

Cambridge International AS & A Level

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Paper 2 Fundamental Problem-Solving and Programming Skills MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 75 9608/22 October/November 2021

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)	One mark per bullet point to Max 4 e.g. Design stage activities: • create / produce / define identifier table // decide on identifiers • create / produce / define data structures // data types • create / produce / define file structures • create / produce / define test plan / strategy • create pseudocode • create flowchart etc. • identify inputs/outputs/processes • decomposing the problem into sub-problems • choose a suitable programming language Coding stage activities: • write program code // coding the algorithms (from design) 'write code' on its own is NE • define data structures • use a translator to check and run the code • initial debugging // testing • any example of actions performed when programming		4
1(b)(i)	 One mark per bullet point to Max 2 names are not meaningful (or equivalent) // name does not reflect the identifier's use makes the program/variables more difficult to understand // difficult for non-technical/other person to understand the program/variables makes the program more difficult to debug / modify / test 		2
1(b)(ii)	One ma	rk for each correct row.	4
	Line	Appropriate identifier name	
	102	Price / ItemPrice / StockPrice	
	103	ExpiryDate / ItemExpiryDate / EndDate	
	105	LowStockValue / LowValue / LowStock	
	106	IsOutOfStock / IsInStock	
1(b)(iii)	 One mark each (Constant) declaration with appropriate identifier for program version (as String) Storing correct value in the variable (equals or arrow) e.g. CONSTANT ProgramVersion = "ver1.5.8" 		2
1(c)	One mark each to Max 2 • wider range of character can be represented • symbols from (more) languages can be represented • nictograms / emoticons can be represented		2

Question	Answer			Marks
2(a)	 One mark each of the following to max 5: Input the membership number Open the file LOYALTY.txt for read and close the file Loop until end of file (and membership number not found) read each line from the file Extract stored membership number and points If number of points is 10 or more, return/output free cake If membership number not found, return/output appropriate value/message If number of points is below 10, return / output no free cake Subtract 10 points from their points and store 			
2(b)	One mark for each corre	ct row.		4
	Description of expression	Pseudocode expression	Evaluates to	
	Evaluates to TRUE if DayOFMonth is within the first seven days of the month	STRING_TO_NUM(DayOfMonth) <= 7 // DayOfMonth <= "7"	FALSE	
	Concatenates the second and third letters of Firstname and concatenate with the last three letters of Lastname	<pre>MID(Firstname,2,2) & RIGHT(Lastname, 3) // MID(Firstname,2,2) & MID(Lastname, LENGTH(Lastname)-3, 3)</pre>	"eason"	
	Evaluates to TRUE if DOB contains eight characters	LENGTH (DOB) = 8	TRUE	
	Evaluates to TRUE if the customer is a member and has enough points for a free slice of cake	IsMember AND Points >= 10 IsMember = TRUE AND Points >= 10	TRUE	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	One mark for each bullet point	4
	 CASE statement has correct structure (all key words and format) Correct assignment/identification of all 3 file types in case statement Assignment/return of "Unknown" as default Return FileType instead of FileExt // Correct return value for all file types and Unknown 	
	FUNCTION GetFileType(Filename : STRING) RETURNS STRING DECLARE FileExt : STRING DECLARE FileType: STRING	
	$FileExt \leftarrow RIGHT(Filename, 3)$	
	CASE OF FileExt 'rtf' : FileType ← "Rich text format" 'csv' : FileType ← "Comma separated values" 'txt' : FileType ← "Text" OTHERWISE : FileType ← "Unknown" ENDCASE RETURN FileType	
	ENDFUNCTION	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	 One mark each to max 3 break the problem/algorithm (not program / code) into smaller steps / parts/ subproblems repeatedly only if MP1 given until all subproblems small/detailed enough to solve to identify program modules // to identify repeated elements // for modular programming to identify subroutines 	3
3(b)	 mark for definition of term e.g. apply current knowledge to an unfamiliar scenario mark for how the skills are used in program development e.g. use current knowledge of a familiar programming language in a new language 	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	One mark for each bullet point	4
	 Procedure heading and ending Loop from 1 to 20 // Loop from 0 to 19 Allow NEXT for ENDFOR Assign -1 to array at loop counter All logic correct, does not override Flower array, all 20 elements assigned -1 	
	e.g. PROCEDURE InitialiseArray()	
	DECLARE Index : INTEGER	
	FOR Index ← 1 TO 20 Flower[Index] ← -1 ENDFOR	
	ENDPROCEDURE	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)	 One mark for each bullet point: Declare variable to store first flower visited and initialise to 10 // Store flower 10 in first array index Loop until all 20 flowers are stored Generate random number between 1 and 20 in the loop Check if array at random number is -1 // Check if random number is already in flower array If it is not -1 / already in array, generate another random number repeatedly until -1 / not in array otherwise assign Flower at previous flower to random number // otherwise assign random number to next array element and increment counter 	7
	<pre>'Pseudocode' solution included here for development and clarification of mark scheme. Programming language example solutions appear at the end. Example 1: PROCEDURE RandomPath() DECLARE New : INTEGER DECLARE Previous : INTEGER New ← 10 Previous ← 10 FOR X ← 0 TO 19 WHILE NOT(Flower[New] = -1) New ← INT(RAND(20)+1) Flower[Previous] ← New ENDWHILE ENDFOR ENDPROCEDURE Example 2: PROCEDURE RandomPath() DECLARE Current : INTEGER DECLARE Counter : INTEGER DECLARE Counter : INTEGER DECLARE Next : INTEGER Current ← 10 Counter ← 1 WHILE Counter <= 20 Next ← INT(RAND(20)+1) IF Flower[Next] = -1 THEN Flower[Current] ← Next Current ← Next Counter ← Counter + 1 ENDIF</pre>	
	ENDWHILE	
	ENDPROCEDURE	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)(i)	 1 mark for error type: Logic // run-time 1 mark for method of detection e.g. Testing the program with a range of data Whitebox testing Blackbox testing 	2
4(c)(ii)	 mark each to max 2 e.g. Program crashes Error as number is out of array bounds // number below 1 will produce error // number above 20 will produce error Not all elements will be accessed/used Error if decimal generated Error if negative number generated Infinite loop may be generated 	2



Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)	<pre>1 mark for values, 1 mark for result from: Year >= 0 UseSuffix = TRUE Matching Year value with "CE" Year >= 0 UseSuffix = FALSE Matching Year value Year < 0 UseSuffix = TRUE Matching Year value with "BCE" Year < 0 UseSuffix = FALSE Matching Year value</pre>	6
5(c)(i)	 One mark each to max 2. code is unknown/not considered data is chosen to test boundaries // test with normal, extreme and erroneous compare expected output with actual output // testing whether the inputs produce the correct/expected outputs testing if the program meets the requirements 	2
5(c)(ii)	One mark each to max 2. • data is chosen to test algorithm/code • tests every path in the code • test each line of code/structure • internal structure is being tested • tester can view code	2

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	One mark each to max 6:	6
	 Function declared taking the string to search for as a parameter, string return (and array) (Declare and) initialise a variable (0) to count number times code occurs Loop through 20 000 elements // looping until unused element IF Left 7 from GeoCodeLog[loop counter] = parameter if true, increment number times occurs if true, RIGHT 10 from GeoCodeLog[loop counter] if true compare to last date and replace if after // store in variable for last date Return concatenated number times & " * & last date converting number to string Example 1: FUNCTION SearchLog (SearchGeoCode : STRING) RETURNS STRING DECLARE AccessCount : INTEGER DECLARE AccessCount : INTEGER DECLARE DateAccess : DATE LatestDate ← "01/01/1500" FOR Index ← 0 TO 19999 IF LEFT (GeoCodeLog[Index], 7) THEN AccessCount ← AccessCount + 1 DateAccess > LatestDate IF DateAccess = LatestDate THEN LatestDate ← DateAccess ENDIF ENDIF ENDIF ENDIF 	

Question	Answer	Marks
Question 6(a)	Example 2: FUNCTION SearchLog(SearchGeoCode : STRING) RETURNS STRING DECLARE Index : INTEGER DECLARE AccessCount : INTEGER DECLARE LogGeoCode : STRING DECLARE LastDate : STRING DECLARE CountDateLine : STRING CONSTANT SPACE = ' '	Marks
	<pre>Index ← 1 AccessCount ← 0 LogGeoCode ← "" LastDate ← "" WHILE Index <= 20000 AND LogGeoCode <> "AAAA+0A" LogGeoCode ← LEFT(GeoCodeLog[Index], 7) IF LogGeoCode = SearchGeoCode THEN AccessCount ← AccessCount + 1 LastDate ← RIGHT(GeoCodeLog[Index], 10) ENDIF Index ← Index + 1 ENDWHILE CountDateLine ← NUM_TO_STRING(AccessCount) & SPACE &</pre>	
	RETURN CountDateLine	
	ENDFUNCTION	

Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	 1 mark each to max 7 Procedure header Open file "Locations.txt" in WRITE mode and close the file Loop through 20 000 elements // looping until unused element if GeoCodeData[loop counter] = "AAAA+0A" loop again/exit if not empty call SearchLog() with LEFT (GeoCodeData[DataIndex], 7) FT invalid/missing if use/store returned value replace the space with a # concatenate GeoCodeData[loop counter] & "#" & returned data inside the loop writing this value to file inside the loop 	7
	<pre>'Pseudocode' solution included here for development and clarification of mark scheme. Programming language example solutions appear at the end. Example 1: PROCEDURE ExtractArrays() DECLARE DataIndex : INTEGER DECLARE ShortCode, CountAndDate, LocationLine, TempCode : STRING CONSTANT FILENAME = "Locations.txt"</pre>	
	DataIndex ← 1 ShortCode ← "" TempCode ← "" OPENFILE FILENAME FOR WRITE FOR Count ← 0 TO 19999 ShortCode ← LEFT(GeoCodeData[DataIndex], 7) IF NOT(ShortCode = "AAAA+0A") THEN CountAndDate ← SearchLog(ShortCode) FOR Index ← 0 TO LENGTH(CountAndDate)-1 IF NOT(MID(CountAndDate,Index,1) = " ") THEN TempCode = TempCode & MID(CountAndDate,Index,1) ELSE TempCode = TempCode & "#" ENDIF ENDFOR LocationLine ← GeoCodeData[DataIndex] & "#" & TempCode HEITEELLE(ELLENAME LogationLine)	

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	ENDIF ENDFOR CLOSEFILE FILENAME	
	ENDPROCEDURE	
	Example 2:	
	PROCEDURE ExtractArrays()	
	DECLARE DataIndex : INTEGER DECLARE ShortCode, CountAndDate, LocationLine : STRING	
	CONSTANT HASH = '#' CONSTANT FILENAME = "Locations.txt"	
	DataIndex \leftarrow 1 ShortCode \leftarrow ""	
	OPENFILE FILENAME FOR WRITE	
	WHILE DataIndex <= 20000 AND ShortCode <> "AAAA+0A" ShortCode ← LEFT(GeoCodeData[DataIndex], 7) IF ShortCode <> "AAAA+0A" THEN	
	CountAndDate ← SearchLog(ShortCode) LocationLine ← GeoCodeData[DataIndex] & HASH & CountAndDate	
	WRITEFILE (FILENAME, LocationLine) ENDIF	
	DataIndex \leftarrow DataIndex + 1 ENDWHILE	
	CLOSEFILE FILENAME	
	ENDPROCEDURE	

Program Code Example Solutions

Q4 (b): Visual Basic

```
Sub RandomPath()
    ' alternative solution
    Dim Index, Current, NextFlower As Integer
    Dim AllFlowersVisited As Boolean
    Dim RandomFlower As New Random
    Current = 10
    AllFlowersVisited = False
    Do While AllFlowersVisited = False
        NextFlower = RandomFlower.Next(1, 20)
        If Flower(NextFlower) = 0 Then
            If Flower(Current) = 0 Then
                Flower(Current) = NextFlower
            End If
            Current = NextFlower
        End If
        AllFlowersVisited = True
        For Index = 1 To 20
            If Flower(Index) = 0 Then
                AllFlowersVisited = False
            End If
        Next
    Loop
End Sub
```

Q4 (b): Pascal

```
procedure RandomPath();
// alternative solution
var
   Index, Current, Next: integer;
   AllFlowersVisited : boolean;
begin
   Current := 10;
   AllFlowersVisited := False;
   while (AllFlowersVisited = False) do
   begin
      Randomize;
      Next := RandomRange(1, 21);
      if (Flower[Next] = 0) then
      begin
         if (Flower[Current] = 0) then Flower[Current] := Next;
         Current := Next;
      end;
      AllFlowersVisited := True;
      for Index := 1 to 20 do
      begin
         if Flower[Index] = 0 then
            AllFlowersVisited := False;
      end;
   end;
end;
```

