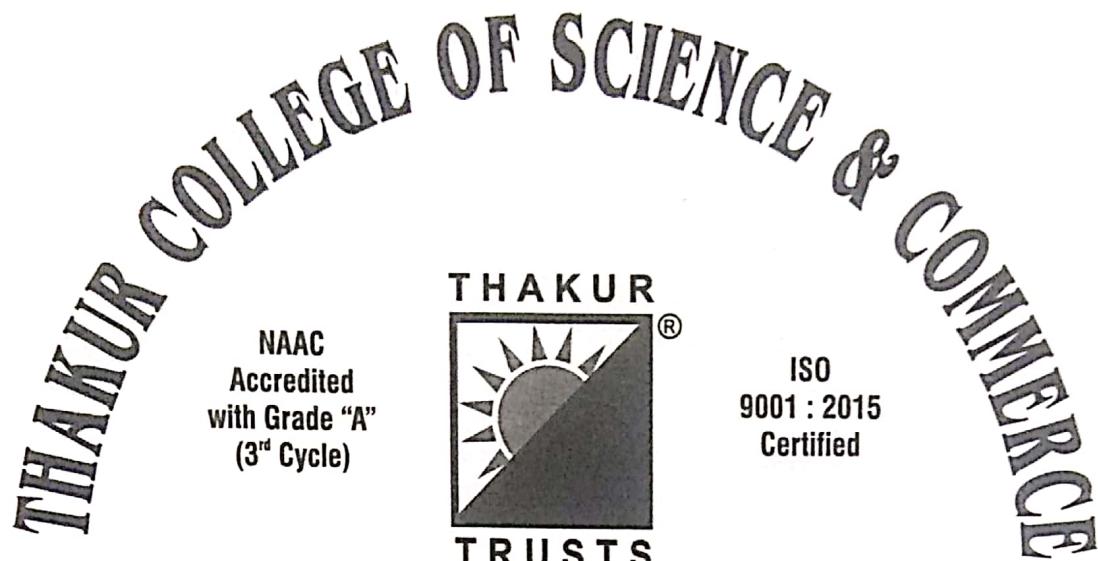


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Examiner

★ ★ INDEX ★ ★

\*\*\*\*\* Demonstration of Datatypes \*\*\*\*\*

Enter your rollnumber:

1742

Enter your name:

Raj

Enter mobile number:

8879304244

Percentage:

76

Enter your grade:

B

rollnumber : 1742

Name : Raj

Percentage : 76

Mobile number : 8879304244

Grade : B

## Practical - I

Q) Aim: Programs to understand basic datatypes & I/O

A) Source code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main()
{
    int rollno;
    char name[50];
    long int mobno;
    float per;
    char grade;
    clrscr();
    printf("***** Demonstration of Datatypes *****\n");
    printf("Enter roll number : \n");
    scanf("%d", &rollno);
    printf("Enter your name : \n");
    scanf("%s", &name);
    printf("mobile number : \n");
    scanf("%d", &mobno);
    printf("Percentage : \n");
    scanf("%f", &per);
    printf("Enter your grade : \n");
    scanf("%c", &grade);
    printf("roll number : %d \n", rollno);
    printf("Name : %s \n", name);
    printf("Mobile number: %d \n", mobno);
    printf("Percentage : %f \n", per);
    printf("Grade : %c \n", grade);
```

Q3

getch();  
3

B)

source code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main()
{
```

float len, bred, area;  
clrscr();

printf("Enter the length : ");  
scanf("%f", &len);

printf("Enter the breadth : ");  
scanf("%f", &bred);

area = len \* bred;

printf("Area of rectangle is : %f",  
area);

3 getch();

Enter the length :

26

15

Enter the breadth :

10

Area of rectangle is : 150.00000

Frvi.  
22/11/2020

output<sup>18</sup>

Enter 1<sup>st</sup> number : 8

Enter 2<sup>nd</sup> number : 6

addition of 2 numbers : 14

subtraction of 2 numbers : 2

multiplication of 2 numbers : 48

division of 2 numbers : 1.3333

AIM: Write a C program which will show the use of various different types of operators.

### # Arithmetic operators.

Source Code :

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <conio.h>
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
int num1, num2, add, sub, mul, div;
```

```
clrscr();
```

```
printf("Enter 1st number :");
```

```
scanf("%d", &num1);
```

```
printf("Enter 2nd number :");
```

```
scanf("%d", &num2);
```

```
add = num1 + num2;
```

```
printf("Addition of 2 numbers : %d\n", add);
```

```
sub = num1 - num2;
```

```
printf("Subtraction of 2 numbers : %d\n", sub);
```

```
mul = num1 * num2;
```

```
printf("Multiplication of 2 numbers :
```

```
div = num1 / num2;
```

```
printf("Division of 2 numbers : %d", div);
```

```
getch();
```

```
}
```

## # Logical operators

Code :

```
#include < stdio.h >
#include < conio.h >
void main()
{
    int x, y, z, value1, value2, value3,
        value4, value5;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter 1st value : ");
    scanf("%d", &x);
    printf("Enter 2nd value : ");
    scanf("%d", &y);
    printf("Enter 3rd value : ");
    scanf("%d", &z);
    value1 = (x < y) && (z > y);
    printf("value1 is : %d \n", value1);
    value2 = (x = y) && (z < y);
    printf("value2 is : %d \n", value2);
    value3 = (x < y) || (z = y);
    printf("value3 is : %d \n", value3);
    value4 = ! (x == y);
    printf("value4 is : %d \n", value4);
    value5 = (x == y);
    printf("value5 is : %d \n", value5);
    getch();
}
```

Output:

28

Enter 1<sup>st</sup> value : 9

Enter 2<sup>nd</sup> value : 8

Enter 3<sup>rd</sup> value : 2

Value 1 is : 0

Value 2 is : 1

Value 3 is : 1

Value 4 is : 0

Value 5 is : 1

Output: The biggest number is: 100

## # Ternary operator

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main()
{
    clrscr();
    int a = 100, b = 20, c = 50, big;
    if
    big = a > b ? a > c ? a : b;
    printf("The biggest number is : %d", big);
    getch();
}
```

CS

## Practical - 3

Aim: Decision Statements

Write a program to find out odd & even numbers.

Algorithm:

Step 1: Start

Step 2: [Take input] Read a number  $n$  from the user.

Step 3: Check if  $n \times 2 = 0$  then print even number.

Step 4: EXIT

Code:

