## Continuation for large data list input:

## **Final Document with correct code:**

This was my final code before- but it only worked for limited data list inputs, lets say it worked for Data-1.txt to Data-6.txt files and it didnt sort the list. So, I started asking LLM again for the correct code which runs for 10M+ input list and produce a sorted list.

```
Previous code-
#lang racket
; Function to read integers from a file
(define (read-integers-from-file filename)
 (with-input-from-file filename
  (lambda ()
   (let loop ([integers '()])
     (let ([num (read)])
      (if (eof-object? num)
         (reverse integers); Return the list of integers in the correct order
         (loop (cons num integers))))))); Add the number to the list and continue
; Function to create value-frequency pairs
(define (create-frequency-pairs integers)
 (let loop ([lst integers] [freq-map (hash)]); Start with an empty hash map
  (if (null? lst)
     (hash->list freq-map); Convert the hash map to a list of pairs
     (let ([num (car lst)])
      (loop (cdr lst) (hash-update freq-map num add1 0)))))); Update the frequency count
;; Manual sorting function (using insertion sort)
(define (manual-sort pairs)
 (define (insert x sorted)
  (if (null? sorted)
     (list x); If the list is empty, just add x
     (let ([current (car sorted)])
      (if (< (car x) (car current)); Compare the first element of the pairs
         (cons x sorted); Insert x before the current element
         (cons current (insert x (cdr sorted))))))); Keep the current element and insert x into the
rest
```

```
(foldl insert '() pairs)); Insert each element into the sorted list
;; Function to print the sorted value-frequency pairs in the desired format
(define (print-pairs pairs)
 (printf "~a\n" pairs)); Print the list of pairs directly
;; Function to ask the user if they want to go again
(define (ask-to-go-again)
 (printf "Do you want to process another file? (yes/no): ")
 (let ([response (read-line)])
  (string-ci=? response "yes")))
;; Main function
(define (main)
 (let loop ()
  (printf "Enter the filename (in the same folder): ")
  (let ([filename (read-line)])
   (if (file-exists? filename)
      (let* ([integers (read-integers-from-file filename)]
           [pairs (create-frequency-pairs integers)]
           [sorted-pairs (manual-sort pairs)])
       (print-pairs sorted-pairs)); Print the pairs in the desired format
      (printf "File not found. Please try again.\n")))
  (if (ask-to-go-again)
     (loop); Restart the loop
     (printf "Goodbye!\n")))); Exit the program
;; Start the program
(main)
```

#### **Previous Screenshot:**

# Final approach, final code and final Screenshot of my output: Prompt -1:

This is my code. (I gave the whole previous code). It doesn't work for large data lists. Modify it so that it can work for at least 10 million+ data lists.

Code Generated:

#lang racket

(require racket/list); Import list utilities

```
; Function to read integers from a file efficiently (define (read-integers-from-file filename) (define in-port (open-input-file filename)) (let loop ([integers '()]) (define num (read in-port)) (if (eof-object? num) (begin (close-input-port in-port)
```

```
(reverse integers))
     (loop (cons num integers)))))
; Function to create value-frequency pairs efficiently
(define (create-frequency-pairs integers)
 (for/fold ([freq-map (hash)]) ([num integers])
  (hash-update freq-map num add1 0))); Efficient frequency count using hash map
; Merge Sort function for better sorting performance
(define (merge-sort lst)
 (define (merge left right)
  (cond
   [(null? left) right]
   [(null? right) left]
   [(<= (car left) (car right)) (cons (car left) (merge (cdr left) right))]
    [else (cons (car right) (merge left (cdr right)))]))
 (if (or (null? lst) (null? (cdr lst)))
   1st
    (let* ([mid (quotient (length 1st) 2)]
        [left (take 1st mid)]
        [right (drop 1st mid)])
     (merge (merge-sort left) (merge-sort right)))))
; Function to sort the frequency pairs by value
(define (sort-pairs pairs)
 (merge-sort pairs)); Use merge-sort for better performance on large lists
; Function to print the sorted value-frequency pairs
(define (print-pairs pairs)
 (for-each (\lambda (pair) (printf "\sima: \sima\n" (car pair) (cdr pair))) pairs))
; Function to ask the user if they want to go again
(define (ask-to-go-again)
 (printf "Do you want to process another file? (yes/no): ")
 (let ([response (read-line)])
  (string-ci=? response "yes")))
; Main function
(define (main)
 (let loop ()
```

#### Prompt -2:

It has this error- module: identifier already defined in: read-integers-from-file . Please try avoiding this error

- It gave the same code with same errors for three times.

