RomanNum

Write a C function romanNum() that takes in a string ***str*** as parameter that contains a Roman number, converts the Roman number into the corresponding decimal number and returns the decimal number to the calling function. Assume that the user will key in a Roman number between I (i.e. 1) and XXX (i.e. 30), and no error checking on user input is required. The decimal numbers for the Roman numbers from I to X are given as follows: I = 1, II = 2, III = 3, IV = 4, V = 5, VI = 6, VII = 7, VIII = 8, IX = 9 and X = 10.

A sample program template is given below:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define TRUE 1
#define FALSE 0
int romanNum(char *str);
int main()
{
   int num;
   char roman[10];
   printf("Enter a Roman number: \n");
   scanf("%s",roman);
   num = romanNum(roman);
   printf("romanNum(): %d\n", num);
   return 0;
}
int romanNum(char *str)
{
   /* Write your code here */
}
```

Some test input and output sessions are given below:

(1) Test Case 1

```
Enter a Roman number:
III
romanNum(): 3
```

(2) Test Case 2

```
Enter a Roman number:
IX
romanNum(): 9
```

(3) Test Case 3

```
Enter a Roman number:
XXIV
romanNum(): 24
```

(4) Test Case 4

```
Enter a Roman number:
XXVI
romanNum(): 26
```

(5) Test Case 5

```
Enter a Roman number:
```

```
XXIX
romanNum(): 29
```