

```
Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = scn.nextInt(); → 8
for(int i = 1; i<=n; i++){
    System.out.println(i); ✓
}
```

1  
Output  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8

## Print 0 to n

0 → n

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

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

You have to print numbers from 0 to n in n different lines.

for eg. n is 5, so the output should be something like, As given below 0 1 2 3 4 5

```
Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = scn.nextInt();
for(int i = 0 ; i<=n ; i++){
    System.out.println(i);
}
```

## Print table of 4

Problem

Submissions

You have to print the table of 4 using

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

for  $i = 1 \rightarrow 10$   
 $i = 1 \rightarrow (4 * i) = 4$

2 $\rightarrow$	= 8
3 $\rightarrow$	= 12
4 $\rightarrow$	= 16
5 $\rightarrow$	= 20
.	.
.	.
10 $\rightarrow$	= 40

for ( $i \rightarrow 10$ )  
print("4" + "x" + " $i$ " + "=" +  
+  $(4 * i)$ );

```
for(int i = 1 ; i<=10 ; i++){  
    System.out.println("4" + "x" + i + "=" + (4*i));  
}
```

## GKSTR11 Multiple Of 7

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussion

Take an integer N as input, and print all the multiples of 7 till N(inclusive).

for  $0 \rightarrow n$   
 $i += 7$  ✓

$n \rightarrow$  integer

Sample Input 0

98



print( $i + " "$ );

Sample Output 0

7 14 21 28 35 42 49 56 63 70 77 84 91 98

```

Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = scn.nextInt();
for(int i = 0 ; i<=n ; i+=7){
    System.out.print(i + " ");
}

```

## Print x to n

*int i = x* → *n* (*i++*)

Problem Submissions Leaderboard Discussions

You will be given *x* and *n* as an integer input from the user. You have to print the number from *x* to *n* (both inclusive), each number in the different line.

```

Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
int x = scn.nextInt(); → 4
int n = scn.nextInt(); → 20
for(int i = x ; i<=n ; i++){
    System.out.println(i);
}

```

4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20

## GKSTR15 Print\_Even

for (0 → n; i++)

if (*i* % 2 == 0)

*i += 2*

0 → n

Given a integer *n*, print all even numbers from 0 till *n* (*including, if even*)

*n* % 2 == 0 → even

```

Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = scn.nextInt();
for(int i = 0 ; i<=n ; i++){
    if(i%2==0){
        System.out.println(i);
    }
}

```

## Print 2,9,16...

Problem      Submissions      Leaderboard      Discussions

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.

$\checkmark \quad 2 \quad 9 \quad 16 \quad 23 \quad 30 \quad 37 \quad 44 \quad \dots \quad n$

```

Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = scn.nextInt();  

for(int i = 2; i<=n; i+=7) {  

    System.out.println(i);  

}

```

$n = 25$

Memory  
 $i = 29$   
 $1623$   
 $30$

2    9  
16    23

$n \rightarrow$  input  
run a loop  $\rightarrow$  3 to  $n$    update =  $i = i + 4;$

## 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  $n$ .

# Print 3 7 11 15...

Problem

Submissions

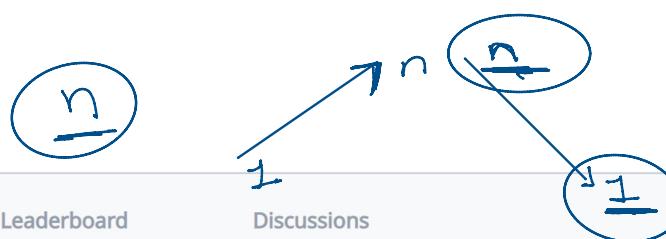
Leaderboard

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.

```
Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = scn.nextInt();
for(int i=3; i<n; i+=4){
    System.out.println(i);
}
```

## Print n to 1



Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

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.