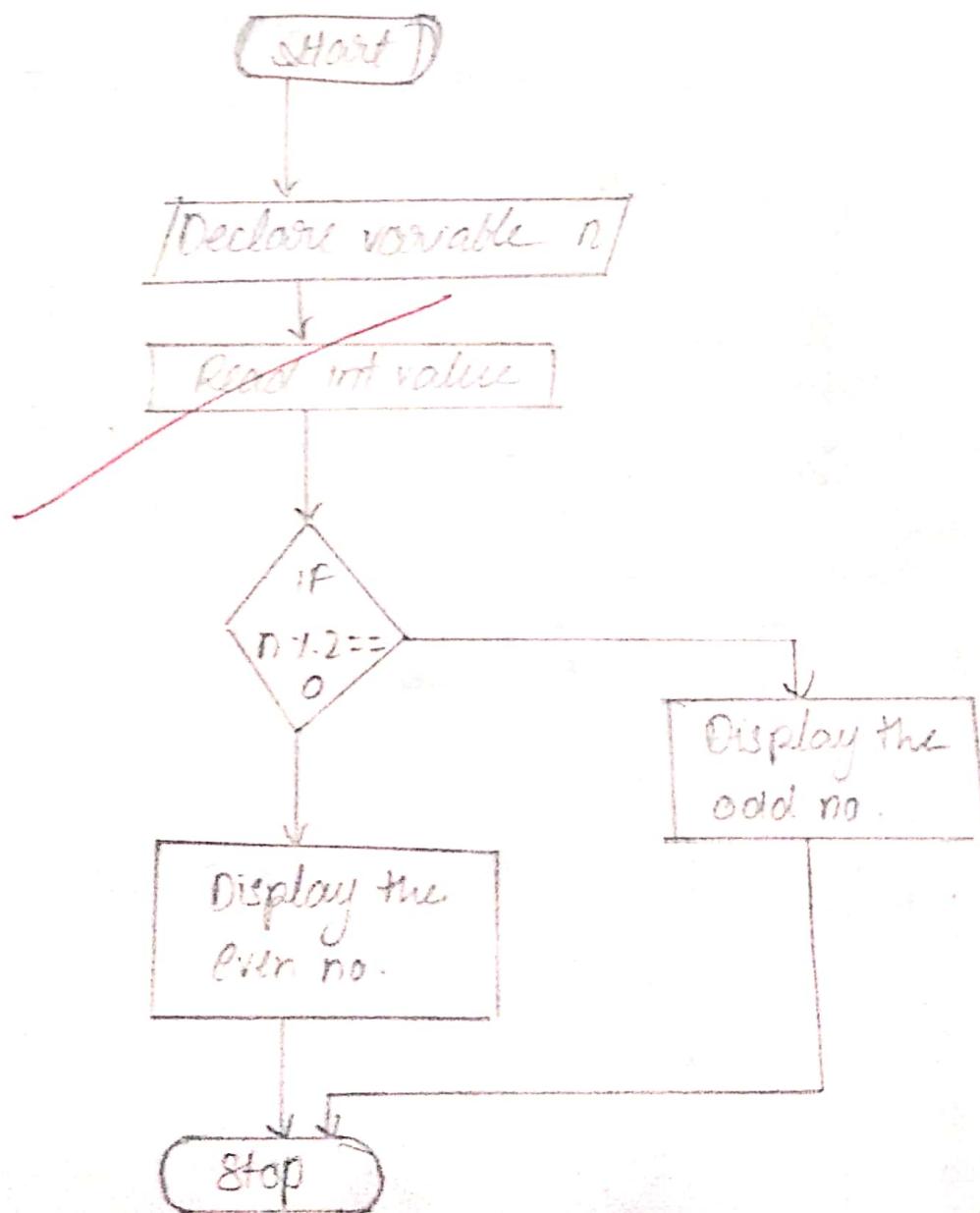
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main()
{
    int n;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter a number : ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    if (n * 2 == 0)
    {
        printf("Even number !");
    }
    else
    {
        printf("Odd number !");
    }
    getch();
}
```

Output:  
Enter a number : 5  
odd number.

30

Enter a number : 12  
Even number

Flowchart:



Q8

Output :

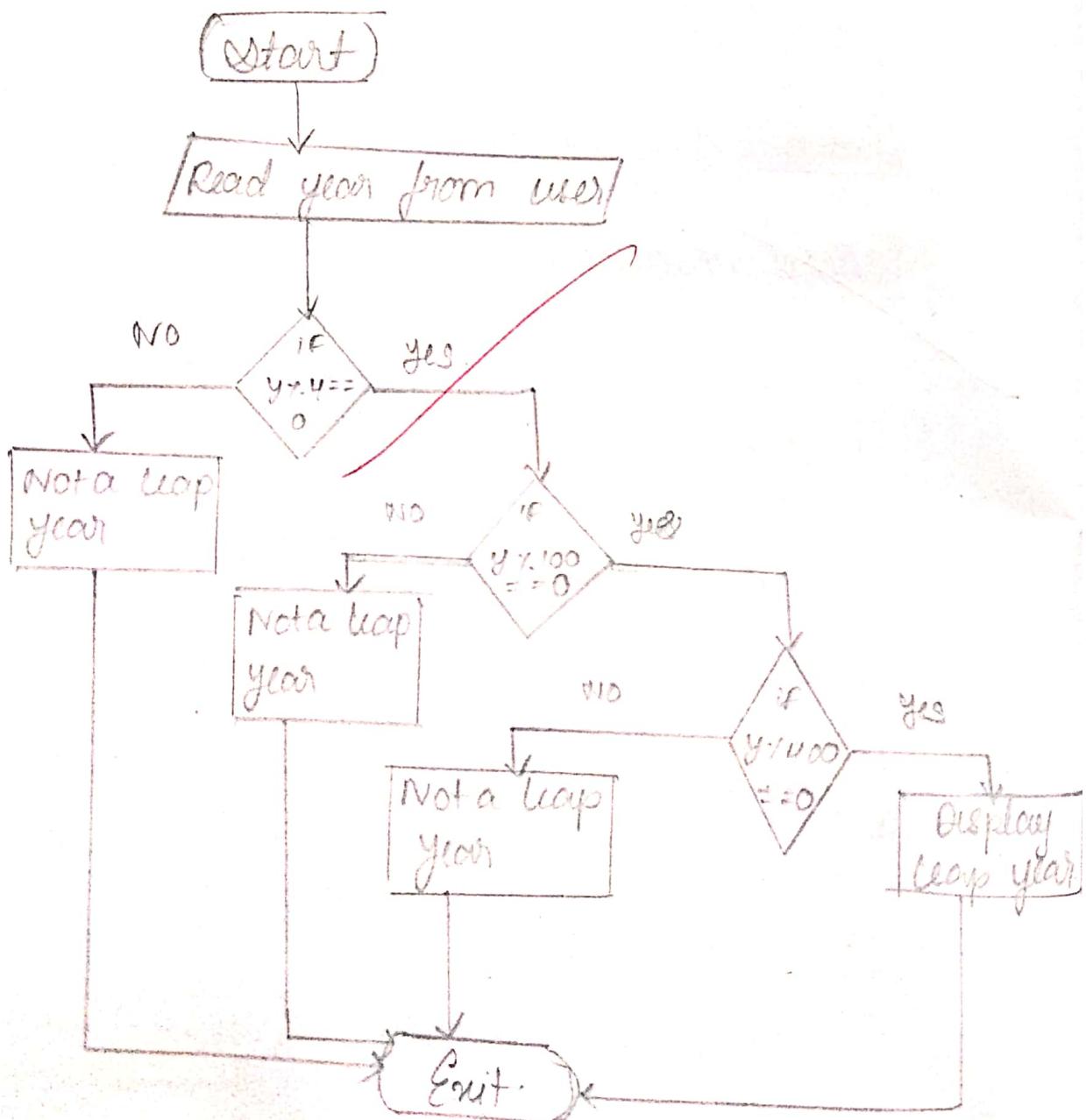
Enter a year : 2020

leap year

Enter a year : 2015

Not a leap year

Flowchart



Write a program to find the entered year is a leap year or not!

Algorithm:

Step 1: Start

Step 2: [Take Input] Read year from the user.

Step 3: if year  $\% 4 = 0$  and year  $\% 400 = 0$  or  
year  $\% 4 = 0$  and year  $\% 100 \neq 0$   
print NOT A leap Year.

Step 4: Exit.

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main()
{
    int year;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter a year:");
    scanf("%d", &year);
    if (year % 4 == 0)
        if (year % 100 == 0)
            if (year % 400 == 0)
                printf("leap year!")
            else
                printf("Not a leap year!");
        else
            printf("Not a leap year!");
}
```

18.

```
    }  
    }  
} else  
{  
    printf("Not a leap year");  
}  
getch();
```

Write a program to find whether the character is vowel or consonant.

Algorithm:

Step 1: Start

Step 2: [Take Input] Read character value from user.

Step 3: [Check] if value == 'a' || value == 'e' ||  
 value == 'i' || value == 'o' || value == 'u' ||  
 value == 'A' || value == 'E' || value == 'I'  
 value == 'O' || value == 'U'.  
Step 4: Exit.

