

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

COMPUTER SCIENCE 9608/21

Paper 2 Written Paper

October/November 2017

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 75

Published

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This document consists of **12** printed pages.



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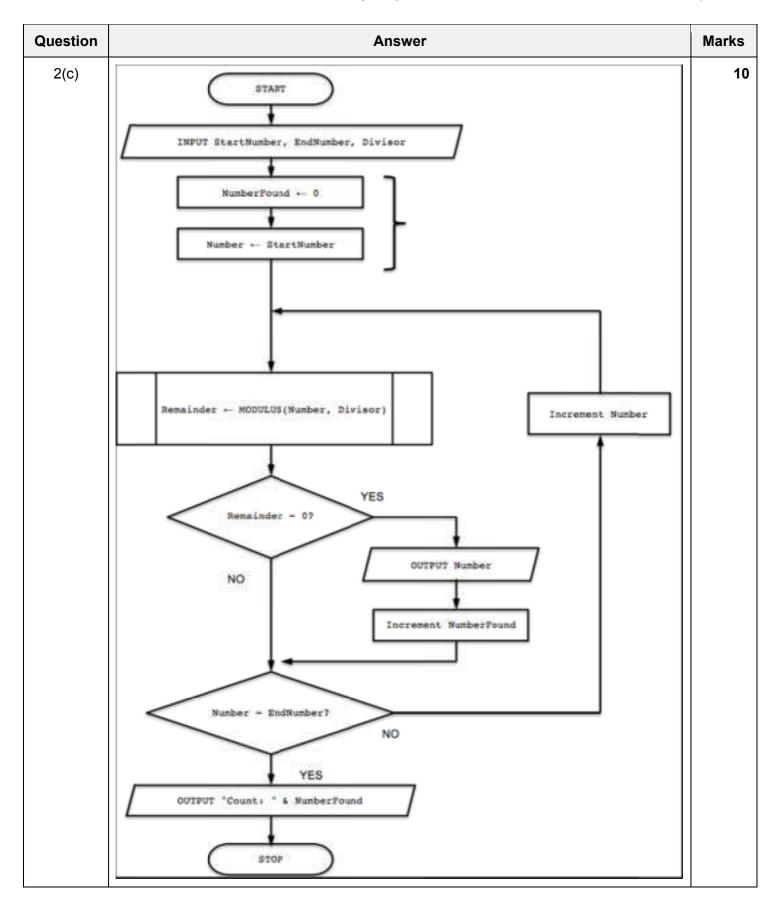
Question		Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)			6
	Data value	Data type	
	27	INTEGER	
	"27"	STRING	
	"27.3"	STRING	
	TRUE	BOOLEAN	
	27/3/2015	DATE // DATETIME	
	27.3	REAL	
	One mark for each data type Mark first data type given i		
1(a)(ii)	1D Array // 1DList		2
1(a)(iii)	 Each character is represented by an <u>unique</u> / <u>corresponding</u> binary code / integer / value 		2
1(b)	-	is needed to perform a specific task rogramming / step wise refinement ntain	Max 2
	One mark per answer		
1(c)	CASE OF MyVar 1: CALL Proc1() 2: CALL Proc2() 3: CALL Proc3() OTHERWISE OUTPUT ENDCASE	"Error"	4
	One mark for:		
	 First line and ENDCA All clauses for 1, 2 ar 'OTHERWISE' clause OUTPUT statement 	d 3	

Page 2 of 12

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	Ability to recognise: selection statement iteration statement assignment statements data declarations / structures / data types / use of variables or objects modular structure / functions / procedures / subroutines subroutine parameters Specific types of statement, e.g. Input, Output, File operations Code format Operators Mark as follows:	Max 2
	Any two from above, or valid alternative Accept by example	

Question	Answer					Mark		
2(a)	StartNumber	EndNumber	Divisor	NumberFound	Number	Remaindes	Output	;
	- 11	13	2	0	11	1		
					12	0	12	
				1				
					13	1		
							Count: 1	
2(b)	One mark for one mark as follows:	correct Outpu						
, ,	 For a (given) range of values Counts the number of times one number (numerator) is an exact divisor of the other Outputs each numerator (only) Outputs the count 							
		mple the remaind to NumberF	_					

