Design a class to find the **k**th largest element in a stream. Note that it is the kth largest element in the sorted order, not the kth distinct element.

Your KthLargest class will have a constructor which accepts an integer k and an integer array nums, which contains initial elements from the stream. For each call to the method KthLargest.add, return the element representing the kth largest element in the stream.

**Example:**

int k = 3;

int[] arr = [4,5,8,2];

KthLargest kthLargest = new KthLargest(3, arr);

kthLargest.add(3);   // returns 4

kthLargest.add(5);   // returns 5

kthLargest.add(10);  // returns 5

kthLargest.add(9);   // returns 8

kthLargest.add(4);   // returns 8

**Note:**  
You may assume that nums' length ≥ k-1 and k ≥ 1.