

# Problem

An **RNA string** is a **string** formed from the **alphabet** containing 'A', 'C', 'G', and 'U'.

Given a **DNA string**  $t$  corresponding to a coding strand, its transcribed **RNA string**  $u$  is formed by replacing all occurrences of 'T' in  $t$  with 'U' in  $u$ .

## Given:

A **DNA string**  $t$  having **length** at most 1000 **nt**. (Use **input()** to get the DNA string)

## Return:

The transcribed RNA string of  $t$ .

## Sample Dataset

```
GATGGAAC TTGACTACGTAAATT
```

## Sample Output

```
GAUGGAACUUGACUACGUAAAUU
```