

6231. Total Cost to Hire K Workers

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You are given a **0-indexed** integer array `costs` where `costs[i]` is the cost of hiring the i^{th} worker.

You are also given two integers `k` and `candidates`. We want to hire exactly `k` workers according to the following rules:

- You will run `k` sessions and hire exactly one worker in each session.
- In each hiring session, choose the worker with the lowest cost from either the first `candidates` workers or the last `candidates` workers. Break the tie by the smallest index.
 - For example, if `costs = [3,2,7,7,1,2]` and `candidates = 2`, then in the first hiring session, we will choose the 4^{th} worker because they have the lowest cost `[3,2,7,7,1,2]`.
 - In the second hiring session, we will choose 1^{st} worker because they have the same lowest cost as 4^{th} worker but they have the smallest index `[3,2,7,7,1,2]`. Please note that the indexing may be changed in the process.
- If there are fewer than `candidates` workers remaining, choose the worker with the lowest cost among them. Break the tie by the smallest index.
- A worker can only be chosen once.

User Accepted:	0
User Tried:	0
Total Accepted:	0
Total Submissions:	0
Difficulty:	Medium

Return the total cost to hire exactly `k` workers.

Example 1:

Input: `costs = [17,12,10,2,7,2,11,20,8]`, `k = 3`, `candidates = 4`

Output: 11

Explanation: We hire 3 workers in total. The total cost is initially 0.

- In the first hiring round we choose the worker from `[17,12,10,2,7,2,11,20,8]`. The lowest cost is 2, and we break the tie by the smallest index.
- In the second hiring round we choose the worker from `[17,12,10,7,2,11,20,8]`. The lowest cost is 2 (index 4). The total cost = 2.
- In the third hiring round we choose the worker from `[17,12,10,7,11,20,8]`. The lowest cost is 7 (index 3). The total cost = 2 + 7 = 9.

The total hiring cost is 11.

Example 2:

Input: `costs = [1,2,4,1]`, `k = 3`, `candidates = 3`

Output: 4

Explanation: We hire 3 workers in total. The total cost is initially 0.

- In the first hiring round we choose the worker from `[1,2,4,1]`. The lowest cost is 1, and we break the tie by the smallest index.
- In the second hiring round we choose the worker from `[2,4,1]`. The lowest cost is 1 (index 2). The total cost = 1 + 1 = 2.
- In the third hiring round there are less than three candidates. We choose the worker from the remaining workers `[2,4]`. The lowest cost is 2.

The total hiring cost is 4.

Constraints:

- $1 \leq \text{costs.length} \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq \text{costs}[i] \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq k, \text{candidates} \leq \text{costs.length}$

JavaScript

```
1 const totalCost = (a, k, m) => {
2   let pq = new MinPriorityQueue({
3     compare: (x, y) => {
4       if (x[0] !== y[0]) return x[0] - y[0];
5       return x[1] - y[1];
6     }
7   });
8   let n = a.length, l = 0, r = n - 1, res = 0;
9   for (let i = 0; i < k; i++) {
10    if (l <= r) {
11      pq.enqueue([a[l], l]);
12      l++;
13    }
14  }
15  for (let i = 0; i < k; i++) {
```


```
16 ▾      if (l <= r) {
17          pq.enqueue([a[r], r]);
18          r--;
19      }
20  }
21 ▾  for (let i = 0; i < k; i++) {
22      let cur = pq.dequeue();
23      res += cur[0];
24 ▾    if (cur[1] < l && l <= r) {
25        pq.enqueue([a[l], l]);
26        l++;
27 ▾    } else if (cur[1] > r && l <= r) {
28        pq.enqueue([a[r], r]);
29        r--;
30    }
31  }
32  return res;
33  };
```

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