

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

CANDIDATE NAME			
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER	
			0000/4

893116543

COMPUTER SCIENCE

9608/11

Paper 1 Theory Fundamentals

October/November 2018

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

No calculators allowed.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces at the top of this page.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.

No marks will be awarded for using brand names of software packages or hardware.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The maximum number of marks is 75.



A student is creating a short video and needs to record music to play in the background.

1

(a)	The student uses a microphone to capture the music.
	Explain how the microphone captures the music.
	[3]
(b)	An analogue-to-digital converter uses sampling to encode the sound.
	Explain how different sampling resolutions affect the sound file and the sound it represents.
	[3]
(c)	The student needs to edit the sound file.
	Describe two features of sound editing software that can be used to edit the sound file.
	Feature 1
	Feature 2
	[4]

(d)		video is recorded with a frame rate of 60 frames per second (fps) and uses progressive oding.
	(i)	Describe what is meant by a frame rate of 60 fps.
		[1]
	(ii)	Describe what is meant by progressive encoding in video recording.
		[2]
(e)	MP	1 multimedia container format is used to save the video.
	Stat	e what is meant by multimedia container format.
		[1]

(b)	(i)	The following table shows four IPv6 addresse			
		State if each address is valid or invalid.			
		IP address	V	alid or invalid	
		21E5:69AA:FFFF:1:E100:B691:1285:F56E			
		::255.255.255			
		59FB::1005:CC57:6571			
		56FE::2159:5BBC::6594			
	(ii)	The following table shows four statements ab	out eithe	er public or privat	e IP address
	(ii)	The following table shows four statements ab Tick () one box in each row to indicate whe private IP address.			
	(ii)	Tick (✓) one box in each row to indicate whe			rs to a public
	(ii)	Tick (✓) one box in each row to indicate whe private IP address.	ther ead	ch statement refe	rs to a public
	(ii)	Tick (✓) one box in each row to indicate whe private IP address. Statement	dress	ch statement refe	rs to a public
	(ii)	Tick (/) one box in each row to indicate whe private IP address. Statement 192.168.2.1 is an example of this type of address.	dress	ch statement refe	rs to a public
	(ii)	Tick () one box in each row to indicate whe private IP address. Statement 192.168.2.1 is an example of this type of address and the statement of the style of address and the style of the Internet Service Provider (ISI).	dress	ch statement refe	rs to a public
	(ii)	Tick () one box in each row to indicate whe private IP address. Statement 192.168.2.1 is an example of this type of address and the indicated in different networks Network Address Translation (NAT) is necess	dress	ch statement refe	

3

	go has produced a program (app) for mobile phones. He needs to decide whether to use an en Source licence or to distribute the app as shareware.		
(a)) Describe what is meant by Open Source licence and shareware.		
	Open Source		
	Shareware		
	[4]		
(b)	[4] Tick (✓) one box to indicate the licence Hugo should use. Justify your choice.		
(b)			
(b)	Tick (✓) one box to indicate the licence Hugo should use. Justify your choice.		
(b)	Tick (✓) one box to indicate the licence Hugo should use. Justify your choice. Open Source		
(b)	Tick (✓) one box to indicate the licence Hugo should use. Justify your choice. Open Source Shareware		
(b)	Tick (✓) one box to indicate the licence Hugo should use. Justify your choice. Open Source Shareware		
(b)	Tick (✓) one box to indicate the licence Hugo should use. Justify your choice. Open Source Shareware		

4 The table shows assembly language instructions for a processor which has one general purpose register, the Accumulator (ACC) and an index register (IX).

Instruction		Explanation		
Op code	Operand	Explanation		
LDD	<address></address>	Direct addressing. Load the contents of the location at the give address to ACC.		
LDX	<address></address>	Indexed addressing. Form the address from <address> + the contents of the Index Register. Copy the contents of this calculated address to ACC.</address>		
LDR	#n	Immediate addressing. Load the number n to IX.		
STO	<address></address>	Store contents of ACC at the given address.		
ADD	<address></address>	Add the contents of the given address to ACC.		
INC	<register></register>	Add 1 to the contents of the register (ACC or IX).		
DEC	<register></register>	Subtract 1 from the contents of the register (ACC or IX).		
CMP	<address></address>	Compare contents of ACC with contents of <address>.</address>		
JPE	<address></address>	Following a compare instruction, jump to <address> if the compare was True.</address>		
JPN	<address></address>	Following a compare instruction, jump to <address> if the compare was False.</address>		
JMP	<address></address>	Jump to the given address.		
OUT		Output to the screen the character whose ASCII value is stored in ACC.		
END	END Return control to the operating system.			

State what is meant by direct addressing and indirect addressing.
Direct addressing
Indirect addressing
[2]
Explain how the instruction ${\tt ADD}\ {\tt 20}\ {\tt can}\ {\tt be}\ {\tt interpreted}\ {\tt as}\ {\tt either}\ {\tt direct}\ {\tt or}\ {\tt indirect}\ {\tt addressing}.$
Direct addressing
Indirect addressing
[2]

(b)	The assembly language instructions in the following table use either symbolic addressing or
	absolute addressing.

