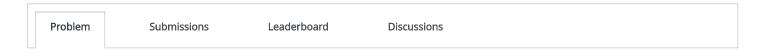
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# **Conditional Statements**



*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 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 {
    ...
}
```

Given a positive integer n, do the following:

- If  $1 \le n \le 9$ , 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** 

A single integer, n.

### Constraints

•  $1 \le n \le 10^9$ 

## **Output Format**

If  $1 \le n \le 9$ , then print the lowercase English word corresponding to the number (e.g., one for 1, two for 2, etc.); otherwise, print Greater than 9.

# Sample Input 0

5

## Sample Output 0

five

# Explanation 0

five is the English word for the number 5.

# Sample Input 1

8

## Sample Output 1

eight

## **Explanation 1**

eight is the English word for the number 8.

### Sample Input 2

44

## Sample Output 2

Greater than 9

# **Explanation 2**

n=44 is greater than 9, so we print Greater than 9.

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Contest ends in 3 days

Submissions: 0 Max Score: 15

Difficulty: Easy

Rate This Challenge:

More

```
C++
                                                                                                           Ö
   1 ▼#include <bits/stdc++.h>
   2
     using namespace std;
   3
   4
   5
      string ltrim(const string &);
   6
      string rtrim(const string &);
   7
   8
   9
  10 int main()
  11 ▼{
          string n_temp;
  12
          getline(cin, n_temp);
  13
  14
          int n = stoi(ltrim(rtrim(n_temp)));
  15
  16
          // Write your code here
  17
  18
  19
          return 0;
  20
     }
  21
  22 ▼string ltrim(const string &str) {
          string s(str);
  23
  24
  25
          s.erase(
              s.begin(),
  26
  27
              find_if(s.begin(), s.end(), not1(ptr_fun<int, int>(isspace)))
          );
  28
  29
  30
          return s;
     }
  31
  32
  33 ▼string rtrim(const string &str) {
          string s(str);
  34
  35
  36
          s.erase(
              find_if(s.rbegin(), s.rend(), not1(ptr_fun<int, int>(isspace))).base(),
  37
  38
              s.end()
  39
          );
  40
  41
          return s;
  42
      }
  43
                                                                                                    Line: 1 Col: 1
<u>♣ Upload Code as File</u> Test against custom input
                                                                                      Run Code
                                                                                                   Submit Code
```

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