SAY THE LISTS TO BE MERGED ARE SORTED IN ASCENDING ORDER

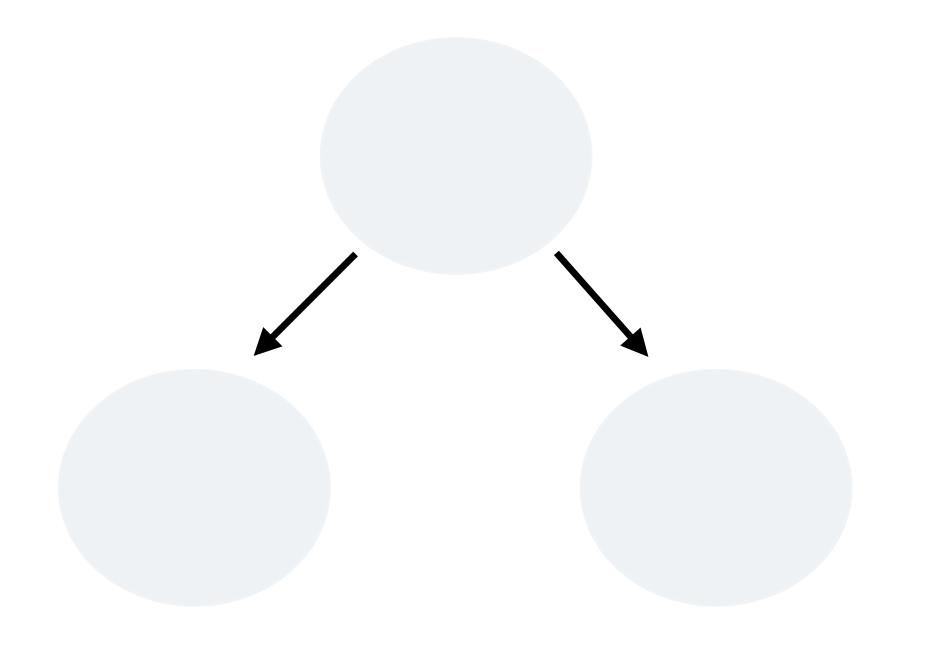
GET THE MINIMUM ELEMENT FROM THE HEAP - IT WILL BE THE SMALLEST OF ALL FIRST ELEMENTS IN THE K LISTS

KEEP TRACK OF WHICH LIST THIS SMALLEST ELEMENT ORIGINALLY CAME FROM REMOVE THE SMALLEST ELEMENT FROM EACH LIST AND ADD IT TO THE MINIMUM HEAP -THERE WILL BE K ELEMENTS IN THE HEAP

