For each test case within each problem, just replace the array of numbers or array of strings and strings with what you want and it should work. For the submitted code, I used the default cases. I included some extra tests just to show the code works for other more nuanced cases and as a way for myself to check. Feel free to investigate or ignore them.

P1 Code:

```
@file HW7 Problem 1
 @author Andrew Wolfe
 @date 2023
               ******************
                     AREA main, CODE, READONLY
                     EXPORT
                                  main
                     ENTRY
main PROC
                     ldr r4, =5;test to make sure subroutine preserved register values are indeed
preserved
                     Idr r5, =5
                     Idr r6, =5
                     Idr r7, =5
                     Idr r8, =5
                     Idr r9, =5
                     Idr r10, =5
                     Idr r11, =5
                     ldr
                                                 ; Pointer to array of string pointers
                                  r0, =array
                     ldr
                                  r1, =endofarray
                                                               ; end of array
                     push {r11,r10,r9,r8,r7,r6,r5,r4}
                                                        ; Call sorting routine
                                  mysort
                     pop {r4,r5,r6,r7,r8,r9,r10,r11}
endless
             b
                           endless
              ENDP
                                  ; registers 4-11 must be preserved while in subroutines which is
why they are pushed and popped
mysort PROC
                     Idr r4, =0
                     push{Ir}
loop0
             bl
                     compare_and_swap
                     ldr r0, =array
                     add r4, #4
                                                 increments r0 up to the next value after a full
loop
                     add r0, r4
                     cmp r1, r0
                           loop0
                     bne
                     pop{lr}
end
                     bx
                                  lr
```

ENDP

```
compare and swap
                        PROC
                        mov r8, #1
                                     ;counter
                        mov r9, #0
                                                ;r9 and r6 are used for constants in the switching
process
                        mov r6, #0
                        ldr r2, [r0]
                        add r0, #4
                        cmp r0, r1
                        beq back
                                    ; check in case we've reached the end
loop1
                Idr r3, [r0]
                        mov r6, #-4
                                     ;used for offset
                        cmp r3, r2
                        blt swap
                        add r0, #4
                        add r8, #1
back
                cmp r1, r0
                        bne
                                loop1
                        bx Ir
swap
                mov r7, r2
                                        ;swap with offset of r8 times r6(-4)
                        mov r2, r3
                        mov r3, r7
                        mul r9, r8, r6
                        str r2, [r0, r9]
                        str r3, [r0]
                        b back
                        ENDP
                        ALIGN
                        AREA mydata, DATA, READONLY
                DCD
array
                                9,2,5,1,8,6,7,0,3,4
endofarray
                END
```

P2 Code:

