

Cambridge International AS & A Level

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Paper 2 Fundamental Problem-solving and Programming Skills

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 75

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always whole marks (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	Use of constants	1
1(a)(ii)	 One mark per bullet point (or equivalent to max 3): 1 Postal rates are entered once only 2 Avoids input error / changing the cost accidentally // avoids different values for postal rates at different points in the program 3 When required, the constant representing the postal rate value is changed once only // easier to maintain the program when the postal rates change 4 Makes the program easier to understand 	3
	Note: Max 3 marks	
1(b)	 One mark per bullet point: Indentation White space Comments Sensible / meaningful variable names // use of Camel Case Capitalised keywords Note: Max 3 marks	3
1(c)	One mark per bullet point: BOOLEAN REAL STRING 	3

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	$MyDOB \leftarrow SETDATE(17, 11, 2007)$	1
2(b)	<u>NumMonths \leftarrow 12 - MONTH (MyDOB)</u>	2
	One mark per underlined part	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	One mark per array definition bullet:	6
	A (1D) array containing 7 elementsof type STRING	
	One mark per Step:	
	Step1: Assign value "Sunday" to first element, "Monday" to second element etc.	
	Step2: Use the function <code>DAYINDEX()</code> to return / find the day number from $MyDoB$	
	Step3: Use the returned value as the array index / to access the element that contains the name / string	
	Step4: Output the element / name / string	
	Note: Max 2 for Array definition, Max 4 for steps	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	One mark per point:	4
	1 Check that the queue is not full	
	 2 EoQ pointer will move to point to location 9 3 Data item Orange will be stored in location referenced by EoQ pointer 	
	4 $E \circ Q$ pointer will move to point to location 0	
	5 Data item Yellow will be stored in location referenced by EoQ pointer	
	Note: max 4 marks	
3(a)(ii)	7	1
3(b)	One mark per bullet:	5
	1 Open file in READ mode	
	2 Loop to EOF () // read / process all the lines in file	
	3 Loop will end when return value from AddToQueue() is FALSE / queue is full	
	4 Read a line from the file in a loop	
	5 Pass string to AddToQueue () // AddToQueue () is executed with line as parameter	

Question	Answer	Marks
4	Function GetNum(ThisString : STRING, ThisChar : CHAR) RETURNS INTEGER DECLARE Index, Count : INTEGER	6
	Count ← 0	
	<pre>FOR Index ← 1 TO LENGTH(ThisString) IF MID(ThisString, Index, 1) = ThisChar THEN Count ← Count + 1 ENDIF NEXT Index RETURN Count ENDFUNCTION</pre>	
	 Mark as follows: 1 Function heading and end, including parameters and return type 2 Declare local Integers for Index and Count 3 Loop for length of ThisString 4 Extract a character and compare with <u>parameter</u> in a loop 5 Increment Count if match in a loop 6 Return Count after loop 	

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	One mark per point:	3
	 parameter / Num has been passed by reference // should have been passed by value so when the value / ThisNum is modified (in procedure DisplaySqrt()) the new value will be used in the loop (lines 40-43) // Num will be changed to modified value 	
5(b)	 The rules of the language have not been broken // there are no syntax errors 	1
5(c)	 Could use an IDE to: Set a breakpoint to stop the program at a certain line / statement / point Step through the program line by line / statement by statement checking the value of 'num' / a variable using a report / watch window One mark per bullet 	3

Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)	 Answers include: Change the statement into a comment Change the statement to a string representing a literal value and assign it to a variable / output it 	1
	Note: max 1 mark	

