

Cambridge International AS & A Level

COMPUTER SCIENCE**9618/43**

Paper 4 Practical

May/June 2025

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 May/June 2025 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **45** printed pages.

PUBLISHED**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 descriptions 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.

PUBLISHED**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.

Annotations guidance for centres

Examiners use a system of annotations as a shorthand for communicating their marking decisions to one another. Examiners are trained during the standardisation process on how and when to use annotations. The purpose of annotations is to inform the standardisation and monitoring processes and guide the supervising examiners when they are checking the work of examiners within their team. The meaning of annotations and how they are used is specific to each component and is understood by all examiners who mark the component.

We publish annotations in our mark schemes to help centres understand the annotations they may see on copies of scripts. Note that there may not be a direct correlation between the number of annotations on a script and the mark awarded. Similarly, the use of an annotation may not be an indication of the quality of the response.

The annotations listed below were available to examiners marking this component in this series.

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Benefit of the doubt
	To indicate where a key word/phrase/code is missing
	Incorrect
	Follow through
	Indicate a point in an answer
Highlighted text	To draw attention to a particular aspect or to indicate where parts of an answer have been combined
	Ignore
	Not answered question
	No benefit of doubt given
	No examples or not enough

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Annotation	Meaning
	Not relevant or used to separate parts of an answer
Off-page comment	Allows comments to be entered at the bottom of the RM marking window and then displayed when the associated question item is navigated to.
	Repetition
	Indicates that work or a page has been seen including blank answer spaces and blank pages.
	Correct
	Too vague

Mark scheme abbreviations

- **Bold** in mark scheme means that idea is required.
- / in mark scheme means alternative.
- // in mark scheme means alternative solution that gains the same mark point.
- ... at the end of one mark point without a ... at the start of the next just means the sentence follows on. There is no dependency.
- ... at the end of one mark point and ... at the start of the next, this means the second cannot be awarded without the first.
- () means what is in the brackets is not required, or it is not required in some languages but may be required in others.

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	1 mark each • (Global) Queue array with 50 integer elements ... • ... all initialised to –1 • (Global) HeadPointer and TailPointer initialised with –1	3

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Question	Answer	Marks
	Example program code: Python <pre>Queue = [] #integer 50 elements HeadPointer = -1 TailPointer = -1 #main HeadPointer = -1 TailPointer = -1 for x in range(50): Queue.append(-1)</pre> VB.NET <pre>Dim Queue(49) As Integer Dim HeadPointer As Integer Dim TailPointer As Integer Sub Main(args As String()) HeadPointer = -1 TailPointer = -1 For x = 0 To 49 Queue(x) = -1 Next End Sub</pre> Java <pre>public static Integer[] Queue = new Integer[50]; public static Integer HeadPointer; public static Integer TailPointer; public static void main(String args[]){ HeadPointer = -1; TailPointer = -1; for(Integer x = 0; x < 50; x++){ Queue[x] = -1; } }</pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)	1 mark each • Function Enqueue () header (and end) taking one (integer) parameter • Checking if Queue is full ... • ...returning FALSE if full and TRUE if not full • (Otherwise) storing data item at TailPointer + 1 (check incrementing) • Incrementing TailPointer • Checking if this is the first element and incrementing/storing 0 in HeadPointer	6

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Question	Answer	Marks
	Example program code: Python <pre>def Enqueue(Data): global Queue global TailPointer global HeadPointer if TailPointer < 49: TailPointer = TailPointer + 1 Queue[TailPointer] = Data if HeadPointer == -1: HeadPointer = 0 return True else: return False</pre> VB.NET <pre>Function Enqueue(DataValue As Integer) If TailPointer < 49 Then TailPointer = TailPointer + 1 Queue(TailPointer) = DataValue If HeadPointer = -1 Then HeadPointer = 0 End If Return True Else Return False End If End Function</pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
	<pre>Java public static Boolean Enqueue(Integer DataValue){ if (TailPointer < 49){ TailPointer++; Queue[TailPointer] = DataValue; if(HeadPointer == -1){ HeadPointer = 0; } return true; }else{ return false; } }</pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	1 mark each • Function Dequeue () header (and close) and returning appropriate value in all cases. • Checking if queue is empty ... • ... and returning –1 if empty • Accessing and returning element at Queue[HeadPointer] (before HeadPointer is incremented) • Incrementing HeadPointer	5

