

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

COMPUTER SCIENCE 9608/22

Paper 2 Written Paper May/June 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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May/June 2018

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.

© UCLES 2018 Page 2 of 16

Question			Answer				Marks
1(a)		Description of da	ta item	Suital	ole identifier name	1	4
		The temperature inside the greenhouse GreenhouseTemperature					
		The temperature outside the	ne greenhouse	Out	sideTemperature		
		The greenhouse identificat	tion number	(GreenhouseID		
		The time the temperature	was measured		SampleTime		
		e above are examples only. mes must be meaningful ar		3			
1(b)(i)		_					5
		Expres			Evaluates to		
		"Fas" & MID(Subject	2, 6, 3)		"Faster"		
		LEFT(Mark, 1)			ERROR		
		10 + ASC(Grade)			76		
		MOD(AverageMark * 2	2, 3)		0		
		CourseCompleted AND) (Mark >= 6	0)	TRUE		
1(b)(ii)							5
		Variable		Data ty	pe		
		Mark		INTEG	ER		
		Subject	STRING				
		Grade	CHAR				
		CourseCompleted	ted BOOLEAN				
		AverageMark REAL					
	One mark per answer						

© UCLES 2018 Page 3 of 16

9608/22

Question	Answer	Marks	
2(a)(i)	Keywords in capitals White Space / blank lines / grouping Comments Sensible function names		
2(a)(ii)	IndentationMeaningful identifier names	2	
2(b)	Feature Answer	8	
	A line number containing an example of an assignment statement 08 / 09 / 13 / 14 / 15 / 21		
	A line number containing the start of a 'precondition' loop		
	A line number containing the end of a 'precondition' loop		
	A line number containing the start of a selection statement		
	The number of parameters of the LEFT() function		
	The Boolean operator used OR		
	The number of times the function LEFT() is called from within CountDigits() resulting from the call: Result ← CountDigits("AB27C4")		
	The number of local variables 3		
2(c)(i)	Mistake: function header returns a CHAR but last line of code returns an INTEGER Correction: Function should return an INTEGER // Change line 26 to return c as CHAR		

© UCLES 2018 Page 4 of 16

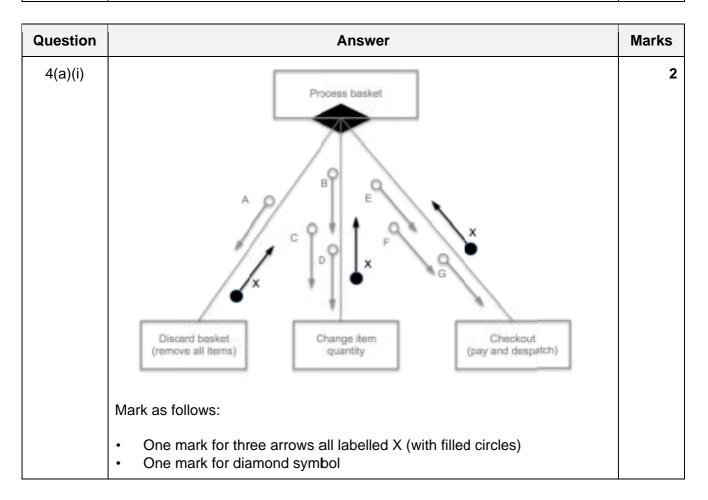
Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)(ii)	IF (nc >= '0') AND (nc <= '9') THEN c ← c + 1 ENDIF	4
	One mark for each of: • Single IF THEN ENDIF statement (no ELSE) • Switching OR to AND • Lower value comparison • Upper value comparison	
	ALTERNATIVE: IF NOT ((nc < '0') OR (nc > '9')) THEN c ← c + 1 ENDIF	
	One mark for each of: • Single IF THEN ENDIF statement (no ELSE) • Inverting test using NOT • correct use of brackets • both comparisons unchanged	

© UCLES 2018 Page 5 of 16

Question	Answer	Marks
3	Example Program Flowchart	10
	Count - 0 Index - 1 Is barweight[Index] > Maxweight NO YES Is count > Threshold? NO YES Threshold? *Shippingbox OK - maximum weight exceeded ESO ESO CALL ServiceCheck()	

© UCLES 2018 Page 6 of 16

Question	Answer	Marks
3	One mark for each of:	10
	1 START and END / STOP	
	2 Initialising Count to 0	
	3 Initialising Index to 1 or 0	
	4 Decision box comparing BarWeight[Index] > MaxWeight	
	5 Decision box comparing Index to 100	
	6 Decision box comparing Count > Threshold	
	7 Correct increment of Index	
	8 Correct increment of Count	
	9 Output message (concatenation of text and value) if threshold not exceeded	
	10 Calling ServiceCheck() if Threshold exceeded (without text message)	



