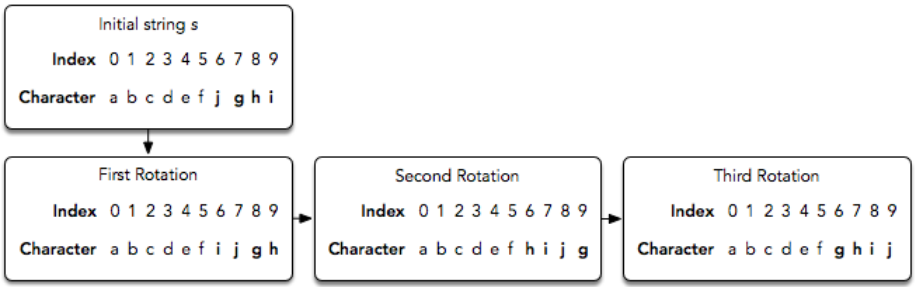
Suffix Rotation

Megan is playing a string game with the following rules:

- It starts with a string, s.
- During each turn, she performs the following move:
  - Choose an index in s. The chosen index must be strictly greater than any index chosen in a prior move.
  - Perform one or more circular rotations (in either direction) of the suffix starting at the chosen index.

  For example, let's say $s =$ `abcdefjghi`. During our move, we choose to do three right rotations of the suffix starting at index 6:



  Note that this counts as *one* move.
- The goal of the game is to convert s into the lexicographically smallest possible string *in as few moves as possible*. In other words, we want the characters to be in alphabetical order.

Megan plays this game g times, starting with a new string s each time. For each game, find the minimum number of moves necessary to convert s into the lexicographically smallest string and print that number on a new line.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer, g, denoting the number of games.
Each of the g subsequent lines contains a single string denoting the initial value of string s for a game.

Constraints

- $1 \leq g \leq 100$
- $1 \leq |s| \leq 1000$
- s consists of lowercase English alphabetic letters only.

Output Format

For each game, print an integer on a new line denoting the minimum number of moves required to convert s into the lexicographically smallest string possible.

Sample Input 0

```
3
abcdefghij
acab
baba
```

Sample Output 0

```
0
1
2
```

Explanation 0

We play the following $g = 3$ games:

1. In the first game, `abcdefghij` is already as lexicographically small as possible (each sequential letter is in alphabetical order). Because we don't need to perform any moves, we print 0 on a new line.
2. In the second game, we rotate the suffix starting at index 1, so `a**cab**` becomes `a**abc**`. Because the string is lexicographically smallest after one move, we print 1 on a new line.
3. In the third game, we perform the following moves:
   - Rotate the suffix starting at index 0 (i.e., the entire string), so `**baba**` becomes `**abab**`.
   - Rotate the suffix starting at index 1, so `a**bab**` becomes `a**abb**`.

   Because the string is lexicographically smallest after two moves, we print 2 on a new line.