17. Merge Sort

Aim:

To arrange a series of numbers using Merge Sort.

Algorithm:

- 1. Divide the array into two halves.
- 2. Recursively sort each half.
- 3. Merge the two sorted halves into a single sorted array.

CODE:

```
#include <stdio.h>
void merge(int arr[], int l, int m, int r) {
  int n1 = m - 1 + 1, n2 = r - m;
  int L[n1], R[n2];
  for (int i = 0; i < n1; i++) L[i] = arr[1 + i];
  for (int j = 0; j < n2; j++) R[j] = arr[m + 1 + j];
  int i = 0, j = 0, k = 1;
  while (i < n1 \&\& j < n2) {
     if(L[i] \le R[j]) arr[k++] = L[i++];
     else arr[k++] = R[j++];
  while (i < n1) arr[k++] = L[i++];
  while (j < n2) arr[k++] = R[j++];
void mergeSort(int arr[], int l, int r) {
  if (1 < r) {
     int m = (1 + r) / 2;
     mergeSort(arr, 1, m);
     mergeSort(arr, m + 1, r);
     merge(arr, 1, m, r);
```

```
\label{eq:continuous_series} \begin{split} & \text{int main() } \{ \\ & \text{int n, arr[20];} \\ & \text{printf("Enter number of elements: ");} \\ & \text{scanf("%d", &n);} \\ & \text{printf("Enter elements: ");} \\ & \text{for (int } i = 0; \ i < n; \ i++) \ \text{scanf("%d", &arr[i]);} \\ & \text{mergeSort(arr, 0, n - 1);} \\ & \text{printf("Sorted array: ");} \\ & \text{for (int } i = 0; \ i < n; \ i++) \ \text{printf("%d", arr[i]);} \\ & \text{return 0;} \\ & \} \end{split}
```

```
Output

Enter number of elements: 5

Enter elements: 18 25 33 1 5

Sorted array: 1 5 18 25 33

=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

RESULT:

The program successfully executed and displayed the merge sort method.