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:

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

Now, given a list of words, each word can be written as a concatenation of the Morse code of each letter. For example, "cba" can be written as "-.-..--...", (which is the concatenation "-.-." + "-..." + ".-"). We'll call such a concatenation, the transformation of a word.

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

**Example:**

**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 "--...--.".

**Note:**

* The length of words will be at most 100.
* Each words[i] will have length in range [1, 12].
* words[i] will only consist of lowercase letters.