A message containing letters from A-Z can be encoded into numbers using the following mapping:

'A' -> "1"

'B' -> "2"

...

'Z' -> "26"

To decode an encoded message, all the digits must be grouped then mapped back into letters using the reverse of the mapping above (there may be multiple ways). For example, "11106" can be mapped into:

"AAJF" with the grouping (1 1 10 6)

"KJF" with the grouping (11 10 6)

Note that the grouping (1 11 06) is invalid because "06" cannot be mapped into 'F' since "6" is different from "06".

Given a string s containing only digits, return the different ways to decode it each as an list.

**Example 1:**

Input: s = "12"

2 ways.

Explanation: "12" could be decoded as "AB" (1 2) or "L" (12).

**Example 2:**

Input: s = "226"

3 ways.

Explanation: "226" could be decoded as "BZ" (2 26), "VF" (22 6), or "BBF" (2 2 6).

**Example 3:**

Input: s = "0"

0 ways.

Explanation: There is no character that is mapped to a number starting with 0.

**Example 4:**

Input: s = "06"

0 ways.

Explanation: "06" cannot be mapped to "F" because of the leading zero ("6" is different from "06").