

Description

Solution

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Submissions

i Python3

12. Integer to Roman

Medium

1806

3197

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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 an integer, convert it to a roman numeral.

Example 1:

Input: num = 3
Output: "III"

Example 2:

Input: num = 4
Output: "IV"

Example 3:

Input: num = 9
Output: "IX"

Example 4:

Input: num = 58
Output: "LVIII"
Explanation: L = 50, V = 5, III = 3.

Example 5:

Input: num = 1994
Output: "MCMXCIV"
Explanation: M = 1000, CM = 900, XC = 90 and IV = 4.

Constraints:

- 1 <= num <= 3999

Accepted 495,581

Submissions 863,359

Autocomplete

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```
1 class Solution:
2     def intToRoman(self, num:
3         int) -> str:
```

Your previous code was restored from your local stor

Console

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Submit

⌵ Problems

✂ Pick One

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