

Given a string containing digits from 2–9 inclusive, return all possible letter combinations that the number could represent. Return the answer in **any order**.

A mapping of digits to letters (just like on the telephone buttons) is given below. Note that 1 does not map to any letters.



## Example 1:

```
Input: digits = "23"
Output: ["ad","ae","af","bd","be","bf","cd","ce","cf"]
```

```
class Solution {
   let dtlHash:[Character:[String]] = [
       "2":["a","b","c"],
       "3":["d","e","f"],
       "4":["q","h","i"],
       "5":["j","k","1"],
       "6":["m","n","o"],
       "7":["p", "q", "r", "s"],
       "8":["t","u","v"],
       "9":["w","x","y","z"]
   func letterCombinations( digits: String) -> [String] {
       var ans:[String] = []
       if digits.count == 0 {
           return ans
       }
       var arr = Array(digits)
       for i in arr {
           ans = getConcatAns(ans,dtlHash[i]!)
```

```
}
      return ans
  }
  func getConcatAns(_ ans:[String], _ arr:[String]) -> [String]{
      if ans.count == 0 {
         return arr
      }
      var temp:[String] = [String]()
      for i in ans {
          for j in arr {
             temp.append(i+j)
          }
      }
      return temp
  }
}
```