**Count Alphabets**

[string](http://www.practice.geeksforgeeks.org/tag-page.php?tag=string&isCmp=0)

Given a string, print the number of alphabets present in the string.

**Input:**

The first line of input contains an integer T denoting the number of test cases. The description of T test cases follows.Each test case contains a single string.

**Output:**

Print the number of alphabets present in the string.

**Constraints:**

1<=T<=30

1<=size of string <=100

**Example:**

**Input:**

2  
adjfjh23  
njnfn\_+-jf

**Output:**

6  
7

\*\*For More Examples Use Expected Output\*\*

import java.util.\*;

import java.lang.\*;

import java.io.\*;

class GFG {

public static void main(String[] args) {

// TODO code application logic here

Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

int t;

t = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());

while(t-->0){

String s = sc.nextLine();

int cont =0;

for(int i =0; i<s.length(); i++) {

if(Character.isAlphabetic(s.charAt(i))) {

cont ++;

}

}

System.out.println(cont);

}

}

}

#include <iostream>

#include <stdio.h>

#include <math.h>

using namespace std;

int main() {

int t;

scanf("%d", &t);

while(t--) {

std::string s;

cin >> s;

int alfa=0;

for(int i =0; i < s.size(); i++) {

if( ('a' <= s[i] && s[i] <= 'z') || ('A' <= s[i] && s[i] <= 'Z') ) {

alfa++;

}

}

cout << alfa << endl;

}

system("pause");

return 0;

}