

CANDIDATE
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COMPUTER SCIENCE

9608/22

Paper 2 Fundamental Problem-solving and Programming Skills

October/November 2018

2 hours

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

No calculators allowed.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces at the top of this page.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.

No marks will be awarded for using brand names of software packages or hardware.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The maximum number of marks is 75.

This document consists of **16** printed pages.

Question 1 begins on the next page.

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- 1 (a) The following table contains statements written in pseudocode.

Show the type of programming construct each statement represents.

Put a tick (✓) in the appropriate column for each statement.

Statement	Selection	Repetition (Iteration)	Assignment
Index ← Index + 5			
FOR Count ← 1 TO 100			
TempValue[Index] ← ReadValue(SensorID)			
IF Index < 30			
UNTIL DayNumber > 7			
OTHERWISE OUTPUT "ERROR"			

[6]

- (b) (i) The following table contains statements written in pseudocode.

Give the most appropriate data type for the variable used in each statement.

Statement	Data type
Revision ← 'B'	
MaxValue ← 13.3	
ArrayFull ← TRUE	
Activity ← "Design"	
NumberOfEdits ← 270	

[5]

- (ii) The following table contains statements written in pseudocode.

Complete the table by evaluating each expression using the values from **part (b)(i)**.
If any expression is invalid, write "ERROR" in the **Evaluates to** column.

For the built-in functions list, refer to the **Appendix** on page 16.

Expression	Evaluates to
MID(Activity, 3, 4) & "ature"	
INT(MaxValue * 2)	
ArrayFull AND NumberOfEdits < 300	
ASC(Revision + 1)	
Activity = "Testing" OR Revision = 'A'	

[5]

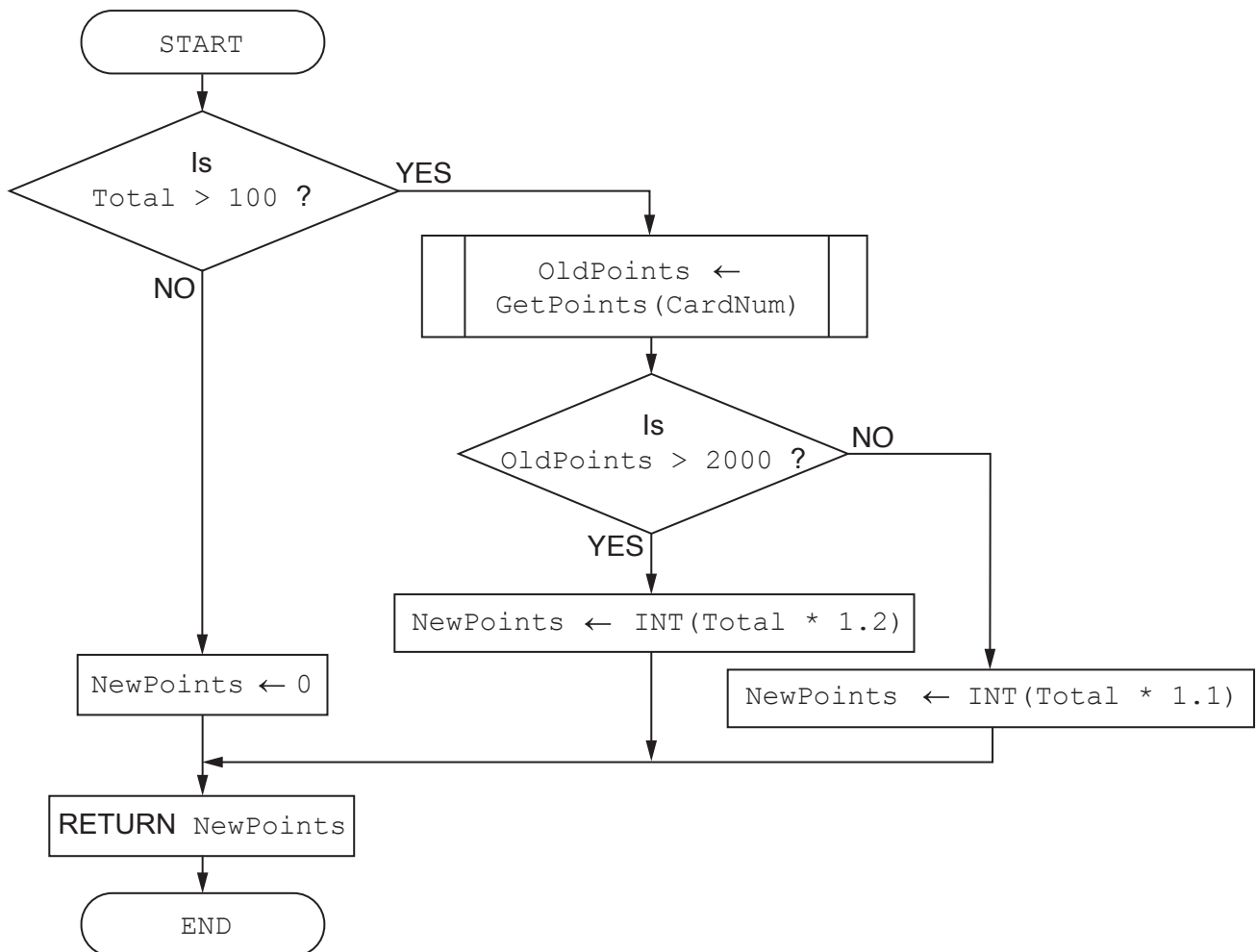
2 Shop customers have a discount card with a unique card number. Customers collect points each time they buy items. The number of points they collect depends on:

- the total amount they spend
- the number of points already collected.

