

Double All

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

Output Format

Print the sum of the values stored in **one**, **two**, **three**, **four**, **five**, after the required operations is performed

Sample Input 0

1 2 3 4 5

Sample Output 0

30

Explanation 0

In the sample test case, the values stored in the variables are as follows **one**=1, **two**=2, **three**=3, **four**=4, **five**=5

- **one** = $1 \times 2 = 2$
 - **two** = $2 \times 2 = 4$
 - **three** = $3 \times 2 = 6$
 - **four** = $4 \times 2 = 8$
 - **five** = $5 \times 2 = 10$
- Therefore, the sum becomes $2+4+6+8+10 = 30$, which is the required output

Scans **Y** sum = new Scanner (System.in);
one = sum.nextInt();

two = -x —

three = —x —

four = —x —

five = —x —

one = 1

$$1 \times 2 = 2$$

two = 2

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

three = 3

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

four = 4

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

five = 5

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

$$\text{answer} = \text{one} + \text{two} + \text{three} + \text{four} + \text{five} = \underline{\underline{2+4+6+8+10}} = 30$$

5 minutes



```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

public class Solution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output */
        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
        int one = scn.nextInt();
        int two = scn.nextInt();
        int three = scn.nextInt();
        int four = scn.nextInt();
        int five = scn.nextInt();

        one *= 2 ;
        two *= 2;
        three *= 2;
        four *= 2;
        five *= 2;

        int answer =one + two + three + four + five;

        System.out.println(answer);
    }
}
```

Double Two Triple One

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

- You are given four numbers stored in variables with the following names:
- one, two, three, four**
- Perform the following operations on the four numbers
 - The value stored in one and two is doubled, such that, if it was 2 initially, it becomes 4
 - The value stored in three is multiplied by 3, such that, if it was 4 initially, it becomes 12
 - The value stored in four is increased by 4, such that, if it was 7 initially, it becomes 11
- Find the sum of the values stored in **one, two, three, four**, after the above operations are performed

Input Format

The first and the only line of the input contains the values stored in variables **one, two, three, four**

Constraints

All numbers are in the range [1,100]

Output Format

Print the sum of the values stored in **one, two, three, four**, after the required operations are performed

```
One = Scan.nextInt();  
two = ___ * ___;  
three = ___ * ___;  
four = ___ * ___;
```

$$\begin{array}{l} \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{One} = 1 \times 2 = 2 \\ \text{two} = 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ \text{three} = 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ \text{four} = 4 + 4 = 8 \end{array} \right) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{one} = 2 \\ \text{two} = 4 \\ \text{three} = 9 \\ \text{four} = 8 \end{array} \right) \\ \Rightarrow \text{answer} = 2 + 4 + 9 + 8 \\ \qquad\qquad\qquad \cancel{\cancel{2}} \cancel{\cancel{3}} \end{array}$$

Sample Input 0

1 2 3 4

Sample Output 0

23

Explanation 0

- In the sample test case, the values stored in the variables are as follows **one=1, two=2, three=3, four=4**
- The value stored at one and two is doubled, therefore, one = 2 and two = 4
- The value stored at three is multiplied by three, so three = 9
- The value stored at four is increased by four, so that four = 8
- Therefore, the final sum becomes $2+4+9+8 = 23$, which is the required answer

```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

public class Solution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT */
        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
        int one = scn.nextInt();
        int two = scn.nextInt();
        int three = scn.nextInt();
        int four = scn.nextInt();

        one *=2;
        two *=2;
        three *=3;
        four +=4;

        int answer = one +  two + three + four;
        System.out.println(answer);
    }
}
```

Conditional

Statement



10 chocolates

Ram

5 → Ram's chocolates

→ he needs to supply certain conditions that when I am left with 5 chocolates,

- {
- 1 → A
 - 2 → B
 - 3 → C
 - 4 → D
 - 5 → E
 - 6 → F
 - 7 → H

I have ~~to~~ to stop giving chocolate.

