



Java Strings Introduction ★

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Problem

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"A string is traditionally a sequence of characters, either as a literal constant or as some kind of variable." — [Wikipedia: String \(computer science\)](#)

This exercise is to test your understanding of Java Strings. A sample String declaration:

```
String myString = "Hello World!"
```

The elements of a String are called characters. The number of characters in a String is called the length, and it can be retrieved with the `String.length()` method.

Given two strings of lowercase English letters, *A* and *B*, perform the following operations:

1. Sum the lengths of *A* and *B*.
2. Determine if *A* is lexicographically larger than *B* (i.e.: does *B* come before *A* in the dictionary?).
3. Capitalize the first letter in *A* and *B* and print them on a single line, separated by a space.

Input Format

The first line contains a string *A*. The second line contains another string *B*. The strings are comprised of only lowercase English letters.

Output Format

There are three lines of output:

For the first line, sum the lengths of *A* and *B*.

For the second line, write Yes if *A* is lexicographically greater than *B* otherwise print No instead.

For the third line, capitalize the first letter in both *A* and *B* and print them on a single line, separated by a space.

Sample Input 0

```
hello  
java
```

Sample Output 0

```
9  
No  
Hello Java
```

Explanation 0

String *A* is "hello" and *B* is "java".

A has a length of 5, and *B* has a length of 4; the sum of their lengths is 9.

When sorted alphabetically/lexicographically, "hello" precedes "java"; therefore, *A* is not greater than *B* and the answer is No.



When you capitalize the first letter of both *A* and *B* and then print them separated by a space, you get "Hello Java".

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Language

Java 7



```
1  import java.io.*;
2  import java.util.*;
3
4  public class Solution {
5
6      public static void main(String[] args) {
7          Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
8          String A = sc.next();
9          String B = sc.next();
10         sc.close();
11
12         System.out.println( A.length() + B.length() );
13         System.out.println( (A.compareTo(B) > 0) ? "Yes" : "No");
14         System.out.println(
15             A.substring(0, 1).toUpperCase() + A.substring(1) + " " +
16             B.substring(0, 1).toUpperCase() + B.substring(1)
17         );
18     }
19 }
20
21
22
23
```

Line: 23 Col: 1

Upload Code as File

☐ Test against custom input

Run Code

Submit Code

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71%






130/150



Congratulations

You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends?

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✔ Test case 0	Compiler Message	
✔ Test case 1 	Success	
✔ Test case 2 	Input (stdin)	Download
✔ Test case 3 	<div>1 hello</div> <div>2 java</div>	
✔ Test case 4 	Expected Output	Download
✔ Test case 5 	<div>1 9</div> <div>2 No</div> <div>3 Hello Java</div>	