算法

- 感觉是选择排序，又有点像插入排序，即每次从head(head为头结点，没有实际意义，只是指示第一个节点所在的位置，当然这个head节点也有数据域，只是没有意义，任何值均可)之后找到最小的节点然后把它插入到head与head之后的节点之间。这个插入的操作是通过改变节点的指针域实现的，即改变节点之间的前后关系实现。最终结果是head的next(指针域)指向数据域最小的那个节点，然后next指向比该节点大的节点

实现

1. 首先写了c的伪代码

```
    while (!head->next)      //  head会不断变化，不真正指向链表的头结点，但是一定是待排节点的头结点
    {
        p_pre = head;    //  p_pre为p的前面一个节点
        p = head->next;
        minp = p;    //  待排节点中最小节点的指针
        min = p->data;
        while (!p)
        {
            if (p->data < min)
            {
                min = p->data;
                minp = p;
                minp_pre = p_pre;    //  最小节点的前一个
            }
            p = p->next;
            p_pre = p_pre->next;
        }
        minp_pre->next = minp->next;     将最小节点移到最前面，通过指针的变换
        minp->next = head->next;
        head->next = minp;
        head = minp;         //  排除掉最小节点之后，对剩下的节点将要进行操作
    }
```

- 对每个节点分配两个空间，第一个是指针域，第二个是数据域

2. 分配寄存器
    1. 首先要得到所有节点的头结点HEAD，分配给R0。R0也作为将几个节点放到最前面之后剩下节点的头结点
    2. R2:p_pre = head
    3. R3:p = head->next
    4. 如果head->next==0说明没有待排节点，结束
    5. 否则R4:minp = p, R5:min = p->data, R1:minp_pre = p_pre

6. 然后看R3(p)是否为NULL,如果是，则说明已经遍历了头结点之后的所有节点，找到了min,minp,minp_pre,可以进行交换，到DoneInner阶段进行插入，将
7. 如果不为空，则和min进行比较。通过`p->data-min`的值来判断是否要给min,minp,minp_pre重新赋值。如果该值小于0，则重新赋值，否则跳转到EndIf段
8. EndIf段对p和p_pre分别赋值下一个位置，然后继续遍历，寻找最小值，所以跳回FindMin段重复
9. DoneInner段对找到的minp进行相应的指针变换。首先minp前面的节点(由minp_pre指向)，minp_pre->next = minp->next。然后minp->next = head->next。最后把minp接到head之后,head->next = minp。结束之后为了进行下一轮操作，需要让head往后，因此head = minp就是head = head->next

测试

1. x3100为头结点，x3100为指针域，指向第一个节点，三个待排节点

!	▶ **x3100**	x3103	12547
!	▶ **x3101**	x0000	0
!	▶ **x3102**	x0000	0
!	▶ **x3103**	x3108	12552
!	▶ **x3104**	x4444	17476
!	▶ **x3105**	x0000	0
!	▶ **x3106**	x0000	0
!	▶ **x3107**	x0000	0
!	▶ **x3108**	x3120	12576
!	▶ **x3109**	x2222	8738
!	▶ **x310A**	x0000	0
!	▶ **x310B**	x0000	0
!	▶ **x310C**	x0000	0
!	▶ **x310D**	x0000	0
!	▶ **x310E**	x0000	0
!	▶ **x310F**	x0000	0
!	▶ **x3110**	x0000	0
!	▶ **x3111**	x0000	0
!	▶ **x3112**	x0000	0
!	▶ **x3113**	x0000	0
!	▶ **x3114**	x0000	0
!	▶ **x3115**	x0000	0
!	▶ **x3116**	x0000	0

x3117	x0000	0
x3118	x0000	0
x3119	x0000	0
x311A	x0000	0
x311B	x0000	0
x311C	x0000	0
x311D	x0000	0
x311E	x0000	0
x311F	x0000	0
x3120	x0000	0
x3121	x0000	0
x3122	x0000	0
x3123	x0000	0
x3124	x0000	0
x3125	x0000	0
x3126	x0000	0
x3127	x0000	0
x3128	x0000	0
x3129	x0000	0
x312A	x0000	0
x312B	x0000	0
x312C	x0000	0
x312D	x0000	0

位置	指针	数据
x3100	x3103	
x3103	x3108	x4444
x3108	x3120	x2222
x3120	x0000	x0000

排序之后应该是

位置	指针	数据
x3100	x3120	
x3103	x0000	x4444
x3108	x3103	x2222
x3120	x3108	x0000

程序运行后(断点在HALT)

