Problem G
Rise and Fall
Time Limit: 1 Second(s)

A number is said to *Rise and Fall* if the decimal representation can be broken up into two parts (possibly empty) where the first part has digits in nondecreasing order and the second part has digits in nonincreasing order.

Compute the largest number less than or equal to an input number that rises and falls.

Input

The first line of input contains an integer t ($1 \leq t \leq 10^5$), which is the number of test cases.

Each of the next t lines contains a single integer n ($1 \leq n < 10^{100,000}$). Each is a single test case.

- Note: that is not a typo. The integer can be up to 10^5 digits long.

The sum of the lengths of all input test cases will not exceed 10^5.

Output

For each test case, output a single line with a single integer, which is the largest number less than or equal to the n for that test case that rises and falls.

Sample Input 1	Sample Output 1
2 29041 56577	29000 56555

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