Source Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <conio.h>
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
char a;
```

```
clrscr();
```

```
printf("Enter the alphabet:");  
scanf("%c", &a);
```

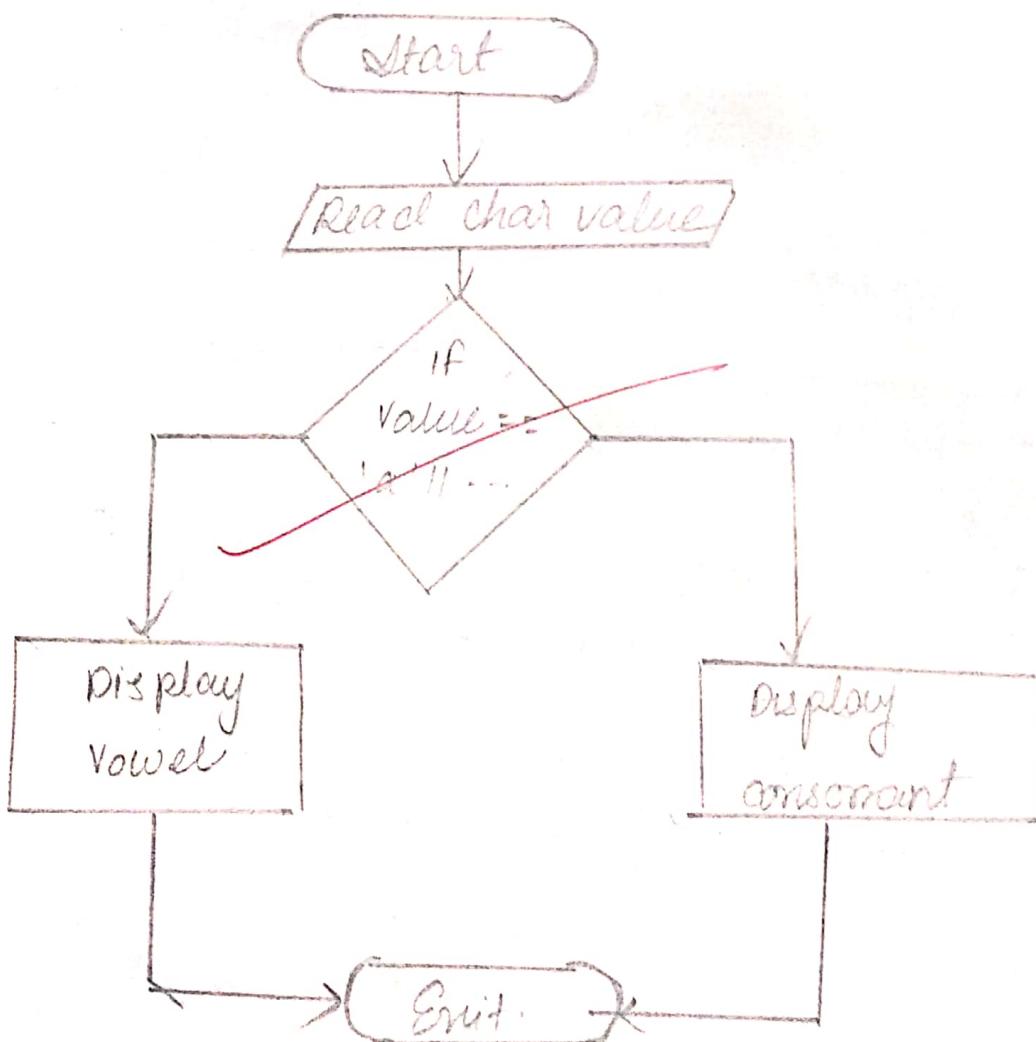
Output :

32

Enter a alphabet : X  
Consonant

Enter a alphabet : i  
vowel.

Flowchart



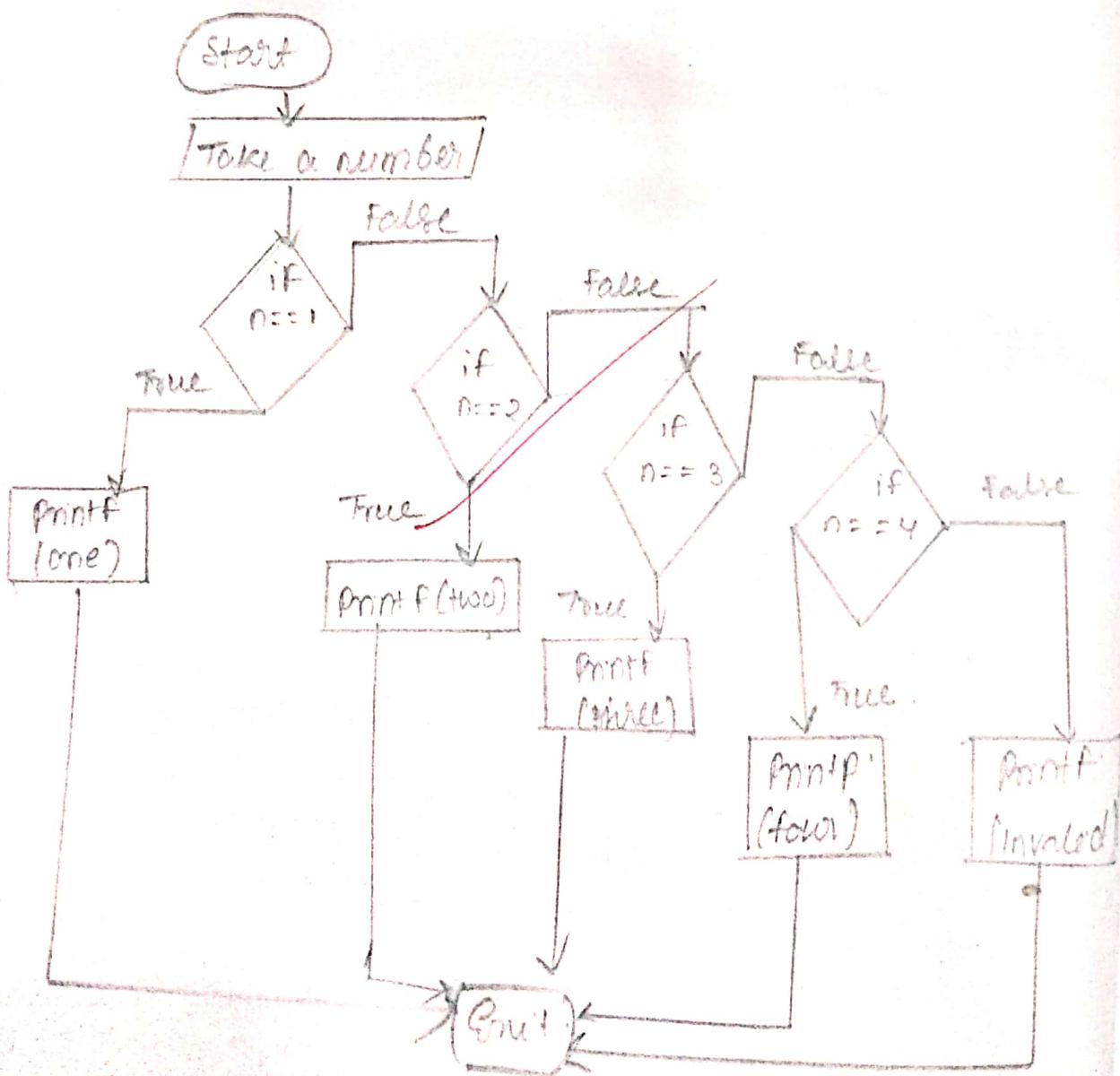
output:  
58

Enter the number : 5  
Invalid

Enter the number : 4  
four

Enter the number : 2  
two

Flowchart.



```

if (a == 'a' || a == 'e' || a == 'i' || a == 'o' || a == 'u' ||
    a == 'A' || a == 'E' || a == 'I' || a == 'O' || a == 'U')
{
    printf("vowel");
}
else
{
    printf("consonant");
}
getch();

```

~~Write a program to take single digit number from the user & print that digit in word using switch ladder.~~

Code:

```

#include < stdio.h >
#include < conio.h >

void main()
{
    int n;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter the number : ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    if(n == 1)
    {
        printf("one");
    }
}

```

88

