UNICODE CALCULATOR

Disclaimer: A large part of being a developer is researching and understanding new mechanics and concepts of coding. Every developer, even a seasoned veteran, needs to look up and research coding concepts. As such, for this exercise, you will need to research how to convert characters in Java to their Unicode value.

Here are a few hints:

- For any language, Google and Stack Overflow will be your go-to sites for learning about code.
- Google is good at answering common questions.
- Google is also great for finding examples of basic syntax (i.e., conditionals, loops, variables, etc.) Example: Search java loops or java if statements.
- Stack Overflow is a good place to learn more about errors and exceptions.
- Make sure you understand any code snippets you find before including them in your projects. In short, copy/paste responsibly.
- Repl.it (https://repl.it/) is a great place to tinker with and break new code in isolation before you add it into your project.
- You will need to problem solve, any code you find online, you will likely need to repurpose to fit into your project.
- You will likely want to research unicode, and how to convert characters to their numeric unicode equivalent before you get started.

Task: Write a program to calculate the difference as an absolute value of 2 strings entered by a user, based on the unicode assignment of the characters in each string.

- Sample Input: string1: Grand, string2: Circus
- Sample Output:
  - G: 71
  - r: 114
  - a: 97
  - n: 110
  - d: 100
  - C: 67
  - i: 105
  - r: 114
  - c: 99
  - u: 117

- s: 115
- Difference (as absolute value): 125

Build Specifications:

1. Take in 2 Strings using the Scanner object.
2. Convert the Strings in into the numeric unicode equivalent for each letter in each word. Note: You may want to consider using loops to transfer the words to unicode.
3. Calculate the sum of the two strings individually. The same loops can be used from above.
4. Calculate the difference as an absolute value between string1 and string2.
5. Return the absolute value to the console using System.out.println().