## How to compile my file:

Just type "make" 就可以 compile 出名為 merger 的執行擋

## Test:

	N / 100	N / 25	N / 10	N / 5	N / 2
100	Real:	Real:	Real:	Real:	Real:
	0.008s	0.005s	0.005s	0.005s	0.004s
	user:	user:	user:	user:	user:
	0.002s	0.002s	0.001s	0.001s	0.001s
	sys:	sys:	sys:	sys:	sys:
	0.010s	0.004s	0.003s	0.002s	0.002s
10000	Real:	Real:	Real:	Real:	Real:
	0.10s	0.11s	0.09s	0.07s	0.08s
	user:	user:	user:	user:	user:
	0.016s	0.007s	0.002s	0.007s	0.007s
	sys:	sys:	sys:	sys:	sys:
	0.008s	0.004s	0.004s	0.003s	0.003s
1000000	Real:	Real:	Real:	Real:	Real:
	0.79s	0.82s	0.84s	0.85s	0.91s
	user:	user:	user:	user:	user:
	0.597s	0.580s	0.558s	0590s	0.543s
	sys:	sys:	sys:	sys:	sys:
	0.039s	0.033s	0.028s	0.026s	0.023s
10000000	Real:	Real:	Real:	Real:	Real:
	7.84s	8.08s	8.57s	8.53s	8.19s
	user:	user:	user:	user:	user:
	6.142s	5.980s	5.791s	5.746s	5.672s
	sys:	sys:	sys:	sys:	sys:
	0.256s	0.221s	0.190s	0.174s	0.159s

## 觀察:

由上面的觀察發現,real time 會隨著每個 segment 的 size 不斷變大,而跟著變大(因為需要做更大的 sort,而 sort 的時間複雜度為 NlogN,所以整體時間會變慢)

然而,user time 會隨著需要合併的 segment 數減少及需要建的 thread 數減少而跟著減少(因為雖然 merge 只需 N 的時間複雜度,但如果其常數相當大時,其 cost 也會跟著變高,反之,就會變小)

在 total DATA 還小時,這樣的現象看不太出來,隨著 total DATA 不斷變大,這樣的現象就越來越明顯,尤其是在N=10000000 的時候最為明顯。