#### **Prompt-3:**

sort this error, give correct code- car: contract violation expected: pair? given: -999999,also Given the list of value-count pairs, produce a sorted list; that is, from the above you would produce (-1 1 2 2 2 3 3 5) also it should work like this. give my final code which work for both steps. ( give value-frequency pairs and sort the list )

```
(loop (cons num integers)))))
; Function to create value-frequency pairs efficiently
(define (create-frequency-pairs integers)
 (for/fold ([freq-map (hash)]) ([num integers])
  (hash-update freq-map num add1 0))); Efficient frequency count using hash map
; Merge Sort function for better sorting performance
(define (merge-sort lst)
 (define (merge left right)
  (cond
   [(null? left) right]
   [(null? right) left]
   [(<= (car left) (car right)) (cons (car left) (merge (cdr left) right))]
    [else (cons (car right) (merge left (cdr right)))]))
 (if (or (null? lst) (null? (cdr lst)))
    lst
   (let* ([mid (quotient (length 1st) 2)]
        [left (take 1st mid)]
        [right (drop lst mid)])
     (merge (merge-sort left) (merge-sort right)))))
; Function to sort the frequency pairs by value
(define (sort-pairs pairs)
 (merge-sort (map car pairs))); Use merge-sort to sort by the number
Function to print the sorted value-frequency pairs in the desired format on the same line
(define (print-pairs pairs)
 (for-each (\lambda (pair)
         (printf "(\sim a \sim a)" (car pair) (cdr pair))); Print in the format (number No. of times
repeated)
       pairs)
 (newline)); Move to the next line after printing all pairs
; Function to generate a sorted list of numbers based on frequency
(define (generate-sorted-list pairs)
 (apply append
     (map (\lambda (pair)
          (make-list (cdr pair) (car pair))); Repeat the number by its frequency
         pairs)))
```

```
; Function to print the sorted list of numbers
(define (print-sorted-list sorted-list)
 (for-each (\lambda (num) (printf "\sima" num)) sorted-list)
 (newline)); Move to the next line after printing all numbers
; Function to ask the user if they want to go again
(define (ask-to-go-again)
 (printf "Do you want to process another file? (yes/no): ")
 (let ([response (read-line)])
  (string-ci=? response "yes")))
; Main function
(define (main)
 (let loop ()
  (printf "Enter the filename (in the same folder): ")
  (let ([filename (read-line)])
   (if (file-exists? filename)
      (let* ([integers (read-integers filename)]
           [freq-map (create-frequency-pairs integers)]
           [pairs (hash->list freq-map)]
           [sorted-keys (sort-pairs pairs)]
           [sorted-pairs (map (\lambda (key) (cons key (hash-ref freq-map key))) sorted-keys)]
           [sorted-list (generate-sorted-list sorted-pairs)])
       (printf "Value-Count Pairs: ")
       (print-pairs sorted-pairs)
       (printf "Sorted List: ")
       (print-sorted-list sorted-list))
      (printf "File not found. Please try again.\n")))
  (if (ask-to-go-again)
     (loop)
     (printf "Goodbye!\n"))))
; Start the program
(main)
- It finally gave the correct code after this prompt.
However, It was really hard for me to make it run for 10M + list items. Finally, after a huge
practice and patience, I got the correct code which gives both value-frequency pairs and a sorted
```

list.

### Final Outputs:

```
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```

#### **Conclusion:**

I submitted multiple versions of the code because I was still learning and trying to understand the concepts involved. Initially, I was confused about how to implement certain features efficiently, so I experimented with different approaches. Through this iterative process of practice and trial and error, I gradually improved my skills and gained a better understanding of the problem. Each version reflects my evolving knowledge and commitment to finding the best solution. After extensive practice and gaining clarity, I was finally able to develop the optimized and functional version of the code.