```
else if (n == 2)
{
    printf("In two");
}
else if (n == 3)
{
    printf("In three");
}
else if (n == 4)
{
    printf("In four");
}
else
{
    printf("Invalid");
}
getch();
```

Algorithm :

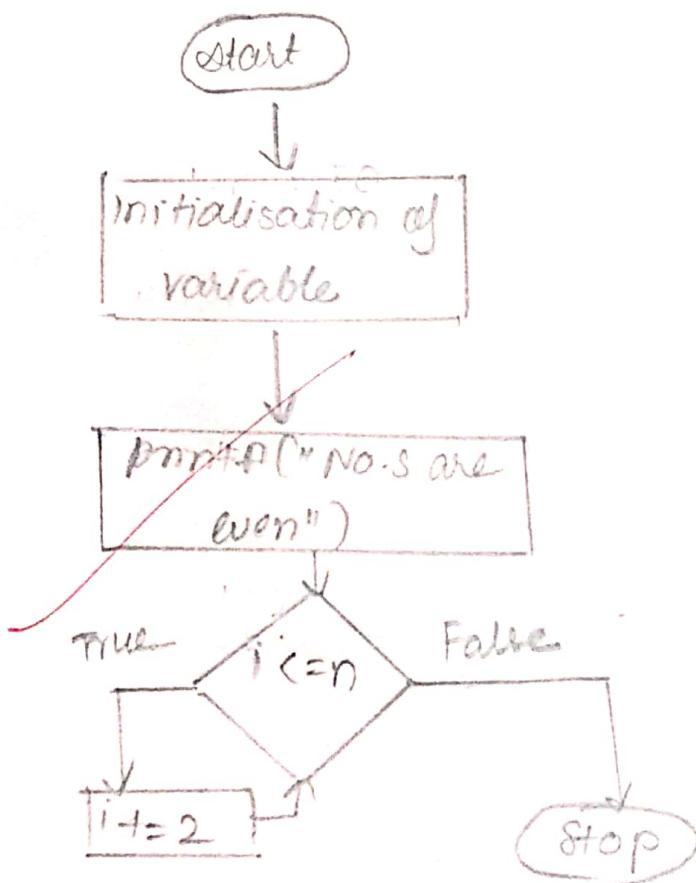
- 1) Start
- 2) Initialize an int variable & take input from user.
- 3) Use Else if ladder to print the element entered in word.
- 4) If entered number match than print the same otherwise jump to next if else
- 5) Display the appropriate output.
- 6) Stop.

18

Output

2  
4  
6  
8  
10  
12  
14  
16  
18  
20  
22  
24  
26  
28  
30  
32  
34  
36  
38  
40  
42  
44  
46  
48  
50

Flowchart:



## Practical-4

35

Aim: LOOPS

Program to print even numbers from 1-50

Algorithm :

Step1 : Start

Step2 : Assign 2 variable where  $n = 50$  &  $i = 2$

Step3 : Use while loop to print the even numbers

Step4 : Adding 2 to current even no. gives next even no.

Step5 : Stop

Code :

#include <stdio.h>

#include <conio.h>

void main()

{

int i, n=50;

clrscr();

printf("Even nos between 1-50 are : %n",

i=2;

while (i<=n);

{

printf("%d\n", i);

i=i+2;

}

? getch();

Program to print odd no. from 1-50 using  
do while loop.

Algorithm:

- Step 1: Start
- Step 2: Initialize two variables  $n=50$ ,  $i=1$ ,
- Step 3: Use the do while loop
- Step 4: Use the if statement to check even or odd
- Step 5: Stop

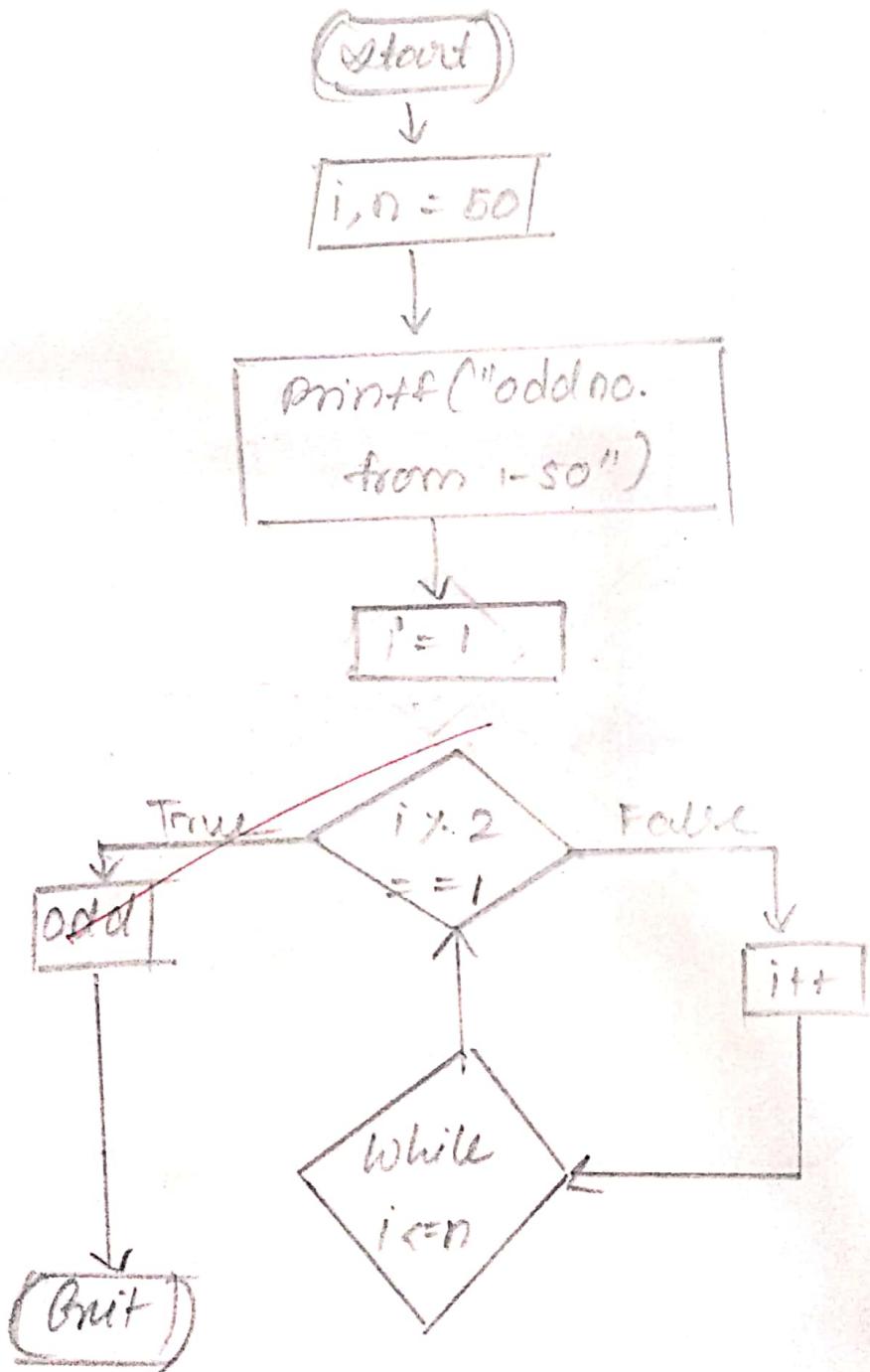
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
Void main()
{
    int i, n=50;
    clrscr();
    printf("Odd no. from 1-50 are:\n");
    i=1;
    do
    {
        if(i%2==1)
        {
            printf("odd");
        }
        i++;
    }
    while(i<=n);
    getch();
}
```

