

## Pseudocode - Algorithm 1: Connecting Pairs of Persons

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```
int numberOfSwaps = 0
int num
vector list

input(num)
while (num is not -1)
{
    list.push_back(num)
    input(num)
}

for (index in list)
{
    if (list[i] is even)
    {
        if (list[i+1] is not list[i] + 1)
        {
            for (rest of individuals in list)
            {
                if (list[j] equals list[i] + 1)
                {
                    swap value at list[i+1] with value at list[j]
                    increment numberOfSwaps
                }
            }
        }
        else { increment i } // skips to the next pair
    }

    if (list[i] is odd)
    {
        if (list[i+1] is not list[i] - 1)
        {
            for (rest of individuals in list)
            {
                if (list[j] equals list[i] - 1)
                {
                    swap value at list[i+1] with value at list[j]
                    increment numberOfSwaps
                }
            }
        }
        else { increment i } // skips to the next pair
    }
}

print(numberOfSwaps)
```

Step Count Analysis of Efficiency Class:  $O(4n^2 + 6n + 5)$

1 int numberOfSwaps = 0

2 int num

3 vector list

4 input(num)

$n$  while (num is not -1) *Assume  $n \leq 30$*

{

2 list.push\_back(num)

3 input(num)

}

$n$  for (index in list)

{

2 if (list[i] is even)

{

3 if (list[i+1] is not list[i] + 1)

{

$n$  for (rest of individuals in list)

{

2 if (list[j] equals list[i] + 1)

{

3 swap value at list[i+1] with value at list[j]

4 increment numberOfSwaps

}

}

}

else { increment i } // skips to the next pair

}

else if (list[i] is odd)

{

if (list[i+1] is not list[i] - 1)

{

for (rest of individuals in list)

{

if (list[j] equals list[i] - 1)

{

swap value at list[i+1] with value at list[j]

increment numberOfSwaps

}

}

}

else { increment i } // skips to the next pair

}

}

5 print(numberOfSwaps)