__main PROC

```
ldr r4, =5 ;demonstrate values are conserved
                        Idr r5, =5
                        Idr r6, =5
                        Idr r7, =5
                        Idr r8, =5
                        Idr r9, =5
                        Idr r10, =5
                        Idr r11, =5
                        ldr
                                         r0, =strarray
                                                         ; Pointer to array of string pointers
                        ldr
                                         r1, =endofarray
                        push{r11,r10,r9,r8,r7,r6,r5,r4}
                                                                  ; Call sorting routine
                                         mysort
                        pop{r4,r5,r6,r7,r8,r9,r10,r11}
endless
                b
                                endless
                ENDP
mysort PROC
                        Idr r4, =0
                        push{Ir}
loop0
                bl
                        compare_and_swap
                        ldr r0, =strarray
                        add r4, #4
                                                         ;increments r0 up to the next value after a full
loop
                        add r0, r4
                        cmp r1, r0
                                loop0
                        bne
                        pop{lr}
end
                        bx
                                         lr
                        ENDP
compare_and_swap
                        PROC
                        mov r8, #1
                                      ;counter
                        mov r9, #0
                                                 ;r9 and r6 are used for constants in the switching
process
                        mov r7, #0
                        mov r10, #0
                        Idr r5, =0xffffff00
                        add r0, #4
                        cmp r0, r1
                        beq back
                                     ; check in case we've reached the end
                        sub r0, #4
                        mov r6, #-4
                                     ;used for offset
loop1
                b compare
continue
                add r0, #4
                        add r8, #1
                        mul r9, r8, r6
                        add r9, #4
                        ldr r5, =0xfffff00
                        mov r10, #0
                        mov r7, #0
back
                cmp r1, r0
```

```
bne
                                 loop1
                         bx Ir
swap
                mul r9, r8, r6
                         add r9, #4
                         ldr r2, [r0, r9]
                         Idr r3, [r0]
