

Java Strings Introduction

Problem Statement

"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

Two strings, the first being *A* and the second being *B*. They are comprised of lowercase English letters (no symbols or spaces) and may not be on the same line.

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".