n

3 ) +4  
7 ) +4  
11 ) +4  
15  
:  
∘  
< n

# Print table of 4

4x1=4  
4x2=8  
4x3=12  
4x4=16  
4x5=20  
4x6=24  
4x7=28  
4x8=32  
4x9=36  
4x10=40

0  
4x 1 = 4  
4x 2 = 8  
4x 3 = 12  
4x 4 = 16  
4x 5 = 20  
4x 6 =  
4x 7 =  
4x 8 =  
4x 9 =  
4x 10 = 40

40  
--- (4x1)  
--- (4x2)

Language: Java 8

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
5
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         for(int i = 1; i <= 10; i++){
8             System.out.println("4x" + i + "=" + (4*i));
9         }
10    }
11 }
```

i=1      1 ≤ 10 ✓  
2      2 ≤ 10 ✓

4x1=4  
4x2=8  
⋮

# Print n to 1

You will be given an input **n** as an integer data-type. You have to print the series from **n to 1** in **n** different lines.

Sample Input 0

8

Sample Output 0

8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1

$\frac{n}{2}$  {  $\textcircled{n}$  }

$n=8$       8       $\textcircled{?}$

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
5
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
8         int n = scn.nextInt();
9         for(int i = n; i >= 1; i--){
10             System.out.println(i);
11         }
12     }
13 }
```

# Print n to x

You will be given an input **n** and **x** as an integer input, and you have to print the numbers from **n** to **x** in different lines.

Sample Input 0

```
10
2
```

Sample Output 0

```
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
```

y/p  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n = 10 \\ x = 2 \end{array} \right.$

starting pt. = n  
 $\geq x$

10  
9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2

```
Language: Java 8
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
5
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
8         int n = scn.nextInt();
9         int x = scn.nextInt();
10
11         for(int i = n; i >= x; i--){
12             System.out.println(i);
13         }
14     }
15 }
```

g.  $n = 7$   
 $x = 4$

Language: Java 8

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
5
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
8         int n = scn.nextInt();
9         int x = scn.nextInt();
10
11         for(int i = n; i >= x; i--){
12             System.out.println(i);
13         }
14     }
15 }
```

~~$i = 7$~~

~~6~~

~~5~~

~~4~~

3

$7 \geq 4$  ✓

$6 \geq 4$  ✓

$5 \geq 4$  ✓

$4 \geq 4$  ✓

$3 \geq 4$  ✗

7  
6  
5  
4

# Reverse 5 table

You have to print the table of 5 in reverse as given below.

Sample Output 0

```
5x10=50
5x9=45
5x8=40
5x7=35
5x6=30
5x5=25
5x4=20
5x3=15
5x2=10
5x1=5
```

⑤  
5x 10 = 50  
5x 9 = 45 --- (5x)  
5x 8 = 40  
5x 7 =  
5x 6 =  
5x 5 =  
5x 4 =  
5x 3 =  
5x 2 =  
5x 1 = 5

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
5     .
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         for(int i = 10; i >= 1; i--){
8             System.out.println("5x" + i + "=" + (5*i));
9         }
10    }
11 }
```



# print odd from n to 1

You will get an integer input **n**, and you have to print all the odd numbers from **n to 1** such that each number should be printed in a separate line.

## Sample Input 1

20

## Sample Output 1

19  
17  
15  
13  
11  
9  
7  
5  
3  
1

ip { n

n=20

[ n to 1 ]

19) -2  
17) -2  
15) -2  
13)  
.  
.  
.  
1

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
5
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
8         int n = scn.nextInt();
9
10        if(n % 2 == 0){
11            n--;
12        }
13
14        for(int i = n; i >= 1; i = i-2){
15            System.out.println(i);
16        }
17
18    }
19
20 }
21 }
```