                         mov r7, r2
                                                   ;swap with offset of r8 times r6(-4)
                         mov r2, r3
                         mov r3, r7
                         mov r7, #0
                         str r2, [r0, r9]
                         str r3, [r0]
                         b back
                         cmp r8, #1
compare
                         beq continue
                         ldr r2, [r0, r9]
                         Idr r3, [r0]
                         add r2, r10
                         add r3, r10
                         ldr r2, [r2]
                         Idr r3, [r3]
                         bic r2, r5
                         bic r3, r5
                         b ridcapitals
return2
                 cmp r3, r2
                         blt swap
                         bne continue
                         cmp r3, #0
                                                           ;case for when we are at the end and r3=r2 (they
are the same string)
                         beg continue
                         ror r5, #24
                         add r7, #1
                         cmp r7, #4
                         beg nextword
                         b compare
                 add r10, #4; if first four letters are the same, move to next 32-bit string (thats what I mean
nextword
by word). It's not the actual next word in the strarray
                         mov r7, #0
                         b compare
ridcapitals push {r10}
                         mov r10, #0x5b5b5b5b; check if r2 is capital
                         bic r10, r5
                         cmp r2, r10
                         blt action1
return0
                 mov r10, #0x5b5b5b5b; check if r3 is capital
                         bic r10, r5
                         cmp r3, r10
                         blt action2
return1
                 pop {r10}
                         b return2
action1
                mov r10, #0x20202020 ;if r2 is capital convert to lower case
                         bic r10, r5
                         add r2, r10
                         b return0
action2
                mov r10, #0x20202020 ;if r3 is capital convert to lower case
                         bic r10, r5
```

add r3, r10
b return1
ENDP

ALIGN
AREA mydata, DATA, READONLY

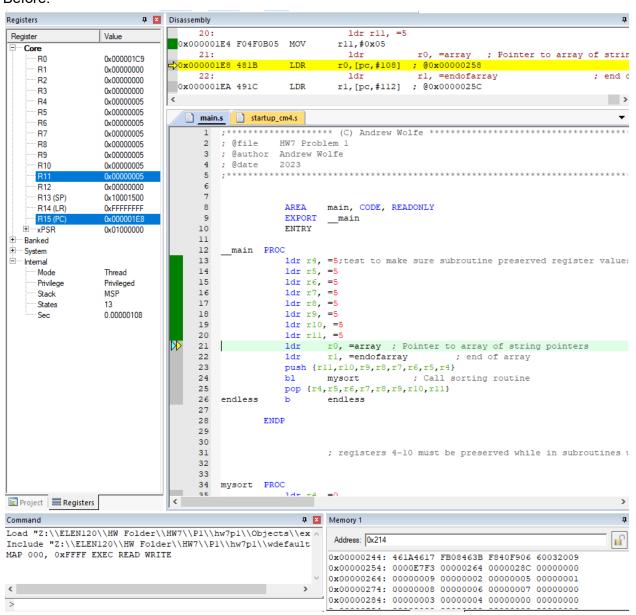
AREA mydata, DATA, READONLY

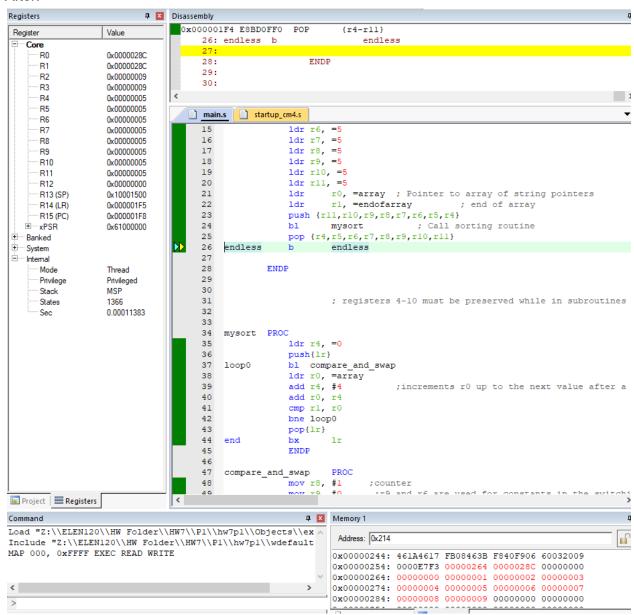
str1 DCB "First string",0
str2 DCB "Second string",0
str3 DCB "So, do I really need a third string",0
str4 DCB "Tetraphobia is the fear of the number 4",0
str5 DCB "A is for apple",0
str6 DCB "Z is called \'zed\' in Canada",0
str7 DCB "M is for middle",0
strarray DCD str1, str2, str3, str4, str5, str6, str7
endofarray