▶	**x3100**	x3120	12576
▶	**x3101**	x0000	0
▶	**x3102**	x0000	0
▶	**x3103**	x0000	0
▶	**x3104**	x4444	17476
▶	**x3105**	x0000	0
▶	**x3106**	x0000	0
▶	**x3107**	x0000	0
▶	**x3108**	x3103	12547
▶	**x3109**	x2222	8738
▶	**x310A**	x0000	0
▶	**x310B**	x0000	0
▶	**x310C**	x0000	0
▶	**x310D**	x0000	0
▶	**x310E**	x0000	0
▶	**x310F**	x0000	0
▶	**x3110**	x0000	0
▶	**x3111**	x0000	0
▶	**x3112**	x0000	0
▶	**x3113**	x0000	0
▶	**x3114**	x0000	0
▶	**x3115**	x0000	0
▶	**x3116**	x0000	0
▶	**x3117**	x0000	0
▶	**x3118**	x0000	0
▶	**x3119**	x0000	0
▶	**x311A**	x0000	0
▶	**x311B**	x0000	0
▶	**x311C**	x0000	0
▶	**x311D**	x0000	0
▶	**x311E**	x0000	0
▶	**x311F**	x0000	0
▶	**x3120**	x3108	12552
▶	**x3121**	x0000	0
▶	**x3122**	x0000	0
▶	**x3123**	x0000	0
▶	**x3124**	x0000	0
▶	**x3125**	x0000	0
▶	**x3126**	x0000	0
▶	**x3127**	x0000	0
▶	**x3128**	x0000	0
▶	**x3129**	x0000	0
▶	**x312A**	x0000	0
▶	**x312B**	x0000	0
▶	**x312C**	x0000	0
▶	**x312D**	x0000	0

2. x3100为头结点，加入负数，五个待排节点

输入

x3100	x3103	12547
x3101	x0000	0
x3102	x0000	0
x3103	x310C	12556
x3104	x4441	17473
x3105	x0000	0
x3106	x0000	0
x3107	xF000	-4096
x3108	x310F	12559
x3109	x2222	8738
x310A	x0000	0
x310B	x0000	0
x310C	x3108	12552
x310D	x0000	0
x310E	x0000	0
x310F	x3106	12550
x3110	x0000	0
x3111	x0000	0
x3112	x0000	0
x3113	x0000	0
x3114	x0000	0
x3115	x0000	0
x3116	x0000	0

位置	指针	数据
x3100	x3103	
x3103	x310C	x4441(17473)
x310C	x3108	x0000
x3108	x310F	x2222(8738)
x310F	x3106	x0000
x3106	x0000	xF000(-4096)

排序之后应该是

位置	指针	数据
x3100	x3106	
x3103	x0000	x4441(17473)
x310C	x310F	x0000
x3108	x3103	x2222(8738)

位置	指针	数据
x310F	x3108	x0000
x3106	x310C	xF000(-4096)

> 这里出现两个数据域为0000，根据排序算法应该是在原来的链表中位置靠前的节点还是排在前面，因为p->data-min == 0是不会更新min的，因此如果两个数据与相同的节点在原来的**链表**中的前后关系与在排序之后的**链表**中的前后位置关系不变。

结果

▶	**x3100**	x3106	12550
▶	**x3101**	x0000	0
▶	**x3102**	x0000	0
▶	**x3103**	x0000	0
▶	**x3104**	x4441	17473
▶	**x3105**	x0000	0
▶	**x3106**	x310C	12556
▶	**x3107**	xF000	-4096
▶	**x3108**	x3103	12547
▶	**x3109**	x2222	8738
▶	**x310A**	x0000	0
▶	**x310B**	x0000	0
▶	**x310C**	x310F	12559
▶	**x310D**	x0000	0
▶	**x310E**	x0000	0
▶	**x310F**	x3108	12552
▶	**x3110**	x0000	0
▶	**x3111**	x0000	0
▶	**x3112**	x0000	0
▶	**x3113**	x0000	0
▶	**x3114**	x0000	0
▶	**x3115**	x0000	0
▶	**x3116**	x0000	0

3. 将2的结果中的x310F的数据域x3110中的值改为-1

输入，上次的结果

x3100	x3106	12550
x3101	x0000	0
x3102	x0000	0
x3103	x0000	0
x3104	x4441	17473
x3105	x0000	0
x3106	x310C	12556
x3107	xF000	-4096
x3108	x3103	12547
x3109	x2222	8738
x310A	x0000	0
x310B	x0000	0
x310C	x310F	12559
x310D	x0000	0
x310E	x0000	0
x310F	x3108	12552
x3110	x0000	0
x3111	x0000	0
x3112	x0000	0
x3113	x0000	0
x3114	x0000	0
x3115	x0000	0
x3116	x0000	0

排序之后应该是

位置	指针	数据
x3100	x3106	
x3103	x0000	x4441(17473)
x310C	x3108	x0000
x3108	x3103	x2222(8738)
x310F	x310C	xFFFF(-1)
x3106	x310F	xF000(-4096)

Memory

x3100	x3106	12550
x3101	x0000	0
x3102	x0000	0
x3103	x0000	0
x3104	x4441	17473
x3105	x0000	0
x3106	x310F	12559
x3107	xF000	-4096
x3108	x3103	12547
x3109	x2222	8738
x310A	x0000	0
x310B	x0000	0
x310C	x3108	12552
x310D	x0000	0
x310E	x0000	0
x310F	x310C	12556
x3110	xFFFF	-1
x3111	x0000	0
x3112	x0000	0
x3113	x0000	0
x3114	x0000	0
x3115	x0000	0
x3116	x0000	0