output

36

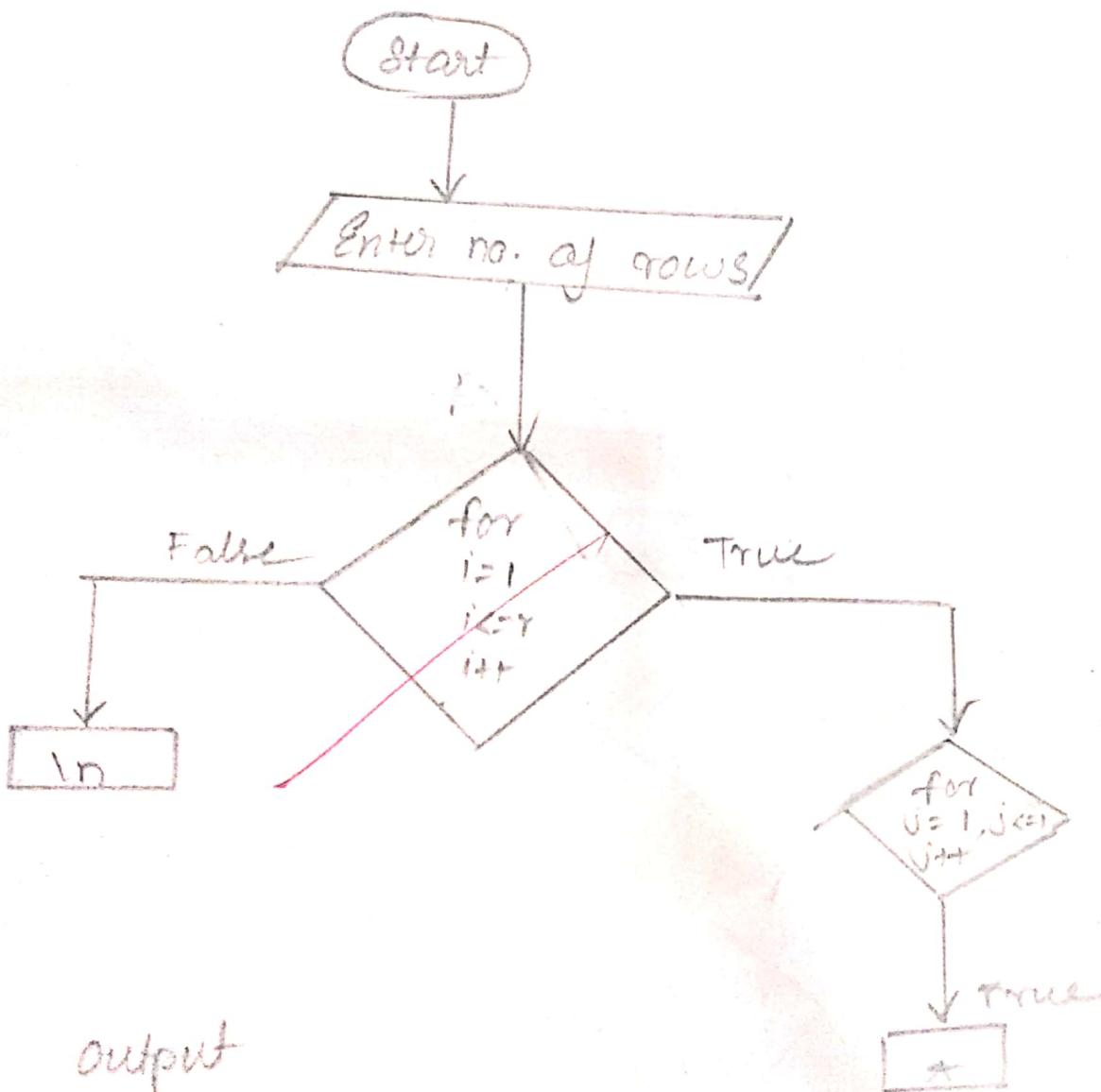
1  
3  
5  
7  
9  
11  
13  
15  
17  
19

21  
23  
25  
27  
29  
31  
33  
35  
37  
39  
41  
43  
45  
47  
49



Q8.

Flowchart



output

Enter no. of rows : 5

\*  
\* \*  
\* \* \*  
\* \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

Write a program to print pattern.

```

*
* *
* * *
* * * *

```

Algorithm :

Step 1 : start

Step 2 : Ask the user to enter a value.

Step 3 : Use for loop to print the rows of the pattern.

Step 4 : Use Nested for loop to print the columns of the pattern.

~~Step 5~~ stop.

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main()
{
    clrscr();
    int r, i, j;
    printf("Enter no. of rows");
    scanf("%d", &r);
    printf("\n");
    for (i = 1; i <= r; i++)
    {
        for (j = 1; j <= i; j++)
        {
            printf("*");
        }
        printf("\n");
    }
}

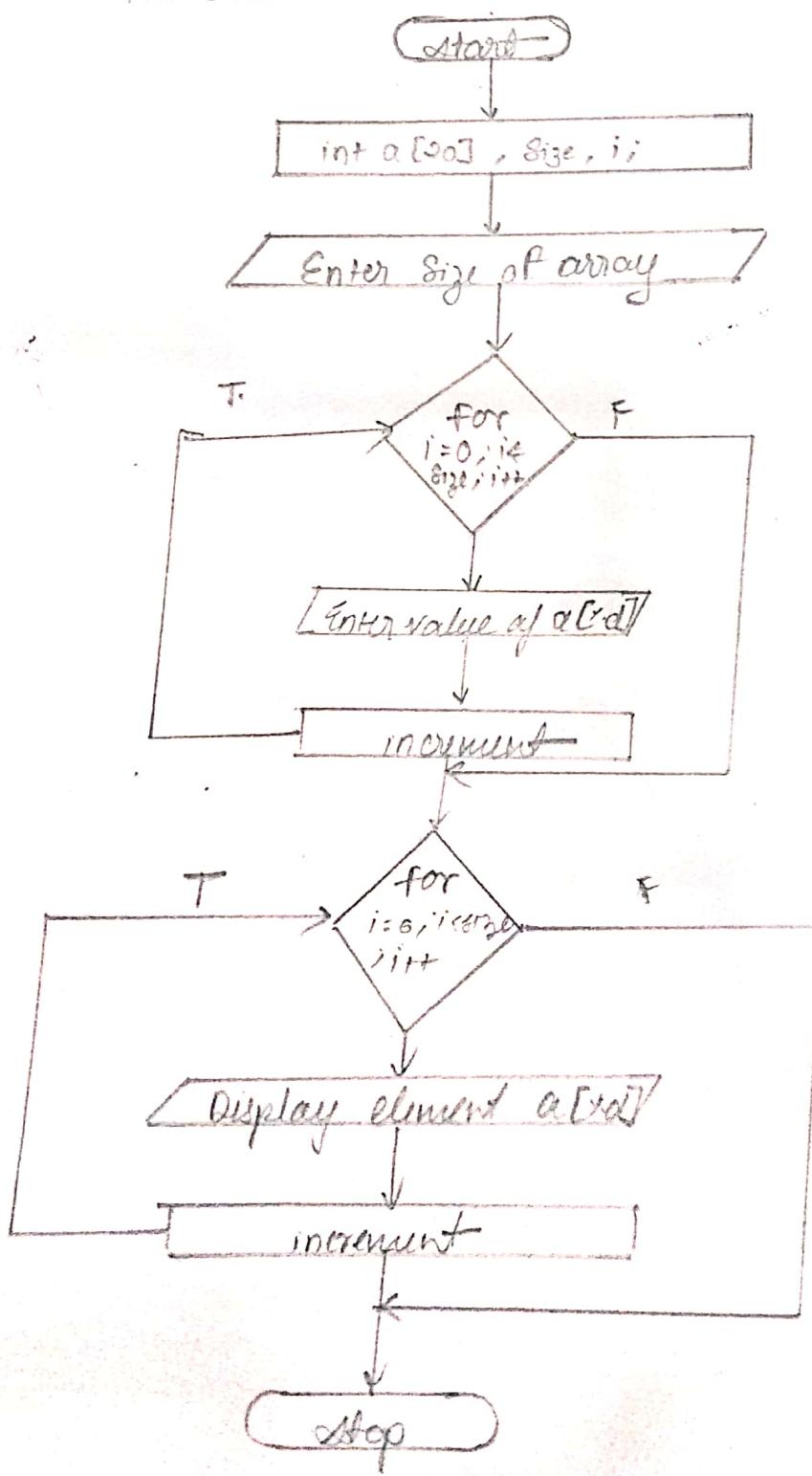
```

8

? reunt ("In")  
? getch ();

String  
Input

88  
Flow chart



## Aim : Arrays

## 1) Basic of Arrays

Write a program in C to read array elements from the user and display them.

Algo :

Step1: Declare a array of any size

Step2: Accept the number of elements user want to enter in array

Step3: Use for loop to accept the array elements from the user.

Step4: Again use for loop to display array elements.

Source Code :

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main()
{
    int a[20], size, i;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter the size of array you want");
    scanf("%d", &size);
    for(i=0; i<size; i++)
    {
        printf("In Enter the value of a[%d] element", i);
        i;
    }
}
```

Q8

```
scanf ("%d", &a[i][j]);  
}  
printf ("The array elements are : ");  
for (i=0; i<size; i++)  
{  
    printf ("a[%d] = ", i);  
    scanf ("%d", &a[i][j]);  
}  
getch();
```

Output:

Enter the size of array you want : 7

40

Enter the value of a[0] element: 1

Enter the value of a[1] element: 2

Enter the value of a[2] element: 7

Enter the value of a[3] element: 10

Enter the value of a[4] element: 8

Enter the value of a[5] element: 15

Enter the value of a[6] element: 16

Enter the value of a[7] element: 18

The elements of array are:

$$a[0] = 1$$

$$a[1] = 2$$

$$a[2] = 7$$

$$a[3] = 10$$

$$a[4] = 8$$

$$a[5] = 15$$

$$a[6] = 16$$

$$a[7] = 18$$

Output :

