1606. Find Servers That Handled Most Number of Requests

Description

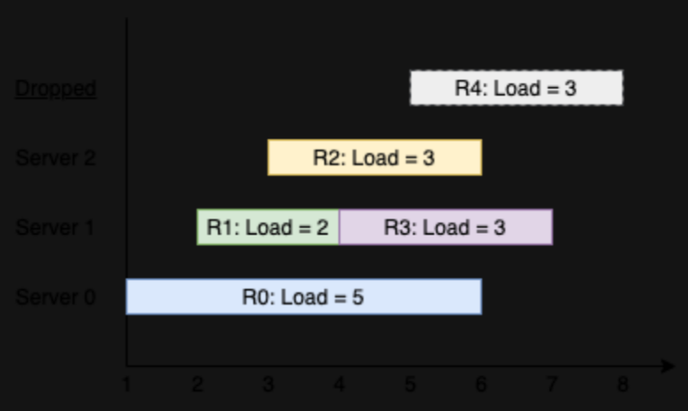
You have `k` servers numbered from `0` to `k-1` that are being used to handle multiple requests simultaneously. Each server has infinite computational capacity but **cannot handle more than one request at a time**. The requests are assigned to servers according to a specific algorithm:

- The `i th` (0-indexed) request arrives.
- If all servers are busy, the request is dropped (not handled at all).
- If the `(i % k) th` server is available, assign the request to that server.
- Otherwise, assign the request to the next available server (wrapping around the list of servers and starting from 0 if necessary). For example, if the `i th` server is busy, try to assign the request to the `(i+1) th` server, then the `(i+2) th` server, and so on.

You are given a **strictly increasing** array `arrival` of positive integers, where `arrival[i]` represents the arrival time of the `i th` request, and another array `load`, where `load[i]` represents the load of the `i th` request (the time it takes to complete). Your goal is to find the **busiest server(s)**. A server is considered **busiest** if it handled the most number of requests successfully among all the servers.

Return *a list containing the IDs (0-indexed) of the **busiest server(s)***. You may return the IDs in any order.

Example 1:




```
Input: k = 3, arrival = [1,2,3,4,5], load = [5,2,3,3,3]
Output: [1]
Explanation:
All of the servers start out available.
The first 3 requests are handled by the first 3 servers in order.
Request 3 comes in. Server 0 is busy, so it's assigned to the next available server, which is 1.
Request 4 comes in. It cannot be handled since all servers are busy, so it is dropped.
Servers 0 and 2 handled one request each, while server 1 handled two requests. Hence server 1 is the busiest server.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: k = 3, arrival = [1,2,3,4], load = [1,2,1,2]
Output: [0]
Explanation:
The first 3 requests are handled by first 3 servers.
Request 3 comes in. It is handled by server 0 since the server is available.
Server 0 handled two requests, while servers 1 and 2 handled one request each. Hence server 0 is the busiest server.
```

Example 3:

```
Input: k = 3, arrival = [1,2,3], load = [10,12,11]
Output: [0,1,2]
Explanation: Each server handles a single request, so they are all considered the busiest.
```

Constraints:

- `1 <= k <= 10^5`
- `1 <= arrival.length, load.length <= 10^5`
- `arrival.length == load.length`
- `1 <= arrival[i], load[i] <= 10^9`
- `arrival` is **strictly increasing**.