
COMPUTER SCIENCE

9608/22

Paper 2 Written Paper

October/November 2018

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.

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This document consists of **13** printed pages.

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)	Statement	Selection	Repetition (Iteration)	Assignment	6
	Index ← Index + 5			✓	
	FOR Count ← 1 TO 100		✓	(✓)	
	TempValue[Index] ← ReadValue(SensorID)			✓	
	IF Index < 30	✓			
	UNTIL DayNumber > 7		✓		
	OTHERWISE OUTPUT "ERROR"	✓			
	1 mark per correct row Ignore any tick in assignment column for second statement				
1(b)(i)	Statement			Data type	5
	Revision ← 'B'			CHAR	
	MaxValue ← 13.3			REAL	
	ArrayFull ← TRUE			BOOLEAN	
	Activity ← "Design"			STRING	
	NumberOfEdits ← 270			INTEGER	
	1 mark per correct row				
1(b)(ii)	Expression			Evaluates to	5
	MID(Activity, 3, 4) & "ature"			"signature"	
	INT(MaxValue * 2)			26	
	ArrayFull AND NumberOfEdits < 300			TRUE	
	ASC(Revision + 1)			ERROR	
	Activity = "Testing" OR Revision = 'A'			FALSE	
1 mark per correct row					

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	<pre> FUNCTION CalcPoints(CardNum: STRING, Total: REAL) RETURNS INTEGER DECLARE OldPoints : INTEGER DECLARE NewPoints : INTEGER IF Total > 100 THEN OldPoints ← GetPoints(CardNum) IF OldPoints > 2000 THEN NewPoints ← INT(Total * 1.2) ELSE NewPoints ← INT(Total * 1.1) ENDIF ELSE NewPoints ← 0 ENDIF RETURN NewPoints ENDFUNCTION </pre> <p>1 mark for each of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Correct FUNCTION heading (as given) and end 2 Declaring local variables for OldPoints and NewPoints 3 IF...THEN...ELSE...ENDIF with Total > 100 4 ...Newpoints set to zero if Total <= 100 5 Nested IF...THEN...ELSE...ENDIF with OldPoints > 2000 6 ... with correct assignments of NewPoints 7 Return NewPoints for all cases 	7

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(ii)	<pre> FUNCTION GetTotal() RETURNS REAL DECLARE Valid : BOOLEAN DECLARE Amount : REAL Valid ← FALSE REPEAT OUTPUT "Enter the amount" INPUT Amount IF Amount > 0 AND Amount < 10000 THEN Valid ← TRUE ENDIF UNTIL Valid = TRUE RETURN Amount ENDFUNCTION </pre> <p>Note that the pseudocode shown is only an example. The use of an explicit flag and IF structure are not essential provided the functionality is provided.</p> <p>1 mark for each of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 declaration of local variable(s) used 2 prompt followed by input 3 conditional loop 4 checking that input value > 0 and input value < 10000 5 returning the value 	5
2(b)(i)	<p>1 mark for name, 1 mark for description Accept by example for description</p> <p>Name: Run-time Description: The program executes an illegal instruction // performs an illegal operation that is trapped by the OS</p>	2
2(b)(ii)	<p>One specific value from within each of the following ranges:</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 73 (a value ≤ 100) • 145.3 (a value > 100) <p>1 mark for the value, plus one for a meaningful description.</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	<p>You should be able to recognise / understand in another language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declaration / assignment / sequence / selection / repetition (iteration) / Subroutines / Parameters passed between modules / program structure / Input and Output <p>Any 2 marks from the list. Max 1 mark if no explanation given</p>	2
3(b)	<p>Key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to increase the level of detail of the algorithm // break the problem into smaller steps until steps are easier to solve // to be directly translated into lines of code 	2
3(c)	<p>Key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A <u>loop / repetition / iteration</u> to check every element Compare the array element with the value being searched Exit loop / stop search when value found or end of array reached If value is found then output the index position, otherwise output "Not found" 	4

