

Description

Solution

Discuss (999+)

Submissions

iPython3

13. Roman to Integer

Easy

821

72

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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 a roman numeral, convert it to an integer.

Example 1:

Input: `s = "III"`
Output: `3`

Example 2:

Input: `s = "IV"`
Output: `4`

Example 3:

Input: `s = "IX"`
Output: `9`

Example 4:

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

Example 5:

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]`.

Accepted 1,014,788 Submissions 1,771,631

Seen this question in a real interview before?

Yes

No

Autocomplete

i

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

Your previous code was restored from your local stor

Console

Contribute i

⌵ Problems

✂ Pick One

⏪ Prev

13/1901

Next ⏩

▶ Run Code ^

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