




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 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".

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Max Score: 5

Difficulty: Easy

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Current Buffer (saved locally, editable)  

Java 7  

```
15 import java.io.*;
16 import java.util.*;
17
18 public class Solution {
19
20     public static void main(String[] args) {
21
22         Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
23         String A=sc.next();
24         String B=sc.next();
25         /* Enter your code here. Print output to STDOUT. */
26
27     }
28 }
29
```

Line: 1 Col: 1

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