GET THE NEXT SMALLEST ELEMENT FROM THE SAME LIST

CONTINUE THIS TILL THE SORTED LIST IS COMPLETELY FILLED

SET UP A HEAP WITH CAPACITY 3

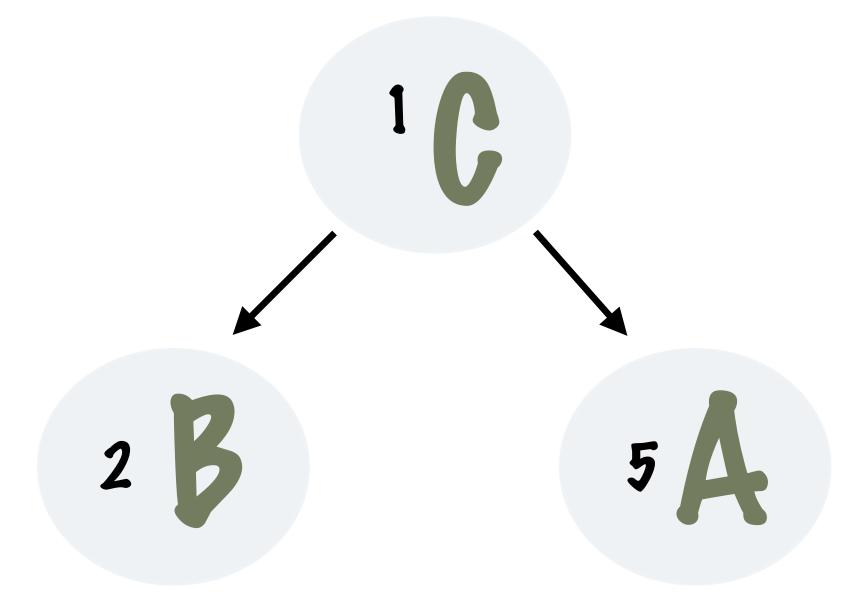


 5
 6
 7
 9
 10

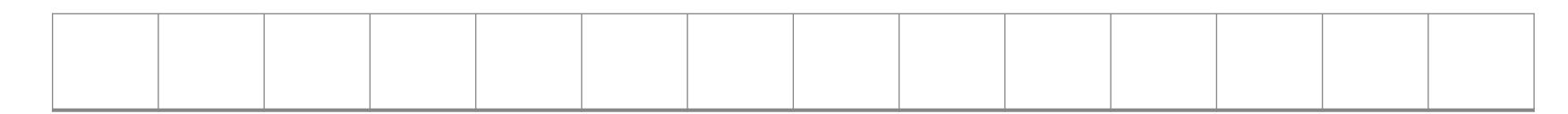
 2
 3
 13
 15
 17
 20



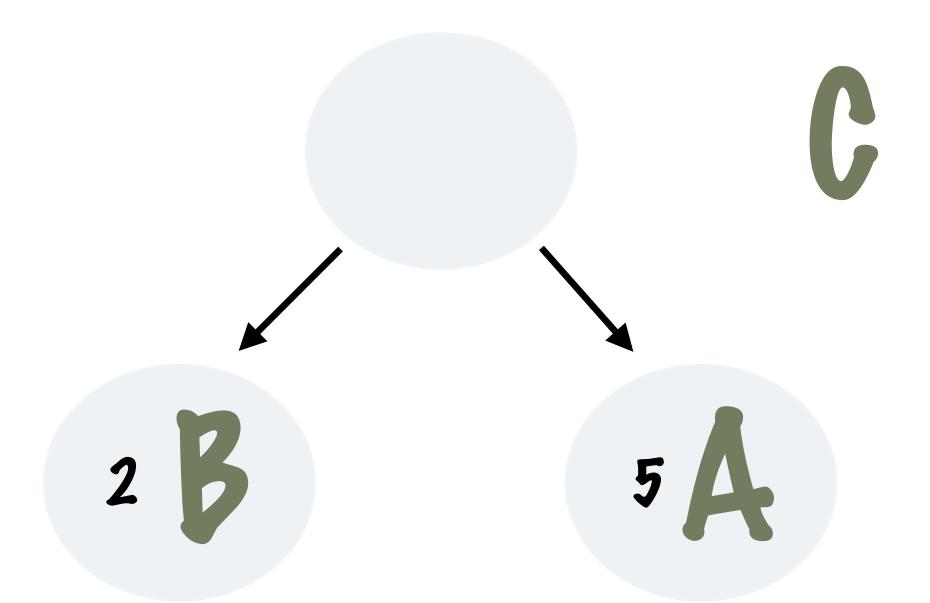
REMOVE THE MINIMUM ELEMENT FROM THE HEAP



