

Cambridge International AS & A Level

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Paper 3 Advanced Theory MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 75 9608/31 October/November 2020

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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PMT

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.

PMT

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	Exponent = 5 (conversion of exponent to denary) 0.00011 or 0.09375 or 3/32 (value of mantissa) //moving of binary point 3 (answer)	3
1(b)(i)	Mantissa = 01100000000 Exponent = 0010	2
1(b)(ii)	Any two from Precision lost Redundant leading zeros in the mantissa Bits lost off right hand end / least significant end Multiple representations of a single number	2

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	Composite box Non-composite size / enumerated REAL STRING	4
2(a)(ii)	size	1
2(b)	<pre>myBox[1].volume ← medium myBox[1].price ← 10.99 myBox[1].colour ← "red"</pre>	3

	Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i) Any five from A layered model / stack with 4 layers Uses a set of protocols for transmission of data transport control protocol with internet protocol Named layers of Application Layer, Transport Layer, Internet/Network Layer, Data Link Layer two layers correct all four layers correct in the correct order	3(a)(i)	 with 4 layers Uses a set of protocols for transmission of data transport control protocol with internet protocol Named layers of Application Layer, Transport Layer, Internet/Network Layer, Data Link Layer two layers correct all four layers correct 	5

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(ii)	One mark for protocol, four marks for description	5
	Protocol: BitTorrent Description: Any four from	
	BitTorrent client software made available to friends and family's computers a complete copy of the torrent/file to be shared is available on at least one computer	
	the torrent/file is split into small pieces	
	rare pieces are given priority for downloading the torrent descriptor file is made available	
	a computer/user joins (the swarm) by using the BitTorrent software to load the torrent descriptor file	
	the computer/user can now download a piece of the torrent/file once a computer has a piece/ the whole file, it can become a seed (and upload to other members of the swarm)	
	pieces of the torrent/file are both downloaded and uploaded (by each member of the of the swarm)	
	a server called a tracker keeps records of all the computers in the swarm the tracker shares their IP addresses allowing connection to each other	
3(b)(i)	One mark for method Method: Packet switching Three marks for description, any three from	4
	Description: file is divided into packets	
	and necessary data added to each packet, e.g. header which are sent independently of each other	
	and do not need to take the same route packets are reassembled at the destination	
	missing / corrupt packets can be resent	
3(b)(ii)	One mark for benefit, one mark for drawback	2
	Benefit: packets can be rerouted if there are problems // packets can take the least congested route // transmission errors can be detected // missing / corrupt packets can be resent	
	Drawback: packets can be dropped / delayed	

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Question						Ar	nswer					Marks
4(a)		For each expression, 2 marks all products correct no incorrect products seen, 1 mark 2 or 3 products correct, max 4										
	$X = \overline{A}. \overline{B}. C + \overline{A}. B. \overline{C} + A. \overline{B}. \overline{C} + A. B. C$ $Y = \overline{A}. B. C + A. \overline{B}. C + A. B. \overline{C} + A. B. C$											
4(b)	On	e ma	rk for e	each co	rrect K	-map ma	x 2					2
				OUTPUT AB	X			0	UTPUT Y <u>AB</u>			
			00	01	11	10	00	01	11	10		
	С	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0		
		1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1		
4(c)(i)	One mark for OUTPUT X no loops OUTPUT Y one mark vertical loop correct one mark horizontal loops correct OUTPUT X AB OUTPUT Y AB									3		
	hannan ann an ann an ann ann ann ann ann		00	01	11	10	00	01	11	10		
	С	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		0		
		1	1	0	1	0	0	1	Q			
4(c)(ii)	On	e ma	rk for e	each co	rrect pr	oduct ar	nd no inc	orrect p	oroducts	s max 3	5	3
	A.B	+ B.	C + A.	С								
		uio oir	cuit:	Full A	dder							3

Question	Answer	Marks
5	Software / a program Physical / different Guest Host	4

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	 Three marks similarities, three marks differences max 4 Similarities: any three from Both used in <u>asymmetric</u> encryption as a pair of keys is required one is used to encrypt the data/message and the other is used to decrypt the data/message Both hashing algorithms 	4
	Differences: any three from Private key only known to owner of the key pair The public key can be distributed to anyone	
	When messages are sent to the owner of a public key, they are encrypted with the owners public key so they can only be decrypted by the owner's private key	
	Message digests are encrypted with the private key of the sender to form a digital signature messages are encrypted with the public key of the receiver	
6(b)	Three marks similarities, three marks differences max 4	4
	Similarities: any three from Both used for authentication Both are unique to the owner/subject Include / use owner's public key include / make use of hash algorithm	
	Differences: any three from Certificate obtained from issuing authority signature created from a message	
	Certificate provides authentication of owner Signature used to authenticate messages that are sent by the owner Certificate remains unchanged whilst it is valid new signature created for every message	
	Only certificate provides extra information Only signature makes use of a private key	

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(c)	Three marks similarities, three marks differences max 4 Similarities: any three from Both malware / malicious software Both collect personal / sensitive data via fake websites the data are then used illegally	4
	Differences: any three from Phishing uses (malicious) emails that direct users to fake websites Pharming misdirects browser to a bogus website by modifying entries on a DNS server or by being installed on your computer	

Question	Answer										Marks			
7(a)	108 kilometres 10.25 litres Load unstable	0.25 litres											3	
7(b)	One mark for 80 One mark for 80 One mark for 80	2 co	rrect											3
	801	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0					
	802	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1					
	803	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0					
7(c)(i)	Loading 240 and storing in LDM #0/B0 STO 801 STO 802	and storing in 803 LDM #0/B0000000/&(0)0 STO 801 STO 802 LDM #240/B11110000/&F0								3				
7(c)(ii)	&40 / #64 / &20 / #32 / TEMP CHECKLOAD													4