**C programming language**

The C programming language is a [computer](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer) [programming language](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_language) that was developed to do system programming for the [operating system](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operating_system) [UNIX](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNIX) and is an [imperative programming](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperative_programming) language. C was developed in the early 1970s by [Ken Thompson](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ken_Thompson) and [Dennis Ritchie](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dennis_Ritchie) at [Bell Labs](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bell_Labs). It is a [procedural language](https://simple.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Procedural_language&action=edit&redlink=1), which means that people can write their [programs](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_program) as a series of step-by-step instructions. C is a [compiled language](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compiled_language).

**tolower()**

The tolower() function takes an uppercase alphabet and convert it to a lowercase character. If the arguments passed to the tolower() function is other than an uppercase alphabet, it returns the same character that is passed to the function. It is defined in ctype. h header file.

**toupper()**

The toupper() function is used to convert lowercase alphabet to uppercase. i.e. If the character passed is a lowercase alphabet then the toupper() function converts a lowercase alphabet to an uppercase alphabet. It is defined in the ctype. h header file.

**isalpha()**

In C programming, isalpha() function checks whether a character is an alphabet (a to z and A-Z) or not. If a character passed to isalpha() is an alphabet, it returns a non-zero integer, if not it returns 0. The isalpha() function is defined in <ctype. h> header file.

**isdigit()**

isdigit() is a function in C which can be used to check if the passed character is a digit or not. It returns a non-zero value if it’s a digit else it returns 0. For example, it returns a non-zero value for ‘0’ to ‘9’ and zero for others.

**Algorithm**

Step by step description of method to solve problem is called algorithm

**Flow Chart**

* The graphical representation of an algorithm using standard symbol is called flowchart
* Flow chart can be prepared before program coding