

Scientific calculation often needs to operate values with many digits or with high precision. However, the built-in data types only provide a fixed size for representing values. A common way to address the issue is to provide a class for big integer, which can manipulate integers with arbitrary number of digits.

Your goal is to provide a class `BigInt` for representing the big integer with a string of digits and a sign. The class `BigInt` should provide the following functionalities:

1. Overload stream insertion operator (`<<`) to output the class object.
2. Overload stream extraction operator (`>>`) to input the class object.
3. Provide proper constructors to initialize an object from a string, and from an long long integer.
4. Provide copy constructor.
5. Overload addition operator (`+`) to add two class objects.
6. Overload subtraction operator (`-`) to subtract two class objects.
7. Overload relational operators (`>` and `<`), and equality operators (`==` and `!=`) to compare two class objects.

The above overloaded operators should behave as if they perform on the built-in integer types.

The implementation of addition and subtraction can be simplified as two cases $A + B$ and $A - B$, where A and B are both positive integers. For addition, we have:

$$-A + B = B - A, A + (-B) = A - B, -A + (-B) = -(A+B),$$

and for subtraction, we have:

$$-A - B = -(A+B), A - (-B) = A + B, -A - (-B) = B - A$$

Therefore the eight cases of addition and subtraction are reduced to two cases, and the sign of the result is determined by the magnitude.

Requirement: Use the sample main function to complete your program. Provide a class `Banker` satisfying all of the above conditions and separate the interface (`BigInt.h`) and the implementation (`BigInt.cpp`).

Prohibited: Use C-style input/output.

Input

Each case contains two integers n_1 and n_2 . The input ends with an asterisk (*).

Output

For each case, output the two input big integers, check and output the relation of the two big integers, and output their sum ($n_1 + n_2$) and difference ($n_1 - n_2$).

Sample Input

```
-8094882455171152761423221685761892795431233411387427793198650286024865
-8061389344606618496378829135984076361542097372601657541200146071
```

```
461821197629520039181953252586772294196982554912508393967
-569357665825441616335532825361862146291503649293440596342887581
```

*

Sample Output

```
Big Integer 1: -8094882455171152761423221685761892795431233411387427793198650286024865
Big Integer 2: -8061389344606618496378829135984076361542097372601657541200146071
Big Integer 1 is less than Big Integer 2.
The sum of them is: -8094890516560497368041718064591028779507594953484800394856191486170936
The difference of them is: -8094874393781808154804725306932756811354871869290055191541109085878794
```

```
Big Integer 1: 461821197629520039181953252586772294196982554912508393967
Big Integer 2: -569357665825441616335532825361862146291503649293440596342887581
Big Integer 1 is greater than Big Integer 2.
The sum of them is: -569357204004243986815493643408609559519209452310885683834493614
The difference of them is: 569358127646639245855572007315114733063797846275995508851281548
```