

# 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  $1 \leq n \leq 9$ , 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

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`.

### 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`.