
COMPUTER SCIENCE**9608/22**

Paper 2 Written Paper

October/November 2017

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 75

Published

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This document consists of **12** printed pages.

Question	Answer	Marks														
1(a)(i)	<table border="1" data-bbox="384 280 1166 696"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="384 280 595 331">Data value</th> <th data-bbox="595 280 1166 331">Data type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 331 595 392">FALSE</td> <td data-bbox="595 331 1166 392">BOOLEAN</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 392 595 452">03/03/2013</td> <td data-bbox="595 392 1166 452">DATE // DATETIME</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 452 595 512">35</td> <td data-bbox="595 452 1166 512">INTEGER</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 512 595 573">"INTEGER"</td> <td data-bbox="595 512 1166 573">STRING</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 573 595 633">3.5</td> <td data-bbox="595 573 1166 633">REAL</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 633 595 696">"35"</td> <td data-bbox="595 633 1166 696">STRING</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="236 730 743 797">One mark for each data type Mark first data type given in each case</p>	Data value	Data type	FALSE	BOOLEAN	03/03/2013	DATE // DATETIME	35	INTEGER	"INTEGER"	STRING	3.5	REAL	"35"	STRING	6
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03/03/2013	DATE // DATETIME															
35	INTEGER															
"INTEGER"	STRING															
3.5	REAL															
"35"	STRING															
1(a)(ii)	1D Array // 1D List	1														
1(a)(iii)	<p data-bbox="236 898 496 931">Ability to recognise:</p> <ul data-bbox="236 936 1201 1249" style="list-style-type: none"> • selection statement • iteration statement • assignment statements • data declarations / structures / data types / use of variables or objects • modular structure / functions / procedures / subroutines • subroutine parameters • Specific types of statement e.g. Input, Output, File operations • Code format • Operators <p data-bbox="236 1285 756 1384">Mark as follows: Any two from above, or valid alternative Accept by example</p>	2														
1(b)(i)	<table border="1" data-bbox="331 1451 679 1832"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="331 1451 679 1503">Data</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1503 679 1563"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1563 679 1615">67 // 0100 0011 // 043h</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1615 679 1666">65 // 0100 0001 // 041h</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1666 679 1718">71 // 0100 0111 // 047h</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1718 679 1769">69 // 0100 0101 // 045h</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1769 679 1832"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="236 1865 1115 2033">One mark for 67 and 65 One mark for 71 and 69 Accept binary, denary or hex values (hex must be clearly indicated) Max one mark if blank cell anywhere in sequence Ignore any data values before or after the four characters</p>	Data		67 // 0100 0011 // 043h	65 // 0100 0001 // 041h	71 // 0100 0111 // 047h	69 // 0100 0101 // 045h		2							
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1(b)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A value representing the number of characters stored at beginning of string OR • Terminator / special character stored to indicate the end of string <p>One mark for each phrase or equivalent.</p>	2
1(c)	<p>Explanation includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to pass values to/from the subroutine • to produce re-useable code • to avoid global variables • to allow recursion <p>One mark per answer</p>	Max 3
1(d)(i)	<p>27: MyGrade assigned the value "Fail"</p> <p>101: Output the text "Invalid Value Entered"</p> <p>Ignore minor spelling mistakes</p>	2
1(d)(ii)	<pre> IF MyMark >= 75 AND MyMark <=100 THEN MyGrade ← "Distinction" ELSE IF MyMark >= 35 AND MyMark <=74 THEN MyGrade ← "Pass" ELSE IF MyMark >= 0 AND MyMark <=34 THEN MyGrade ← "Fail" ELSE OUTPUT "Invalid value entered" ENDIF ENDIF ENDIF ENDIF ENDIF </pre> <p>One mark for each of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One correct range test • 'IF' equivalent (nested or not) to three CASE range tests... • ... with three corresponding assignments • Equivalent of CASE OTHERWISE with corresponding OUTPUT statement • Matching (three) ENDIFs (Or one if ELSIFs used) <p>Max 4 if solution doesn't work under all circumstances // is not functionally equivalent to CASE</p>	5

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	Mark as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To search for a given value in the array and output the position in the array if the search value is found if search value not found then output "Not found" 	Max 2
2(b)	<pre> graph TD Start([START]) --> Input[/Input SearchValue/] Input --> FoundFlag[FoundFlag ← FALSE] FoundFlag --> Index[Index ← 1] Index --> LoopCond{Index < 101 AND FoundFlag = FALSE?} LoopCond -- YES --> FoundVal{ClassName[Index] = SearchVal?} FoundVal -- YES --> OutputIndex[/OUTPUT Index/] OutputIndex --> FoundTrue[FoundFlag ← TRUE] FoundTrue --> IncIndex[Increment Index] FoundVal -- NO --> IncIndex LoopCond -- NO --> FoundFalse{FoundFlag = FALSE?} FoundFalse -- YES --> OutputNotFound[/OUTPUT "Not found"/] FoundFalse -- NO --> IncIndex IncIndex --> LoopCond OutputNotFound --> Stop([STOP]) </pre>	9

Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	Mark as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One mark for START and STOP / END • One mark for each bracketed pair • One mark for each of other labelled symbol (decision box shape must be correct) • Allow F/T from incorrect decision symbol Full marks should be awarded for functionally equivalent solutions.	