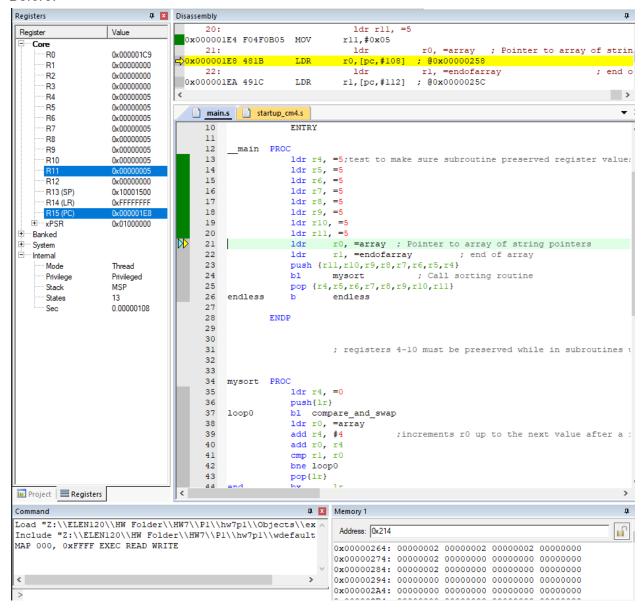
END

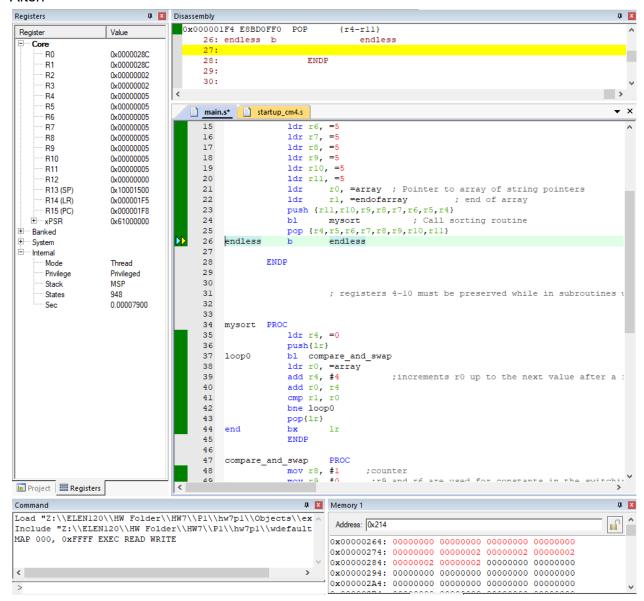
P1

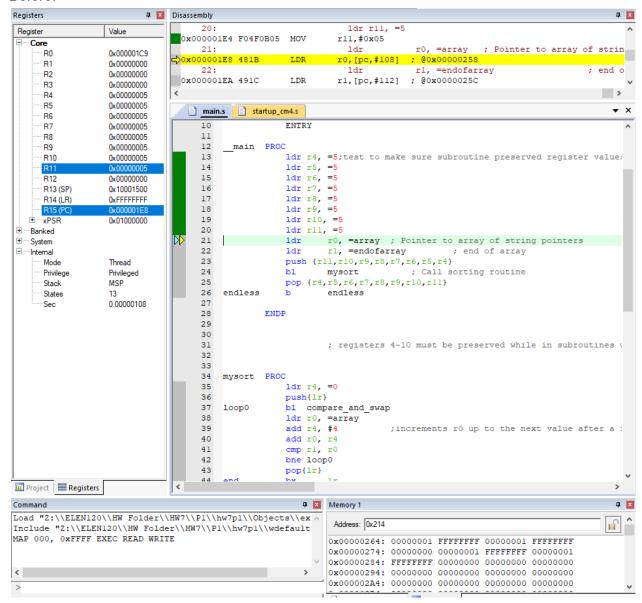
TEST 1

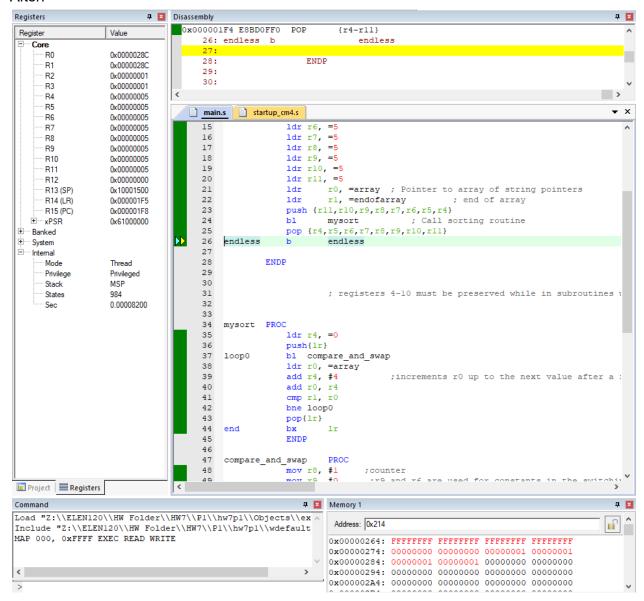


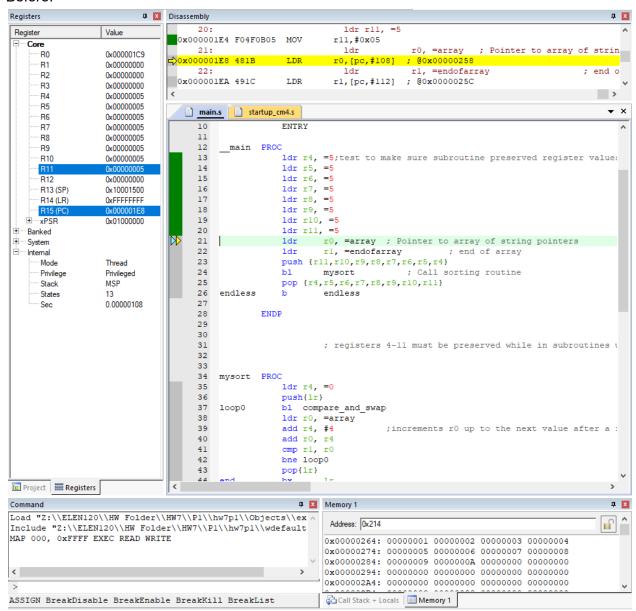


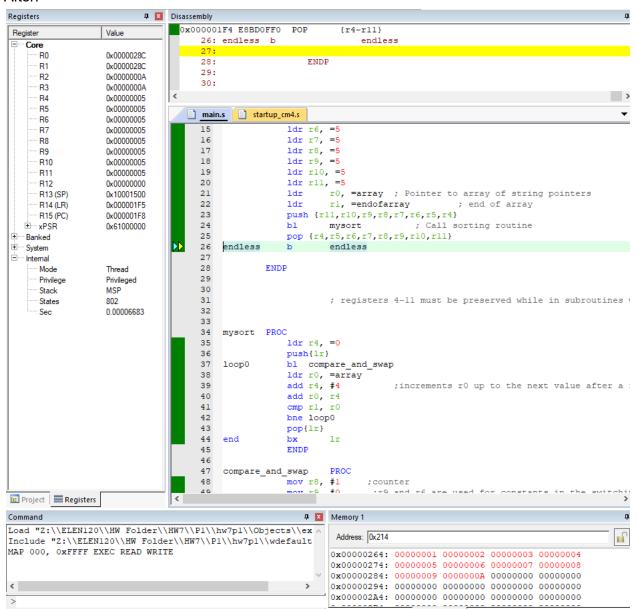










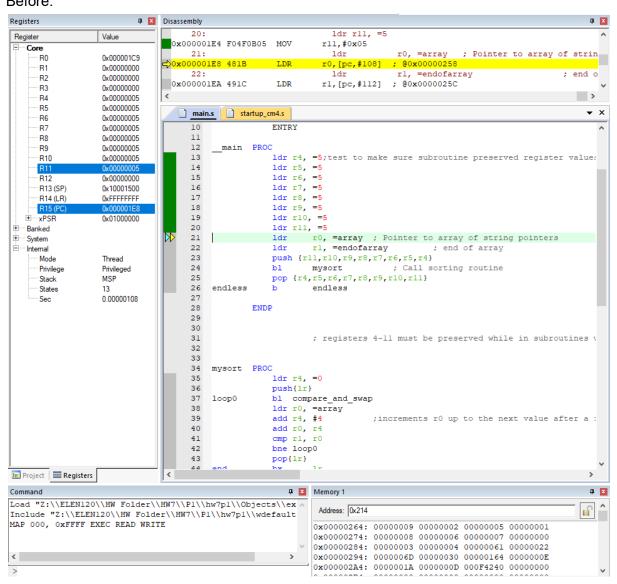