Enter the number of terms : 10

0

1

2

3

5

8

13

21

34

45

55

65

75

85

95

105

115

125

135

145

155

165

175

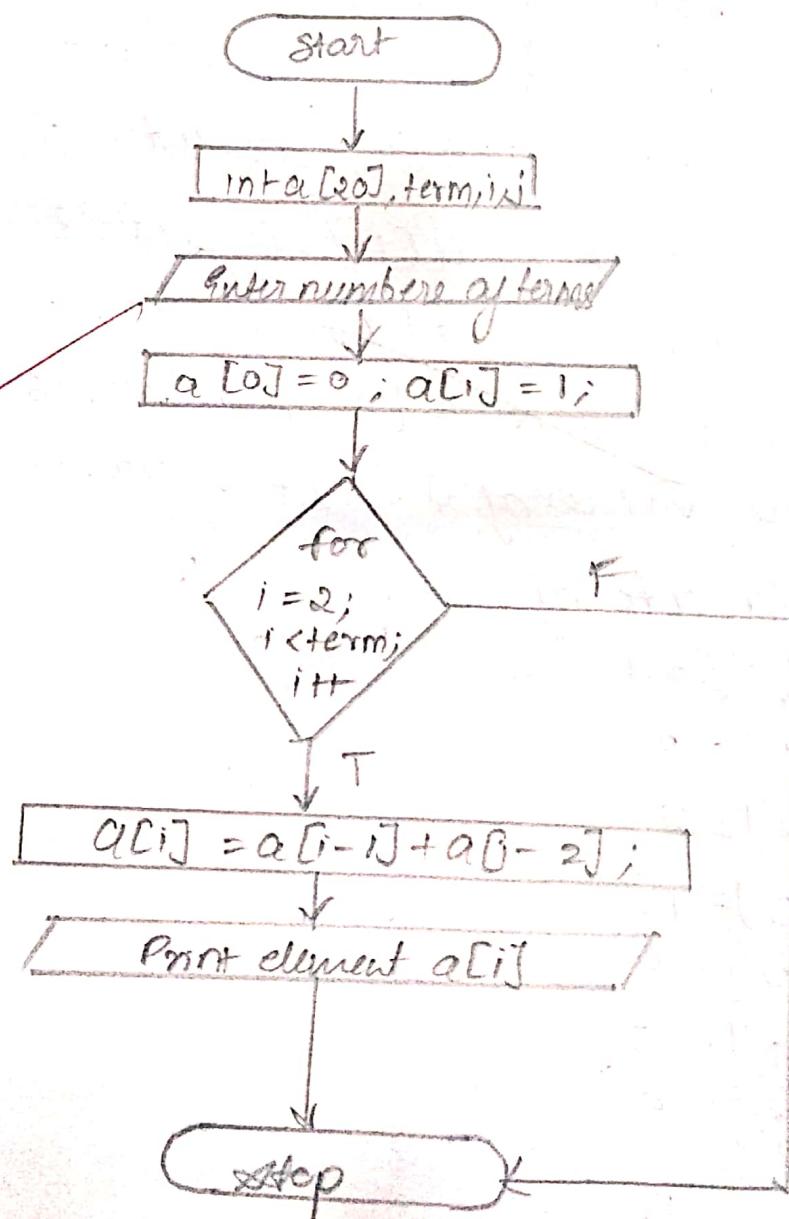
185

195

205

215

225



2) Fibonacci series using array.

Write a program in C to develop fibonacci series using Array.

ALGO:

Step1: Declare a array of anysize of data type int.

Step2: Accept a value from user till you want to display the fibonacci series.

Step3: Initialize first element of array to 0 and second element to 1 as series starts from 0 and 1.

Step4: Use for loop to develop fibonacci series

Step5: Display the series using printf() function.

Code:

```
#include < stdio.h >
#include < conio.h >
void main
{
    int a[20], term, i, j;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter the number of terms: ");
    scanf("%d", &term);
    a[0] = 0
    a[1] = 1
    printf("\n%d", a[0]);
    printf("\n%d", a[1]);
```

```

for(i=2; i<term; i++)
{
    a[i] = a[i-1] + a[i-2];
    printf("A%d ", a[i]);
}
getch();

```

Q3) Program to find largest element of the array.

AIBO:

Step 1: Start

Step 2: Define array with its size and ask the user to enter the same.

Step 3: Use for loop to display the array elements.

Step 4: Use another for loop to display the largest

Step 5: Stop

Code

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main()
{
    int a[5];
    int size, i;
    printf("Enter the size");
    scanf("%d", &size);

```

for  
output:

42

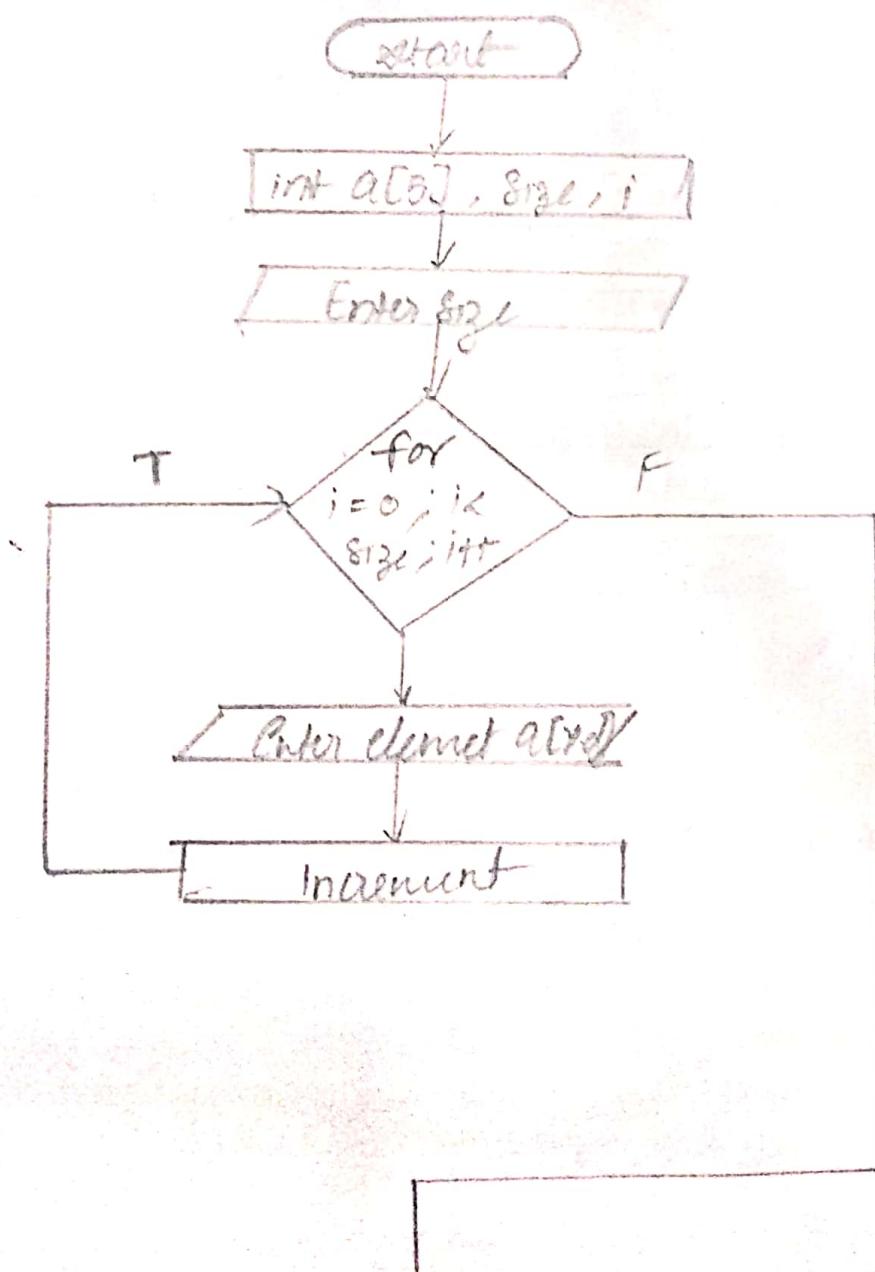
Enter size of array 3

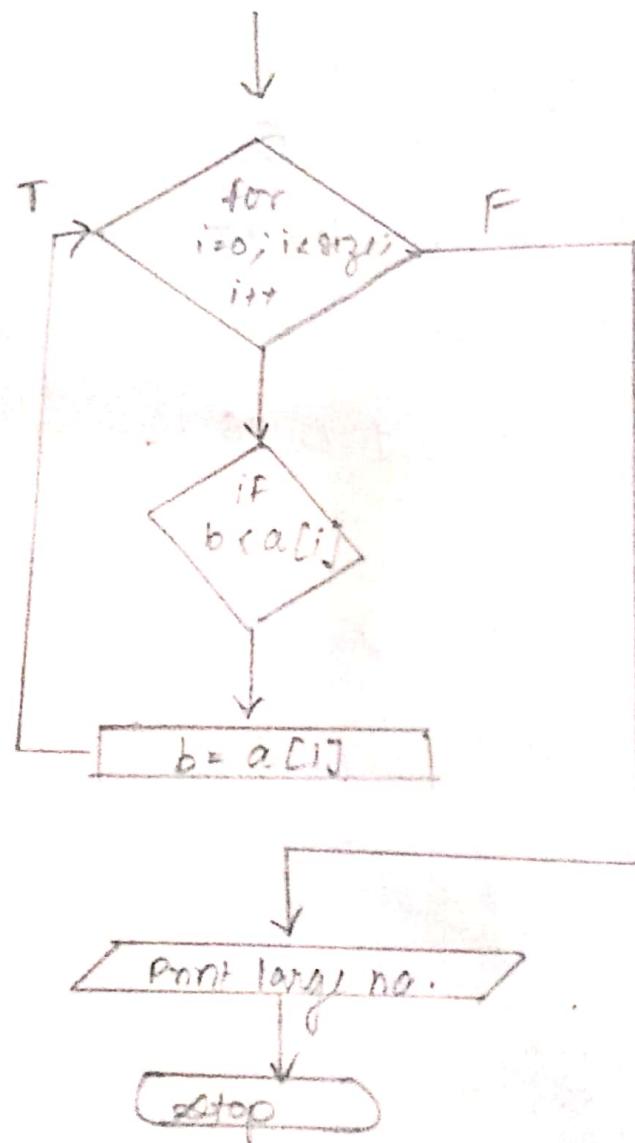
The element in a[0] is 6

The element in a[1] is 7

The element in a[2] is 10

The largest element is 10.





