A New Alphabet has been developed for Internet

communications. While the glyphs of the new alphabet

don’t necessarily improve communications in any

meaningful way, they certainly make us feel cooler.

You are tasked with creating a translation program to

speed up the switch to our more elite New Alphabet by

automatically translating ASCII plaintext symbols to our

new symbol set.

The new alphabet is a one-to-many translation (one character of the English

alphabet translates to anywhere between 1 and 6 other characters), with each

character translation as follows:

Original New English Description Original New English Description

a @ at symbol n []\[]

brackets,

backslash, brackets

b 8 digit eight o 0 digit zero

c (

open parenthesis p |D bar, capital D

d |)

bar, close

parenthesis

q (,)

parenthesis,

comma,

parenthesis

e 3 digit three r |Z bar, capital Z

f # number sign (hash) s $ dollar sign

g 6 digit six t ']['

quote, brackets,

quote

h [-]

bracket, hyphen,

bracket

u |\_|

bar, underscore,

bar

i | bar v \/

backslash, forward

slash

j \_| underscore, bar w \/\/ four slashes

k |< bar, less than x }{ curly braces

l 1 digit one y `/

backtick, forward

slash

m []\/[]

brackets, slashes,

brackets

z 2 digit two

For instance, translating the string “Hello World!” would result in:

[-]3110 \/\/0|Z1|)!

Note that uppercase and lowercase letters are both converted, and any other

characters remain the same (the exclamation point and space in this example).