Q4 (b): Python

```
from random import seed
from random import randint
def RandomPath():
    # alternative solution
    #DECLARE Index : INTEGER
    #DECLARE Current : INTEGER
    #DECLARE Next : INTEGER
    #DECLARE AllFlowersVisited : BOOLEAN
    Current = 10 #start at flower 10 in the field
    AllFlowersVisited = False
    while AllFlowersVisited == False:
        #loop until all flowers visited
        Next = randint(20)
        if Flower[Next] == 0:
            if Flower[Current] == 0: #do not revisit a flower
                Flower[Current] = Next
            Current = Next
        AllFlowersVisited = True #assume all visited unless...
        for Index in range(1, 20):
            if Flower[Index] == 0:
                AllFlowersVisited = False #... proved otherwise
```

Q6 (b): Visual Basic

```
Sub ExtractArrays()
  Dim DataIndex As Integer
  Dim ShortCode, CountAndDate, LocationLine, CountHashDate As String
  Dim Sr As StreamWriter = New StreamWriter("Locations")
 Const HASH = "#"
 DataIndex = 1
 ShortCode = ""
 CountHashDate = ""
 Do While DataIndex <= 20000 And ShortCode <> "AAAA+0A"
     CountHashDate = ""
     ShortCode = GeoCodeData(DataIndex).SubString(0, 7)
     If ShortCode <> "AAAA+0A" Then
       CountAndDate = SearchLog(ShortCode)
      For Index = 0 To CountAndDate.Length()-1
        If (MID(CountAndDate, Index, 1) = " ") Then
           CountHashDate = CountHashDate & "#"
        Else
          CountHashDate = CountHashDate & MID(CountAndDate, Index, 1) = ""
         End If
      Next Index
      LocationLine = GeoCodeData(DataIndex) & HASH & CountHashDate
      Sr.WriteLine(LocationLine)
    End If
    DataIndex = DataIndex + 1
 Loop
 Sr.Close()
End Sub
```

Q6 (b): Pascal

```
procedure ExtractArrays();
var
   DataIndex: integer;
   ShortCode, CountAndDate, LocationLine, CountHashDate: string;
   Locations: textfile;
const
   HASH = '\#';
begin
   DataIndex := 1;
   ShortCode := '';
   assign(Locations, 'M:\Locations');
   rewrite(Locations);
   while (DataIndex <= 20000) and (ShortCode <> 'AAAA+0A') do
   begin
      CountHashDate := "";
      ShortCode := LeftStr(GeoCodeData[DataIndex], 7);
      if ShortCode <> 'AAAA+0A' then
      begin
         CountAndDate := SearchLog(ShortCode);
        for Index := 0 to Length(CountAndDate)-1 do
            begin
              if CountAndDate[Index] = " " then
                 CountHashDate := CountHashDate + "#"
              else
                 CountHashDate := CountHashDate + CountAndDate[Index];
            end;
         LocationLine := GeoCodeData[DataIndex] + HASH + CountHashDate;
         writeln(Locations, LocationLine);
      end;
      DataIndex := DataIndex + 1;
   end;
   close(Locations);
end;
```

Q6 (b): Python

```
def ExtractArrays():
    #DECLARE DataIndex : INTEGER
    #DECLARE ShortCode, CountAndDate, LocationLine, CountHashDate : STRING
    HASH = "#"
    FILENAME = "Locations"
    DataIndex = 1
    ShortCode = ""
    filehandle = open(FILENAME, 'w')
    while dataIndex <= 20000 and ShortCode <> "AAAA+0A":
        ShortCode = GeoCodedata[DataIndex][:7]
       CountHashDate = ""
        if ShortCode <> "AAAA+0A":
            CountAndDate = SearchLog(ShortCode)
           for Index in range(0, Len(CountAndDate):
             if (CountAndDate[Index] == " "):
                 CountHashDate += "#"
             else:
                CountHashDate += CountAndDate[Index]
            LocationLine = GeoCodeData[DataIndex] + HASH + CountHashDate
            filehandle.write(LocationLine)
        DataIndex += 1
```

```
filehandle.close()
```