```

for (i=0; i < size; i++)
{
    printf("The element is a[i]. d] is: ", i);
    scanf("%d", & a[i]);
}

int b = a[0];
for (i=0; i < size; i++)
{
    if (b < a[i])
        b = a[i];
}
printf("The largest no. is %d", b);
getch();
}

```

Q4) matrix operation using multidimensional array.

Algo:

- Step 1: Start.
- Step 2: Define an array for creating table.
- Step 3: The number of rows and column from the user.
- Step 4: Use the Nested for loop for storing the elements from user.
- Step 5: Again use Nested for loop which display the element in matrix format.

Step 6: Stop.

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main()
{
    int a[20][20], row, col, i, j;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter the no. of rows:");
    scanf("%d", &row);
    printf("\nEnter the number of columns:");
    scanf("%d", &col);
    for (i=0; i<row; i++)
    {
        for (j=0; j<col; j++)
        {
            printf("\nEnter the a[%d][%d] element", i, j);
            scanf("%d", &a[i][j]);
        }
    }
    printf("\n\nThe displayed matrix is:\n");
    for (i=0; i<row; i++)
    {
        for (j=0; j<col; j++)
        {
            printf("%d\t", a[i][j]);
        }
    }
}
```

```
    printf("\n");
}
getch();
}
```

4.1

Output:

Enter the number of rows : 2

Enter the number of columns: 2

Enter the a[0][0] element : 10

Enter the a[0][1] element : 13

Enter the a[1][0] element : 18

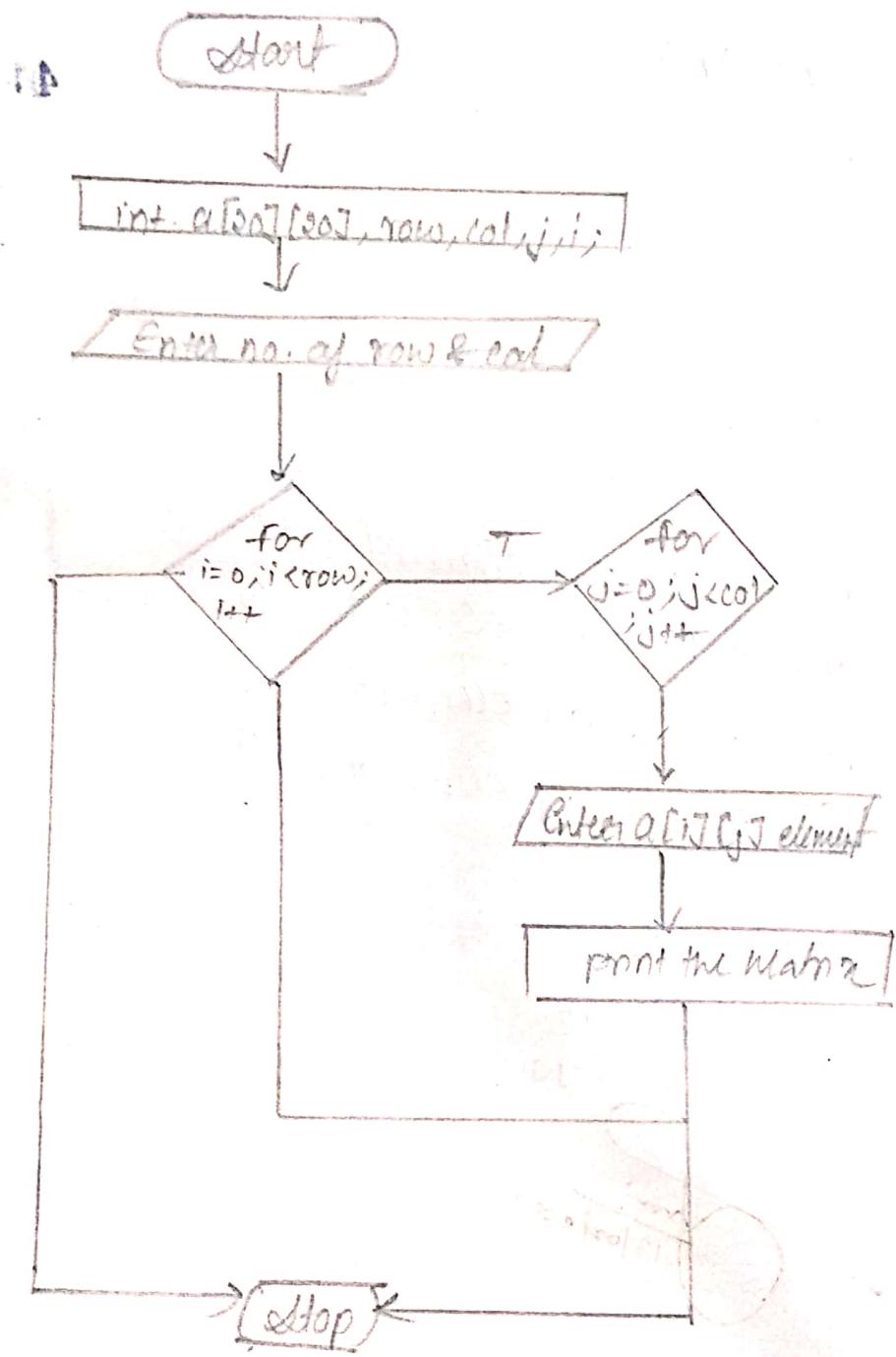
Enter the a[1][1] element : 19

The displayed matrix is :

10 13

18 19

~~Sum = 13 + 19 = 32~~



## Practical - 6

- Q Aim : Programs on function
- Q Factorial of a number using recursion function

Algo :

Step 1 : Start

Step 2 : Initialize two variable int n, fact

Step 3 : Take value from user and stored in n variable.

Step 4 : Define a factorial block with an integer parameter (n).