6 7 9 10 A 3 13 15 17 20 B

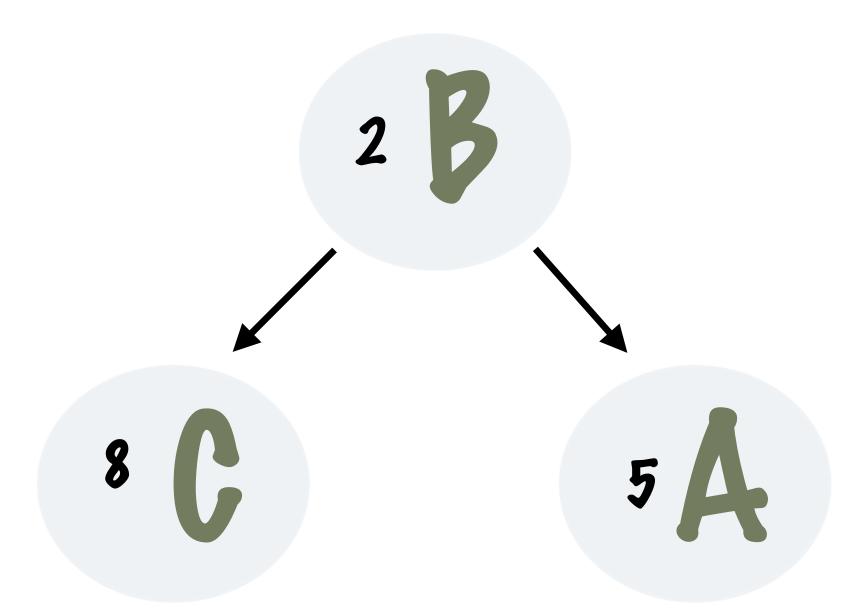


GET THE NEXT ELEMENT FROM LIST C



6 7 9 10 A 3 13 15 17 20 B

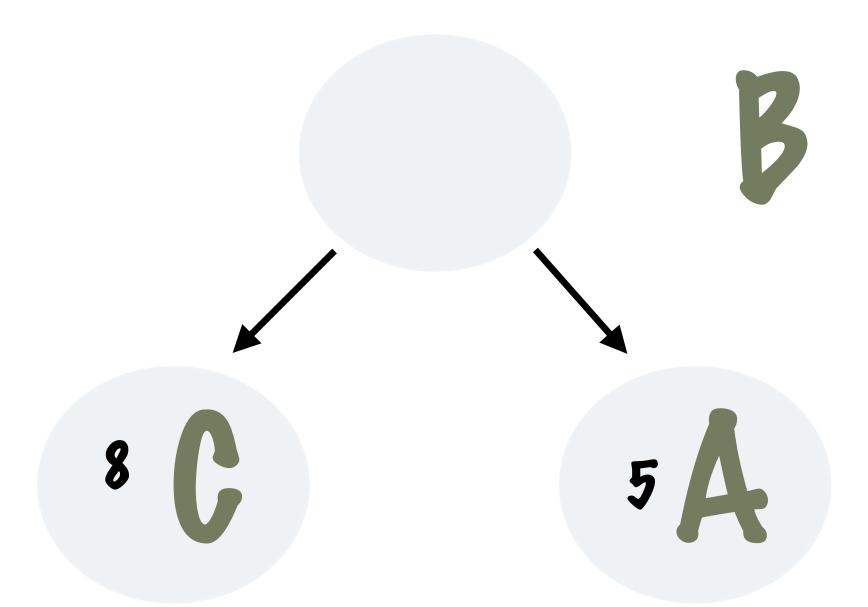
REMOVE THE MINIMUM ELEMENT FROM THE HEAP