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Question	Answer	Marks
	Example program code: Python <pre>def Dequeue(): global Queue global HeadPointer if HeadPointer > -1 and HeadPointer <= TailPointer: ReturnValue = Queue[HeadPointer] HeadPointer = HeadPointer + 1 return ReturnValue else: return -1</pre> VB.NET <pre>Function Dequeue() Dim ReturnValue As Integer If HeadPointer > -1 And HeadPointer <= TailPointer Then ReturnValue = Queue(HeadPointer) HeadPointer = HeadPointer + 1 Return ReturnValue Else Return -1 End If End Function</pre> Java <pre>public static Integer Dequeue(){ if (HeadPointer > -1 && HeadPointer <= TailPointer){ Integer ReturnValue = Queue[HeadPointer]; HeadPointer++; return ReturnValue; }else{ return -1; } }</pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	1 mark each • CreateQueue() header (and end) and opening the file to read and closing file in appropriate place • Looping until end of file • Reading in each/all lines (and converting to integer and removing new line) • ... calling Enqueue() once with each value ... • ... checking return value and outputting "Queue full" if full (can output once or many times) • Exception try, catch with appropriate output. All file access within try	6

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Question	Answer	Marks
	Example program code: Python <pre>def CreateQueue(): try: File = open("QueueData.txt") for Line in File: ReturnValue = Enqueue(int(Line)) if ReturnValue == False: print("Queue full") break; File.close() except: print("Cannot open or read file")</pre> VB.NET <pre>Sub CreateQueue() Dim ReturnValue As Boolean Dim ReadData As Integer Try Dim FileReader As New System.IO.StreamReader("QueueData.txt") While Not FileReader.EndOfStream ReadData = FileReader.ReadLine() ReturnValue = Enqueue(ReadData) If ReturnValue = False Then Console.WriteLine("Queue full") End If End While FileReader.Close() Catch ex As Exception Console.WriteLine("Cannot open or read file") End Try End Sub</pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
	<pre> Java public static void CreateQueue(){ Boolean ReturnValue; Integer ReadData; try{ FileReader f = new FileReader("QueueData.txt"); try{ BufferedReader Reader = new BufferedReader(f); String Line = Reader.readLine(); Line = Line.replace("\n", ""); while (Line != null){ Line = Line.replace("\n", ""); ReturnValue = Enqueue(Integer.parseInt(Line)); if (ReturnValue == false){ System.out.println("Queue full"); } Line = Reader.readLine(); } Reader.close(); }catch(IOException ex){ } }catch(FileNotFoundException e){ System.out.println("Cannot open or read file");} } </pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)(i)	1 mark each • Calling CreateQueue() • Calling Dequeue() and storing/using return value ... • ... repeatedly until return value is –1 • ... adding together all return values to create a total within the loop ... • ... outputting the total	5
Example program code: <pre> Python CreateQueue() Total = 0 ReturnValue = 0 while ReturnValue > -1: ReturnValue = Dequeue() if ReturnValue != -1: Total = Total + ReturnValue print("The total is", Total) </pre>		

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Question	Answer	Marks
	<pre> VB.NET CreateQueue() Dim Total As Integer = 0 Dim ReturnValue As Integer = 0 While ReturnValue > -1 ReturnValue = Dequeue() If ReturnValue <> -1 Then Total = Total + ReturnValue End If End While Console.WriteLine("The total is " & Total) Java CreateQueue(); Integer Total = 0; Integer ReturnValue = 0; while(ReturnValue > -1){ ReturnValue = Dequeue(); if(ReturnValue != -1){ Total = Total + ReturnValue; } } System.out.println("The total is " + Total); </pre>	
1(e)(ii)	1 mark for screenshot showing 3059	1
	The total is 3059	

