



The email address you signed up with has not been verified. You won't be ranked on the leaderboard until you verify your account.

[SEND AGAIN](#)

Conditional Statements ☆

65 more points to get your next star!

Rank: 81123 | Points: 85/150

[Problem](#)[Submissions](#)[Leaderboard](#)[Editorial](#)

RATE THIS CHALLENGE



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:

- 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

- $1 \leq n \leq 10^9$

Output Format

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.); 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`.

C++



```
1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4
5
6
7  int main()
8  {
9      int n;
10     cin >> n;
11     cin.ignore(numeric_limits<streamsize>::max(), '\n');
12
13     // Write Your Code Here
14
15     return 0;
16 }
17
```

Line: 17 Col: 1

☒ Upload Code as File ☐ Test against custom input

Run Code

Submit Code

[Contest Calendar](#) | [Blog](#) | [Scoring](#) | [Environment](#) | [FAQ](#) | [About Us](#) | [Support](#) | [Careers](#) | [Terms Of Service](#) | [Privacy Policy](#) | [Request a Feature](#)