

# 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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2023 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

9618/23

**October/November 2023** 

#### **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.

#### Mark scheme abbreviations

/ separates alternative words / phrases within a marking point
 // separates alternative answers within a marking point
 underline actual word given must be used by the candidate (grammatical variants accepted)
 max indicates the maximum number of marks that can be awarded
 ( ) the word / phrase in brackets is not required but sets the context

Question	Answer		Marks
1(a)			4
	Assignment statement	Data type	
	<u>MyVar1</u> ← Total1 / Total2	REAL	
	<u>MyVar2</u> ← 27/10/2023	DATE	
	<u>MyVar3</u> ← "Sum1 / Sum2"	STRING	
	$\underline{MyVar4} \leftarrow Result1 AND Result2$	BOOLEAN	
1(b)			4
	Expression	Evalua	ates to
	Fraction >= 0.2 AND NOT Active	FA	LSE
	INT((Fraction1 * 100) + 13.3)	3	3
	$STR_TO_NUM(MID(Code, 4, 2)) + 5$	2	8
	LENGTH("TRUE" & Code)	1	1
1(c)	The use of a program <u>library</u> (routines)		1
1(d)	<b>MP1</b> Type: Adaptive <b>MP2</b> Reason: The (user) requirement(s) chang legislative changes	es // to accommod	ate 2



Question			Answer			Marks
3(a)	Index	Array				3
	1					
	2	D3				
	3	D4				
	4	D1	Variable		_	
	5	D2	FrontOfQueue	2		
	6	D5	EndOfQueue	6		
	7		NumItems	5		
	8					
	MP2 FoQ value mate MP3 EoQ value mate	thes index with the sindex wit	with D3 with D5			
3(b)	MP1 If NumItems is MP2 Increment Endo MP3 If EndOfQueue MP4 Increment Num: MP5 Set the Elemen MP6 stored in Endo Mark as follows: Steps 1 to 4: One ma Step 5: One mark for	J = 8 // (quese) fgueue = 9 then so $ftemsftemsftat the ind fgueue to vfgueue to vfgueue to vftat for gaps free the the the solution of the the the the the the the the the the$	eue) full then jump to step set EndOfQueue to 1 ex value/data/item being addo	6 ed terms		6

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	PROCEDURE RandList() DECLARE Count, BaseNum, ThisNum : INTEGER CONSTANT StepVal = 10 BaseNum ← 0	6
	FOR Count ← 1 TO 25 ThisNum ← BaseNum + INT(RAND(StepVal)) OUTPUT ThisNum BaseNum ← BaseNum + StepVal NEXT Count	
	ENDPROCEDURE MP1 Procedure heading and ending MP2 Local loop counter Count as integer MP3 Loop to iterate 25 times or more for each unique number MP4 'Attempt' to generate a random number including use of INT() in a loop MP5 Ensure that number generated is greater than previous and change 'previous' MP6 Output random number after an attempt at MP5 in a loop	
4(b)	One mark for simplified logical expression:	1
	<b>MP1</b> Result[x + 1] <= Result[x]	
	ALTERNATIVE SOLUTION:	
	Result[x] >= Result[x + 1]	

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D         Index         Value         Total         Mix[1]         Mix[2]         Mix[3]         Mix	4ix[4] 6
2 0 4 2 3	5
5	
3	
3 5	
8	
5 10	
	9
<b>MP1</b> Row 1 (initialisation)	
Each iteration (1 – 5): MP2 1 – Total 2	
<b>MP3</b> 2 – Total 5	
MP4 3 – Total 10 MP5 4 – Total 15	
<b>MP6</b> 5 – Total 28 and final Mix[1] = 56	

Question	Answer	Marks
6	FUNCTION TestNum(ThisNum : STRING) RETURNS INTEGER	6
	IF LEFT(ThisNum,3) = RIGHT(ThisNum 3) THEN RETURN 3 ENDIF	
	IF RIGHT(ThisNum, 3) = "000" THEN RETURN 2 ENDIF	
	<pre>IF MID(ThisNum, 4, 1) = MID(ThisNum, 5, 1) AND MID(ThisNum, 5, 1) = MID(ThisNum, 6, 1) THEN RETURN 1 ENDIF</pre>	
	RETURN 0	
	ENDFUNCTION	
	<ul> <li>MP1 Function heading and ending including parameter and return type</li> <li>MP2 Test for Condition 1</li> <li>MP3 Test for Condition 2</li> <li>MP4 Test for Condition 3</li> <li>MP5 Return the highest value if more than one condition is satisfied</li> <li>MP6 Return zero if no condition matched</li> </ul>	