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	1 mark for array declared with data values: 0 3 4 56 67 44 43 32 31 345 45 6 54 1	1
Example program code: Python <code>DataArray = [0, 3, 4, 56, 67, 44, 43, 32, 31, 345, 45, 6, 54, 1]</code> Java <code>Integer[] DataArray = {0,3,4,56,67,44,43,32,31,345,45,6,54,1};</code> VB.NET <code>Dim DataArray() As Integer = {0, 3, 4, 56, 67, 44, 43, 32, 31, 345, 45, 6, 54, 1}</code>		

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	1 mark each • InsertionSort () header (and close) taking array as a parameter and returning (attempt at) sorted array • Looping through/for each element • Extracting element and comparing to sorted list ... • ... moving elements in sorted list • ... and inserting element in correct position (ascending order)	5

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Question	Answer	Marks
	Example program code: Python <pre>def InsertionSort(DataArray): if (len(DataArray)) <= 1: return DataArray for X in range(1, len(DataArray)): CurrentValue = DataArray[X] Y = X-1 while Y >=0 and CurrentValue < DataArray[Y]: DataArray[Y+1] = DataArray[Y] Y = Y -1 DataArray[Y+1] = CurrentValue return DataArray</pre> Java <pre>public static Integer[] InsertionSort(Integer[] DataArray){ Integer CurrentValue = 0; Integer Y = 0; if(DataArray.length <= 1){ return DataArray; } for(Integer X = 1; X <= DataArray.length -1; X++){ CurrentValue = DataArray[X]; Y = X -1; while(Y >= 0 && CurrentValue < DataArray[Y]){ DataArray[Y + 1] = DataArray[Y]; Y--; } DataArray[Y+1] = CurrentValue; } return DataArray; }</pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
	<pre> VB.NET Function InsertionSort(DataArray) Dim CurrentValue As Integer Dim Y As Integer If (DataArray.length()) <= 1 Then Return DataArray End If For X = 1 To DataArray.length() - 1 CurrentValue = DataArray(X) Y = X - 1 While Y >= 0 AndAlso CurrentValue < DataArray(Y) DataArray(Y + 1) = DataArray(Y) Y = Y - 1 End While DataArray(Y + 1) = CurrentValue Next X Return DataArray End Function </pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	1 mark each • <code>OutputArray()</code> header (and close) taking an array parameter and outputting the array contents ... • ... in correct format	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
	Example program code: Python <pre>def OutputArray(DataArray): Output = "" for Item in DataArray: Output = Output + str(Item) + " " print(Output)</pre> Java <pre>public static void OutputArray(Integer[] DataArray){ String Output = ""; Integer X = 0; while(X < DataArray.length){ if(DataArray[X] != -1){ Output = Output + DataArray[X] + " "; } X = X + 1; } System.out.println(Output); }</pre> VB.NET <pre>Sub OutputArray(DataArray) Dim Output As String = "" Dim X As Integer = 0 While X < DataArray.length If DataArray(X) <> -1 Then Output = Output & DataArray(X) & " " End If X = X + 1 End While Console.WriteLine(Output) End Sub</pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)(i)	1 mark each • Calling InsertionSort() with array parameter and storing/using return array • ... calling OutputArray() with array parameter before and after InsertionSort()	2
Example program code Python OutputArray(DataArray) DataArray = InsertionSort(DataArray) OutputArray(DataArray) Java OutputArray(DataArray); DataArray = InsertionSort(DataArray); OutputArray(DataArray); VB.NET OutputArray(DataArray) DataArray = InsertionSort(DataArray) OutputArray(DataArray)		
2(d)(ii)	1 mark for output showing unsorted then sorted array e.g. <pre>0 3 4 56 67 44 43 32 31 345 45 6 54 1 0 1 3 4 6 31 32 43 44 45 54 56 67 345</pre>	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(e)	1 mark each • Search () header (and close) taking array and integer as parameters • Looping/recursive calls until no elements left/Low<=High and returning –1 if not found • ... calculating middle index and accessing this value • ... comparison of array at middle value to integer parameter • ... if they are equal return mid • ... if array[mid] < parameter update low to middle + 1, if array[mid] > parameter update high to middle – 1 // recursive call with updated low and updated high	6

