

<https://course.acciojob.com/idle?question=308cc4cd-d7e7-4df0-a378-6fcbf1cbca5f>

● EASY

● Max Score: 30 Points

## PairStar

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Given a string, compute recursively a new string where identical chars that are adjacent in the original string are separated from each other by a "\*".

### Input Format

The first line contains the string.

### Output Format

Return the desired output string where there is a \* between consecutive same characters.

### Example 1

Input

hello

Output

he1\*lo

### Example 2

Input

xxyy

Output

$x \times y \times y$

## Constraints

$1 \leq s.size() \leq 1000$

### Topic Tags

- Recursion
- Strings

# My code

// in java

```
import java.util.*;
import java.lang.*;
import java.io.*;
```

```
public class Main
{
```

```
    public static void fun(String str,int i)
```

```
    { int n=str.length();
```

```
      if(i==n) return;
```

```
      char ch=str.charAt(i++);
```

```
      System.out.print(ch);
```

```
      if(i<n && str.charAt(i)==ch ) System.out.print("*");
```

```
      fun(str,i);
```

```
    }
```

```
        public static void main (String[] args) throws java.lang.Exception
```

```
        {
```

```
        //your code here
/*    Scanner s=new Scanner(System.in);
    String str =s.next();
    char ch=str.charAt(0);
    System.out.print(ch);
    for(int i=1;i<str.length();i++)
    {
        if(str.charAt(i)==ch)
            System.out.print("*");
        System.out.print(str.charAt(i));
        ch=str.charAt(i);
    }
*/
    Scanner s=new Scanner(System.in);
    String str =s.next();
    fun(str,0);
    }
```