

# 2517. Maximum Tastiness of Candy Basket

## Description

You are given an array of positive integers `price` where `price[i]` denotes the price of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  candy and a positive integer `k`.

The store sells baskets of `k` **distinct** candies. The **tastiness** of a candy basket is the smallest absolute difference of the **prices** of any two candies in the basket.

Return *the maximum tastiness of a candy basket*.

### Example 1:

**Input:** `price = [13,5,1,8,21,2], k = 3`

**Output:** 8

**Explanation:** Choose the candies with the prices [13,5,21].

The tastiness of the candy basket is:  $\min(|13 - 5|, |13 - 21|, |5 - 21|) = \min(8, 8, 16) = 8$ .

It can be proven that 8 is the maximum tastiness that can be achieved.

### Example 2:

**Input:** `price = [1,3,1], k = 2`

**Output:** 2

**Explanation:** Choose the candies with the prices [1,3].

The tastiness of the candy basket is:  $\min(|1 - 3|) = \min(2) = 2$ .

It can be proven that 2 is the maximum tastiness that can be achieved.

### Example 3:

**Input:** `price = [7,7,7,7], k = 2`

**Output:** 0

**Explanation:** Choosing any two distinct candies from the candies we have will result in a tastiness of 0.

### Constraints:

- $2 \leq k \leq \text{price.length} \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq \text{price}[i] \leq 10^9$

