

# 91. Decode Ways

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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 (the

- "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 *number of ways to decode it*.

The test cases are generated so that the answer fits in a **32-bit** integer.

### Example 1:

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

### Example 2:

Input: s = "226"  
Output: 3  
Explanation: "226" could be decoded as "BZ" (2 26), "VF" (22 6), or "BBF" (2 2 6).

### Example 3:

Input: s = "06"  
Output: 0  
Explanation: "06" cannot be mapped to "F" because of the leading zero ("6" is different from "06").

### Constraints:

- 1 <= s.length <= 100
- s contains only digits and may contain leading zero(s).

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YesNo

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