```

5
6 public static void main(String[] args) {
7     Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
8     int n = scn.nextInt();
9
10    if(n % 2 == 0){
11        n--;
12    }
13
14    for(int i = n; i >= 1; i = i-2){
15        System.out.println(i);
16    }
17
18
19
20 }
21 }

```

$n = 7$

odd

7  
5  
3  
1

$n = 8$

even

7

5

3

1

# Print n, n-3, n-6 .....

You will be given an input n of integer data type.

You have to print the series  $n$ ,  $n-3$ ,  $n-6$ ...

Important points:

1. You have to print each number in a different line
2. Also you have to print till the time the printed value is greater than 0.

Sample Input 0

20

Sample Output 0

20  
17  
14  
11  
8  
5  
2

4/p {n}

k=3

$n$ ,  $n-3$ ,  $n-6$ ,  $n-9$ ,  $n-12$ ...

18    15    12    9  
    -3    -3    -3

$n=18$   
18    15    12    9    6 ...  
    -3    -3    -3    -3  
    -9    -6

-1

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
5
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
8         int n = scn.nextInt();
9
10        for(int i = n; i > 0; i = i - 3){
11            System.out.println(i);
12        }
13    }
14 }
```

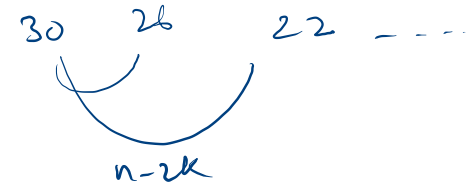
# Print n, n-k, n-2k, n-3k .....

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions



You will be given two integers **N** and **K** as an integer input.

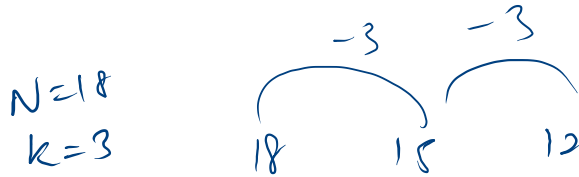
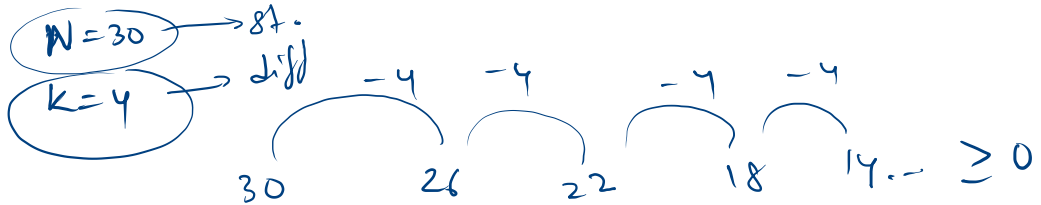
You have to print the series **N**,  $N-K$ ,  $N-2K$  where each number should be printed in a separate line and you have to print till the time the printed integer is greater than or equal to zero.

Sample Input 0



Sample Output 0

30  
26  
22  
18  
14  
10  
6  
2



```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
5
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
8         int n = scn.nextInt();
9         int k = scn.nextInt();
10
11         for(int i = n; i >= 0; i -= k){           // i = i - k
12             System.out.println(i);
13         }
14     }
15 }
```

print a to z

G a b c d e f g h i----- y z

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
5
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         for(char ch = 'a' ; ch <= 'z' ; ch++){
8             System.out.println(ch);
9         }
10    }
11 }
```

```
10
11 for(int i = 0; i < 26; i++){
12     System.out.println((char)('a' + i));
13 }
14 }
```

$i = 0$   
✓  
1  
2

$0 < 26$  ✓  
 $1 < 26$   
 $2 < 26$

$$'a' + 0 = 97 + 0 = 97$$

$$'a' + 1 = 97 + 1 = 98$$

$$'a' + 2 = 97 + 2 = 99$$

a  
b  
c

$i \leq 26$

$$('a') + 1 = 97 + 1 = 98 - 1$$

a  
b