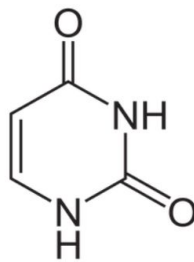


RNA possesses a different sugar called **ribose**.
RNA differs from DNA in that it contains a base called **uracil**.

Uracil:

Uracil is a pyrimidine that forms one of the bases of RNA and is complementary to adenine during RNA folding.

Uracil is transcribed from thymine in DNA.



The primary structure of DNA and RNA is so similar because the former serves as a blueprint for creation of a special kind of RNA molecule called **messenger RNA** is created during **RNA transcription**.

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.

Return: The transcribed RNA string of *t*.