6 7 9 10 A 3 13 15 17 20 B

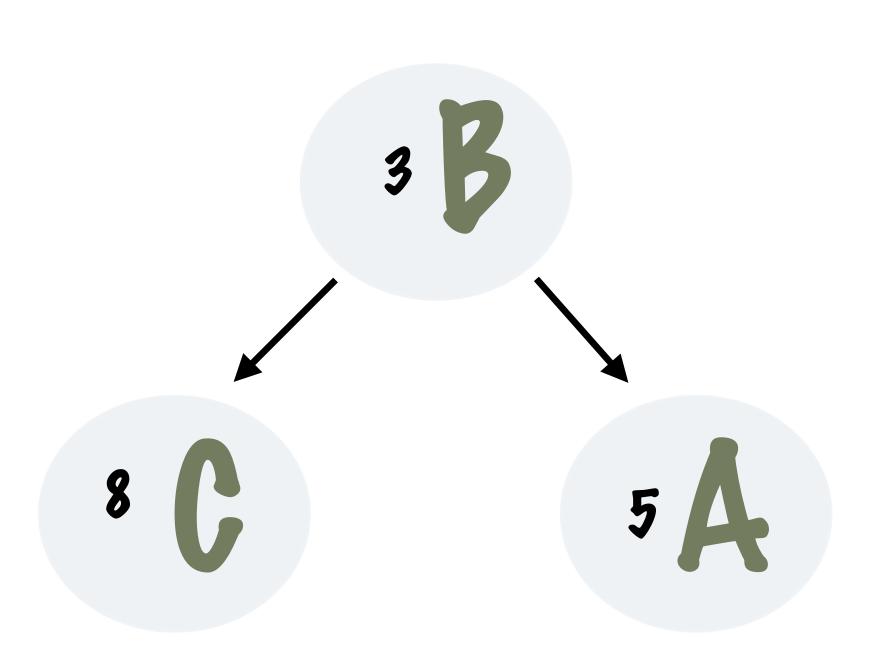
•						
•						

GET THE NEXT ELEMENT FROM LIST B



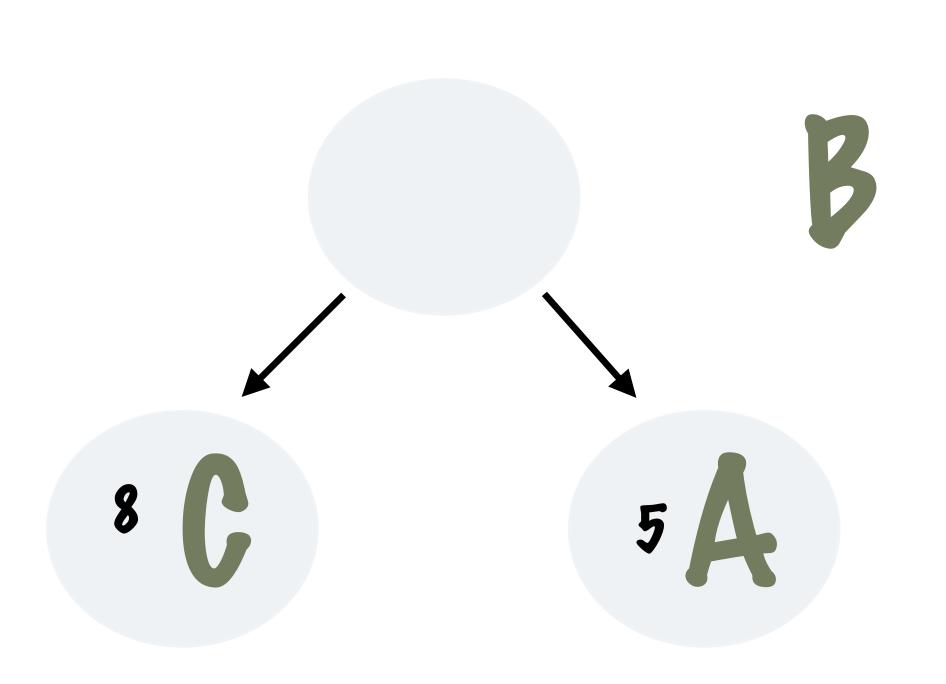
6 7 9 10 A 3 13 15 17 20

1	2						
•							



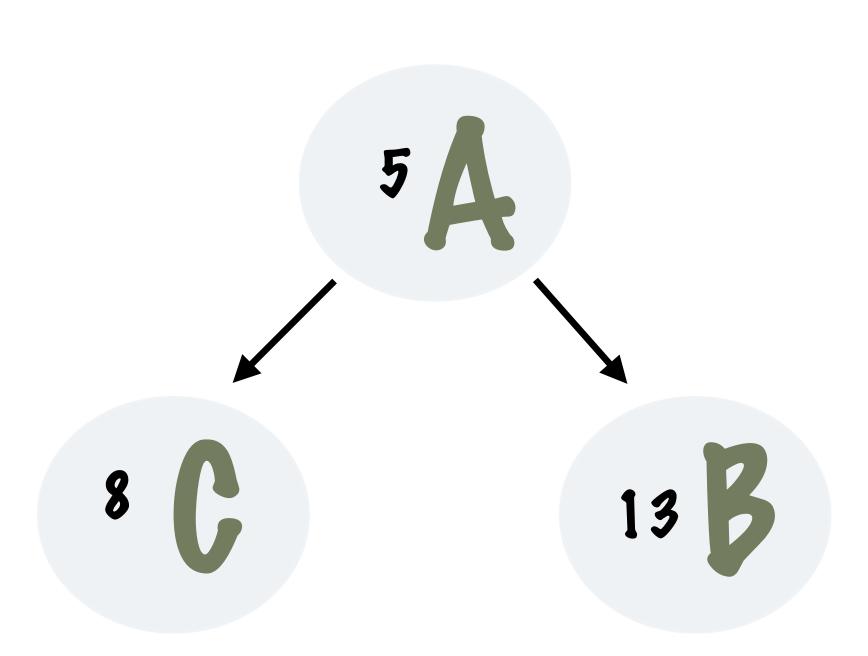