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Question	Answer	Marks
	Example program code: Python <pre>def Search(DataArray, ItemToFind): Low = 0 High = len(DataArray) - 1 Middle = 0 while Low <= High: Middle = (High + Low) // 2 if DataArray[Middle] < ItemToFind: Low = Middle + 1 elif DataArray[Middle] > ItemToFind: High = Middle - 1 else: return Middle return -1</pre> Java <pre>public static Integer Search(Integer[] DataArray, Integer ItemToFind){ Integer Low = 0; Integer High = DataArray.length - 1; Integer Middle = 0; while(Low <= High){ Middle = (High + Low) / 2; if(DataArray[Middle] < ItemToFind){ Low = Middle + 1; }else if(DataArray[Middle] > ItemToFind){ High = Middle - 1; }else{ return Middle; } } return -1; }</pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
	<pre> VB.NET Function Search(DataArray, ItemToFind) Dim Low As Integer = 0 Dim High As Integer = DataArray.length() - 1 Dim Middle As Integer = 0 While Low <= High Middle = (High + Low) \ 2 If DataArray(Middle) < ItemToFind Then Low = Middle + 1 ElseIf DataArray(Middle) > ItemToFind Then High = Middle - 1 Else Return Middle End If End While Return -1 End Function </pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(f)(i)	1 mark each • Calling Search () with all four sets of values 0 345 67 2 • ... outputting 'not found' or index in appropriate message each time	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
	Example program code: <pre> Python Location = Search(DataArray, 0) if Location == -1: print("Data not found") else: print("Data found at", Location) Location = Search(DataArray, 345) if Location == -1: print("Data not found") else: print("Data found at", Location) Location = Search(DataArray, 67) if Location == -1: print("Data not found") else: print("Data found at", Location) Location = Search(DataArray, 2) if Location == -1: print("Data not found") else: print("Data found at", Location) Java Integer Location = Search(DataArray,0); if(Location == -1){ System.out.println("Data not found"); }else{ System.out.println("Data found at " + Location); } Location = Search(DataArray,345); </pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
	<pre> if(Location == -1){ System.out.println("Data not found"); }else{ System.out.println("Data found at " + Location); } Location = Search(DataArray,67); if(Location == -1){ System.out.println("Data not found"); }else{ System.out.println("Data found at " + Location); } Location = Search(DataArray,2); if(Location == -1){ System.out.println("Data not found"); }else{ System.out.println("Data found at " + Location); } VB.NET Dim Location As Integer = Search(DataArray, 0) If Location = -1 Then Console.WriteLine("Data not found") Else Console.WriteLine("Data found at " & Location) End If </pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
	<pre> Location = Search(DataArray, 345) If Location = -1 Then Console.WriteLine("Data not found") Else Console.WriteLine("Data found at " & Location) End If Location = Search(DataArray, 67) If Location = -1 Then Console.WriteLine("Data not found") Else Console.WriteLine("Data found at " & Location) End If Location = Search(DataArray, 2) If Location = -1 Then Console.WriteLine("Data not found") Else Console.WriteLine("Data found at " & Location) End If </pre>	
2(f)(ii)	1 mark for output showing locations for first 3 and not found for 4th	1
	e.g. <pre> 0 found at index: 0 345 found at index: 13 67 found at index: 12 2 not found </pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	1 mark each • Class Node header (and end) • TheData declared as Integer, NextNode declared as Node • Constructor header (and end) taking (min) 1 parameter ... • ... storing parameter to TheData within constructor and storing null value to NextNode within constructor	4
Example program code: Python <pre>class Node: def __init__(self, NodeData): self._TheData = NodeData #Integer self._NextNode = None #Node</pre> Java <pre>class Node{ public Integer TheData; public Node NextNode; public Node(Integer NodeData){ TheData = NodeData; NextNode = null; } }</pre> VB.NET <pre>Class Node Public TheData As Integer Public NextNode As Node Sub New(NodeData) TheData = NodeData NextNode = Nothing End Sub End Class</pre>		

