

804. Unique Morse Code Words

Description

International Morse Code defines a standard encoding where each letter is mapped to a series of dots and dashes, as follows:

- 'a' maps to ".-",
- 'b' maps to "-...",
- 'c' maps to "-.-.", and so on.

For convenience, the full table for the 26 letters of the English alphabet is given below:

```
[".-","-...","-.-.", "-..", ".","..-.", "--.", "....", "...", ".---", "-.-", "-....", "--", "-.", "---", ".--.", "--.-", ".-.", "...", "-", ".-.", "...-", ".--", "-..-", "-.--", "--.."]
```

Given an array of strings words where each word can be written as a concatenation of the Morse code of each letter.

- For example, "cab" can be written as "-.-.-.-.-", which is the concatenation of "-.-.", "-.", and "-...". We will call such a concatenation the **transformation** of a word.

Return the number of different transformations among all words we have.

Example 1:

```
Input: words = ["gin","zen","gig","msg"]
Output: 2
Explanation: The transformation of each word is:
"gin" -> "--...-."
"zen" -> "--...-."
"gig" -> "--...--."
"msg" -> "--...--."
There are 2 different transformations: "--...-." and "--...--."
```

Example 2:

```
Input: words = ["a"]
Output: 1
```

Constraints:

- 1 <= words.length <= 100
- 1 <= words[i].length <= 12
- words[i] consists of lowercase English letters.