Question	Answer		Marks
4(a)(i)	The identifier name of a local variable	FileData / FileLine	5
	The identifier name of a user-defined procedure	ScanCompleted	
	The identifier name of a user-defined function	ReadFileLine / ScanFile	
	The number of dimensions of ResultArray	1	
	The scope of FileData	Local	
	1 mark for each correct answer		
4(a)(ii)	Example mark points, max 4 marks: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If FileData is not empty, start and continue a loop // while FileData is not empty...• Compare the Left 7 characters of FileData with SearchString• If they match, add FileData to the array / ResultArray[]• If they match, increment the array index variable• Increment FileLine• Read the next line from the file		4

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)	<p>Pseudocode solution included here for development and clarification of mark scheme. Programming language solutions appear at the end of this mark scheme.</p> <pre> FUNCTION ScanFile(SearchString STRING) RETURNS INTEGER DECLARE FileData : STRING DECLARE FileLine : INTEGER DECLARE NewData : STRING DECLARE Size : INTEGER NextArrayElement ← 1 FileLine ← 1 FileData ← ReadFileLine("DataFile.txt", FileLine) WHILE FileData <> "" IF LEFT(FileData, 7) = SearchString THEN Size ← LENGTH(FileData) NewData ← RIGHT(FileData, Size-7) ResultArray[NextArrayElement] ← NewData NextArrayElement ← NextArrayElement + 1 ENDIF FileLine ← FileLine + 1 FileData ← ReadFileLine("DataFile.txt", FileLine) ENDWHILE CALL ScanCompleted() RETURN FileLine ENDFUNCTION </pre> <p>1 mark for each of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Function heading and ending including parameters and return statement Local variable declarations for FileData and FileLine but NOT declaration of NextArrayElement initialisation of FileLine and NextArrayElement (allow 0 or 1) WHILE ... ENDWHILE loop Comparing SearchString with first seven characters of FileData Use of substring function and subtraction of 7 from length Assign NewData to array ResultArray following attempt at MP6 Increment NextArrayElement and FileLine (as above) 	8
4(c)(i)	Through the use of: Subroutines / Functions / Procedures / Parameters / Methods	1
4(c)(ii)	Reduces program complexity // easier to develop / test / debug // tasks may be re-used // tasks can be allocated to different programmers/teams (with different skills) // limited scope of local variables	1

Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)	<p>Pseudocode solution included here for development and clarification of mark scheme. Programming language solutions appear at the end of this mark scheme.</p> <pre> DECLARE ResultArray : ARRAY [1:100] OF STRING DECLARE Index: INTEGER FOR Index ← 1 TO 100 ResultArray[Index] ← "NO DATA" ENDFOR </pre> <p>1 mark for each of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ResultArray declaration / commented in Python • Loop for 100 elements • ...assignment of string "NO DATA" to indexed array element 	3

Question	Answer	Marks
5	<pre> PROCEDURE LineNumber(FileName: STRING, StartNumber: INTEGER, StepNumber: INTEGER) DECLARE FileData : STRING DECLARE Count : INTEGER DECLARE Reply : CHAR DECLARE Continue : BOOLEAN Count ← 0 Continue ← TRUE OPENFILE FileName FOR READ WHILE NOT EOF(FileName) AND Continue = TRUE READFILE FileName, FileData FileData ← NUM_TO_STRING(StartNumber) & ": " & FileData OUTPUT FileData Count ← Count + 1 IF Count = 20 THEN OUTPUT "Do you wish to continue?" INPUT Reply IF Reply = 'N' THEN Continue ← FALSE ELSE Count ← 0 ENDIF ENDIF StartNumber ← StartNumber + StepNumber ENDWHILE CLOSEFILE FileName ENDPROCEDURE </pre>	11

