## Find Right Interval

Given a set of intervals, for each of the interval i, check if there exists an interval j whose start point is bigger than or equal to the end point of the interval i, which can be called that j is on the "right" of i.

For any interval i, you need to store the minimum interval j's index, which means that the interval j has the minimum start point to build the "right" relationship for interval i. If the interval j doesn't exist, store -1 for the interval i. Finally, you need output the stored value of each interval as an array.

#### Note:

- 1. You may assume the interval's end point is always bigger than its start point.
- 2. You may assume none of these intervals have the same start point.

### Example 1:

```
Input: [ [1,2] ]
Output: [-1]
Explanation: There is only one interval in the collection, so it outputs -1.
```

### Example 2:

```
Input: [ [3,4], [2,3], [1,2] ]

Output: [-1, 0, 1]

Explanation: There is no satisfied "right" interval for [3,4].
For [2,3], the interval [3,4] has minimum—"right" start point;
For [1,2], the interval [2,3] has minimum—"right" start point.
```

# Example 3:

```
Input: [ [1,4], [2,3], [3,4] ]
Output: [-1, 2, -1]
Explanation: There is no satisfied "right" interval for [1,4] and [3,4].
For [2,3], the interval [3,4] has minimum—"right" start point.
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The answers will be available soon! Meanwhile you can	go check out the answers in
the discussion forum so far.	

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