

"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".