A. Petya and Strings

time limit per test

2 seconds

memory limit per test

256 megabytes

input

standard input

output

standard output

Little Petya loves presents. His mum bought him two strings of the same size for his birthday. The strings consist of uppercase and lowercase Latin letters. Now Petya wants to compare those two strings *lexicographically*. The letters' case does not matter, that is an uppercase letter is considered equivalent to the corresponding lowercase letter. Help Petya perform the comparison.

**Input**

Each of the first two lines contains a bought string. The strings' lengths range from 1 to 100inclusive. It is guaranteed that the strings are of the same length and also consist of uppercase and lowercase Latin letters.

**Output**

If the first string is less than the second one, print "-1". If the second string is less than the first one, print "1". If the strings are equal, print "0". Note that the letters' case is not taken into consideration when the strings are compared.

**Sample test(s)**

**input**

aaaa  
aaaA

**output**

0

**input**

abs  
Abz

**output**

-1

**input**

abcdefg  
AbCdEfF

**output**

1

**Note**

If you want more formal information about the lexicographical order (also known as the "*dictionary order*" or "*alphabetical order*"), you can visit the following site:

* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lexicographical\_order

<http://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/112/A>

using System;

using System.Collections.Generic;

using System.Linq;

using System.Text;

namespace ConsoleApplication1

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

string a = Console.ReadLine();

string b = Console.ReadLine();

a = a.ToLower();

b = b.ToLower();

int answer = 0;

for (int i = 0; i < a.Length; i++)

{

if (a[i] < b[i])

{

answer = -1;

break;

}

if (b[i] < a[i])

{

answer = 1;

break;

}

}

Console.WriteLine(answer);

Console.ReadLine();

}

}

}