

Problem 2636: Promise Pool

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Given an array of asynchronous functions

functions

and a

pool limit

n

, return an asynchronous function

promisePool

. It should return a promise that resolves when all the input functions resolve.

Pool limit

is defined as the maximum number promises that can be pending at once.

promisePool

should begin execution of as many functions as possible and continue executing new functions when old promises resolve.

promisePool

should execute

functions[i]

then

functions[i + 1]

then

functions[i + 2]

, etc. When the last promise resolves,

promisePool

should also resolve.

For example, if

n = 1

,

promisePool

will execute one function at a time in series. However, if

n = 2

, it first executes two functions. When either of the two functions resolve, a 3rd function should be executed (if available), and so on until there are no functions left to execute.

You can assume all

functions

never reject. It is acceptable for

promisePool

to return a promise that resolves any value.

Example 1:

Input:

```
functions = [ () => new Promise(res => setTimeout(res, 300)), () => new Promise(res => setTimeout(res, 400)), () => new Promise(res => setTimeout(res, 200)) ] n = 2
```

Output:

```
[[300,400,500],500]
```

Explanation:

Three functions are passed in. They sleep for 300ms, 400ms, and 200ms respectively. They resolve at 300ms, 400ms, and 500ms respectively. The returned promise resolves at 500ms. At t=0, the first 2 functions are executed. The pool size limit of 2 is reached. At t=300, the 1st function resolves, and the 3rd function is executed. Pool size is 2. At t=400, the 2nd function resolves. There is nothing left to execute. Pool size is 1. At t=500, the 3rd function resolves. Pool size is zero so the returned promise also resolves.

Example 2:

Input:

```
functions = [ () => new Promise(res => setTimeout(res, 300)), () => new Promise(res => setTimeout(res, 400)), () => new Promise(res => setTimeout(res, 200)) ] n = 5
```

Output:

```
[[300,400,200],400]
```

Explanation:

The three input promises resolve at 300ms, 400ms, and 200ms respectively. The returned promise resolves at 400ms. At t=0, all 3 functions are executed. The pool limit of 5 is never

met. At t=200, the 3rd function resolves. Pool size is 2. At t=300, the 1st function resolved. Pool size is 1. At t=400, the 2nd function resolves. Pool size is 0, so the returned promise also resolves.

Example 3:

Input:

```
functions = [ () => new Promise(res => setTimeout(res, 300)), () => new Promise(res => setTimeout(res, 400)), () => new Promise(res => setTimeout(res, 200)) ] n = 1
```

Output:

```
[[300,700,900],900]
```

Explanation:

The three input promises resolve at 300ms, 700ms, and 900ms respectively. The returned promise resolves at 900ms. At t=0, the 1st function is executed. Pool size is 1. At t=300, the 1st function resolves and the 2nd function is executed. Pool size is 1. At t=700, the 2nd function resolves and the 3rd function is executed. Pool size is 1. At t=900, the 3rd function resolves. Pool size is 0 so the returned promise resolves.

Constraints:

```
0 <= functions.length <= 10
```

```
1 <= n <= 10
```

Code Snippets

JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {Function[]} functions  
 * @param {number} n  
 * @return {Promise<any>}  
 */  
var promisePool = async function(functions, n) {
```

```

};

/**
* const sleep = (t) => new Promise(res => setTimeout(res, t));
* promisePool([() => sleep(500), () => sleep(400)], 1)
* .then(console.log) // After 900ms
*/

```

TypeScript:

```

type F = () => Promise<any>

function promisePool(functions: F[], n: number): Promise<any> {
}

/**
* const sleep = (t) => new Promise(res => setTimeout(res, t));
* promisePool([() => sleep(500), () => sleep(400)], 1)
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Solutions

JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
* Problem: Promise Pool
* Difficulty: Medium
* Tags: array
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
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