**URLify a given string**

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Write a method to replace all the spaces in a string with ‘%20’. You may assume that the string has sufficient space (or allocated memory) at the end to hold the additional characters,

**Input:**  
The first line of input contains an integer T denoting the number of test cases. The T test cases follow. Each test case contains an string and integer with length of string with extra spaces.

**Output:**  
Print the string with spaces replaced by "%20".

**Constraints:**  
1<=T<=1000  
1<=length of result string<=1000

**Example:  
Input:**  
2  
Mr John Smith  
13  
Mr Benedict Cumberbatch    
25

**Output:**  
"Mr%20John%20Smith"  
"Mr%20Benedict%20Cumberbatch  
  
**Explanation:**  
Here in the second case 25 means that there are 25 characters taken into input. While the length of the string is 23 , it means that there are 2 extra spaces at the end which needs to be removed and is contained in input. So the output should be those 23 characters with 2 extra spaces removed and spaces between word replaced with %20.

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

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\*/

package javaapplication245;

import java.io.BufferedReader;

import java.io.IOException;

import java.io.InputStreamReader;

import java.util.ArrayList;

import java.util.Arrays;

/\*\*

\*

\* @author Administrador

\*/

public class JavaApplication245 {

/\*\*

\* @param args the command line arguments

\*/

public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {

// TODO code application logic here

BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));

int t = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());

while(t-- > 0) {

String[] s = br.readLine().trim().split(" ");

int n = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());

String concat = "";

for(int i =0; i<s.length-1; i++) {

concat += s[i] +"%20";

}

concat += s[s.length-1];

System.out.println(concat);

}

}

}