



Find the Minimum Number

by bishop15

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

Your submission will run against only preliminary test cases. Full test cases will run at the end of the day.

Jessica is learning to code and was recently introduced to the `min` function. This function compares two integers and returns the smaller one. This is what calling the function looks like when comparing two integers `a` and `b`:

```
min(a, b)
```

Jessica realizes that she can also find the smallest of three integers `a`, `b`, and `c` if she puts the `min` function inside of another `min` function:

```
min(a, min(b, c))
```

For four integers she can nest the functions once more:

```
min(a, min(b, min(c, d)))
```

Jessica is curious about the structure of these function calls and wants to see if she can write a program to construct a string that shows how `n` number of integers can be compared with nested `min` functions. Can you help Jessica write this program?

Input Format

The input contains a single integer `n` (the number of integers to be compared).

Constraints

- $2 \leq n \leq 50$

Output Format

Print the string on a single line. Each integer in the string should be written as 'int' and the string must accurately show how `min` functions can be called to find the smallest of `n` integers.

Sample Input 0

```
2
```

Sample Output 0

```
min(int, int)
```

Explanation 0

With an input of `2` we only have two integers to compare. We don't need to nest the `min` functions for our output because the `min` function can take two integers as input.

Sample Input 1

4

Sample Output 1

```
min(int, min(int, min(int, int)))
```

Explanation 1

With **4** as our input we'll need to compare **4** integers. We'll call these integers **a**, **b**, **c**, and **d**. The **min** function can only call two integers at a time so we'll need to call it for the last two integers, **c** and **d**. We'll refer to this first use of the **min** function as **min1**. We'll call the **min** function again to compare the result of **min1** with the next integer, **b**. This will be called **min2**. We'll finally call the min function again to compare the result of the **min2** with the last number, **a**, bringing us to a total of **3** calls of the **min** function, which is shown in the output.

If you'd like to test out your output string, implement the **min** function and call it with a for loop such that each previous result is passed into the next call of the **min** function.

[f](#) [t](#) [in](#)Contest ends in **5 days**Submissions: **5539**

Max Score: 20

Difficulty: Easy

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★★★★★

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Current Buffer (saved locally, editable)

C#

```
1 using System;
2 using System.Collections.Generic;
3 using System.IO;
4 using System.Linq;
5 class Solution {
6
7     static void Main(String[] args) {
8         int n = Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());
9
10        StringBuilder s1 = new StringBuilder ();
11        string k = "min(int, int)";
12        for (int i = 1; i < n - 1; i++)
13        {
14            s1 = new StringBuilder( "min(int, ");
15            k = s1.Append(k) + ")";
16        }
17
18        Console.WriteLine(k);
19    }
20 }
21
```

Line: 10 Col: 9

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