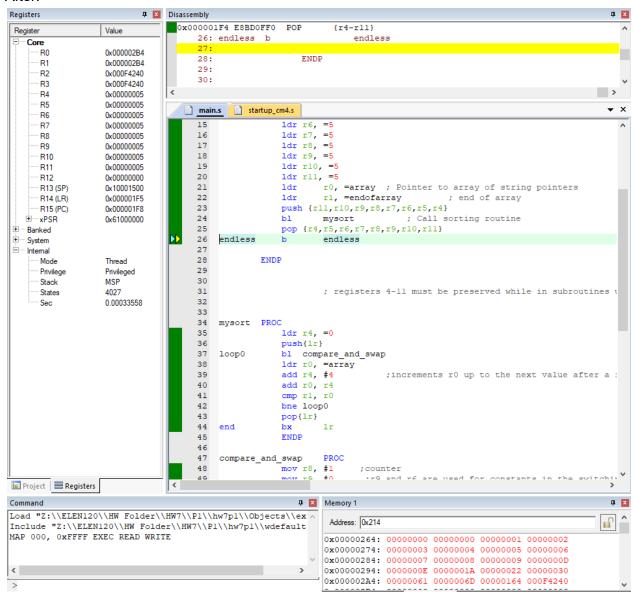
TEST 5 (extra test)

!THIS IS NOT A PART OF THE STANDARD RUBRIC!

This test shows that the code is scalable to an array of numbers with any n number of elements and not just 10. In this example I use 20 numbers which are:

9,2,5,1,8,6,7,0,3,4,97,34,109,48,356,14,26,13,1000000,0 in that order Before:

