## 394. Decode String

QuestionEditorial Solution

My Submissions

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Total Accepted: 3534
Total Submissions: 9146
Difficulty: Medium
```

Given an encoded string, return it's decoded string.

The encoding rule is:  $k[encoded\_string]$ , where the *encoded\_string* inside the square brackets is being repeated exactly k times. Note that k is guaranteed to be a positive integer.

You may assume that the input string is always valid; No extra white spaces, square brackets are well-formed, etc.

Furthermore, you may assume that the original data does not contain any digits and that digits are only for those repeat numbers, k. For example, there won't be input like 3a or2[4].

## **Examples:**

```
s = "3[a]2[bc]", return "aaabcbc".
s = "3[a2[c]]", return "accaccacc".
s = "2[abc]3[cd]ef", return "abcabccdcdcdef".
#include<sstream>
#include<iostream>
#include<algorithm>
#include<string>
#include<vector>
#include<map>
#include<stdio.h>
using namespace std;
//author demonmikalis
string decodeString(string s,int &pos)
       string result;
       int num=0;
       for(;pos<s.size();pos++)</pre>
               char c = s[pos];
               if(s[pos]=='[')
                      string curStr = decodeString(s,++pos);
                      for(;num>0;num--)
                      result += curStr;
               }else if (s[pos]>='0' && s[pos]<='9')</pre>
```

```
num = num*10 + (int)c- (int)'0';
              }else if (s[pos]==']')
                     return result;
              }else{
                     result+=c;
       return result;
}
int main(int argc,char *argv[])
{
       string test = "3[a]2[bc]";
       string test2= "3[a2[c]]";
       string test3= "2[abc]3[cd]ef";
       int pos = 0;
       string ans = decodeString(test,pos);
       pos=0;
       string ans2 = decodeString(test2,pos);
       pos=0;
       string ans3 = decodeString(test3,pos);
       cout<<ans<<endl;</pre>
       cout<<ans2<<end1;</pre>
       cout<<ans3<<end1;</pre>
       return 0;
}
```

