1942. The Number of the Smallest Unoccupied Chair

There is a party where n friends numbered from 0 to n - 1 are attending. There is an **infinite** number of chairs in this party that are numbered from 0 to infinity. When a friend arrives at the party, they sit on the unoccupied chair with the **smallest number**.

 For example, if chairs 0, 1, and 5 are occupied when a friend comes, they will sit on chair number 2.

When a friend leaves the party, their chair becomes unoccupied at the moment they leave. If another friend arrives at that same moment, they can sit in that chair.

You are given a **0-indexed** 2D integer array times where times[i] = [arrivali, leavingi], indicating the arrival and leaving times of the ith friend respectively, and an integer targetFriend. All arrival times are **distinct**.

Return the chair number that the friend numbered targetFriend will sit on.

Example 1:

```
Input: times = [[1,4],[2,3],[4,6]], targetFriend = 1
Output: 1
Explanation:
- Friend 0 arrives at time 1 and sits on chair 0.
- Friend 1 arrives at time 2 and sits on chair 1.
- Friend 1 leaves at time 3 and chair 1 becomes empty.
- Friend 0 leaves at time 4 and chair 0 becomes empty.
- Friend 2 arrives at time 4 and sits on chair 0.
Since friend 1 sat on chair 1, we return 1.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: times = [[3,10],[1,5],[2,6]], targetFriend = 0
Output: 2
Explanation:
- Friend 1 arrives at time 1 and sits on chair 0.
- Friend 2 arrives at time 2 and sits on chair 1.
- Friend 0 arrives at time 3 and sits on chair 2.
- Friend 1 leaves at time 5 and chair 0 becomes empty.
- Friend 2 leaves at time 6 and chair 1 becomes empty.
- Friend 0 leaves at time 10 and chair 2 becomes empty.
Since friend 0 sat on chair 2, we return 2.
```

Constraints:

- n == times.length
- 2 <= n <= 10⁴
- times[i].length == 2
- 1 <= arrivali < leavingi <= 10⁵
- 0 <= targetFriend <= n 1
- Each arrivalitime is **distinct**.

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```
Brute force
  Time complexity: O(nlogn+n^2)=O(n^2)
  Space complexity: O(n)
class Solution {
  public:
     int smallestChair(std::vector<std::vector<int>>& times, int targetFriend){
       int n=times.size();
       int target_friend_arrival=times[targetFriend][0];
       std::sort(times.begin(),times.end());
       std::vector<int> chairs(n,-1);
       for(auto& time: times){
          int arrival=time[0];
          int leave=time[1];
          int i=0;
          bool is_occupied=false;
          while(i<n&&!is_occupied){
            if(chairs[i]<=arrival){</pre>
               if(arrival==target_friend_arrival) return i;
               chairs[i]=leave;
               is_occupied=true;
            }
            else is_occupied=false;
            i++;
          }
       }
       return -1;
};
```

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```
Min heaps
  Time complexity: O(nlogn)
  Space complexity: O(2n)=O(n)
*/
typedef std::pair<int,int> ii;
typedef std::vector<ii>vii;
class Solution {
  public:
     int smallestChair(std::vector<std::vector<int>>& times, int targetFriend){
       int n=times.size();
       int target_friend_arrival=times[targetFriend][0];
       std::priority_queue<ii,vii,std::greater<ii>>> occupied_chairs;
       std::priority_queue<int,std::vector<int>,std::greater<int>> availabe_chairs;
       for(int i=0;i<n;++i) availabe chairs.push(i);
       std::sort(times.begin(),times.end());
       for(int i=0;i< n;++i){
          int arrival=times[i][0];
          int leave=times[i][1];
          while(!occupied_chairs.empty() && occupied_chairs.top().first<=arrival){</pre>
            availabe_chairs.push(occupied_chairs.top().second);
            occupied_chairs.pop();
          }
          if(!availabe_chairs.empty()){
            int chair=availabe_chairs.top();
            availabe chairs.pop();
            if(arrival==target_friend_arrival) return chair;
            occupied_chairs.push({leave,chair});
          }
       return -1; // Never reached
};
```