

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

COMPUTER SCIENCE 9608/23

Paper 2 Written Paper

October/November 2019

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.

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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.

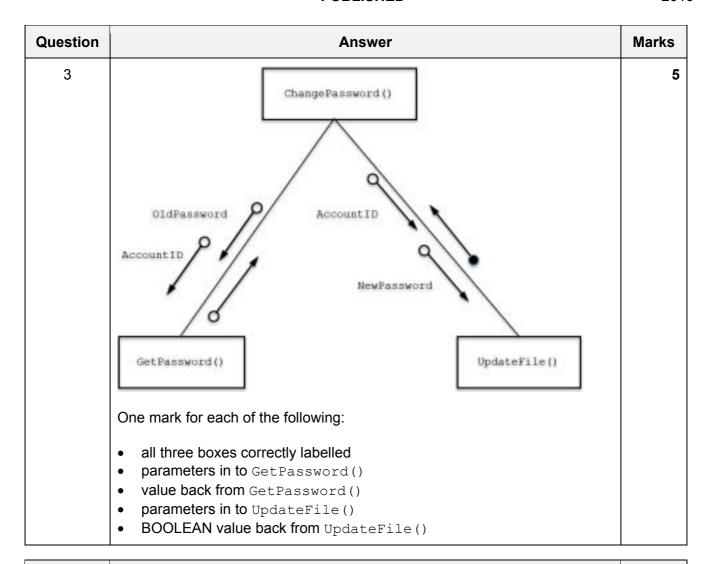
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Question		Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	One mark for each (different) data type and one mark for a corresponding example value		
	Acceptable ty	pes: Integer, Real, String, Char, Boolean, Date,	
1(a)(ii)	Declaration		1
1(b)	Two from (ma	ax 2):	2
		lentifier / variable names ons/descriptions (of what they are used for) es	
1(c)(i)		each stage (Input, Output) each correct example	5
	Stage	Example statement	
	Input	Next = Console.Readline()	
	Process	x = INT(y/3)	
	Output	Console.Writeline("Goodbye")	
1(c)(ii)	Example correNext = IConsole.	EN(Console.Input()) writeline(Name & Address) WriteLine(Console.Readline() & " is what you	1
1(d)	Blank lineCapitalisaSensibleUse of (lileCommen	ation of Keywords variable names orary/built-in) functions	3
1(e)	White-box		1

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Question	Answer		Marks
2(a)(i)	 Count-controlled // FOR loop Used when the number of iterations is known / fixed 		2
2(a)(ii)	REPEAT CALL AlarmReset() Status1 ← GetStatus(Sys_A) Status2 ← GetStatus(Sys_B) UNTIL (Status1 = TRUE AND Status2 = TRUE) One mark for each of: 1 REPEAT UNTIL 2 Call to AlarmReset() 3 Asignment of Status1 and Status2 4 correct logical test		
2(b)	Feature	Answer	5
	The symbol used to indicate an assignment	:=	
	The line numbers for the start and end of a count-controlled loop	180/190 and 230	
	The step value of the count-controlled loop	2	
	The character that indicates a comment	%	
	The name of a function	Mult // Read	
2(c)	Compiler / Interpreter		1

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	One mark for each point.	3
	Valid string must contain:	
	 at least one '.' characters one '@' character more than 5 other characters. 	

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Question			Answ	er		Marks
4(b)(i)	One mark fo	or each area a	s outlined:			5
	Index	NextChar	NumDots	NumAts	NumOthers	
			0	0	0	
	1	'٦'			1	
	2	'i'			2	
	3	'm'			3	
	4	'.'	1			
	5	'9'			4	
	6	'9'			5	
	7	'@'		1		
	8	's'			6	
	9	'k'			7	
	10	'a'			8	
	11	'i'			9	
	12	'1'			10	
	13	'.'	2			
	14	'c'			11	
	15	'0'			12	
	16	'm'			13	
4(b)(ii)	TRUE					1

