Lexicographical order is often known as alphabetical order when dealing with strings. A string is greater than another string if it comes later in a lexicographically sorted list.

Given a word, create a new word by swapping some or all of its characters. This new word must meet two criteria:

- It must be greater than the original word
- It must be the smallest word that meets the first condition

For example, given the word \( w = \text{abcd} \), the next largest word is \( \text{abdc} \).

Complete the function `biggerIsGreater` below to create and return the new string meeting the criteria. If it is not possible, return `no answer`.

**Function Description**

Complete the `biggerIsGreater` function in the editor below. It should return the smallest lexicographically higher string possible from the given string or `no answer`.

`biggerIsGreater` has the following parameter(s):

- \( w \): a string

**Input Format**

The first line of input contains \( T \), the number of test cases. Each of the next \( T \) lines contains \( w \).

**Constraints**

- \( 1 \leq T \leq 10^5 \)
- \( 1 \leq |w| \leq 100 \)
- \( w \) will contain only letters in the range ascii[a..z].

**Output Format**

For each test case, output the string meeting the criteria. If no answer exists, print `no answer`.

**Sample Input 0**

```
5
ab
bb
hefg
dhck
dhkc
```

**Sample Output 0**

```
ba
no answer
hegf
dhkc
hcdk
```

**Explanation 0**

- **Test case 1:**
ba is the only string which can be made by rearranging ab. It is greater.

- **Test case 2:**
  It is not possible to rearrange bb and get a greater string.

- **Test case 3:**
  hegf is the next string greater than hefg.

- **Test case 4:**
  dhlc is the next string greater than dhck.

- **Test case 5:**
  hcdk is the next string greater than dkhc.

### Sample Input 1

```
6
lmno
dcba
dcbb
abdc
abcd
fedcbabcd
```

### Sample Output 1

```
lmon
no answer
no answer
acbd
abdc
fedcbabcd
```