

```

/*****
*   Compilation:  javac PrimeSieve.java
*   Execution:    java -Xmx1100m PrimeSieve N
*
*   Computes the number of primes <= to N using the Sieve of Eratosthenes.
*
*   % java PrimeSieve 100
*   The number of primes <= 100 is 25
*
*   % java -Xmx100m PrimeSieve 100000000
*   The number of primes <= 100000000 is 5761455
*
*   % java PrimeSieve -Xmx1100m 1000000000
*   The number of primes <= 1000000000 is 50847534
*
*   The 110MB and 1100MB is the amount of memory you want to allocate
*   to the program. If your computer has less, make this number smaller,
*   but it may prevent you from solving the problem for very large
*   values of N.
*
*   N      Primes <= N
*   -----
*   10      4
*   25      9
*   100     25
*   1,000   168
*   10,000  1,229
*   100,000 9,592
*   1,000,000 78,498
*   10,000,000 664,579
*   100,000,000 5,761,455
*   1,000,000,000 50,847,534
*****/

```

```

public class PrimeSieve {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int N = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);

        // initially assume all integers are prime
        boolean[] isPrime = new boolean[N + 1];
        for (int i = 2; i <= N; i++) {
            isPrime[i] = true;
        }

        // mark non-primes <= N using Sieve of Eratosthenes
        for (int i = 2; i*i <= N; i++) {

            // if i is prime, then mark multiples of i as nonprime
            // suffices to consider multiples i, i+1, ..., N/i
            if (isPrime[i]) {
                for (int j = i; i*j <= N; j++) {
                    isPrime[i*j] = false;
                }
            }
        }

        // count primes
        int primes = 0;
        for (int i = 2; i <= N; i++) {
            if (isPrime[i]) primes++;
        }
        System.out.println("The number of primes <= " + N + " is " + primes);
    }
}

```