

# Conditional Statements



*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`.