Super Reduced String

by harshil7924

Steve has a string, s, consisting of n lowercase English alphabetic letters. In one operation, he can delete any *pair of adjacent letters* with same value. For example, string " `aabcc` " would become either " `aab` " or " `bcc` " after 1 operation.

Steve wants to reduce s as much as possible. To do this, he will repeat the above operation as many times as it can be performed. Help Steve out by finding and printing s's non-reducible form!

Note: If the final string is empty, print `Empty String` .

Input Format

A single string, s.

Constraints

- $1 \leq n \leq 100$

Output Format

If the final string is empty, print `Empty String`; otherwise, print the final non-reducible string.

Sample Input 0

```
aaabccddd
```

Sample Output 0

```
abd
```

Sample Case 0

Steve can perform the following sequence of operations to get the final string:

1. `aaabccddd` → `abccddd`
2. `abccddd` → `abddd`
3. `abddd` → `abd`

Thus, we print `abd`.

Sample Input 1

```
baab
```

Sample Output 1

```
Empty String
```

Explanation 1

Steve can perform the following sequence of operations to get the final string:

1. `baab` → `bb`
2. `bb` → `Empty String`

Thus, we print `Empty String`.

Sample Input 2

```
aa
```

Sample Output 2

```
Empty String
```

Explanation 2

Steve can perform the following sequence of operations to get the final string:

1. `aa` → `Empty String`

Thus, we print `Empty String`.

Submissions: 20311
Max Score: 10
Difficulty: Easy

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C#

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.IO;
class Solution {
    static void Main(String[] args) {
        /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT. Your class should be named Solution */


        string s = Console.ReadLine();

            Stack<char> pila = new Stack<char>();

            for (int i = 0; i < s.Length; i++)
            {
                if (pila.Count > 0 && pila.Peek() == s[i])
                    pila.Pop();
                else
                    pila.Push(s[i]);
            }

            char[] rev = pila.ToArray();
            Array.Reverse(rev);
            string a = new string(rev);

            Console.WriteLine(a.Length == 0 ? "Empty String" : a);

    }
}
```

Line: 12 Col: 1

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Congrats, you solved this challenge!

- Test Case #0
- Test Case #1
- Test Case #2
- Test Case #3
- Test Case #4
- Test Case #5

- ✔ Test Case #6
- ✔ Test Case #7
- ✔ Test Case #8
- ✔ Test Case #9
- ✔ Test Case #10
- ✔ Test Case #11
- ✔ Test Case #12
- ✔ Test Case #13
- ✔ Test Case #14
- ✔ Test Case #15

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