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ALL



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1. ASCII-Encoded Strings

Many simple encoding methods have been devised over the years. A common method is the ASCII character set used to display characters on the screen. Each character is given a numeric value which can be interpreted by the computer.

To decode the string, first reverse the string of digits, then successively pick valid values from the string and convert them to their ASCII equivalents. Some of the values will have two digits, and others three. Use the ranges of valid values when decoding the string of digits.

For reference, the characters in *s* correspond to the following ASCII values:

- The value range for *A* through *Z* is *65* through *90*.
- The value range for *a* through *z* is *97* through *122*.
- The value of the space character is *32*.

Given a string, decode it following the steps mentioned above.

Example

The table below shows the conversion from the string *HackerRank* to the ASCII string *729799107101114328297110107*:

Character	H	a	c	k	e	r	R	a	n	k
ASCII Value	72	97	99	107	101	114	82	97	110	107

The last step of the encoding is to reverse the ASCII string:
7010117928411101701997927.

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