Java Strings Introduction

"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 larger than B or `No` if it is not.
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

```
hello
java
```

Sample Output

```
9
No
Hello Java
```

Explanation

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" comes before "java"; therefore, A is not larger 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".