© UCLES 2017 Page 3 of 12



October/November 2017

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	Mark as follows:	
	 One mark for START and STOP / END One mark for bracketed pair One mark for each of other labelled boxes (shape must be correct for decision box) 	
	Decision box outputs must have two outputs and at least one label (Yes / No) Different statement categories should not appear in the same symbol (e.g. assignment and I/O)	
	No mark for symbol (or pair) if parent missing or logically incorrect (except for START/END)	
	Full marks should be awarded for functionally equivalent solutions.	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	PROCEDURE BubbleSort DECLARE Temp: STRING DECLARE FirstID, SecondID: INTEGER DECLARE NoSwaps: BOOLEAN DECLARE Boundary: INTEGER Declare J: INTEGER	8
	Boundary ← 99 REPEAT NoSwaps ← TRUE FOR J ← 1 TO Boundary	
	<pre>FirstID ← UserNameArray[J] SecondID ← UserNameArray[J + 1] IF FirstID > SecondID THEN Temp ← UserNameArray[J]</pre>	
	UserNameArray[J] ← UserNameArray[J + 1] UserNameArray[J + 1] ← Temp NoSwaps ← FALSE ENDIF ENDFOR	
	Boundary ← Boundary - 1 UNTIL NoSwaps = TRUE ENDPROCEDURE	
	Mark as follows: 1. Procedure heading and ending (allow array as input parameter)	
	2. Variable declaration for counter / index (integer) or temp (string)	
	3. Outer working loop	
	4. Inner loop with suitable range5. Correct comparison in a loop	
	6. Correct swap of complete array element in a loop	
	7. Set flag to indicate swap in inner loop and resetting in outer loop	
	8. Reducing Boundary in a loop	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)	Pseudocode solution included here for development and clarification of mark scheme. Programming language example solutions appear in the Appendix.	Max 8
	PROCEDURE FindRepeats DECLARE i, RepeatCount: INTEGER DECLARE FirstID, SecondID: STRING RepeatCount ← 0	
	<pre>FOR i ← 2 TO 100 FirstID ← LEFT(UserNameArray[i - 1],6) SecondID ← LEFT(UserNameArray[i],6) IF FirstID = SecondID THEN</pre>	
	RepeatCount ← RepeatCount + 1 OUTPUT(UserNameArray[i]) ENDIF ENDFOR	
	<pre>IF RepeatCount = 0 THEN OUTPUT "The array contains no repeated UserIDs" ELSE OUTPUT "There are " & RepeatCount & " repeated userIDs" ENDIF</pre>	
	ENDPROCEDURE	
	Mark as follows (all must be correct syntax for chosen language):	
	 Procedure heading and ending Variable declaration for INTEGER (comment in Python) and initialisation for RepeatCount (or equivalent name) 	
	3. Loop4. Extraction of UserID in a loop	
	5. Correct comparison of consecutive elements in a loop6output correct array element (NOT original, only duplicates) in a loop	
	 increment RepeatCount following a comparison in a loop Correct conditional statement checking RepeatCount (or equivalent) and then two correct final OUTPUT statements 	

© UCLES 2017 Page 7 of 12

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)(i)	 Problem definition Design Coding / programming Testing Documentation Implementation Maintenance 	3
3(c)(ii)	Integrated Development Environment or a suitable description	
3(c)(iii)	Examples include: context sensitive prompts (dynamic) syntax checking use of colours to highlight key words / pretty printing Formatting Single-stepping Breakpoints Report / watch window (UML) modelling Compiler/interpreter Text editor	Max 2
3(c)(iv)	Run-time	1

Question		Ans	wer	Marks
4(a)				2
	Value	e Formatted Stri	ng	
	1327.	5 "□1327.50'	1	
	1234	"□1234.00"	'	
	7.456	6 "□□□07.45	"	
	Leading spaces mu	ust be present		
	= comming operate min	p. 000		
4(b)				3
4(b)	Value	Required output	Mask	3
4(b)	Value 1234.00	Required output "1,234.00"	Mask "0,000.00"	3
4(b)				3