Step 5 : if  $n == 1$  then return 1 else  
 $f = n * \text{factorial}(n-1)$

Step 6 : Accordingly print result.

Step 7 : Stop

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
int factorial (int n);
void main()
{
```

```
    int n, fact;
```

```
    clrscr();
```

```
    printf ("In Enter the value of n : ");
```

```
    scanf ("%d", &n);
```

```
    fact = factorial (n);
```

```
    printf ("The Factorial of %d = %d", n, fact);
```

```
    getch();
```

output:

46

Enter the value of x: 4

Factorial of 6 is = 720

Enter the value of x: 5

Factorial of 5 is = 120

<sup>4</sup>  
output =

Enter number : 81

Sum of digit : 4

int factorial (int n)

{

int f;

if (n == 1)

return (1);

else

f = n \* factorial (n-1);

return (f);

}

Q sum of digits of entered numbers.

#include < stdio.h >

#include < conio.h >

void abc (int n);

void main ()

{

clrscr ();

int n;

printf ("Enter no.: ");

scanf ("%d", &n);

abc (n);

getch ();

void abc (int n)

{

int r, s = 0

while (n != 0)

{

r = n % 10;

S = S + r  
n = n / 10;  
printf (" \n Sum of digits = .d ", s);

Algo:

Step 1 : Start

Step 2 : Take number from user

Step 3 : Define a function with single int parameter.

Step 4 : Using while loop following with using logical expression & display it.

Step 5 : Stop

## Q Average of 3 numbers

Algo:

Step 1 : Start

Step 2 : Take three user variable input value using three variable respectively

Step 3 : Define a block with passing three parameters for sum

Step 4 : Define a block for average with single parameter.

Step 5 : Display the result.

84

Output:

Enter value of  $x, y, z$ : 11 6 9

Average = 6.8888

Enter value of  $x, y, z$ : 10 12 13

Average = 11.666667

Enter value of  $x, y, z$ : 5 7 10

Average = 7.333333

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
void average(int sum);
void sum(int a, int b, int c);
void main()
{
    int x, y, z;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter value of x, y, z");
    scanf("%d %d %d", &x, &y, &z);
    sum(x, y, z)
    getch();
}
```

```
void sum (int a, int b, int c)
```

```
int s;
s = a + b + c;
average(s);
```

```
void average (int sum)
```

```
float average;
average = sum / 3.0;
printf("Average : %.2f", avg);
```

## Practical-7

Topic : Program on structure and Union.

Program to read the book details such as bookid, price, author etc and display the same using structure.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
struct book
{
    void main ()
    {
        struct book
        {
            int book_id;
            int price;
            char author[3];
        };
        struct book b;
        b.book_id = 2205;
        b.price = 500;
        b.author = "Dipti Kulkarni";
        printf("The book-id is : %d", b.book_id);
        printf("The book price is : %d", b.price);
        printf("The author name is : %s", b.author);
        getch();
    }
}
```

output:

50

The book-id is : 2206

The book-price is : 500

The author name is : Dipti kulkarni

adptd

Enter age : 18

Enter weight : 66

Age : 18

weight : 66

Prog

# inc

# inc

VOL

2

;

Enter age : 22

Enter weight : 75.78

Age : 22

weight : 78

?

Program to use structure with pointers

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main()
{
    struct person
    {
        int age;
        float weight;
    };
    struct person *personptr, p1;
    personptr = &p1;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter age : \n");
    scanf("%d", &personptr->age);
    printf("Enter weight : \n");
    scanf("%f", &personptr->weight);
    printf("Age = %d \n", personptr->age);
    printf("Weight = %f \n", personptr->weight);
    getch();
}
```

Program to demonstrate structure array

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
#define max 5
S
struct student
{
    int id;
    char name[20];
    float per;
};

main()
{
    struct student s1, s2;
    printf("Enter name 1st:");
    scanf("%s", &s1.name);
    printf("Enter name 2nd:");
    scanf("%s", &s2.name);
    printf("Enter id & role:");
    scanf("%d %f", &s1.id, &s1.per);
    printf("Enter id & role:");
    scanf("%d %f", &s2.id, &s2.per);
    printf("Name at id 1 is %f", s1.name,
          s1.id, s1.per);
    printf("Name at id 2 is %f", s2.name,
          s2.id, s2.per);
    getch();
}
```

Output :

52

Name id

Enter name 1st : Riguad

Enter name 2nd : Sanket

Enter id1 & id2 : 179 177

Enter percentage of s1 & s2 : 78 80

Name	id	per
Riguad	179	78.00
Sanket	177	80.00

Q8

Output

Enter the value of a, b = 17 25

value before swap

a = 17

b = 25

value after swap

a = 25

b = 17

Topic: Pointers

Swap two numbers using pointers

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void swap (int *x, int *y);
void main ()
{
    int a, b;
    clrscr();
    printf ("Enter two numbers");
    scanf ("%d %d", &a, &b);
    printf ("\n Value before swap \n a=%d \n b=%d\n", a, b);
    getch();
}

void swap (int *x, int *y)
{
    int t;
    t = *x;
    *x = *y;
    *y = t;
}
```

82

Program to find length of string using pointer

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main()
{
    char a[20]; int length = 0;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter a string: ");
    scanf("%s"; a);
    while(a != '\0')
    {
        length++;
        a++;
    }
    printf("The length of string is %d", length);
}
```

output

54

Enter String : Harushni

The length of string is 8

21

The value of  $j = 10$

The address of  $j = 2208$

The value of  $j = 2208$

The address of  $j = 10$

The value of  $j = 10$

Program for Demonstration of pointer.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main()
{
    int j = 10;
    int *ptr, *ptr2;
    ptr = &j;
    ptr2 = &ptr;
    clrscr();
    printf("The value of j = %d", j);
    printf("The address of j = %u", &j);
    printf("The value of j = %d", *ptr);
    printf("The address of j = %u", ptr);
    printf("The value of j = %d", **ptr);
    getch();
}
```

Program to print character array using pointer.

```
#include <iostream.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main()
{
    char a[50];
    char *ptr;
    printf ("Enter a string");
    gets(a);
    printf ("Enter a string");
    gets(a);
    ptr = a;
    printf ("Enter string is:");
    while (*ptr != '\0')
    {
        printf ("%c", *ptr++);
    }
    getch();
}
```

output

Enter string: Elentra

Entered string is: Elentra.

<sup>12</sup>  
Output :

Enter character : I

I is a vowel.

Enter character : b

b is consonant

## Practical-9

Topic : string Manipulation

To check the entered character vowel or not

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
#include <string.h>
void main()
{
    char c;
    int l, u;
    printf("Enter a character");
    scanf("%c", &c);
    l = (c == 'a' || c == 'e' || c == 'i' || c == 'o' || c == 'u');
    u = (c == 'A' || c == 'E' || c == 'I' || c == 'O' || c == 'U');
    if (l || u)
        printf("%c is a vowel", c);
    else
        printf("%c is a consonant", c);
    getch();
}
```

## Program to concat 2 strings

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
#include <string.h>
```

```
void main()
```

```
{}
```

```
char a[50], b[50], c[50];  
clrscr();
```

```
printf("Enter 1st string ");
```

```
gets(a);
```

```
printf("Enter 2nd string ");
```

```
gets(b);
```

```
c = strcat(a, b)
```

```
printf("This is the concat string ", c);
```

```
getch();
```

output

58

Enter 1st string: Raj

Enter 2nd string: shukla

Rajshukla is concat string.

<sup>83</sup>  
Output

Enter String: Sushma

amhsus is the reversed string

Program to reverse a string -

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
#include <string.h>
void main()
{
    char a[50];
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter a String");
    gets(a);
    strrev(a);
    printf("%s is the reversed string", a);
    getch();
}
```

Q.8

Program to check given string is pallindrome  
or not

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <iostream.h>
#include <string.h>
void main()
{
    char a[50];
    int i, length;
    int f=0;
    printf("Enter a string ");
    scanf("%s", a);
    length = strlen(a);
    for (i=0; i < length; i++)
    {
        if (a[i] != a[length-i-1])
        {
            f=1;
            break;
        }
        if (f)
            printf("s is not a pallindrome ", a);
        else
            printf("s is a pallindrome ", a);
        getch();
    }
}
```

output

60

Enter a string: EVE

EVE is pallindrome.