The function `CalcPoints()` takes the card number and the total amount spent as parameters. It returns the number of new points collected. A flowchart for the function is shown.

The function uses the following variables and functions.

Identifier	Data type	Description
CardNum	STRING	A numeric string representing the unique card number
OldPoints	INTEGER	The number of points already collected
NewPoints	INTEGER	The number of new points collected
Total	REAL	The amount spent
GetPoints()	FUNCTION	Takes the card number as a parameter and returns the number of points already collected
INT()	FUNCTION	Refer to the Appendix on page 16



(b) The function `CalcPoints()` is written in a high-level language. It has been checked and it does not contain any syntax or logic errors.

(i) Name **and** describe **one** other type of error that the high-level language code could contain.

Name

Description

.....

.....

[2]

(ii) The function `CalcPoints()` is tested using white-box testing.

State **two** different values of `Total` that could be used to test different paths through the algorithm. Justify your choices.

Value

Justification

.....

.....

Value

Justification

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.....

[4]

3 (a) Programming is sometimes referred to as a **transferable skill**.

You are asked to work on a program written in a language you are not familiar with.

Explain how **transferable skills** would help you work on the program.

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.....[2]

(b) Stepwise refinement is often used in the development of an algorithm.

Describe **stepwise refinement**.

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.....[2]

(c) A program needs to search through 1000 elements of an unsorted array to find a given value.

The program will output:

- either the position in the array of the value
- or the message "Not Found"

Outline the steps the program needs to follow.

Do **not** write pseudocode or program code.

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.....[4]

Question 4 begins on the next page.

4 Part of a program written in pseudocode is shown.

```

010 DECLARE NextArrayElement : INTEGER
...
100 FUNCTION ScanFile(SearchString: STRING) RETURNS INTEGER
101
102     DECLARE FileData : STRING
103     DECLARE FileLine : INTEGER
104
105     NextArrayElement ← 1
106     FileLine ← 1
107     FileData ← ReadFileLine("DataFile.txt", FileLine)
108
109     WHILE FileData <> ""
110         IF LEFT(FileData, 7) = SearchString
111             THEN
112                 ResultArray[NextArrayElement] ← FileData
113                 NextArrayElement ← NextArrayElement + 1
114             ENDIF
115             FileLine ← FileLine + 1
116             FileData ← ReadFileLine("DataFile.txt", FileLine)
117         ENDWHILE
118
119     CALL ScanCompleted()
120     RETURN FileLine
121
122 ENDFUNCTION

```

(a) (i) Examine the pseudocode. Complete the following table.

Answer

The identifier name of a local variable	
The identifier name of a user-defined procedure	
The identifier name of a user-defined function	
The number of dimensions of ResultArray	
The scope of FileData	

[5]

(ii) Describe in detail the purpose of lines 109 to 117 in the ScanFile() function. Do not use pseudocode in your answer.

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[4]

(c) (i) State how structured programming languages support the implementation of sub-tasks.
.....[1]

(ii) State a benefit of using sub-tasks.
.....
.....[1]

(d) `ResultArray` is a 1D array of type `STRING`. It contains 100 elements.

Write **program code** to declare `ResultArray` and set all elements to the value "NO DATA".

Programming language

Program code

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.....[3]

Question 5 begins on the next page.

5 The procedure `LineNumber()` will:

- read data from a text file
- modify each line by adding a line number, and the string (" : ")
- output each modified line.

For example, when the procedure reads `MyFile.txt`, the output is:

```
10: <First line of MyFile.txt>
15: <Second line of MyFile.txt>
20: <Third line of MyFile.txt>
...
350: <Last line of MyFile.txt>
```

The procedure takes three parameters:

Identifier	Data type	Description
FileName	STRING	The name of the text file
StartNumber	INTEGER	The first line number to be added
StepNumber	INTEGER	The line number increment

In this example, the procedure call would be:

```
CALL LineNumber("MyFile.txt", 10, 5)
```

After every 20 lines, the program outputs a message asking whether the user wants to continue.

The program ends when the user enters an 'N' or the end of file is reached.

Write **pseudocode** for the `LineNumber()` procedure.

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Appendix

Built-in functions (pseudocode)

Each function returns an error if the function call is not properly formed.

MID(ThisString : STRING, x : INTEGER, y : INTEGER) RETURNS STRING
returns a string of length y starting at position x from ThisString

Example: MID("ABCDEFGH", 2, 3) returns string "BCD"

LENGTH(ThisString : STRING) RETURNS INTEGER
returns the integer value representing the length of ThisString

Example: LENGTH("Happy Days") returns 10

LEFT(ThisString : STRING, x : INTEGER) RETURNS STRING
returns leftmost x characters from ThisString

Example: LEFT("ABCDEFGH", 3) returns string "ABC"

RIGHT(ThisString: STRING, x : INTEGER) RETURNS STRING
returns rightmost x characters from ThisString

Example: RIGHT("ABCDEFGH", 3) returns string "FGH"

NUM_TO_STRING(x : REAL) RETURNS STRING
returns a string representation of a numeric value.

Example: If x has the value 87.5 then NUM_TO_STRING(x) will return "87.5"

Note: This function will also work if x is of type integer.

INT(x : REAL) RETURNS INTEGER
returns the integer part of x

Example: INT(27.5415) returns 27

ASC(ThisChar : CHAR) RETURNS INTEGER
returns the ASCII value of character ThisChar

Example: ASC('A') returns 65

Operators (pseudocode)

Operator	Description
&	Concatenates (joins) two strings Example: "Summer" & " " & "Pudding" produces "Summer Pudding"
AND	Performs a logical AND on two Boolean values Example: TRUE AND FALSE produces FALSE
OR	Performs a logical OR on two Boolean values Example: TRUE OR FALSE produces TRUE