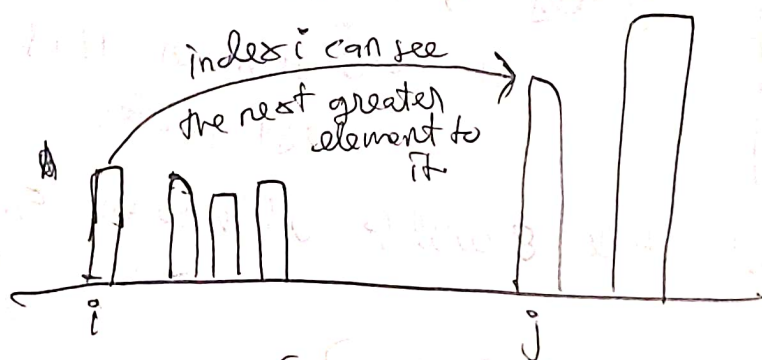$$\boxed{10, 6, 8, 5, 11, 9}$$

↳ Consider this test case, In the question, some thing is given.

For any index i, the person i can see people till the index j.

$$\left(i \text{ - - - - - } j \right)$$

$$\min \left(height[i], height[j] \right) > \max \left(height[i+1], height[i+2], \dots, height[j-1] \right)$$
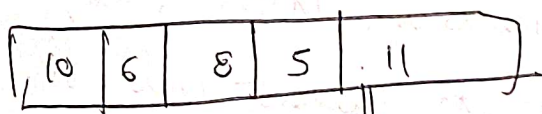

index i can see the next greater element to it

And in b/w $(i \text{ to } j)$ it can see elements with positions in creasing positions where their heights are $< \min \left(height[i], height[j] \right)$.

Lets simulate, start traversing from the back of the array

| 10 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 9 |
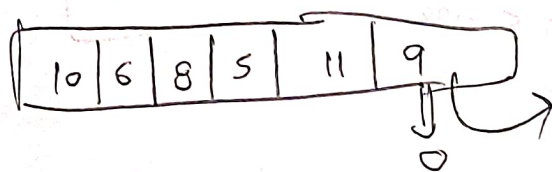
→ 9 will see no one on the right

→ Since we want next greater element, we want to use stack.

| 10 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 11 |

i ⑪

{ For now assume we got this from the diagram }

⑨

⑪ pops ⑨ and puts itself in the stack

$\boxed{11}$

10	6	8	5	11	9

(indices above arrows: 1, 1, 0)
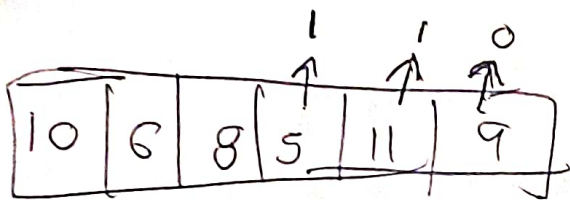
From here you will start getting the picture and intuition.

5 sees 11 is greater, it's the next greater element so you will be able to see it.
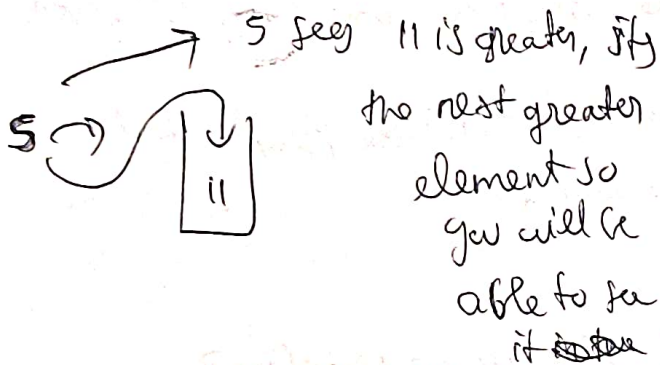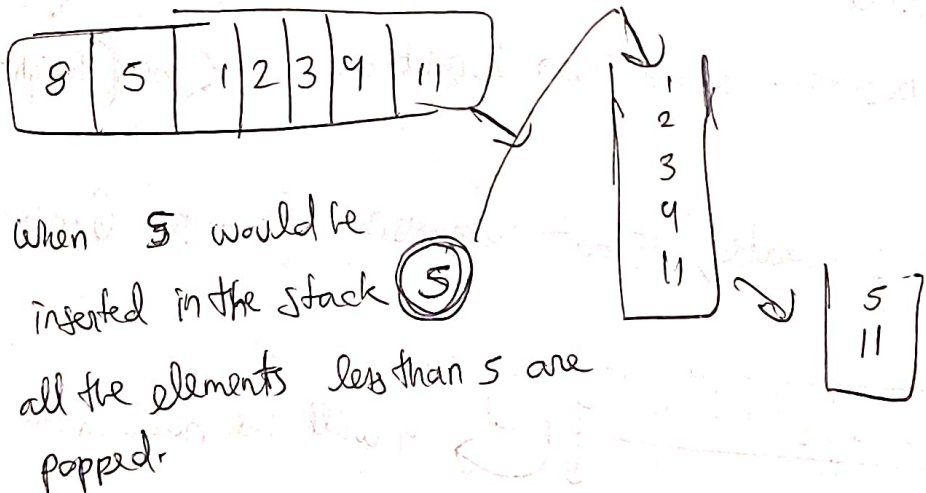
then comes (8)
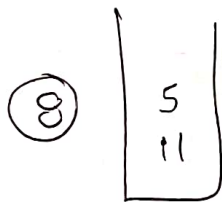
8 sees 5 is smaller, so it pops it and then sees 11 is next greater.

But still 8 will be able to see 5.

Stack: 5, 11   8 →

Imagine b/w 5 and 11 there were (1 2 3 4)

8	5	1	2	3	4	11

When 5 would be inserted in the stack (5) all the elements less than 5 are popped.

Stack: 1 2 3 4 11 → 5 11

what this is leading to is whatever elements are in the stack, when index i, is trying to find the next greater element will be visible cause

Stack Picture

6	8	11
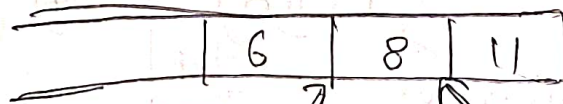
all smaller elements b/w 6 and 8 are popped

all smaller elements b/w 8 and 11 are popped