1825. Finding MK Average

Description

You are given two integers, m and k, and a stream of integers. You are tasked to implement a data structure that calculates the MKAverage for the stream.

The **MKAverage** can be calculated using these steps:

- 1. If the number of the elements in the stream is less than m you should consider the MKAverage to be -1. Otherwise, copy the last m elements of the stream to a separate container.
- 2. Remove the smallest k elements and the largest k elements from the container.
- 3. Calculate the average value for the rest of the elements rounded down to the nearest integer.

Implement the MKAverage class:

- MKAverage(int m, int k) Initializes the MKAverage object with an empty stream and the two integers m and k.
- void addElement(int num) Inserts a new element num into the stream.
- int calculateMKAverage() Calculates and returns the MKAverage for the current stream rounded down to the nearest integer.

Example 1:

```
Input
["MKAverage", "addElement", "addElement", "calculateMKAverage", "addElement", "calculateMKAverage", "addElement", "addElement", "addElement",
"calculateMKAverage"]
[[3, 1], [3], [1], [], [10], [], [5], [5], [5], []]
Output
[null, null, null, -1, null, 3, null, null, null, 5]
Explanation
MKAverage obj = new MKAverage(3, 1);
obj.addElement(3); // current elements are [3]
obj.addElement(1); // current elements are [3,1]
obj.calculateMKAverage(); // return -1, because m = 3 and only 2 elements exist.
obj.addElement(10);
                         // current elements are [3,1,10]
obj.calculateMKAverage(); // The last 3 elements are [3,1,10].
                         // After removing smallest and largest 1 element the container will be [3].
                         // The average of [3] equals 3/1 = 3, return 3
obj.addElement(5);
                         // current elements are [3,1,10,5]
                         // current elements are [3,1,10,5,5]
obj.addElement(5);
obj.addElement(5);
                         // current elements are [3,1,10,5,5,5]
obj.calculateMKAverage(); // The last 3 elements are [5,5,5].
                         // After removing smallest and largest 1 element the container will be [5].
                         // The average of [5] equals 5/1 = 5, return 5
```

Constraints:

- $3 <= m <= 10^{5}$
- 1 <= k*2 < m
- 1 <= num <= 10^{5}
- At most 10⁵ calls will be made to addElement and calculateMKAverage.