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(ii)	1 mark each • 1 get method header (and close) taking no parameters ... • ... returning correct value (without overwriting) • 2nd correct get method	3
Example program code: Python <pre>def GetData(self): return self._TheData def GetNextNode(self): return self._NextNode</pre> Java <pre>public Integer GetData(){ return TheData; } public Node GetNextNode(){ return NextNode; }</pre> VB.NET <pre>Function GetData() Return TheData End Function Function GetNextNode() Return NextNode End Function</pre>		

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(iii)	1 mark each • SetNextNode() method header (and close) taking 1 parameter (of type Node) ... • ... storing parameter in NextNode	2
Example program code: Python <pre>def SetNextNode(self, pNextNode): self._NextNode = pNextNode</pre> Java <pre>public void SetNextNode(Node pNextNode){ NextNode = pNextNode; }</pre> VB.NET <pre>Sub SetNextNode(pNextNode) NextNode = pNextNode End Sub</pre>		

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)(i)	1 mark each • Class LinkedList header (and close) and constructor header with no parameter (and close) ... • ... declaring HeadNode as type Node and storing null value in constructor	2
Example program code: Python <pre>class LinkedList: def __init__(self): self._HeadNode = None #Node</pre> Java <pre>class LinkedList{ public Node HeadNode; public LinkedList(){ HeadNode = null; } }</pre> VB.NET <pre>Class LinkedList Private HeadNode As Node Sub New() HeadNode = Nothing End Sub End Class</pre>		

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)(ii)	1 mark each • InsertNode() method header (and close) taking one (integer) parameter • Creating new instance of Node with the parameter as the argument • Calling SetNextNode() for new node with HeadNode as parameter • Replacing HeadNode with new node	4
Example program code: Python <pre>def InsertNode(self, NodeData): TheNode = Node(NodeData) TheNode.SetNextNode(self._HeadNode) self._HeadNode = TheNode</pre> Java <pre>public void InsertNode(Integer NodeData){ Node TheNode = new Node(NodeData); TheNode.SetNextNode(HeadNode); HeadNode = TheNode; }</pre> VB.NET <pre>Sub InsertNode(NodeData) Dim TheNode As Node = New Node(NodeData) TheNode.SetNextNode(HeadNode) HeadNode = TheNode End Sub</pre>		

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)(iii)	1 mark each • <code>Traverse()</code> method header (and close) with no parameter and returns created string • Starts at head node and follows nodes using <code>GetNextNode()</code> until no nodes left ... • ... concatenates the data from each node and formats correctly	3

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Question	Answer	Marks
	Example program code: Python <pre>def Traverse(self): ReturnValue = "" CurrentNode = self._HeadNode while(CurrentNode != None): ReturnValue = ReturnValue + str(CurrentNode.GetData())+ " " CurrentNode = CurrentNode.GetNextNode() return ReturnValue</pre> Java <pre>public String Traverse(){ String ReturnValue = ""; Node CurrentNode = new Node(-1); CurrentNode = HeadNode; while(CurrentNode != null){ ReturnValue = ReturnValue + CurrentNode.GetData() + " "; CurrentNode = CurrentNode.GetNextNode(); } return ReturnValue; }</pre> VB.NET <pre>Function Traverse() Dim ReturnValue As String = "" Dim CurrentNode As Node = HeadNode While CurrentNode IsNot Nothing ReturnValue = ReturnValue & CurrentNode.GetData() & " " CurrentNode = CurrentNode.GetNextNode() End While Return ReturnValue End Function</pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)(iv)	1 mark each to max 6 • RemoveNode () method header (and close) taking (integer) parameter and returning Boolean in all cases • Checking if head node is null and returning FALSE • Checking if head node equals parameter and returning TRUE if true ... • ... and updating HeadNode to HeadNode . GetNextNode () • Following nodes comparing data from each node to parameter ... • ... if found updating next node and returning TRUE • ... if end of list returning FALSE	6