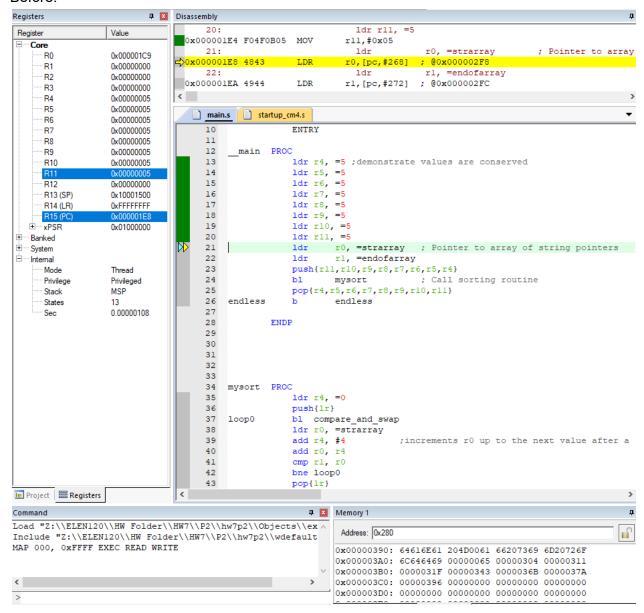


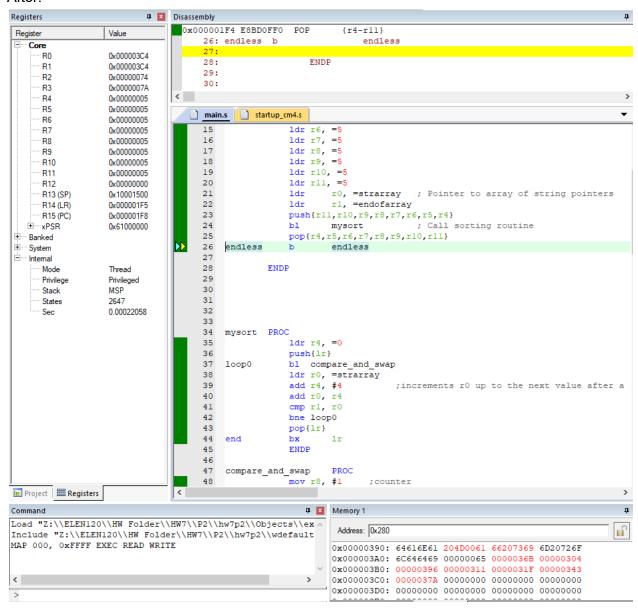


P2

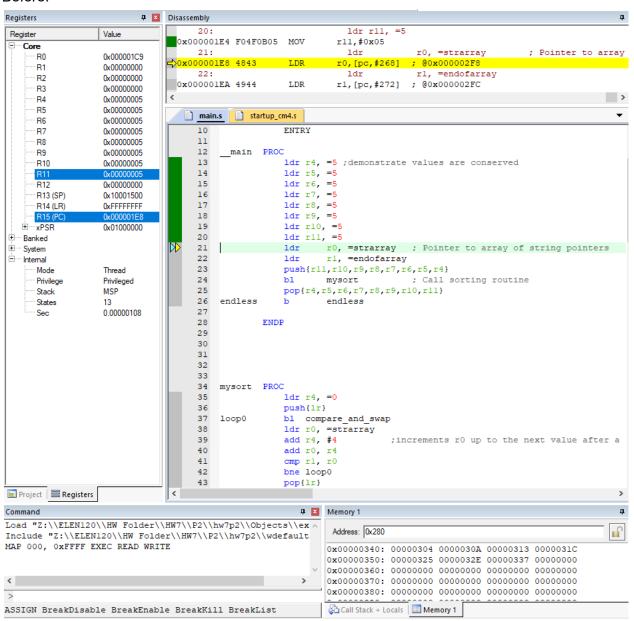
TEST 1

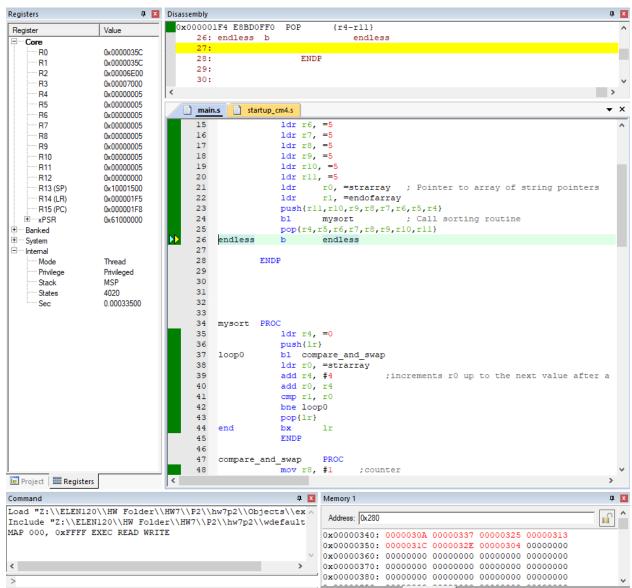
Words	Start Addresses (in hex)	Alphabetical order	What addresses should be (in hex)	What they are (in hex)
"First string",0	304	"A is for apple",0	36b	36b
"Second string",0	311	"First string",0	304	304
"So, do I really need a third string",0	31f	"M is for middle",0	396	396
"Tetraphobia is the fear of the number 4",0	343	"Second string",0	311	311
"A is for apple",0	36b	"So, do I really need a third string",0	31f	31f
"Z is called \'zed\' in Canada",0	37a	"Tetraphobia is the fear of the number 4",0	343	343
"M is for middle",0	396	"Z is called \'zed\' in Canada",0	37a	37a