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Question	Answer	Marks
6	Example of iterative solution:	6
	PROCEDURE Square(Dim : INTEGER) DECLARE Count : INTEGER DECLARE ThisChar : CHAR DECLARE StringA, StringB : STRING CONSTANT FILLER = '*'	
	StringA ← ""	
	ThisChar ← NUM_TO_STR(Dim)	
	FOR Count ← 1 TO Dim StringA ← StringA & ThisChar //build up first & last line NEXT Count	
	<pre>StringB ← ThisChar FOR Count ← 1 TO Dim - 2 StringB ← StringB & FILLER //build up intermediate line NEXT Count</pre>	
	StringB \leftarrow StringB & ThisChar // add final digit	
	OUTPUT StringA FOR Count ← 1 TO Dim - 2 OUTPUT StringB NEXT Count	
	IF Dim <> 1 THEN OUTPUT StringA ENDIF	
	ENDPROCEDURE	
	 For loop-based solutions, mark as follows: Procedure heading and ending including parameter Loop using parameter, containing attempt to construct first line / last line Construct first line / last line Attempt at loop to construct intermediate line Output first / last line of square when Dim > 2 Output all intermediate lines in a loop Correct output of first two squares 	
	Note: Max 6 marks	

Question	Answer	Marks
6	Example of selection-based solution:	
	PROCEDURE Square(Dim : INTEGER) DECLARE Count : INTEGER	
	CASE OF Dim 1 : OUTPUT "1" 2 : OUTPUT "22" OUTPUT "22" 3 : OUTPUT "333" OUTPUT "3*3"	
	$4 : OUTPUT "4444"$ $FOR Count \leftarrow 1 TO 2$	
	OUTPUT "4**4" NEXT Count OUTPUT "4444" 5 : OUTPUT "55555" FOR Count ← 1 TO 3 OUTPUT "5***5" NEXT Count	
	OUTPUT "55555" 6 : OUTPUT "6666666" FOR Count ← 1 TO 4 OUTPUT "6****6"	
	NEXT Count OUTPUT "6666666" 7 : OUTPUT "7777777"	
	FOR Count ← 1 TO 5 OUTPUT "7****7" NEXT Count OUTPUT "7777777" 8 : OUTPUT "888888888" FOR Count ← 1 TO 6 OUTPUT "8*****8" NEXT Count OUTPUT "800000000"	
	9 : OUTPUT "999999999" FOR Count ← 1 TO 7	
	OUTPUT "9*****9" NEXT Count OUTPUT "999999999"	
	ENDCASE	
	ENDPROCEDURE	
	 For in-line / selection-based solutions, mark as follows: Procedure heading and ending including parameter Correct use of parameter to select all required squares Correct output of first two squares At least six squares correctly output At least one loop to output lines with multiple asterisks All number squares output correctly 	

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)(i)	Correct answers include:	3
	 Information: customer name Justification: to personalise / address the email 	
	 Information: email address Justification: so that the email can be delivered correctly 	
	 Information: product category preference Justification: to check that the customer would be interested in the product 	
	 Information: contact preference Justification: to check that the customer will accept contact via email 	
	 Information: order history Justification: to send details of product similar to that already bought // to identify frequent shoppers 	
	 Information: new product information Justification: to include information about the new product in the email 	
	One mark for each piece of information and matching justification	
	Note: Max 3 marks	
7(a)(ii)	One mark for each piece of information and matching justification:	2
	 postal address Justification: sending an email, not a letter 	
	 payment details Justification: Nothing being bought / sold at this stage 	
	 order history Justification: Customer preference used to decide if new product is relevant 	
	Note: Max 2 marks	

Question	Answer	Marks
7(b)	Be-input PIN Display error Too many tries Block Account START START St Cancel Re-prompt Volid PIN Enable payment	4
	One mark for each:	
	 Line from S1 to S2 and label S2 loop label S3 circle and label on incoming S4 circle and label on incoming 	

