Two Pointer:

সবগুলো array কে একটা list এ merge করতে with (value, list_idx) আকারে যাতে কোন list থেকে এসেছে track করা যায়। Sliding window দিয়ে এমন একটা range choose করতে, যেখানে সব list থেকে atleast একটি থাকে, right Pointer move করতে হবে যতক্ষণ না পর্যন্ত সব list এর একটা করে কে atleast পাই,

left Pointer shrink করে হবে same list এর কোন আরিক Candidate থাকে,

Setup

nums	[1, 2, 3]	[1, 2, 3]	[1, 2, 3]

We go through each list in nums and append each number to the merged array, pairing the number with its list index.

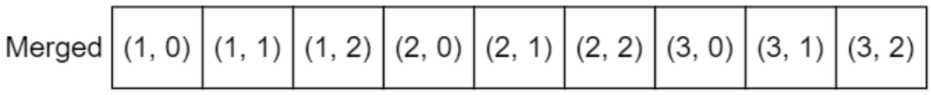
After the first list (nums[0] = [1, 2, 3]):
merged = [(1, 0), (2, 0), (3, 0)].

After the second list (nums[1] = [1, 2, 3]):
merged = [(1, 0), (2, 0), (3, 0), (1, 1), (2, 1), (3, 1)].

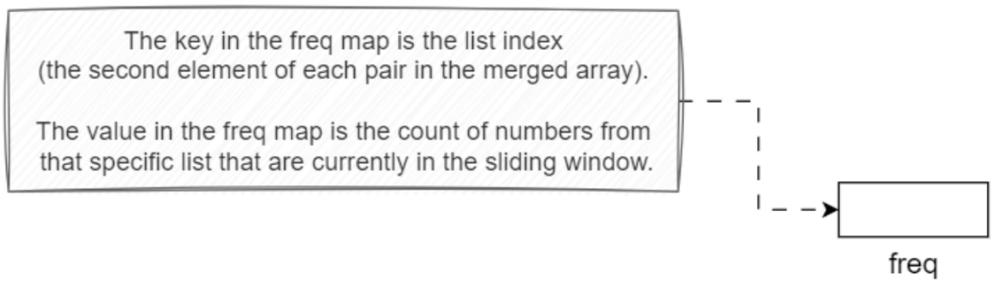
After the third list (nums[2] = [1, 2, 3]):
merged = [(1, 0), (2, 0), (3, 0), (1, 1), (2, 1), (3, 1), (1, 2), (2, 2), (3, 2)].

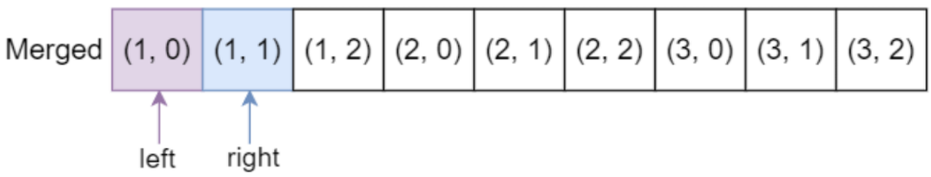
Merged (sorted): [(1, 0), (1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 0), (2, 1), (2, 2), (3, 0), (3, 1), (3, 2)].

Sliding window



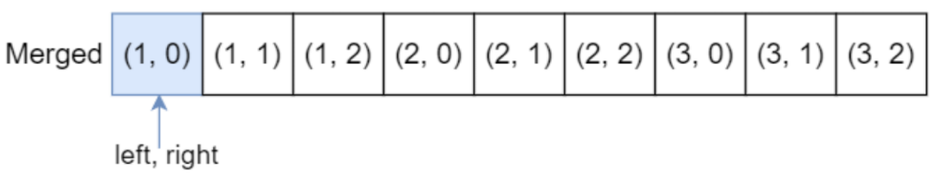
left = 0, count = 0, rangeStart = 0, rangeEnd = INT_MAX





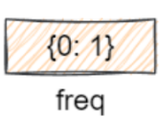
count = 2 (we've covered 2 out of 3 lists).

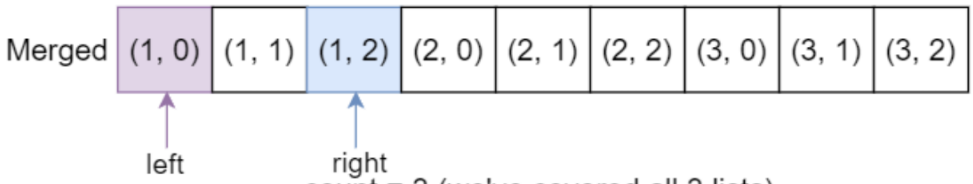
Still not enough coverage, so continue.



count = 1 (we've covered 1 out of the 3 lists).

Since count is not equal to nums.size() (3),
we continue expanding the window.





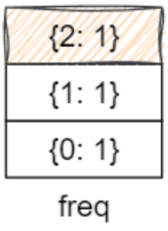
count = 3 (we've covered all 3 lists).

Now that we've covered all the lists, we calculate the current range:

Current range:
merged[right].first - merged[left].first = 1 - 1 = 0.

This is smaller than rangeEnd - rangeStart = INT_MAX,

so we update the range:
rangeStart = 1, rangeEnd = 1.



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