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	PROCEDURE MakeNewfile DECLARE OldFileLine : STRING DECLARE NewFileLine : STRING	8
	OPENFILE "EmailDetails" FOR READ OPENFILE "NewEmailDetails" FOR WRITE	
	<pre>WHILE NOT EOF("EmailDetails") READFILE "EmailDetails", OldFileLine NewFileLine ← "00" & OldFileLine WRITEFILE "NewEmailDetails", NewFileLine ENDWHILE</pre>	
	CLOSEFILE "EmailDetails" CLOSEFILE "NewEmailDetails"	
	ENDPROCEDURE	
	Mark as follows: 1. Variable declaration of STRING for OldFileLine (or equivalent)	
	2. Open EmailDetails for READ	
	3. Open NewEmailDetails for WRITE	
	4. Correct loop checking for EOF (EmailDetails)	
	5. Reading a line from EmailDetails in a loop	
	6. Correct concatenation in a loop	
	7. Writing a line to NewEmailDetails in a loop	
	Closing both files	
5(b)	Invalid string examples:	6
	A string with nothing before '@' A string with nothing after '@' A string with 1 or 2 characters after '@' A string with no '@'symbol A string with more than one '@' symbol	
	Explanation Sensible explanation mapping each given string to an individual rule	
	One mark for string One mark for explanation Each rule should be tested once only	

Programming Example Solutions

Q3(b): Visual Basic

```
Sub FindRepeats()
   Dim Repeats As Integer
   Dim i As Integer
   Dim FirstID As String
   Dim SecondID As String
   Repeats = 0
   For i = 1 To 99
      FirstID = Left(UserNameArray(i), 6)
      SecondID = Left(UserNameArray(i + 1), 6)
      If FirstID = SecondID Then
         Console.WriteLine(UserNameArray(i + 1))
         Repeats = Repeats + 1
      End If
  Next i
   If Repeats = 0 Then
     Console.WriteLine("The array contains no repeated UserIDs")
   Else
     Console.WriteLine("There are " & Repeats & " repeated UserIDs")
   End If
End Sub
```

Alternative:

```
Sub FindRepeats ()
   Dim RepeatCount, i As Integer
   Dim FirstID, SecondID As String
   RepeatCount = 0
   For i = 1 to 99
      FirstID = Left(UserNameArray(i-1),6)
      SecondID = Left(UserNameArray(i),6)
      If FirstID = SecondID then
         Console.WriteLine (UserNameArray(i))
         RepeatCount = RepeatCount + 1
     End If
  Next i
   If RepeatCount = 0 then
      Console.WriteLine ("The array contains no repeated UserIDs")
      Console.WriteLine ("There are "& RepeatCount & " repeated UserIDs")
   End If
End Sub
```

Q3(b): Pascal

```
procedure FindRepeats ();
var
  RepeatCount, i : integer;
   FirstID, SecondID : string;
  begin
      RepeatCount := 0;
      for i := 1 to 99 do
      begin
         FirstID := Copy(UserNameArray[i-1],1,6);
         SecondID := Copy(UserNameArray[i],1,6);
         if FirstID = SecondID then
         begin
            writeln (UserNameArray[i]);
            RepeatCount := RepeatCount + 1;
         end;
      end;
      if RepeatCount = 0 then
         writeln ('The array contains no repeated UserIDs')
         writeln ('There are ', RepeatCount,' repeated UserIDs')
   end;
```

Q3(b): Python

```
def FindRepeats():
   #Repeats, i Integer
   #FirstID, SecondID string
  Repeats = 0
   for i in range(0, len(UserNameArray)-1):
      FirstID = (UserNameArray[i])[:6]
      SecondID = (UserNameArray[i+1])[:6]
      if FirstID == SecondID:
        print(UserNameArray[i+1])
        Repeats = Repeats + 1
      if Repeats == 0:
        print("The array contains no repeated UserIDs")
        print("There are ", Repeats, " repeated UserIDs")
```

Alternative:

```
def FindRepeats ():
  RepeatCount = 0
                                          ## Defined as an integer
   for i in range (1,100):
                                          ## depending on next two
lines(0,99) (2,101)
      (0,99) (2,101)
FirstID = UserNameArray[i-1]
                                         ## Defined as string
      SecondID = UserNameArray[i]
                                         ## Defined as string
      if FirstID[0:6] == SecondID[0:6]: ## Using split
         print (UserNameArray[i])
         RepeatCount += 1
   if repeatCount == 0:
     print ('The array contains no repeated UserIDs')
   else:
     print ('There are ', RepeatCount,' repeated UserIDs')
```