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# LeetCode Decode Ways: Dynamic Programming

## Overview

LeetCode Decode Ways: Dynamic Programming is used to solve decode ways problem in iterative manner, this is a modified version of finding fibonacci numbers.

## LeetCode Decode Ways

A message containing letters from  $\mathbb{A}-\mathbb{Z}$  is being encoded to numbers using the following mapping:

'A' -> 1

'B' -> 2

...

'Z' -> 26

Given an encoded message containing digits, determine the total number of ways to decode it.

For example,

Given encoded message "12", it could be decoded as "AB" (1 2) or "L" (12).

The number of ways decoding "12" is 2.

## Solution and Precautions: Dynamic Programming

This could be solved by DP. Let  $F(n)$  denote the number of decode ways for a string of length  $n$ . The following is the recursive formula:

**$F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2)$     if  $s[n]$  is a valid encoding digit and  $s[n-1]s[n]$  is also a valid encoding number.**

**$F(n) = F(n-1)$                     if  $s[n]$  is a valid encoding digit and  $s[n-1]s[n]$  is NOT a valid encoding number.**

**$F(n) = F(n-2)$                     if  $s[n]$  is NOT a valid encoding digit and  $s[n-1]s[n]$  is a valid encoding number.**

**F(n) = 0**

**if s[n] is NOT a valid encoding digit and s[n-1]s[n] is NOT a valid encoding number.**

The following Java code is accepted by the LeetCode OJ to pass this Decode Ways problem:

```
class Solution {  
  
    public int numDecodings(String s) {  
  
        int n = s.length();  
        if (n <= 0)  
            return 0;  
        if (1 == n)  
            return s.charAt(0) <= '9' && s.charAt(0) >= '1' ? 1 : 0;  
  
        int a, b, c;  
        int tmp;  
        a = b = c = 0;  
        if (s.charAt(0) <= '9' && s.charAt(0) >= '1')  
            c = a = b = 1;  
  
        for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
```

```

    a = 0;
    if (s.charAt(i) <= '9' && s.charAt(i) >= '1')
        a += b;

    tmp = Integer.parseInt(s.substring(i-1, i+1));
    if (tmp >= 10 && tmp <= 26)
        a += c;

    c = b;
    b = a;
}
return a;
}
}

```

## Remarks:

1. The above solution is exactly the same as for solving fibonacci number but in a bit different version by conditioning whether or not to include the value of dp[i-1] or dp[i-2], while for real fibonacci number, these two values are always used to get the next number
2. 01 would not be considered as a valid encoding, so we need to test tmp against 10 and 26 rather than 1 and 26.

# Summary

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*Written on May 9, 2013*

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