Question	Answer	Marks
	Example program code: Python <pre>def RemoveNode(self, DataToRemove): if self._HeadNode == None: return False elif self._HeadNode.GetData() == DataToRemove: self._HeadNode = self._HeadNode.GetNextNode() return True Found = False CurrentNode = self._HeadNode while not(Found) and CurrentNode != None: if ((CurrentNode).GetNextNode()).GetData() == DataToRemove: CurrentNode.SetNextNode(CurrentNode.GetNextNode().GetNextNode()) Found = True else: CurrentNode = CurrentNode.GetNextNode()</pre> Java <pre>public Boolean RemoveNode(Integer DataToRemove){ if(HeadNode == null){ return false; }else if(HeadNode.GetData().equals(DataToRemove)){ HeadNode = HeadNode.GetNextNode(); return true; } Boolean Found = false; Node CurrentNode = new Node(-1); CurrentNode = HeadNode; Node NextNode = new Node(-1); while(! Found && CurrentNode != null){ NextNode = CurrentNode.GetNextNode(); if(NextNode.GetData().equals(DataToRemove)){ CurrentNode.SetNextNode(NextNode.GetNextNode()); return true; } } }</pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
	<pre> }else{ CurrentNode = CurrentNode.GetNextNode(); } } return false; } VB.NET Function RemoveNode(DataToRemove) If HeadNode Is Nothing Then Return False ElseIf HeadNode.GetData() = DataToRemove Then HeadNode = HeadNode.GetNextNode() Return True End If Dim Found As Boolean = False Dim CurrentNode As Node = HeadNode While Not (Found) And CurrentNode IsNot Nothing If ((CurrentNode).GetNextNode()).GetData() = DataToRemove Then CurrentNode.SetNextNode(CurrentNode.GetNextNode().GetNextNode()) Found = True Else CurrentNode = CurrentNode.GetNextNode() End If End While Return Found End Function </pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)(i)	1 mark each • Creating new <code>LinkedList</code> object • Calling <code>InsertNode()</code> five times with correct data in correct order • Calling <code>RemoveNode(30)</code> and calling <code>Traverse()</code> and store/output the return value, before <code>RemoveNode()</code> and after Full marks can be awarded to students who may have stored and/or outputted the return value from the function call.	3

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Question	Answer	Marks
	Example program code: Python <pre>CreateList = LinkedList() CreateList.InsertNode(10) CreateList.InsertNode(20) CreateList.InsertNode(30) CreateList.InsertNode(40) CreateList.InsertNode(50) ReturnValue1 = (CreateList.Traverse()) CreateList.RemoveNode(30) ReturnValue2 = (CreateList.Traverse())</pre> Java <pre>public static void main(String args[]){ LinkedList CreateList = new LinkedList(); String ReturnValue2; String ReturnValue1; CreateList.InsertNode(10); CreateList.InsertNode(20); CreateList.InsertNode(30); CreateList.InsertNode(40); CreateList.InsertNode(50); ReturnValue1 = (CreateList.Traverse()); CreateList.RemoveNode(30); ReturnValue2 = (CreateList.Traverse()); }</pre> VB.NET <pre>Sub Main(args As String()) Dim CreateList As LinkedList = New LinkedList() Dim ReturnValue1 As String Dim ReturnValue2 As String</pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
	<pre> CreateList.InsertNode(10) CreateList.InsertNode(20) CreateList.InsertNode(30) CreateList.InsertNode(40) CreateList.InsertNode(50) ReturnValue1 = (CreateList.Traverse()) CreateList.RemoveNode(30) ReturnValue2 = (CreateList.Traverse()) Console.ReadLine() End Sub </pre>	
3(c)(ii)	1 mark each • Output of linked list with 50 40 30 20 10 • Output of 2nd linked list with 50 40 20 10	2
e.g.		