

# Romain\_str\_to\_int

## Statement

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 one's 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.
```

### Constraints:

- `1 <= s.length <= 15`
- `s` contains only the characters `('I', 'V', 'X', 'L', 'C', 'D', 'M')`.
- It is **guaranteed** that `s` is a valid roman numeral in the range `[1, 3999]`.

## My Code