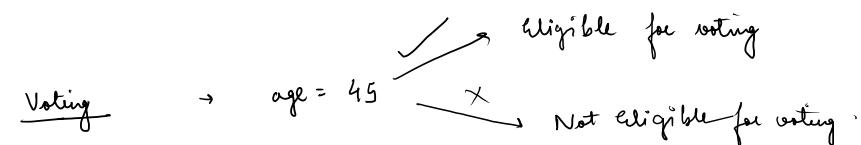
↳ if (chocolates == 5) → conditions

Stop giving chocolates → decisions

Conditional statement → is a branch of code that can be executed depending on another condition.

- In Java, these clauses are called decision or selection statement.
- Types of conditional statements :-
 - (a) If statement
 - (b) If - Else statement
 - (c) If - Else - If Ladder statement
 - (d) Nested If statement
 - (e) Switch statement

(a) If statement



Syntax :-

```
if ( condition ) {  
    logic  
}
```

Ex:-

```
age = 23 → true / false  
if ( age >= 18 ) {  
    sys("Eligible for voting");  
}
```

If (condition == True)
↳ then execute
the if block
code.

- ↳ condition → false
 - ↳ it will skip the if block code.

when "if condition" is "True"

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print  
     * age = 23;  
  
    execute  
    import ← ( if (age >= 18){  
        System.out.println("Eligible for voting");  
    }  
}
```

Compilation Successful

Input (stdin)

Your Output

 Eligible for voting

when "if condition" is "False"

```
public class Solution {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print  
         * int age = 9;  
  
        skip this part ← | if (age >= 18){  
            System.out.println("Eligible for voting");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Compilation Successful

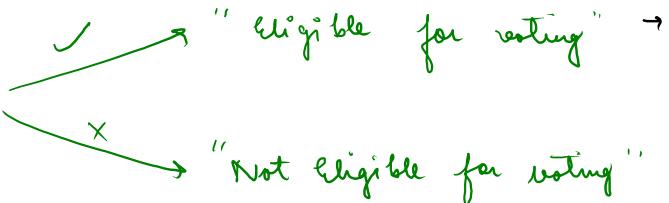
Input (stdin)

Your Output

~ no response on stdout ~

b) else statement

Voting \rightarrow age = 45



else {
 sys ("Eligible for voting");
}
else {
 sys ("Not eligible for voting");
}

- When all cond" are false \rightarrow then execute "else" part
- There is no cond" for else block

Syntax:-

else {
 // code
}

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output  
     *  
    int age = 9;  
  
    if (age >= 18){  
        System.out.println("Eligible for voting");  
    }  
    else{  
        System.out.println("Not Eligible for voting");  
    }  
}
```

Working of else part

if (age >= 18) → 9 >= 18 → False

Custom Testcase 

Compilation Successful

Input (stdin)

Your Output

Not Eligible for voting

11:20 → break

↳ Not eligible for voting

④ else if

- ↳ When there are more than one "cond", \rightarrow use else if statement
- ↳ In a single, we can use 1 if statement, but multiple else if statement.

↳ Grading system :-

$> 90 \rightarrow A_1$
 $80 - 90 \rightarrow A_2$
 $70 - 80 \rightarrow B_1$
 $60 - 70 \rightarrow B_2$
 $< 60 \rightarrow C$

↗ More "less" & "bad"

$> 90 \rightarrow A$
otherwise $\rightarrow B$

if (marks > 90)
 → A
else
 → B.

Syntax :-

else if (condition) {

}

↳ Note:-

You can't start your logic with else if statement

```
/* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT. Your class should be named Solution. */
int marks = 95;
```

