



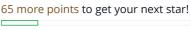
C++

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Conditional Statements ☆







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if and else are two of the most frequently used conditionals in C/C++, and they enable you to execute zero or one conditional statement among many such dependent conditional statements. We use them in the following ways:

1. if: This executes the body of bracketed code starting with **statement1** if **condition** evaluates to true.

```
if (condition) {
    statement1;
    ...
}
```

2. if - else: This executes the body of bracketed code starting with *statement1* if *condition* evaluates to true, or it executes the body of code starting with *statement2* if *condition* evaluates to false. Note that only one of the bracketed code sections will ever be executed.

```
if (condition) {
    statement1;
    ...
}
else {
    statement2;
    ...
}
```

3. if - else if - else: In this structure, dependent statements are chained together and the *condition* for each statement is only checked if all prior conditions in the chain evaluated to false. Once a *condition* evaluates to true, the bracketed code associated with that statement is executed and the program then skips to the end of the chain of statements and continues executing. If each *condition* in the chain evaluates to false, then the body of bracketed code in the else block at the end is executed.

```
if(first condition) {
    ...
}
else if(second condition) {
    ...
}
.
else if((n-1)'th condition) {
    ....
}
else {
    ...
}
```



Given a positive integer denoting n, do the following:

- ullet If $1 \leq n \leq 9$, then print the lowercase English word corresponding to the number (e.g., one for 1, two for 2, etc.).
- If n>9, print Greater than 9.

Input Format

A single integer denoting n.

Constraints

• $1 \le n \le 10^9$

Output Format

If $1 \le n \le 9$, then print the lowercase English word corresponding to the number (e.g., one for 1, two for 2, etc.); otherwise, print Greater than 9 instead.

Sample Input 0

5

Sample Output 0

five

Explanation 0

five is the English word for the number 5.

Sample Input 1

8

Sample Output 1

eight

Explanation 1

eight is the English word for the number 8.

Sample Input 2

44

Sample Output 2

Greater than 9

Explanation 2

n=44 is greater than 9, so we print Greater than 9.

```
K N SS
                                                                      C++
      #include <bits/stdc++.h>
  2
  3
      using namespace std;
  4
  5
  6
  7
      int main()
  8
  9
           int n;
 10
           cin >> n;
           cin.ignore(numeric_limits<streamsize>::max(), '\n');
 11
 12
 13
           // Write Your Code Here
 14
           return 0;
 15
 16
      }
 17
                                                                                         Line: 17 Col: 1
                   ■ Test against custom input
1 Upload Code as File
                                                                           Run Code
                                                                                         Submit Code
```

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