

Given two version numbers, `version1` and `version2`, compare them.

Version numbers consist of **one or more revisions** joined by a dot `'.'`. Each revision consists of **digits** and may contain leading **zeros**. Every revision contains **at least one character**. Revisions are **0-indexed from left to right**, with the leftmost revision being revision 0, the next revision being revision 1, and so on. For example `2.5.33` and `0.1` are valid version numbers.

To compare version numbers, compare their revisions in **left-to-right order**. Revisions are compared using their **integer value ignoring any leading zeros**. This means that revisions `1` and `001` are considered **equal**. If a version number does not specify a revision at an index, then **treat the revision as 0**. For example, version `1.0` is less than version `1.1` because their revision 0s are the same, but their revision 1s are `0` and `1` respectively, and `0 < 1`.

Return the following:

- If `version1 < version2`, return `-1`.
- If `version1 > version2`, return `1`.
- Otherwise, return `0`.

Example 1:

Input: `version1 = "1.01"`, `version2 = "1.001"`

Output: `0`

Explanation: Ignoring leading zeroes, both `"01"` and `"001"` represent the same integer `"1"`.

Example 2:

Input: `version1 = "1.0"`, `version2 = "1.0.0"`

Output: `0`

Explanation: `version1` does not specify revision 2, which means it is treated as `"0"`.

Example 3:

Input: `version1 = "0.1"`, `version2 = "1.1"`

Output: `-1`

Explanation: `version1`'s revision 0 is `"0"`, while `version2`'s revision 0 is `"1"`. `0 < 1`, so `version1 < version2`.

Example 4:

Input: `version1 = "1.0.1"`, `version2 = "1"`

Output: 1

Example 5:

Input: version1 = "7.5.2.4", version2 = "7.5.3"

Output: -1

Constraints:

- `1 <= version1.length, version2.length <= 500`
- `version1` and `version2` only contain digits and `'.'`.
- `version1` and `version2` **are valid version numbers.**
- All the given revisions in `version1` and `version2` can be stored in a **32-bit integer**.