

# Revision.

loops.

for loop.  
range.

$= [0, 10]$

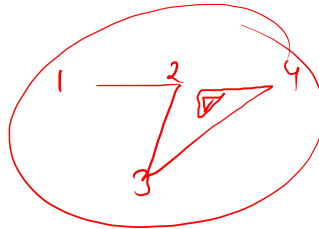
$< 10 \dots [0, 10)$

```
for (int i = 0 ; i <= 10 ; i++)  
{  
    sum(i);  
}
```

for ( initialize ① ; condition ② ; update value ④ )

{

③ body



}

✓ Que i/p  $n = \underline{\underline{5}}$  ✓  
 o/p  $\left. \begin{matrix} 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\}$  ✓

?

# Print n to 0

Problem	Submissions	Leaderboard	Discussions
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You will be given an integer input n and you have to print the integers from **n to 0** in different lines.

## Input Format

For each test case, you will get an input n of integer data-type.

↪ n { i/p

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

~~i = 3 2 1 0~~ ✓

↪ n=3

3 ≥ 0 ✓  
 2 ≥ 0 ✓  
 1 ≥ 0 ✓  
 0 ≥ 0 ✓  
 0

✗ (-120)

$\left. \begin{matrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right\}$

n=3  
 3  
 2  
 1

n=4  
 4  
 3  
 2  
 1

n=3

3 ✓  
 2  
 1  
 0

n=4

4 ✓  
 3  
 2  
 1  
 0

n=5

5  
 4  
 3  
 2  
 1  
 0

n  
 n-1  
 n-2  
 n-3  
 ...  
 0

$\left. \begin{matrix} i > 0 \\ i \geq 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$

# 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 } i/p = 5  
x } = 2

[ n, x ]

5  
4  
3  
2

?

# Reverse 5 table

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

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

?

$i = [10, 1]$

$i$

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

# 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.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);  
  
    int n = scn.nextInt();  
    for(int i = n; i >= 1; i--){  
        // I will check: 'i' is odd or not  
        if(i % 2 != 0){  
            System.out.println(i);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

~~i=7~~ 6 5

7 ≥ 1

n=7

7  
5  
3  
1

n=8

7  
5  
3  
1

n=9

9  
7  
5  
3  
1

2) 6 3  
6  
0

2) 7 3  
6  
①

2) 5 2  
4  
①

7  
5

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

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

$n = 12$

9

6

3

$n = 17$   
14  
11  
8  
5  
2  
-1

?

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

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

12 9 6 3]

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

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

$$n = 11$$

$$k = 4$$

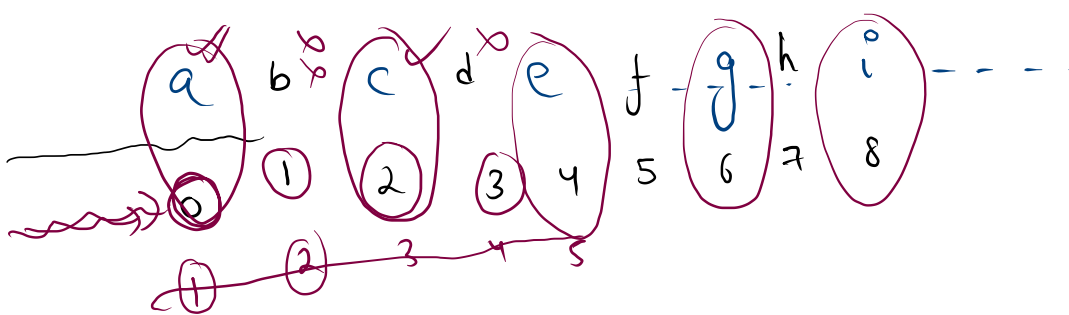
You will be given two integers  $N$  and  $K$  as an integer input.

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.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & -k & & -k & & -k \\ & \text{---} & & \text{---} & & \text{---} & \\ 11, & 7, & 3, & & & & -1 \end{array}$$

$$\geq 0$$

?



ch → even number.

```
for(int i = 0; i < 26; i++){
    if(i % 2 == 0){
        System.out.println(
    }
}
```

(char)('a' + i);

a b c d e f ...  
0 1 2 3 4 5 ...

'a'  
'c'

$i = 0 \times 2$

(char) ('a' + i)

$97 + 2 = 99$

'a' + 0  
= 97 + 0

= 97