Question	Answer	Marks																																	
3	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Line number</th> <th>Error</th> <th>Correction</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>01</td> <td>Wrong procedure name – "SortArray"</td> <td>PROCEDURE ArraySort</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02</td> <td>Wrong data type - CHAR</td> <td>DECLARE Temp: STRING</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03</td> <td>Variables undefined</td> <td>DECLARE FirstID, SecondID, I, J : INTEGER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04</td> <td>Wrong 'Value2' of 100</td> <td>FOR I ← 1 TO 99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05</td> <td>Wrong range</td> <td>FOR J ← 1 TO (100 - I)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06/07</td> <td>Wrong function - MODULUS</td> <td>Replace MODULUS with TONUM: FirstID ← TONUM(LEFT(Product[J],</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06/07</td> <td>Wrong value of 6</td> <td>Should be 4: FirstID ← TONUM(LEFT(Product[J],</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>Assigning wrong value to Temp</td> <td>Temp ← Product[J]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>Assigning wrong value to Product[I]</td> <td>Product[J] ← Product[J + 1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13/14</td> <td>Lines reversed</td> <td>13 ENDIF 14 ENDFOR</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>One mark for each correct row</p>	Line number	Error	Correction	01	Wrong procedure name – "SortArray"	PROCEDURE ArraySort	02	Wrong data type - CHAR	DECLARE Temp: STRING	03	Variables undefined	DECLARE FirstID, SecondID, I, J : INTEGER	04	Wrong 'Value2' of 100	FOR I ← 1 TO 99	05	Wrong range	FOR J ← 1 TO (100 - I)	06/07	Wrong function - MODULUS	Replace MODULUS with TONUM: FirstID ← TONUM (LEFT(Product[J],	06/07	Wrong value of 6	Should be 4: FirstID ← TONUM(LEFT(Product[J],	10	Assigning wrong value to Temp	Temp ← Product[J]	11	Assigning wrong value to Product[I]	Product[J] ← Product[J + 1]	13/14	Lines reversed	13 ENDIF 14 ENDFOR	Max 8
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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	<p>Pseudocode solution included here for development and clarification of mark scheme. Programming language solutions appear in the Appendix.</p> <pre> PROCEDURE TestRandom (Repetitions : INTEGER) DECLARE Frequency : ARRAY [1 : 10] OF INTEGER DECLARE Expected : REAL / INTEGER //allow either DECLARE NextRandom : INTEGER DECLARE N : INTEGER FOR N ← 1 TO 10 Frequency[N] ← 0 ENDFOR Expected ← INT(Repetitions / 10) CALL RANDOMIZE() //Set random seed FOR N ← 1 TO Repetitions NextRandom ← INT(RND() * 10) + 1 Frequency[NextRandom] ← Frequency[NextRandom] + 1 ENDFOR OUTPUT "The expected frequency is " & Expected OUTPUT "Number Frequency Difference" FOR N ← 1 TO 10 OUTPUT N & " " & Frequency[N] & " " & Frequency[N] - Expected ENDFOR ENDPROCEDURE </pre> <p>Mark as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Procedure heading (including parameter) 2. Array declaration – 10 or 11 elements 3. Array declaration – data type 4. Variable declaration for a loop counter (integer) or expected frequency (integer or real) 5. Variable declaration for next random value <p>(For Python solutions, mark points 1 to 4 may be gained by suitable comments)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Initialise all elements of array 7. To set all elements to zero 8. Calculate expected frequency 	16

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	9. Loop to generate required number of random values 10. Use of relevant <code>RANDOM()</code> function in a loop 11. Generate random integer value in the range 1 to 10 in a loop 12. Increment (array) element in a loop 13. Output expected frequency message not in any loop 14. Output column header text 15. (Loop to) output each row 16. ... including three correct values (spaces optional)	
4(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single-stepping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – to allow program statements to be executed one at a time • Breakpoints <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – to pause / stop the program at a specific line / statement • Variable / expression watch window <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – to monitor the value of variables / expressions as the program is run <p>One mark for each Feature (text as above or equivalent) + 1 for meaningful explanation of use in context.</p>	6
4(c)	<p>Program is probably working correctly if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Header is present giving frequency as 20 • Column headers are present • All rows are present (1 to 10) • The difference is calculated correctly • Output is formatted correctly • Total differences should be zero • Sum of Frequencies should be 200 	Max 2