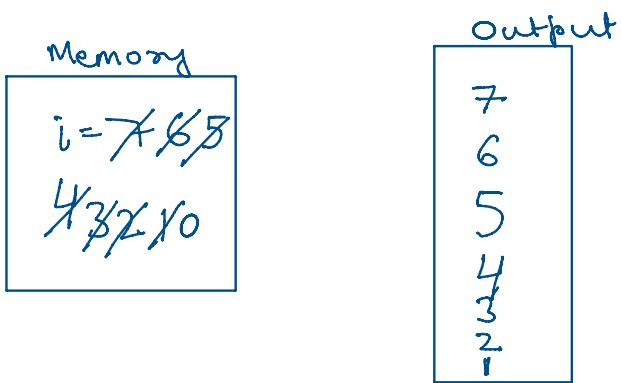
for  $n \rightarrow i \geq 1$ ,  $i--$   
print(i)

```
Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = scn.nextInt(); → 7
for(int i = n; i>=1 ; i--){ → 6
    System.out.println(i); → 5
}
} → 4
```

loop breaks at  $i=0$

Memory

Output  
7



## Print n to 0

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

You will be given an integer input n and you have to print the integers from n to 0 in different lines

```
Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = scn.nextInt();
for(int i = n; i >= 0 ; i--){
    System.out.println(i);
}
```

## Reverse 5 table

$i=10 \rightarrow 1$

[Problem](#)
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You have to print the table of 5 in reverse as given below.

```
for(int i = 10 ; i>=1; i--){
    System.out.println("5x" + i + "= " + (5 * i));
}
```

$5 \times \underline{10} = 50 \checkmark$   
 $\underline{5} \times \underline{9} = \underline{45}$

}

$$\begin{aligned}5 \times \underline{10} &= 50 \checkmark \\5 \times 9 &= 45 \\5 \times 8 &= 40\end{aligned}$$

$$5 \times 1 = 5$$

## Print n to x

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

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.

```
( n → 10 ; i : i-- )  
    print(i)
```

```
Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);  
int n = scn.nextInt(); → 10  
int x = scn.nextInt(); → 4  
  
for(int i = n ; i>=x ; i--){  
    System.out.println(i);  
}  
10  
9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4
```

## print odd from n to 1

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

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.

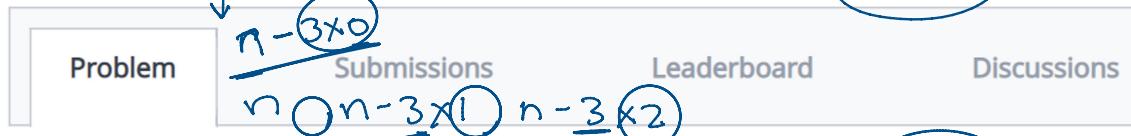
```
for (n → 1)  
if (( i % 2 == 1 ) or ( i % 2 != 0 ))
```

+  
 if (  $i \% 2 == 1$  ) or (  $i \% 2 != 0$  )  
 print (i)

```

Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = scn.nextInt();
for(int i = n ; i>=1 ; i--){
  if(i%2 == 1){
    System.out.println(i);
  }
}
  
```

## 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....

n  
20  
println()

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.

```

Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = scn.nextInt();
for(int i = n ; i>0 ; i-=3){
  System.out.println(i);
}
  
```

20  
17  
14

21  
18  
15  
12  
-1

15  
14  
11  
8  
5  
2

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

$i = k$

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

You will be given two integers n and k as an integer input.

$i = 3$

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.

$n \rightarrow$  input

$k \rightarrow$  input

$n > 0 \rightarrow i = k$

print(i);

```
Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = scn.nextInt();
int k = scn.nextInt();
for(int i = n ; i>=0 ; i-=k)
{
    System.out.println(i);
}
```

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

$i = -k$

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

30 → 7, I

You will be given three integer inputs n, k and l and you to print the series n, n-k, n-2k, n-3k.... till last where the value printed in the end should be just greater than or equal to the given input l.

To be clear: You will print l if l belongs to the series.

```
Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = scn.nextInt(); } 20
int k = scn.nextInt(); } 2 ✓
int l = scn.nextInt(); } 4 ✓
for(int i = n; i>=l; i-=k)
{
    System.out.println(i);
}
```

level-up

20  
18  
16  
14  
12  
10  
8  
6  
4 →