© UCLES 2018 Page 7 of 16

Question		Answer	Marks
4(a)(ii)			3
	Parameter	Information	
	Α	BasketID	
	В		
	С	BasketID, ItemID, Quantity (In any order)	
	D		
	E		
	F	BasketID, DeliveryAddress, PaymentDetails (In any order)	
	G		
	Mark as follows:		
	 One mark fo 	r parameter A r parameters B , C & D r parameters E , F & G	

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	One mark for each of:	Max 2
	 Same data type using a single identifier / more efficient coding / less declaration statements needed Access of individual elements (using subscript / index) Ability to iterate through the data // easier to search / sort the data Code easier to understand / maintain / modify 	
5(b)	One mark for each of:	Max 2
	 (Dynamic) syntax checking / Errors are highlighted / underlined Type checking Parameter checking Identification of unused variables 	

© UCLES 2018 Page 8 of 16

Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	Example 'Pseudocode' solution included here for development and clarification of mark scheme. Programming language example solutions appear in the Appendix.	4
	FUNCTION GetNumber() AS STRING	
	DECLARE Valid : BOOLEAN DECLARE MemberNumber : INTEGER	
	REPEAT	
	Valid ← TRUE OUTPUT "Please input a valid member number" INPUT MemberNumber IF (MemberNumber > 9999) OR (MemberNumber < 1111) THEN	
	Valid ← FALSE ENDIF	
	UNTIL Valid = TRUE	
	RETURN STR(MemberNumber) ENDFUNCTION	
	1 mark for each of the following:	
	 Function heading (as above) and ending Conditional loop structure Condition to check valid membership number Returning string value 	

© UCLES 2018 Page 9 of 16

Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)	'Pseudocode' solution included here for development and clarification of	Max 10
	mark scheme. Programming language solutions appear in the Appendix.	
	PROCEDURE OutputLowestScore() DECLARE FileData, FileMembershipNumber : STRING	
	DECLARE FileScore, LowestScore: INTEGER	
	DECLARE LowestScoreDate, MembershipNumber : STRING	
	MembershipNumber ← GetNumber()	
	OPENFILE "ScoreDetails.txt" FOR READ	
	LowestScore ← 100	
	WHILE NOT EOF("ScoreDetails.txt")	
	READFILE "ScoreDetails.txt", FileData	
	FileMembershipNumber ← LEFT(FileData, 4)	
	IF FileMembershipNumber = MembershipNumber THEN	
	FileScore ← INT(RIGHT(FileData,2))	
	IF FileScore < LowestScore	
	THEN	
	LowestScore ← FileScore	
	LowestScoreDate ← MID(FileData(5,6)) ENDIF	
	ENDIF	
	ENDWHILE	
	OUTPUT ("The lowest score was " & LowestScore & " on " & _	
	LowestScoreDate)	
	CLOSEFILE("ScoreDetails.txt ")	
	ENDPROCEDURE	
	1 mark for each of the following:	
	1 Declare variables to store LowestScore as INTEGER and FileData	
	as STRING (commented in Python) (variable names may be different)	
	2 Function call GetNumber() for membership number	
	3 Initialisation of LowestScore to 99 or above	
	4 Open file in READ mode	
	5 Loop until EOF()6 Read a line from the file in a loop	
	7 Use of substring operations to extract at least one data item	
	8 Compare the membership numbers	
	9 Convert score to INTEGER	
	10 Compare and assign (if appropriate) new value to LowestScore	
	11 Output the lowest score message including lowest score and date (outside the loop)	
	12 Close the file	
	1	

© UCLES 2018 Page 10 of 16

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	lower boundupper bound	2
6(b)	Example using single temp variable:	8
	PROCEDURE Flip() //Use of Single temp value	
	DECLARE temp : INTEGER DECLARE i : INTEGER //i is the row DECLARE j : INTEGER //j is the column	
	FOR $i \leftarrow 1$ TO 5 FOR $j \leftarrow 1$ to 4 //swap element 1&8, 2&7, 3&6, 4&5 temp \leftarrow Picture[i,j] Picture[i,j] \leftarrow Picture[i, 9 - j] Picture[i, 9 - j] \leftarrow temp ENDFOR ENDFOR	
	ENDPROCEDURE	
	Alternative Solution – Use of temp array row:	
	PROCEDURE Flip() //Use of temproary row (8 elements)	
	DECLARE temp : ARRAY[1:8] OF INTEGER DECLARE i : INTEGER //i is the row DECLARE j : INTEGER //j is the column	
	<pre>FOR i ← 1 to 5 FOR j ← 1 to 8 temp[j] ← Picture[i, 9 - j] //temp is row i reversed ENDFOR FOR j ← 1 to 8 Picture[i, j] ← temp[j] //copy temp back to row i</pre>	
	ENDFOR ENDFOR ENDPROCEDURE	

Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	Alternative Solution – Use of new array:	8
	PROCEDURE Flip() //Flip to New array	
	DECLARE NewPic : ARRAY[1:5, 1:8] OF INTEGER DECLARE i : INTEGER //i is the row DECLARE j : INTEGER //j is the column	
	<pre>FOR i ← 1 to 5 FOR j ← 1 to 8 NewPic[i, 9 - j] ← Picture[i, j] //NewPic row</pre>	
	 1 mark for each of the following (all methods): 1 Correct procedure heading and ending 2 Declaring local variables for loop counter(s) 3 Declaring a temporary storage variable for swap or new duplicate 2D array 4 A nested loop including attempt at flip operation 5 Correct number of iterations 6 Assign element to temp (single var or temp array) or to new array 7 Selection of correct source element (row, column) 8 Selection of correct destination element (row, column) 	

^{***} End of Mark Scheme – program code solutions follow ***

Appendix

9608/22

Program Code Example Solutions

Q5 (c): Visual Basic

```
Function GetNumber() As String
   Dim Valid As Boolean
   Dim MemberNumber As Integer
Do
        Valid = True
        Console.Write("Please enter a valid member number: ")
        MemberNumber = Console.ReadLine()
        If MemberNumber > 9999 Or MemberNumber < 1111 Then
            Valid = False
        End If
   Loop Until Valid = True
   Return MemberNumber.ToString()
End Function</pre>
```

Q5 (c): Pascal

```
function GetNumber() : string;
  var
    Valid : boolean;
    MemberNumber : integer;
begin
    repeat
        Valid := true;
        write('Please enter a valid member number: ');
        readln(MemberNumber);
        if (MemberNumber > 9999) or (MemberNumber < 1111) then
            Valid := false;
    until Valid = true;
    GetNumber := IntToStr(MemberNumber);
end;</pre>
```

Q5 (c): Python

© UCLES 2018 Page 13 of 16

Q5 (d): Visual Basic

```
Sub OutputLowestScore()
  Dim FileData As String
  Dim FileMembershipNumber As String
  Dim FileScore As Integer
  Dim LowestScore As Integer
  Dim LowestScoreDate As String
  Dim MembershipNumber As String
  MembershipNumber = GetNumber()
   FileOpen(1, "ScoreDetails.txt", OpenMode.Input)
   LowestScore = 100
   While Not EOF(1)
       FileData = LineInput(1)
       FileMembershipNumber = Left(FileData, 4)
       If FileMembershipNumber = MembershipNumber Then
           FileScore = Integer.Parse(Right(FileData, 2))
           If FileScore < LowestScore Then
               LowestScore = FileScore
               LowestScoreDate = Mid(FileData, 5, 6)
           End If
       End If
   End While
   Console.WriteLine("The lowest score was " & LowestScore & " on " &
LowestScoreDate)
  FileClose(1)
End Sub
```

© UCLES 2018 Page 14 of 16

9608/22

Q5 (d): Pascal

```
procedure OutputLowestScore();
var
   FileData : string;
    FileMembershipNumber : string;
   FileScore : integer;
   LowestScore : integer;
   LowestScoreDate : string;
   MembershipNumber : string;
    Scores : textFile;
begin
   MembershipNumber := GetNumber();
    assignFile(Scores, 'ScoreDetails.txt');
   reset(Scores);
   LowestScore := 100;
   while not eof(Scores) do
   begin
        readln(Scores, FileData);
        FileMembershipNumber := copy(FileData, 1, 4);
        if FileMembershipNumber = MembershipNumber then
        begin
            FileScore:= StrToInt(copy(FileData, 11, 2));
            if FileScore < LowestScore then
            begin
                LowestScore := FileScore;
                LowestScoreDate := copy(FileData, 5, 6)
            end;
        end;
    end;
    writeln('The lowest score was ', LowestScore, ' on ', LowestScoreDate);
    close(Scores);
end;
```

Q5 (d): Python

9608/22

```
def OutputLowestScore() :
    # FileData : string
    # FileMembershipNumber : string
    # FileScore : integer
    # LowestScore : integer
    # LowestScoreDate : string
    # MembershipNumber : string
    # File : file handle
   MembershipNumber = GetNumber()
   File = open("ScoreDetails.txt", "r")
   LowestScore = 100
   FileData = File.readline()
   while FileData != "":
        FileMembershipNumber = FileData[:4]
        if FileMembershipNumber == MembershipNumber :
            FileScore = int(FileData[10:12])
            if FileScore < LowestScore :</pre>
                LowestScore = FileScore
                LowestScoreDate = FileData[4:10
        FileData = File.readline()
    print("The lowest score was ", LowestScore, " on ", LowestScoreDate)
    File.close()
```

© UCLES 2018 Page 16 of 16