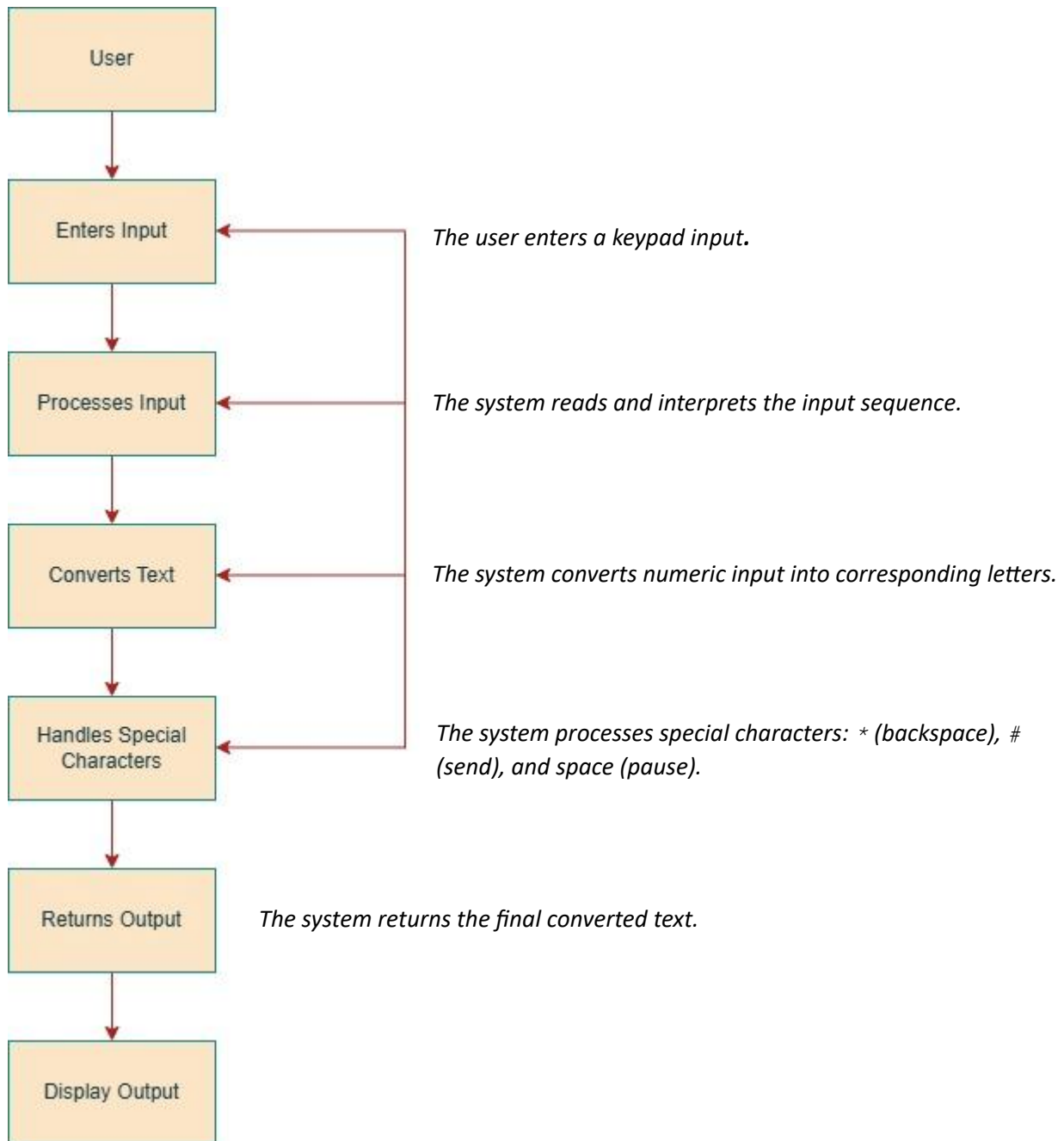


Use Case Diagram



Logic

1. The function starts by initializing necessary variables.
2. It loops through each character of the input string.
3. It processes special characters (#, *, and space " ").
4. It checks whether the current key is the same as the last key to determine letter selection.
5. It appends the correct letter to the output.
6. Finally, it returns the constructed string.

Implementation

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Text;

public class KeypadTxtConverter
{
    public static string ConvertKeypadInput(string input)
    {
        Dictionary<char, string> keypad = new Dictionary<char, string>
        {
            {'2', "ABC"}, {'3', "DEF"}, {'4', "GHI"}, {'5', "JKL"}, {'6', "MNO"},
            {'7', "PQRS"}, {'8', "TUV"}, {'9', "WXYZ"}, {'0', " "}
        };

        StringBuilder output = new StringBuilder();
        int count = 0;
        char lastChar = '\0';

        foreach (char c in input)
```

```
{  
    if (c == '#') break;  
    if (c == '*')  
    {  
        if (output.Length > 0)  
            output.Length--;  
        continue;  
    }  
    if (c == ' ')  
    {  
        count = 0;  
        continue;  
    }  
  
    if (c == lastChar)  
        count++;  
    else  
        count = 0;  
  
    if (keypad.ContainsKey(c))  
    {  
        string letters = keypad[c];  
        output.Append(letters[count % letters.Length]);  
    }  
  
    lastChar = c;  
}  
  
return output.ToString();  
}
```

```
public static void Main()
{
    Console.WriteLine(ConvertKeypadInput("33#")); // Output: E
    Console.WriteLine(ConvertKeypadInput("227*#")); // Output: B
    Console.WriteLine(ConvertKeypadInput("4433555 555666#")); // Output: HELLO
    Console.WriteLine(ConvertKeypadInput("8 88777444666*664#")); // TUR SING
}
}
```