6 7 9 10 A 13 15 17 20 B

1 2



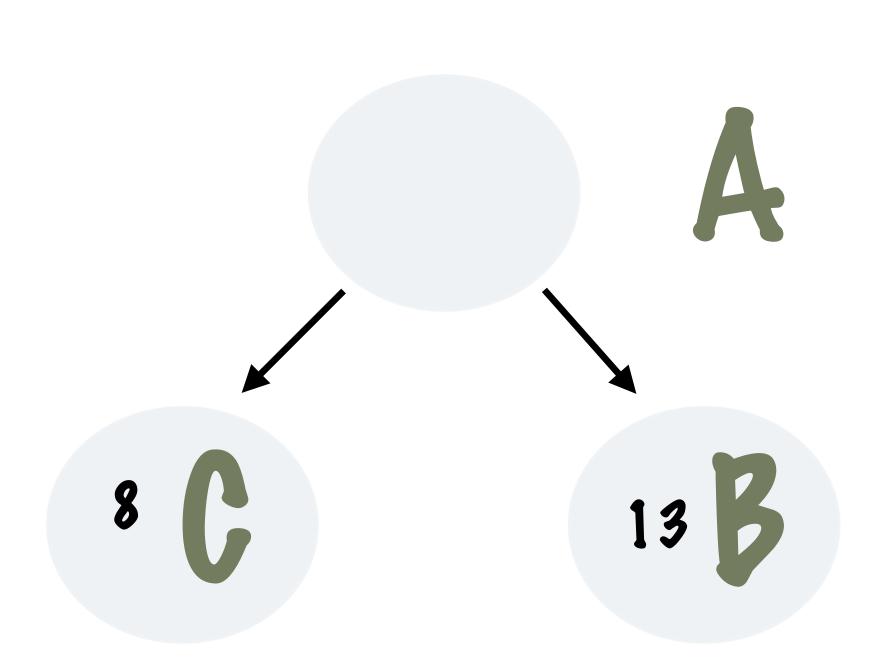
6 7 9 10 A 13 15 17 20 B

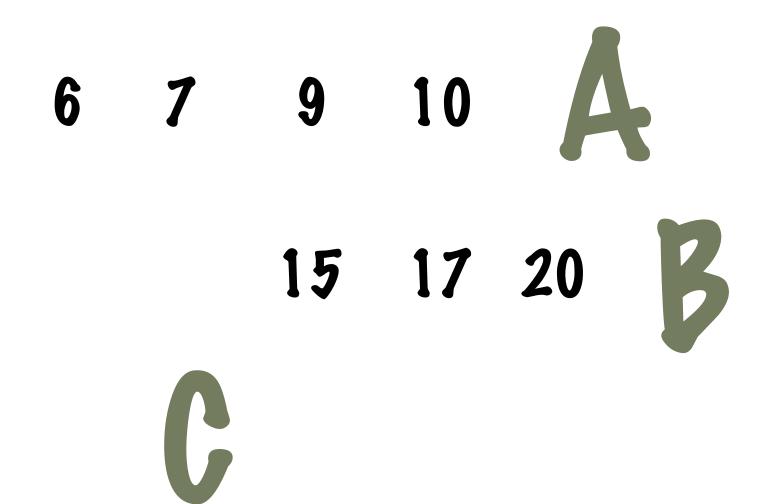
1	2	3											
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