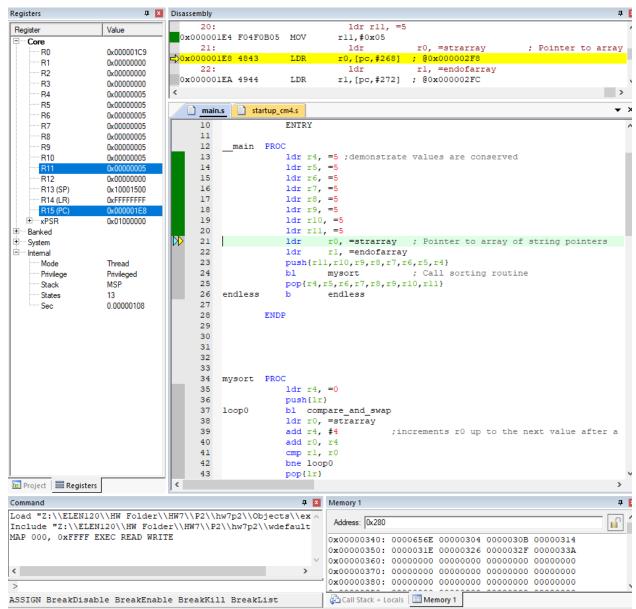


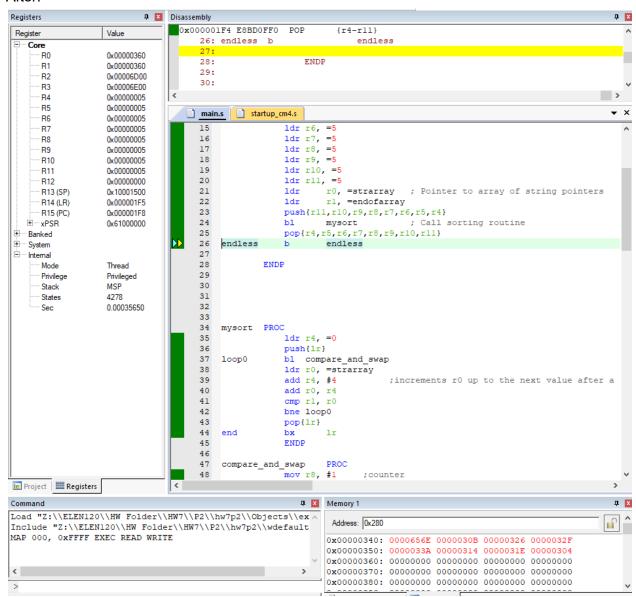
Words	Start Addresses (in hex)	Alphabetical order	What addresses should be (in hex)	What they are (in hex)
"Apple",0	304	"Aardvark",0	30a	30a
"Aardvark",0	30a	"Acronym",0	337	337
"Airplane",0	313	"Air ball",0	325	325
"Airwaves",0	31c	"Airplane",0	313	313
"Air ball",0	325	"Airwaves",0	31c	31c
"Antibody",0	32e	"Antibody",0	32e	32e
"Acronym",0	337	"Apple",0	304	304





Words	Start Addresses (in hex)	Alphabetical order	What addresses should be (in hex)	What they are (in hex)
"Andrew",0	304	"aardvark",0	30b	30b
"aardvark",0	30b	"air ball",0	326	326
"airplanes",0	314	"Air Canada",0	32f	32f
"America",0	31e	"airplane",0	33a	33a
"air ball",0	326	"airplanes",0	314	314
"Air Canada",0	32f	"America",0	31e	31e
"airplane",0	33a	"Andrew",0	304	304





TEST 4 (extra test)

!THIS IS NOT A PART OF THE STANDARD RUBRIC!

Shows that code works with all sorts of different cases from all capital words, special characters, and more than 7 words. Example used here is:

