

Problem List

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Dynamic Layout Premium 🔔 🔥 0 🌙

Description

Editorial Solutions (18.1K) Submissions

### 13. Roman to Integer

Easy 12.7K 745 ☆ ↻

Companies

Roman numerals are represented by seven different symbols: **I**, **V**, **X**, **L**, **C**, **D** and **M**.

| Symbol | Value |
|--------|-------|
| I      | 1     |
| V      | 5     |
| X      | 10    |
| L      | 50    |
| C      | 100   |
| D      | 500   |
| M      | 1000  |

For example, **2** is written as **II** in Roman numeral, just two ones added together. **12** is written as **XII**, which is simply **X + II**. The number **27** is written as **XXVII**, which is **XX + V + II**.

Roman numerals are usually written largest to smallest from left to right. However, the numeral for four is not **IIII**. Instead, the number four is written as **IV**. Because the one is before the five we subtract it making four. The same principle applies to the number nine, which is written as **IX**. There are six instances where subtraction is used:

- I** can be placed before **V** (5) and **X** (10) to make 4 and 9.
- X** can be placed before **L** (50) and **C** (100) to make 40 and 90.
- C** can be placed before **D** (500) and **M** (1000) to make 400 and 900.

Given a roman numeral, convert it to an integer.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** `s = "III"`  
**Output:** `3`  
**Explanation:** `III = 3`.

**Example 2:**

**Input:** `s = "LVIII"`  
**Output:** `58`  
**Explanation:** `L = 50, V = 5, III = 3`.

**Example 3:**

**Input:** `s = "MCMXCIV"`  
**Output:** `1994`  
**Explanation:** `M = 1000, CM = 900, XC = 90 and IV = 4`.

i JavaScript | Auto

1 /\*\*  
2 \* @param {string} s  
3 \* @return {number}  
4 \*/  
5 var romanToInt = function(s) {  
6  
7 };

Saved to local

Ln 7, Col 3

Console ^

Run Submit