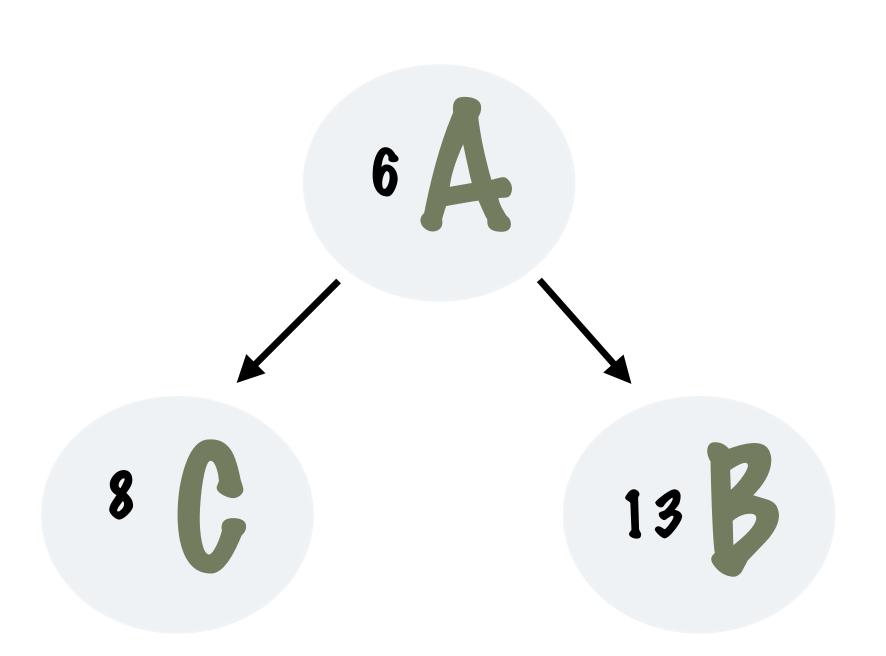


1	2	3										
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--





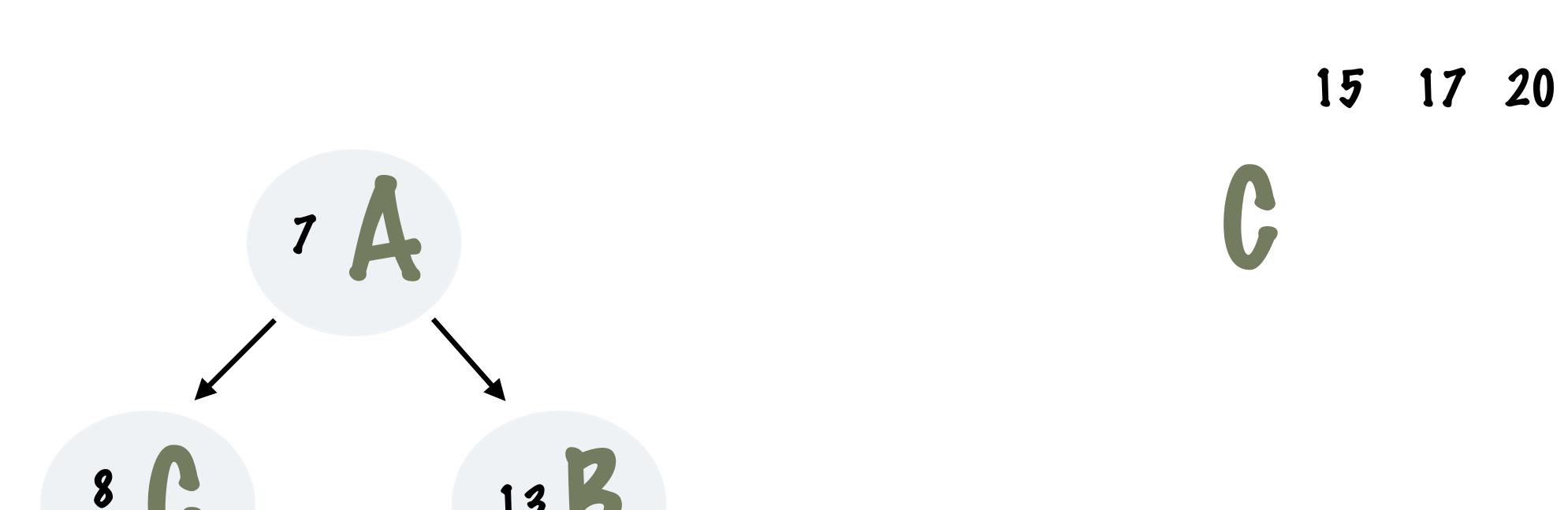
1	2	3	5									
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--