```
if (marks > 90){
    System.out.println("A1");
}
if(marks > 80){
    System.out.println("A2");
}
if(marks > 70){
    System.out.println("B1");
}
if (marks > 60){
    System.out.println("B2");
}
```



executing all these blocks, which is wrong.

~~executing all these blocks, which is wrong.~~

int num = scan.nextInt();

if (num > 100)
System.out.println(true);

else
System.out.println(false);

Greater than 100 or not

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

You will be given an integer as input, you have to print true if the number is greater than 100, and false otherwise.

Input Format

You will get an integer as input.

Constraints

-2^31 <= Integer Input <= 2^31

Output Format

You have to print true or false.

Sample Input 0

100

Sample Output 0

false

→ How many wordⁿ are there?

Ans → |

↳ if

→ What if my if wordⁿ is false, Do I need to

do some other work or not?

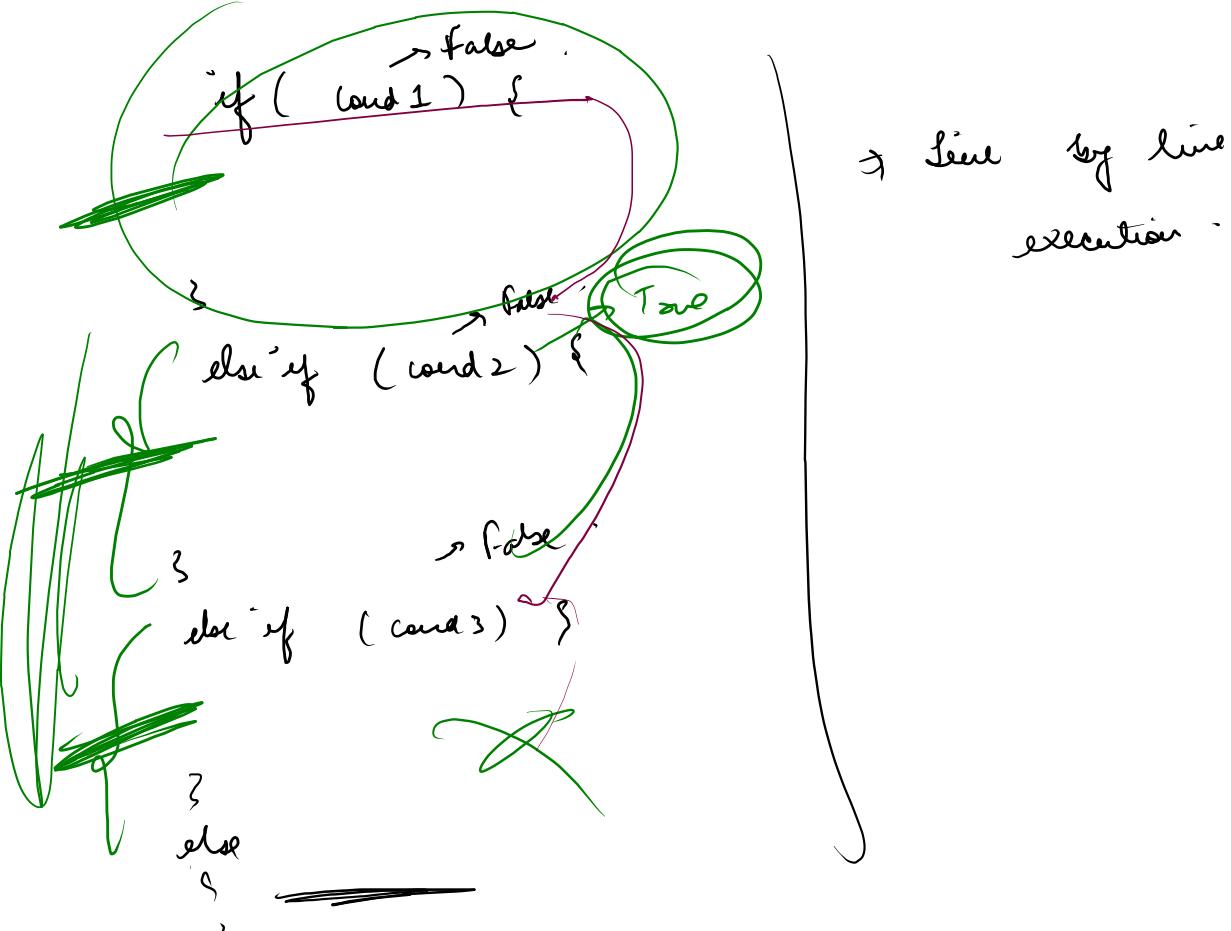
Ans → Yes, use else

```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

public class Solution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output
        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
        int num = scn.nextInt();

        if(num > 100){
            System.out.println("true");
        }
        else{
            System.out.println("false");
        }
    }
}
```



→ line by line
execution

