Count digit groupings of a number

Given a string **str** consisting of digits, you can divide it into **sub-groups** by separating the string into substrings. For example, "112" can be divided as {"1", "1", "2"}, {"11", "2"}, {"1", "12"}, and {"112"}.

A v**alid grouping** can be done if you are able to divide **sub-groups** where the **sum of digits** in a **sub-group** is **less than or equal to** the **sum of the digits** of the **sub-group** immediately right to it. Your task is to determine the **total number** of **valid groupings** that could be done for a given string.

Example 1:

```
Input:
str = "1119"
Output:
7
Explanation:
One valid grouping is {"1", "11", "9"}.
Sum of digits of first sub-group ("1") is 1,
for the second sub-group ("11"), it is 2,
and for the third one ("9"), it is 9.
As the sum of digits of the sub-groups is
in increasing order, it forms a valid grouping.
Other valid grouping are {"1", "119"}, {"1","1","19"},
{"1","1","1","9"}, {"11","19"}, {"111","9"} and {"1119"}
are six other valid groupings.
```

Example 2:

```
Input:
str = "12"
Output:
2
Explanation:
{"1","2"} and {"12"} are two valid groupings.
```

Your Task:
You don't need to read or print anything. Your task is to complete the function **TotalCount()** which takes the string **str** as input parameter and returns total possible groupings.

Expected Time Complexity: O(N^3) where N is the length of the string.
Expected Space Complexity: O(N^2)

Constraints:
1 <= N <= 100
$str_i \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$