# **String Construction**



Amanda has a string of lowercase letters that she wants to copy to a new string. She can perform the following operations with the given costs. She can perform them any number of times to construct a new string p:

- Append a character to the end of string p at a cost of 1 dollar.
- Choose any substring of p and append it to the end of p at no charge.

Given n strings s[i], find and print the *minimum* cost of copying each s[i] to p[i] on a new line.

### **Input Format**

The first line contains a single integer n, the number of strings. Each of the next n lines contains a single string, s[i].

#### **Constraints**

- $1 \le n \le 5$
- $1 \le |s[i]| \le 10^5$

#### **Subtasks**

•  $1 \leq |s[i]| \leq 10^3$  for 45% of the maximum score.

#### **Output Format**

For each string s[i] print the minimum cost of constructing a new string p[i] on a new line.

## Sample Input

```
2
abcd
abab
```

#### **Sample Output**

```
4
2
```

#### **Explanation**

Query 0: We start with s = "abcd" and p = "".

- 1. Append character 'a' to p at a cost of 1 dollar, p = "a".
- 2. Append character 'b' to p at a cost of 1 dollar, p = "ab".
- 3. Append character 'c' to p at a cost of 1 dollar, p = "abc".
- 4. Append character 'd' to p at a cost of 1 dollar, p = "abcd".

Because the total cost of all operations is 1+1+1+1=4 dollars, we print 4 on a new line.

*Query 1:* We start with s = "abab" and p = "".

- 1. Append character 'a' to p at a cost of 1 dollar, p = "a".
- 2. Append character 'b' to p at a cost of 1 dollar, p = "ab".
- 3. Append substring "ab" to p at no cost, p = "abab".

Because the total cost of all operations is  $\mathbf{1}+\mathbf{1}=\mathbf{2}$  dollars, we print  $\mathbf{2}$  on a new line.

# Note

A substring of a string S is another string S' that occurs "in" S (Wikipedia). For example, the substrings of the string "abc" are "a", "b", "c", "ab", "bc", and "abc".