Conditional Statements in C ★

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Objective

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 are 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 {
    ...
}
```

Task

Given a positive integer denoting n, do the following:

- If $1 \leq n \leq 9$, 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

The first line contains a single integer, 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

```
5
```

Sample Output

```
five
```

Sample Input #01

```
8
```

Sample Output #01

```
eight
```

Sample Input #02

```
44
```

Sample Output #02

```
Greater than 9
```

Change Theme Language: C

```c
#include<stdio.h>

void print(int n)
{
    char* num[9]={"one","two","three","four","five","six","seven","eight","nine"};
    if(n<10 && n>0)
    printf("%s",num[n-1]);
    if(n>9)
    printf("Greater than 9");
}

int main()
{
    int n;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    print(n);
    return 0;
}

```

Line: 19 Col: 1

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Test case 0

Test case 1

Test case 2

Test case 3

Test case 4

Test case 5

Test case 6

Loading testcase ...