G

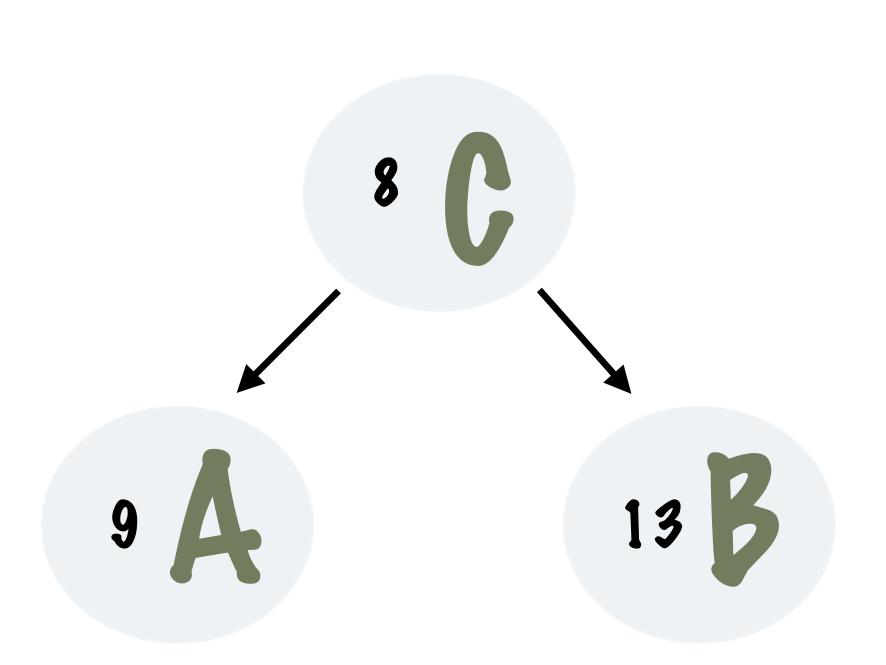
1	2	3	5										
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



