**Multiple of X closest to N**

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Given two numbers N and X, you need to write a program that will output the smallest value of (X\*K) which is closest to N. Where K is any positive number greater than zero.

**Input:**  
The first line of input contains a single integer T which denotes the number of test cases. Then T test cases follows. The only line of each test case contains two space separated integers N and X.  
  
**Output:**  
For each test print the closest value of (X\*K) in a new line, where is any positive number greater than zero.  
Note: If there are two closest elements then print the bigger one.

**Constraints:**  
1<=T<=100  
1<=X<=1000  
1<=N<=1000  
  
**Example:**  
**Input:**  
2  
9 2  
2855 13  
**Output:**  
10  
2860

\*\*For More Examples Use Expected Output\*\*

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<http://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/multiple-of-x-closest-to-n/0>

import java.util.\*;

import java.lang.\*;

import java.io.\*;

class GFG {

public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {

// TODO code application logic here

BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));

int t = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());

while(t-- > 0) {

String[] input = br.readLine().trim().split(" ");

double n = Double.parseDouble(input[0]);

double x = Double.parseDouble(input[1]);

int k1 = (int) Math.ceil( (double)(n/x));

int k2 = (int) Math.floor(n/x);

// System.out.println(k);

//System.out.println((int)(x\*k));

if( Math.abs((int)(x\*k1)-n) <= Math.abs((int)(x\*k2)-n) ){

System.out.println((int)(x\*k1));

}

else //if (Math.abs((int)(x\*k1)-n) > Math.abs((int)(x\*k2)-n))

{

if (k2 == 0) k2 = 1;

System.out.println((int)(x\*k2));

}

}

}

}