Tick (\checkmark) one box in each row to indicate whether the instruction uses symbolic or absolute addressing.

Instruction	Symbolic	Absolute
ADD 90		
CMP found		
STO 20		

[2]

(c) The current contents of a general purpose register (X) are:

(i) The contents of X represent an unsigned binary integer.

Х	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

	Convert the value in X into denary.
	[1]
(ii)	The contents of X represent an unsigned binary integer.
	Convert the value in X into hexadecimal.

(iii) The contents of X represent a two's complement binary integer.

Convert the value in X into denary.

.....[1]

(d) The current contents of the main memory, Index Register (IX) and selected values from the ASCII character set are provided with a copy of the instruction set.

Address Instruction

70	LDX	200
71	OUT	
72	STO	203
73	LDD	204
74	INC	ACC
75	STO	204
76	INC	IX
77	LDX	200
78	CMP	203
79	JPN	81
80	OUT	
81	LDD	204
82	CMP	205
83	JPN	74
84	END	
200	130	
201	133	
202	130	
203	0	
204	0	
205	2	

IX 0

ASCII code table (selected codes only)

ASCII code	Character
127	?
128	!
129	ű
130	*
131	\$
132	&
133	%
134	/

Instruction set

Instruction				
Op code	Operand	Explanation		
LDD	<address></address>	Direct addressing. Load the contents of the location at the given address to ACC.		
LDX	<address></address>	Indexed addressing. Form the address from <address> + the contents of the Index Register. Copy the contents of this calculated address to ACC.</address>		
LDR	#n	Immediate addressing. Load the number n to IX.		
STO	<address></address>	Store contents of ACC at the given address.		
ADD	<address></address>	Add the contents of the given address to ACC.		
INC	<register></register>	Add 1 to the contents of the register (ACC or IX).		
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CMP	<address></address>	Compare contents of ACC with contents of <address>.</address>		
JPE	<address></address>	Following a compare instruction, jump to <address> if the compare was True.</address>		
JPN	<address></address>	Following a compare instruction, jump to <address> if the compare was False.</address>		
JMP	<address></address>	Jump to the given address.		
OUT		Output to the screen the character whose ASCII value is stored in ACC.		
END		Return control to the operating system.		

Complete the trace table for the given assembly language program.

Instruction address	ACC	Memory address						IX	OUTPUT
		200	201	202	203	204	205	IA	0011-01
70	130	130	133	130	0	0	2	0	

			s employer in his new employer's programs.
	Ethical		
	Unethical		
	Justification		
(b)	the programming land knowledge of these p	guages ι	r. She has accepted a new job. She has never worked very sed by this new company. Nadya is planning to increase ng languages before she starts her new job.
	Ethical		
	Unethical		
(c)	Justification	of her tea	n members has produced some inventive code. She prese
(c)	Justification	of her tea	m members has produced some inventive code. She presenat it was produced by the team. She does not mention
(c)	Justification	of her tea	n members has produced some inventive code. She prese
(c)	Justification	of her tea stating t	n members has produced some inventive code. She prese

6 A web page includes the following PHP and HTML code.

```
01 <?php
02
       if(isset($_GET['age'])) {
03
          echo "Result: ", allowed($_GET['age']);
04
       } else {
05 ?>
06
07 <form action="#" method="get">
80
       Enter Age: <input type="text" name="age" /><br/>
       <input type="submit" value="Calculate" />
09
10 </form>
11
12 <?php
13
        function allowed($age) {
14
             if($age <= 16) $message = "You need permission";</pre>
             else if($age > 30) $message = "You are too old";
16
17
            else $message = "Allowed";
18
            return $message;
19
20 ?>
(a) Name two identifiers used in the PHP code.
                                                                      [2]
(b) Write the value assigned to $message if the user types 30 in the text box.
   .....[1]
(c) Explain the purpose of the code in line 18.
```

(d)	The PHP code in a web page uses server-side scripting.
	List the sequence of events that take place when a user requests a web page containing PHI code.

Question 7 begins on the next page.

[2]

7	A movie theatre has a relational database that stores the movie schedule, and information abou
	the movies. The theatre has several screens that play movies at the same time.

The database has three tables to store information about the movies, the screens and the movie schedule.

```
MOVIE(MovieID, Title, Length, Rating)
SCREEN(ScreenNumber, NumberSeats)
MOVIESCHEDULE(ScheduleID, MovieID, ScreenNumber, Time)
```

(a) Complete the entity-relationship (E-R) diagram to show the relationships between these tables.

MOVIE	SCREEN

MOVIESCHEDULE

(b) Explain how primary and foreign keys are used to link the tables in the movie theatre database.

(c)	The database needs to store the name of the company that produced each movie, for example, Rocking Movies.
	Write an SQL script to add the attribute ProductionCompany to the MOVIE table.
	[2]
(d)	
	[4]

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