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	<b>MP1</b> iteration / looping <b>MP2</b> naming all four modules correctly in the correct sequence //_e.g. Module-A repeatedly calls Sub-Y1, then SubY2 then Sub-9	2
7(b)(i)	TYPE MyType DECLARE RA : INTEGER DECLARE RB : STRING DECLARE RC : BOOLEAN ENDTYPE MP1 TYPE MyType ENDTYPE MP2 RA as integer and RB3 as string MP3 RC as Boolean	3
7(b)(ii)	PROCEDURE Sub-9(BYREF Param : MyType) MP 1 One mark for BYREF MP 2 One mark for the rest of the statement	2

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)	PROCEDURE ReceiveFile(FileName : STRING) DECLARE FileData : STRING DECLARE CharCount : INTEGER CONSTANT Terminator = "****"	7
	OPENFILE FileName FOR WRITE FileData ← GetData() CharCount ← 0	
	WHILE FileData <> Terminator WRITEFILE FileName, FileData CharCount ← CharCount + LENGTH(FileData) FileData ← GetData() ENDWHILE	
	CLOSEFILE FileName	
	OUTPUT CharCount (, " characters were written to ", FileName)	
	ENDPROCEDURE	
	<ul> <li>MP1 OPEN file in WRITE mode and subsequently CLOSE</li> <li>MP2 Conditional loop until terminator received</li> <li>MP3 'Attempted' use of GetData() - Ignore CALL</li> <li>MP4 Fully correct use GetData() to return the data in a loop</li> <li>MP5 Maintain CharCount in a loop</li> <li>MP6 Write each line to the file - except the terminator in a loop</li> <li>MP7 Final output of message giving number of characters written outside loop</li> </ul>	
8(b)	Max 3 marks	3
	<ul> <li>Problem:</li> <li>If the file being sent contains a line of the string "****"</li> <li>then the file being written by ReceiveFile() will end at this point // subsequent file lines will be lost</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Solution:</li> <li>Read the file (at the sending end) to find the number of lines it contains</li> <li>Send an initial message which defines the number of lines in the file</li> </ul>	
	ALTERNATIVE SOLUTION:	
	<ul> <li>(Transmitter program) chooses a different terminator string / character that doesn't occur in the file</li> <li>Transmitter program sends the terminator string / character before first line of file / before the transfer begins</li> </ul>	

Question	Answer	Marks
8(c)	PROCEDURE Chat (Destination : STRING, Port : INTEGER) DECLARE Data : STRING DECLARE Finished : BOOLEAN CONSTANT Terminator = "Bye" CONSTANT TERMINATOR = CHR(2) CONSTANT ETX = CHR(3) Finished ← FALSE REPEAT Data ← GetData() OUTPUT Data IF Data = Terminator THEN Finished ← TRUE ENDIF IF NOT Finished THEN //about to reply INPUT Data Transmit(STX & Destination & MyID & Data & ETX, Port) IF Data = Terminator THEN Finished ← TRUE ENDIF UNTIL Finished = TRUE ENDPROCEDURE Conditional loop MP2 Test for terminator in both cases MP3 Use GetData() to get the data from the message	7
	MP5 INPUT the data reply MP6 'Attempted ' use of Transmit to send it in a loop MP7 Correct formation of parameters to Transmit()	
8(d)	Note: Max 3 marks (from either limitation or modification list)	3
	<ul> <li>Limitation:</li> <li>1 GetData() does not return a value until a message has been received</li> <li>2 So once a message has been sent the user has to wait for a reply // chat is half-duplex</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Modification:</li> <li>If no response allow the receiver to exit chat at any time</li> <li>GetData() should immediately return a suitable message // set a time limit</li> <li> which Chat() can detect and respond by allowing the conversation to continue</li> </ul>	