Question	Answer	Marks
5	<pre> PROCEDURE RemoveDetails DECLARE FileLine: STRING DECLARE MemberToDelete: STRING OPENFILE "EmailDetails.txt" FOR READ OPENFILE "NewEmailDetails.txt" FOR WRITE INPUT MembershipNumber WHILE NOT EOF("EmailDetails.txt") READFILE "EmailDetails.txt", FileLine IF LEFT(FileLine, 4) <> MembershipNumber THEN WRITEFILE "NewEmailDetails.txt", FileLine ENDIF ENDWHILE CLOSEFILE "EmailDetails.txt" CLOSEFILE "NewEmailDetails.txt" ENDPROCEDURE </pre> <p>Mark as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Procedure declaration and end. No parameters. 2. Variable declaration of <code>STRING</code> for variable <code>FileLine</code> (or similar) 3. Input the <code>MembershipNumber</code> of the person who has left 4. Open <code>EmailDetails</code> for <code>READ</code> 5. Open <code>NewEmailDetails</code> for <code>WRITE</code> 6. Correct loop checking for <code>EOF(EmailDetails)</code> 7. Reading a line from <code>EmailDetails.txt</code> in a loop 8. Correct check for <code>MemberToDelete</code> in a loop 9. Writing a line to <code>NewEmailDetails.txt</code> in a loop 10. Closing both files (not in a loop) 	Max 9

Appendix - Program Code Example Solutions**Q4 (a): Visual Basic**

```

Dim random As New Random()

Sub TestRandom(ByVal repetitions As Integer)
    Dim randinrange As Integer
    Dim i As Integer
    Dim num(1 To 10) As Integer
    Dim freq As Integer
    Dim difference As Integer

    freq = repetitions / 10    'calculate expected frequency

    For i = 1 To 10            'initialise array to store total frequencies
        num(i) = 0
    Next i

    For i = 1 To repetitions 'generate random numbers & increment
appropriate freq
        randinrange = random.Next(1, 11)
        num(randinrange) = num(randinrange) + 1
    Next i

    Console.WriteLine("The expected frequency is " & freq)    'report header
    Console.WriteLine("Number    Frequency    Difference")    'column headers

    For i = 1 To 10    'calc & display difference between expected and actual
freq
        difference = num(i) - freq
        Console.WriteLine(i & "    " & num(i) & "    " & difference)
    Next i

End Sub

```

Other possible ways of calculating a random number in VB include:

```

    randinrange = CInt(Math.Floor((upperbound - lowerbound + 1) * Rnd())) +
lowerbound

    randinrange = math.round((Rnd()*9)+1)

    randinrange = CInt(Math.Ceiling(Rnd() * 9)

```

Q4 (a): Pascal

```
procedure TestRandom(var Repetitions : integer);
  var
    Frequency : array[1..10] : integer;
    Expected, NextRandom, N : integer;

  begin
    Expected := Round(Repetitions/10);
    for N := 1 to 10 do
      Frequency[N] := 0;

    for N := 1 to Repetitions do
      begin
        NextRandom := random(10)+1;
        Frequency[NextRandom] := Frequency[NextRandom]+1;
      end;

    writeln ('The expected frequency is ', Expected);
    writeln ('Number Frequency Difference');

    for N := 1 to 10 do
      writeln ('      ',N,'      ',Frequency[N],'      ',Frequency[N]-
Expected);

    end;
```

Q4 (a): Python

```

# frequency is an array from 1 to 10 of type integer;
# nextNumber is an integer which stores the created random number
# expected is an integer which stores the expected frequency of each number

def TestRandom (repetitions):
    import random
    frequency = [0 for i in range(1,11)] # initialise each frequency count
    to 0

    expected = repetitions / 10

    for i in range(1, repetitions + 1):
        nextNumber = random.randint(1,10)
        frequency[nextNumber] = frequency[nextNumber]+ 1

    print ("The expected frequency is ", expected)
    print("  Number  Frequency  Difference")

    for i in range(1,11):
        print ("      ", i, "      ", frequency[i], "      ", frequency[i] -
expected)

```

Alternative:

```

def TestRandom (repetitions):
    expected = repetitions / 10      ## initialised as real/integer
                                   ## NextRandom and N defined as integers
    frequency =[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0] ## defined as an array and
initialised to zero

    for n in range (0,repetitions):
        nextNumber = randint(1, 10)
        frequency[nextNumber] += 1

    print ('The expected frequency is ', expected)

    print ('Number  Frequency  Difference')
    for n in range (1, 11):
        print (n, '      ', frequency[n], '      ', frequency[n] - expected)

```

Alternative:

```

frequency =[0]*11      ## alternate way to initialise array to zero
frequency =[]         ## empty array/list

```

Alternative:

```

for n in range (1,11):
    frequency[n-1] = 0      ##alternate way to initialise array to zero

```

Alternative:

```
for n in range (0,11): ##alternate way to initialise array to zero
    frequency.append(0)
```