THE SORTED ARRAY

9 10 4

1	2	3	5	6									
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

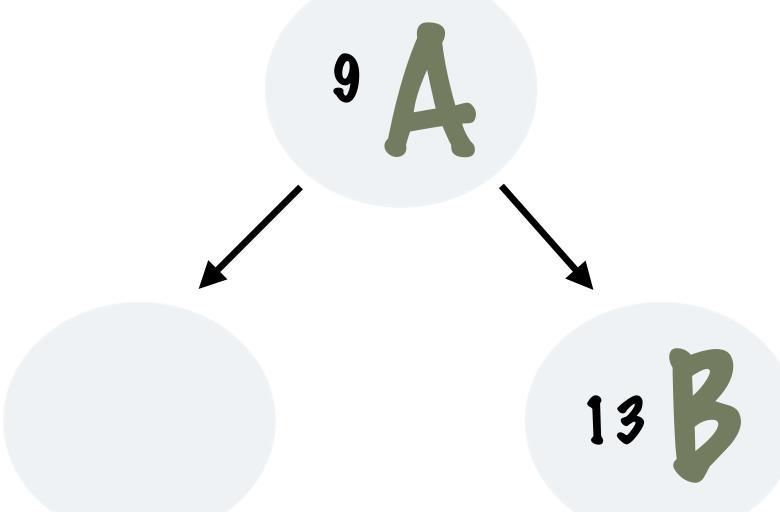


10 A 15 17 20 B

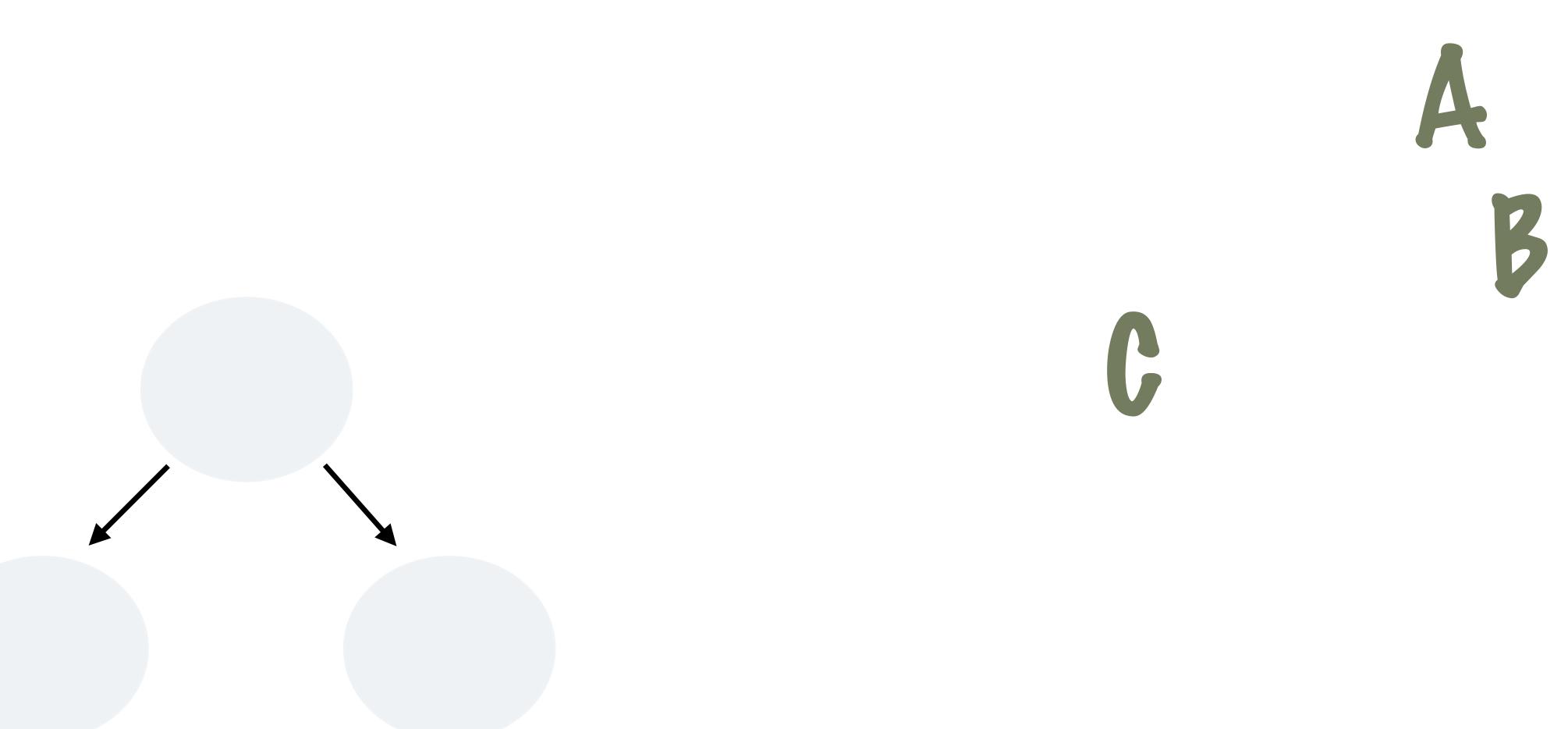
G

1	2	3	5	6	7						
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--





1	2 3	5	6	7	8						
---	-----	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--



1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	15	17	20	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	--

A STRUCTURE HOLDING THE VALUE AND THE LIST

IT CAME FROM

THE ELEMENT CAN BE COMPARED USING THE VALUE IT HOLDS

```
public static class Element implements Comparable<Element> {
    private Integer listIndex;
    private Integer value; 
    public Element(Integer listIndex, Integer value) {
        this.listIndex = listIndex;
        this.value = value;
    public Integer getValue() {
        return value;
    public Integer getListIndex() {
        return listIndex;
    @Override
    public int compareTo(Element element) {
        return value - element.value;
```

THE INDEX OF THE LIST WHICH ORIGINALLY HELD THIS ELEMENT

THE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT, THE ACTUAL VALUES WHICH HAVE TO BE ADDED TO THE SORTED LIST

MERGE K SORTED LISTS

printList(sortedList);

```
public static void mergeKSortedLists(int totalElements, List<Integer>... lists)
       throws MinHeap.HeapFullException, MinHeap.HeapEmptyException {
   MinHeap<Element> minHeap = new MinHeap<>(Element.class, lists.length);
                                                                       A MIN HEAP WITH CAPACITY
                                                                       EQUAL TO THE NUMBER OF LISTS
   List<Integer> sortedList = new ArrayList<>();
   for (int i = 0; i < lists.length; i++) {</pre>
                                                                       TO MERGE
       List<Integer> list = lists[i];
       if (!list.isEmpty()) {
          minHeap.insert(new Element(i, list.remove(0)));
                                                                        POPULATE THE MIN HEAP WITH
                                                                        THE SMALLEST ELEMENT FROM
   while (sortedList.size() < totalElements) {</pre>
       Element element = minHeap.removeHighestPriority();
                                                                        EVERY LIST
       sortedList.add(element.getValue());
       List<Integer> list = lists[element.getListIndex()];
       if (!list.isEmpty(), {
           minHeap.insert(new Element(element.getListIndex(), list.remove(0)));
```

GET THE NEXT ELEMENT FROM THE LIST WHICH HELD THE MINIMUM ELEMENT

ARGUMENTS ARE AN ARRAY OF LISTS AND THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELEMENTS TO BE PROCESSED

APP THE MINIMUM TO THE FINAL SORTED ARRAY