5112. Hexspeak

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A decimal number can be converted to its *Hexspeak representation* by first converting it to an uppercase hexadecimal string, then replacing all occurrences of the digit `0` with the letter `O`, and the digit `1` with the letter `I`. Such a representation is *valid* if and only if it consists only of the letters in the set `{"A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F", "I", "O"}`.

Given a string `num` representing a decimal integer `N`, return the Hexspeak representation of `N` if it is valid, otherwise return `"ERROR"`.

User Accepted:	1026
User Tried:	1141
Total Accepted:	1041
Total Submissions:	2411
Difficulty:	Easy

Example 1:

```
Input: num = "257"
Output: "IOI"
Explanation:  257 is 101 in hexadecimal.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: num = "3"
Output: "ERROR"
```

Constraints:

- `1 <= N <= 10^12`
- There are no leading zeros in the given string.
- All answers must be in uppercase letters.

Java ▾

```java
class Solution {
    Set<Character> chars = new HashSet<Character>(Arrays.asList('A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', '1', '0'));

    public String toHexspeak(String num) {
        Long n = Long.parseLong(num);
        if (n <= 0 && n > Math.pow(10, 12)) {
            return "ERROR";
        }
        String numString = Long.toHexString(n).toUpperCase();
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(numString);
        for (int i = 0; i < numString.length(); i++) {
            if (!chars.contains(numString.charAt(i))) {
```

```
13              return "ERROR";
14 ▾          } else if (numString.charAt(i) == '1') {
15              sb.setCharAt(i, 'I');
16 ▾          } else if (numString.charAt(i) == '0') {
17              sb.setCharAt(i, 'O');
18          }
19      }
20      return sb.toString();
21  }
22 }
```

☐ **Custom Testcase**

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