

Section A

You are advised to spend no longer than 40 minutes answering this section.

Here is a copy of the pre-release material.

DO NOT attempt Tasks 1, 2 and 3 now.

Use the pre-release material and your experience from attempting the following tasks before the examination to answer Question 1.

Pre-release material

A program is needed to allow a Wildlife Park to sell tickets. A booking consists of one or more tickets for the same day(s) and can be made up to a week in advance. A booking can be made for a visit of one day or two consecutive days. A booking can have extra attractions included. A booking will be valid for the day(s) chosen only.

Ticket type	Cost for one day	Cost for two days
one adult	\$20.00	\$30.00
one child (an adult may bring up to two children)	\$12.00	\$18.00
one senior	\$16.00	\$24.00
family ticket (up to two adults or seniors, and three children)	\$60.00	\$90.00
groups of six people or more, price per person	\$15.00	\$22.50

Extra attraction	Cost per person
lion feeding	\$2.50
penguin feeding	\$2.00
evening barbecue (two-day tickets only)	\$5.00

Write and test a program or programs for the Wildlife Park:

- Your program or programs must include appropriate prompts for the entry of data. Data must be validated on entry.
- All outputs, including error messages, need to be set out clearly and understandably.
- All variables, constants and other identifiers must have meaningful names.

You will need to complete these **three** tasks. Each task must be fully tested.

Task 1 – displaying the ticket options and the extra attractions available

Set up your program to:

- display the options, attractions and prices for one-day tickets
- display the options, attractions and prices for two-day tickets
- show the days available for booking; assume that there are tickets available for any valid day.

Task 2 – process a booking

Extend your program for **Task 1** to:

- input the tickets and extra attractions required, then calculate the total cost of the booking
- allocate a unique booking number
- display the booking details, including the total cost and the unique booking number
- repeat as required.

Task 3 – ensuring each booking is the best value

Check that the total for each booking gives the best value and offer an alternative if this is **not** the case. For example, buying two family tickets is better than a group ticket for a group of 10 that includes four adults and six children.

1 All variables, constants and other identifiers must have meaningful names.

(a) (i) Identify **one** constant that you could have used for **Task 1**.
Give the value and use of the constant.

Constant

Value

Use

.....

[3]

(ii) Identify **one** variable that you could have used for **Task 2**.
Give the data type and use of the variable.

Variable

Data type

Use

.....

[3]

(b) Explain how your program showed the days available for booking in **Task 1**.

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[3]

(c) Explain how your program made sure that each booking number allocated in **Task 2** was unique.

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[2]

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Section B

- 2 An algorithm allows a user to input their password and checks that there are at least eight characters in the password. Then, the user is asked to re-input the password to check that both inputs are the same. The user is allowed three attempts at inputting a password of the correct length and a matching pair of passwords. The pre-defined function $\text{LEN}(X)$ returns the number of characters in the string, X

```

01 Attempt ← 0
02 REPEAT
03   PassCheck ← TRUE
04   OUTPUT "Please enter your password "
05   INPUT Password
06   IF LEN(Password) < 8
07     THEN
08       PassCheck ← TRUE
09     ELSE
10       OUTPUT "Please re-enter your password "
11       INPUT Password2
12       IF Password <> Password2
13         THEN
14           PassCheck ← FALSE
15       ENDIF
16     ENDIF
17   Attempt ← Attempt + 1
18 UNTIL PassCheck OR Attempt <> 3
19 IF PassCheck
20   THEN
21     OUTPUT "Password success"
22   ELSE
23     OUTPUT "Password fail"
24 ENDIF

```

- (a) Identify the **three** errors in the pseudocode and suggest a correction to remove each error.

Error 1

Correction

Error 2

Correction

Error 3

Correction

[3]

(b) The algorithm includes **two** types of check on the data input. Identify and describe each type of check.

Type of check 1

Description

.....

Type of check 2

Description

.....

[4]

(c) Give **two** sets of test data for this algorithm and a reason for choosing each set.

Each set of test data and its reason must be different.

Set 1

Reason

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Set 2

Reason

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[4]

3 (a) Describe a one-dimensional array. Include an example of an array declaration.

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..... [3]

(b) Explain how indexing could be used to search for a value stored in a one-dimensional array.

