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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

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```
1  #include <assert.h>
2  #include <limits.h>
3  #include <math.h>
4  #include <stdbool.h>
5  #include <stddef.h>
6  #include <stdint.h>
7  #include <stdio.h>
8  #include <stdlib.h>
9  #include <string.h>
10
11 char* readline();
12
13
14
15 int main()
16 {
17     char* n_endptr;
18     char* n_str = readline();
19     int n = strtol(n_str, &n_endptr, 10);
20
21     if (n_endptr == n_str || *n_endptr != '\0') { exit(EXIT_FAILURE); }
22
23     // Write Your Code Here
24
25     return 0;
26 }
27
28 char* readline() {
29     size_t alloc_length = 1024;
30     size_t data_length = 0;
31     char* data = malloc(alloc_length);
```

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