# Java Strings Introduction ☆

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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".