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)	FUNCTION CheckInfo(NewLine: STRING) RETURNS BOOLEAN DECLARE ThisNum : STRING DECLARE Index : INTEGER	7
	IF LENGTH(NewLine) < 19 THEN RETURN FALSE ENDIF	
	FOR Index ← 1 TO 4 IF NOT IS_NUM(MID(NewLine, Index, 1)) THEN RETURN FALSE ENDIF NEXT Index	
	ThisNum ← LEFT(Newline, 4)	
	IF ThisNum < "0001" OR ThisNum > "5999" THEN RETURN FALSE ENDIF	
	IF NOT OnlyAlpha(MID(Newline, 5, 3)) THEN RETURN FALSE ENDIF	
	RETURN TRUE	
	ENDFUNCTION	
	 Mark as follows: 1 Test length of parameter 2 Extract first 4 characters of parameter (as ItemNum) 3 Test first four characters are all numeric 4 Test ItemNum in range "0001" to "5999" 5 Extract characters 5 to 7 of parameter (as SupplierCode) 6 Use of OnlyAlpha() with extracted SupplierCode 7 Return BOOLEAN value correctly in all cases, must have been declared as local 	

Question	Answer	Marks
8(b)	PROCEDURE AddItem(NewLine : STRING) DECLARE NewItemNum, ThisItemNum : STRING	7
	OPENFILE "Stock.txt" FOR READ OPENFILE "NewStock.txt" FOR WRITE NewItemNum ← LEFT(NewLine, 4)	
	<pre>WHILE NOT EOF("Stock.txt") READFILE("Stock.txt", ThisLine) ThisItemNum ← LEFT(ThisLine, 4) IF ThisItemNum > NewItemNum THEN WRITEFILE("NewStock.txt", NewLine) // write New Line NewItemNum ← "9999" //once only</pre>	
	ENDIF WRITEFILE("NewStock.txt", ThisLine) ENDWHILE	
	IF NewItemNum <> "9999" THEN WRITEFILE("NewStock.txt", NewLine) //New last line in the file ENDIF	
	CLOSEFILE "Stock.txt" CLOSEFILE "NewStock.txt" ENDPROCEDURE	
	 Mark as follows: Open both files, in correct modes, and subsequently close Conditional loop until end of file Stock.txt Read a line from Stock.txt AND extract ThisItemNum in a loop 	
	<pre>4 Test ThisItemNum > NewItemNum then write NewLine to NewStock.txt</pre>	
	 5including mechanism to only do this once only 6 Write line read from Stock to NewStock 7 Deal with the case where NewLine is the new last line 	

Question	Answer	Marks
8(b)	Example of array-based solution:	
	PROCEDURE AddItem(NewLine : STRING) DECLARE ThisItemNum, ThisLine : STRING DECLARE Temp : ARRAY [1:5999] OF STRING DECLARE Index : INTEGER	
	<pre>FOR Index ← 1 TO 5999 Temp[Index] ← "" //Initialise array NEXT Index</pre>	
	<pre>Index</pre>	
	OPENFILE "Stock.txt" FOR READ	
	WHILE NOT EOF("Stock.txt") READFILE("Stock.txt", ThisLine) Index	
	CLOSEFILE "Stock.txt"	
	OPENFILE "NewStock.txt" FOR WRITE FOR Index ← 1 TO 5999 IF Temp[Index] <> "" THEN //Write non-blank element	
	WRITEFILE("NewStock.txt", Temp[Index]) //to new file ENDIF NEXT Index CLOSEFILE "NewStock.txt"	
	ENDPROCEDURE	
	 Mark as follows: 1 Open both files, in correct modes, and subsequently close 2 Declare AND initialise Temp array 3 Store NewLine in appropriate array element 4 Loop until end of file Stock.txt 5 Read a line from Stock.txt AND extract Index in a loop 6 Assign line read to appropriate array element in a loop 7 Loop through array, writing non-blank elements to file NewStock.txt 	

Question	Answer	Marks
8(c)	One mark for method:	3
	Method: Stub testing	
	Two marks for description:	
	 The modules SuppExists() and CheckSupplier() are replaced by dummy modules which return a known result / contain an output statement to show they have been called 	