str1 DCB "\$Andrew\$",0

str2 DCB "supercalifragilisticexpialidocious",0

str3 DCB "airplanes",0

str4 DCB "America",0

str5 DCB "#air ball",0

str6 DCB "Air Canada",0

str7 DCB "SUPERCALIFRAGILISTICEXPIALIDOCIOUZ",0

str8 DCB "aardvark",0

str9 DCB "SuPeRcAllfRaGiLIsTiCeXplaLiDoCiOu",0

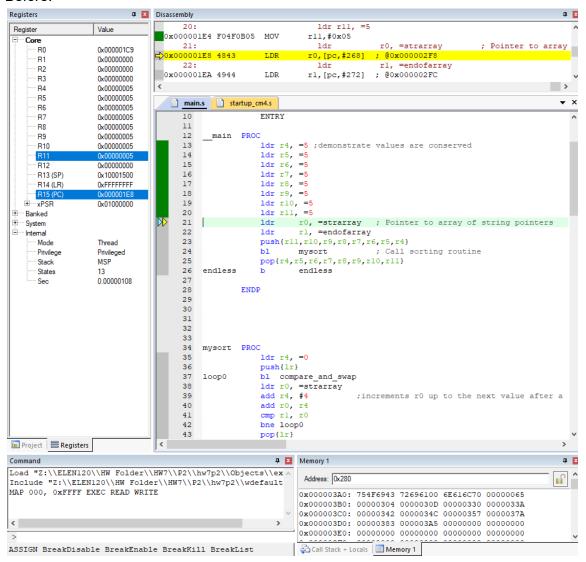
str10 DCB "airplane",0

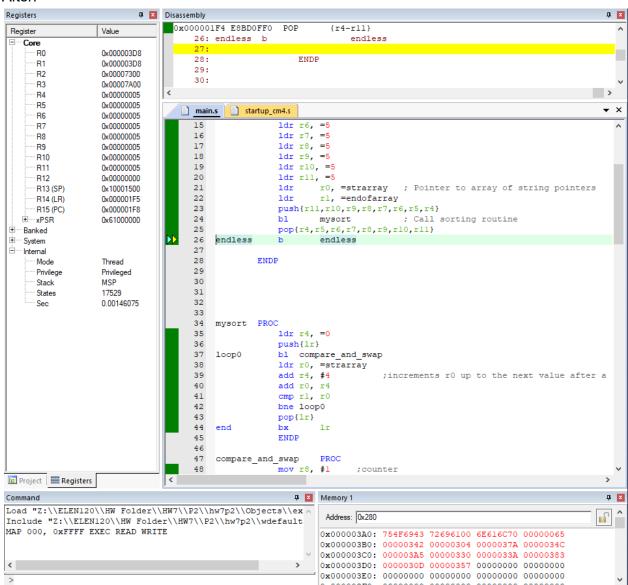
strarray DCD str1, str2, str3, str4, str5, str6, str7, str8, str9, str10

(note the hashtag character is one less than the dollar sign)

Words	Start Addresses (in hex)	Alphabetical order	What addresses should be (in hex)	What they are (in hex)
"\$Andrew\$",0	304	"#air ball",0	342	342
"supercalifragilis ticexpialidocious ",0	30d	"\$Andrew\$",0	304	304
"airplanes",0	330	"aardvark",0	37a	37a
"America",0	33a	"Air Canada",0	34c	34c
"#air ball",0	342	"airplane",0	3a5	3a5
"Air Canada",0	34c	"airplanes",0	330	330
"SUPERCALIFR AGILISTICEXPI ALIDOCIOUZ",0	357	"America",0	33a	33a
"aardvark",0	37a	"SuPeRcAllfRa GiLlsTiCeXplaLi DoCiOu",0	383	383

"SuPeRcAllfRa GiLlsTiCeXplaLi DoCiOu",0	383	"supercalifragilis ticexpialidocious ",0	30d	30d
"airplane",0	3a5	"SUPERCALIFR AGILISTICEXPI ALIDOCIOUZ",0	357	357





Note regarding my sorting method:

My selection sort does not work exactly as normal selection sort works. Instead of searching and finding the smallest value and then swapping it with the first position and incrementing and so on, it swaps anytime it finds a value smaller than the current lowest position and then increments and so on. As a result the code is technically slower (still O(n^2)) than normal selection sort but it uses less memory as you don't ever have to store the lowest value and its address. This is still by definition selection sort because every number is placed into its correct position by being swapped there. The only difference is that the unsorted section of the array is moved around a bit. I only did this because I remembered selection sort incorrectly and thought you were SUPPOSED to switch everytime you found a value lower. If I had time, I would change it, but I do not and as said previously it is still by definition selection sort; just a little more inefficient. Wolfe also never stated efficiency was something to be considered (even though it's standard practice to consider it). All in all, the time complexity is still O(n^2) based on how many loops it does and it sorts the numbers/words by swapping the lowest number/word of the unsorted array into whatever position into the sorted part of the array it belongs (same as selection sort).

Visualization of what I'm saying:

List and steps	Normal way	The way I did it in this HW
(11,25,12,22,63)	(11,25,12,22,13)	(11,25,12,22,13)
Step 1; checks position1	(11,25,12,22,13)	(11,25,12,22,13)
Step 2; checks position2	(11,12,25,22,13)	(11,12,25,22,13)
Step 3; checks position3 (the difference between the two methods happens here)	(11,12,13,22,25)	(11,12,13,25,22)
Step 4; checks position4	(11,12,13,22,25)	(11,12,13,22,25)