Question	Answer	Marks
5	<p>1 mark for each of the following to max 11:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Procedure heading including parameters 2 Declare an integer variable for the count 3 Open file in <code>READ</code> mode 4 Initialise <code>Count</code> variable before loop and increment in the loop (or other mechanism) 5 Loop including until <code>EOF(FileName)</code> (see note) 6 Call <code>READFILE()</code> in a loop 7 Convert <code>StartNumber</code> to string in a loop 8 Output concatenated string in a loop 9 Check if count = 20 10 Prompt and Input (inside an IF) 11 If user input = 'N' terminate loop 12 Add <code>StepNumber</code> to <code>StartNumber</code> 13 Close file 	

*** End of Mark Scheme – program code solutions follow ***

Program Code Solutions**Q4 (b): Visual Basic**

```

Function ScanFile(SearchString As String) As Integer

    Dim FileData As String
    Dim FileLine As Integer
    Dim NewData As String
    Dim Size As Integer

    NextArrayElement = 1
    FileLine = 1

    FileData = ReadFileLine("DataFile.txt", FileLine)

    Do While FileData <> ""
        If Left(FileData, 7) = SearchString Then
            Size = Len(FileData)
            NewData = Right(FileData, Size-7) // NewData = Mid(FileData, 8,
                                                                    Size-7)

            ResultArray(NextArrayElement) = NewData
            NextArrayElement = NextArrayElement + 1
        End If
        FileLine = FileLine + 1
        FileData = ReadFileLine("DataFile.txt", FileLine)
    Loop

    Call ScanCompleted() ' Keyword "Call" OK but not required
    Return FileLine

End Function

```

Q4 (b): Pascal

```

function ScanFile(SearchString : string) : integer;
var
    FileData : string;
    FileLine : integer;
    NewData : string;
    Size : integer;

begin
    NextArrayElement := 1;
    FileLine := 1;

    FileData := ReadFileLine('DataFile.txt', FileLine);

    while FileData <> '' do
        begin
            if leftstr(FileData, 7) = SearchString then
                begin
                    Size := Length(FileData);
                    NewData := rightstr(FileData, Size-7);
                    ResultArray[NextArrayElement] := NewData;
                    NextArrayElement := NextArrayElement + 1;
                end;
            FileLine := FileLine + 1;
            FileData := ReadFileLine("DataFile.txt", FileLine);
        end;

    ScanCompleted(); // Keyword "Call" not valid
    Return FileLine; // ScanFile := FileLine;
end;

```

Q4 (b): Python

```

def scanfile(searchstring):

    # filedata : string
    # fileline : integer
    # newdata : string

    nextarrayelement = 1
    fileline = 1

    filedata = readfileline("datafile.txt", fileline)

    while filedata != "" :
        if filedata[:7] == searchstring:
            newdata = filedata[7:]
            resultarray[nextarrayelement] = newdata
            nextarrayelement = nextarrayelement + 1
            fileline = fileline + 1
            filedata = readfileline("datafile.txt", fileline)

    scancompleted() # keyword "call" not valid ???
    return fileline

```

Q4 (d): Visual Basic

```

Dim ResultArray(99) As String
Dim Index As Integer
For Index = 0 To 99
    ResultArray(Index) = "NO DATA"
Next Index

```

Q4 (d): Pascal

```

var
    ResultArray : array [1..100] of string;
    Index : integer;

begin
    for Index := 1 to 100 do
        ResultArray[Index] := 'NO DATA';
    end.

```

Q4 (d): Python – alternative 1 of n

```

#ResultArray[] as STRING

Resultarray = ["NO DATA" for index in range(100)]

```

Q4 (d): Python – alternative 2 of n

```

#ResultArray[] as STRING

ResultArray = []
For Index in range(100):
    ResultArray.append("NO DATA")

```

Q4 (d): Python – alternative 3 of n

```

# ResultArray[99] As String

ResultArray = ["NO DATA"]*100

```