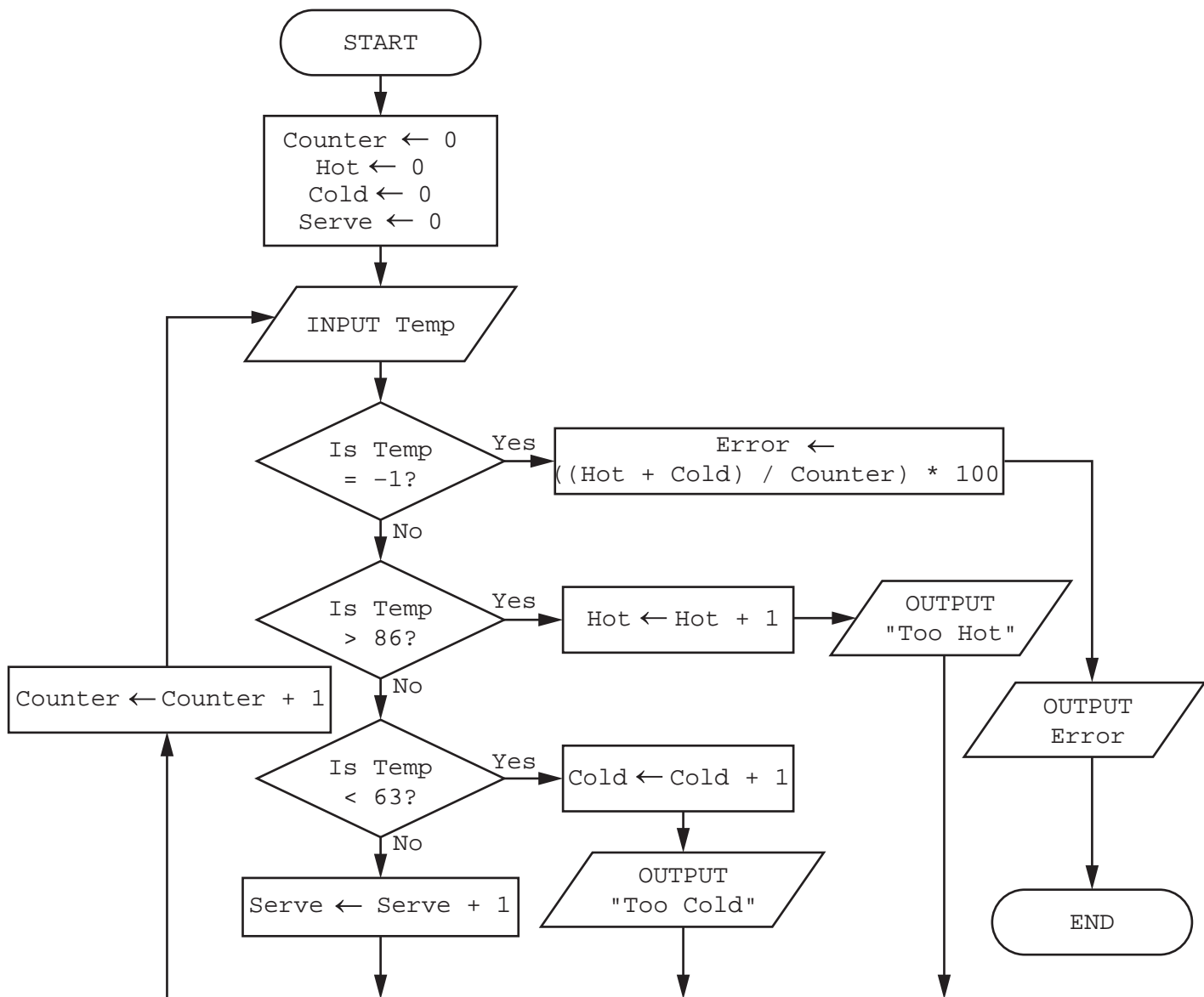
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..... [2]

4 This algorithm checks the temperature of hot food being served to customers.



5 A database table, NURSE, is used to keep a record of disposable items worn by veterinary nurses.

This is part of the table:

ItemNumber	Description	SingleUse	Uses	StockLevel	ReorderLevel
DIG1	Glove (pair)	Y	1	500	800
DIA1	Apron	Y	1	700	800
DIM5	Hair net	Y	1	650	500
DIA2	Apron	N	5	25	100
DIS4	Suit	N	3	70	50
DIV9	Shoe cover (pair)	Y	1	400	250

(a) Complete this query-by-example grid to display only the item number and the description of single use items, where the stock level is below the reorder level.

Field:					
Table:					
Sort:					
Show:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria:					
or:					

[4]

(b) Give a reason why the field SingleUse is **not** required in the table NURSE.

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..... [1]

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