

2. Morse Code

PROBLEM: Given the syntax of Morse Code, translate from Morse code to English and from English to Morse Code. As shown below the syntax for each letter is a series of dots and dashes. For input simplification ACSL will use 'd' for dots and 'D' for dashes. Letters will be separated by a space (ACSL will use the '#' to denote spaces) and words will be separated by a slash (ACSL will use a '/'). All Morse code strings will end with a slash.

ALPHA	MORSE	ALPHA	MORSE
A	.-	N	-.
B	-...	O	---
C	-..	P	...
D	-..	Q	--.
E	.	R	...
F	...	S	...
G	--.	T	-
H	U	...
I	..	V	...
J	.-...	W	...
K	-..	X	...
L	...	Y	...
M	--	Z	...

INPUT: There will be 5 input lines. Each line must be read in as a string. The first 3 input lines will be in Morse Code and must be converted to English. The last 2 input lines will be in English (all upper case letters) and must be converted to Morse code.

OUTPUT: For each input string, translate and print in the converted language using the syntax and rules above.

SAMPLE INPUT

1. dD#DdDd#ddd#dDdd/
2. dd/dD#DD/
- .
- 4 ACSL

SAMPLE OUTPUT

1. ACSL
2. I AM (space between I and A required)
- .
4. dD#DdDd#ddd#dDdd/