Given a string containing digits from 2-9 inclusive, return all possible letter combinations that the number could represent. Return the answer in **any order**.

A mapping of digits to letters (just like on the telephone buttons) is given below. Note that 1 does not map to any letters.



**Example 1:**

Input: digits = "23"  
Output: ["ad","ae","af","bd","be","bf","cd","ce","cf"]

**Example 2:**

Input: digits = ""  
Output: []

**Example 3:**

Input: digits = "2"  
Output: ["a","b","c"]

**Constraints:**

* 0 <= digits.length <= 4
* digits[i] is a digit in the range ['2', '9'].