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/*****
// This is an implementation of merge sort in
// Java.
//
// It wants a filename followed by a number of elements
// which must be comparable by a simple <= or >
// So, it is called like this:
//     java Merge /path/to/file number
//
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// February 2007
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import java.io.*;

public class Merge
{
    public static int[] x;
    public static long count = 0;
    // public static int[] randoms;

    //pass in how many numbers and a filename
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Integer temp = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
        int length = (temp).intValue();
        String file = args[0];
        readFromDisk(file, length);

        System.out.println("*****");
        System.out.println("Merge Sort of " + length + " numbers:");
        System.out.println("-----");
        System.out.println("Started sort at : " + Time.getDate() + "  ||");
        mergeSort(0, length - 1);    //do the sort
        //make sure the items got sorted
        for(int i = 0; i < length; i++)
        {
            System.out.println(x[i]);
        }
        System.out.println("Finished sort at : " + Time.getDate() + "  ||");
        System.out.println("-----");
        System.out.println("comparisons: " + count );
        System.out.println("\n\n");

        //added so user has the option to put the now sorted numbers in a file
        if(args.length >= 3)
        {
            WriteFile.write(x, length, args[2]);
        }
    }

    //simply load all the ints from a file into our array
    public static void readFromDisk(String filename, int length)
    {
        try
        {
            FileReader fr = new FileReader(filename); //Reads the file name
            BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(fr); //Checks the file.
            String line = br.readLine(); //Reads first line of text.

            x = new int[length];
            int i = 0;
            Integer readFromLine = Integer.parseInt(line);

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while(line != null)//while there is something on the line.
{
    x[i] = readFromLine.intValue();
    line = br.readLine();
    System.out.println(line);
    i++;
    readFromLine = Integer.parseInt(line);
}
br.close();//Closes the buffer.
}
catch(FileNotFoundException fnfe)
{
    System.out.println("bad file name");
}
catch(IOException ioe)
{
    System.out.println("Input / Output Exception found:\n\r"+ioe.getMessage());
}
catch(NumberFormatException nfe)
{
    //System.out.println("done\n");
}

}

//recursive merge sort algorithm
//basically, just keeping halving the array until you get to
//blocks of two. Sort it and then merge it back up the
//recursive call tree.
public static void mergeSort(int a, int b)
{
    int temp, m;
    if(b == a + 1) // case of two elements
    {
        if(x[b] < x[a])
        {
            //if swapping is needed, do it
            temp = x[a];
            x[a] = x[b];
            x[b] = temp;
        }
    }
    // otherwise we need to merge each half, over and over.
    else if(b > a + 1)
    {
        m = (a + b) / 2;
        mergeSort(a,m);
        mergeSort(m+1,b);
        merge(a,m,b);
    }
}

//actually merges portions of the array so it will be sorted
public static void merge(int a, int m, int b)
{
    int i,j,k;
    int[] y = new int[b-a+1];
    i=a;
    j=m+1;
    k=0;
    while(i <= m && j<=b)
    {
        count++;
        if(x[i] <= x[j])
        {
            y[k] = x[i];
            i++;

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        k++;
    }
    else
    {
        y[k] = x[j];
        j++;
        k++;
    }
}
while(j <= b)
{
    y[k] = x[j];
    j++;
    k++;
}
while(i<=m)
{
    y[k] = x[i];
    i++;
    k++;
}
while(i <=m)
{
    y[k] = x[i];
    i++;
    k++;
}
    j=a;
    for(i=0; i<=b-a; i++)
    {
        x[j] = y[i];
        j++;
    }
}
}
```