

Description

Solution

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JavaAutocomplete

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703. Kth Largest Element in a Stream

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Design a class to find the  $k^{\text{th}}$  largest element in a stream. Note that it is the  $k^{\text{th}}$  largest element in the sorted order, not the  $k^{\text{th}}$  distinct element.

Implement KthLargest class:

- KthLargest(int k, int[] nums) Initializes the object with the integer k and the stream of integers nums.
- int add(int val) Appends the integer val to the stream and returns the element representing the  $k^{\text{th}}$  largest element in the stream.

Example 1:

Input

["KthLargest", "add", "add", "add", "add", "add"]  
[[3, [4, 5, 8, 2]], [3], [5], [10], [9], [4]]

Output

[null, 4, 5, 5, 8, 8]

Explanation

KthLargest kthLargest = new KthLargest(3, [4, 5, 8, 2]);  
kthLargest.add(3); // return 4  
kthLargest.add(5); // return 5  
kthLargest.add(10); // return 5  
kthLargest.add(9); // return 8  
kthLargest.add(4); // return 8

Constraints:

- 1 <= k <= 10<sup>4</sup>
- 0 <= nums.length <= 10<sup>4</sup>
- 10<sup>4</sup> <= nums[i] <= 10<sup>4</sup>
- 10<sup>4</sup> <= val <= 10<sup>4</sup>
- At most 10<sup>4</sup> calls will be made to add.
- It is guaranteed that there will be at least k elements in the array when you search for the  $k^{\text{th}}$  element.

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class KthLargest {  
 public KthLargest(int k, int[] nums) {  
 }  
 public int add(int val) {  
 }  
}

/\*\*  
 \* Your KthLargest object will be instantiated and called as  
 such:  
 \* KthLargest obj = new KthLargest(k, nums);  
 \* int param\_1 = obj.add(val);  
 \*/

⋮

https://leetcode.com/problems/kth-largest-element-in-a-stream/

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