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	One mark for string and one mark for correct explanation.	4
	Same for second answer providing it results in a different path through the algorithm.	
	Correct answers may be:	
	 without the correct number of '.' without the correct number of '@' without the correct number of 'other characters' 	

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Question	Answer	Marks
5	FUNCTION Abbreviate(Name: STRING) RETURNS STRING	8
	DECLARE NewString : STRING DECLARE NextChar : CHAR DECLARE Index : INTEGER DECLARE Space : BOOLEAN CONSTANT SPACECHAR = ' '	
	Space ← TRUE NewString ← ""	
	<pre>FOR Index ← 1 TO LENGTH(Name) NextChar ← MID(Name,Index,1) IF Space = TRUE THEN</pre>	
	NewString ← NewString & NextChar // first char of next word	
	Space ← FALSE ELSE IF NextChar = SPACECHAR THEN	
	Space ← TRUE ENDIF ENDIF ENDFOR	
	RETURN NewString	
	ENDFUNCTION	
	1 mark for each of the following (max 8):	
	 Function header, ending and return parameters Declare and Initialise NewString to either "" or first character of name FOR loop picking out all characters from Name: extract an individual character in a loop check for space character in a loop concatenate the next character to NewString in a loop Return NewString Accommodate a string with trailing space 	

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	One mark per underlined section:	3
	DECLARE Result : ARRAY [0:99, 0:1] OF STRING	

Question	Answer	Marks	
6(a)(ii)	'Pseudocode' solution included here for development and clarification of mark scheme. Programming language example solutions appear in the Appendix.		
	FUNCTION FindBooksBy(SearchAuthor : STRING) RETURNS INTEGER		
	DECLARE Title : STRING DECLARE Author : STRING DECLARE Isbn : STRING DECLARE Location : STRING DECLARE Count : INTEGER		
	Count ← 0		
	OPENFILE "Library.txt" FOR READ		
	WHILE NOT EOF ("Library.txt")		
	READFILE "Library.txt", Title READFILE "Library.txt", ThisAuthor READFILE "Library.txt", ISBN READFILE "Library.txt", Location		
	<pre>IF SearchAuthor = ThisAuthor THEN Result[Count, 0] ← Title Result[Count, 1] ← Location</pre>		
	Count ← Count + 1 ENDIF		
	ENDWHILE		
	CLOSEFILE("Library.txt")		
	RETURN Count		
	ENDFUNCTION		
	One mark for each of the following:		
	1 Function heading (and ending) including parameters 2 Declaration of variables used 3 Open file for reading (Allow Library or Library.txt) 4 WHILE loop checking for EOF(): 5 Read all information 'fields', in the correct order, in a loop 6 If the author matches write Title and Location to Result array in a loop 7 And increment array index in a loop // number found 8 Close file and RETURN Count		

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	PROCEDURE DisplayResults(Author:STRING, Count:INTEGER) DECLARE Index, GLen: INTEGER DECLARE Gap: STRING	7
	Gap ← " " // 25 spaces	
	IF Count = 0 THEN	
	OUTPUT "Search found no books by: " & Author ELSE	
	OUTPUT "Books written by: " & Author OUTPUT "Title" & LEFT(Gap, 20) & "Location"	
	FOR Index ← 1 TO Count	
	GLen ← 25 - LENGTH(Result[Index, 0]) OUTPUT Result[Index, 0] & LEFT(Gap, GLen) & Result[Index, 1]	
	ENDFOR ENDFOR	
	OUTPUT "Number of titles found: " &	
	NUM_TO_STRING(Count) ENDIF	
	ENDPROCEDURE	
	One mark for each of the following (max 7):	
	 Procedure heading and ending including parameters Declaration of local INTEGER variable for use as index Test if count = 0 and if so output suitable message including Author for no books found otherwise output the two header strings (exact format not important) 	
	4 A FOR loop for Count times	
	5 output two array elements from Result array in a loop	
	6 Final output statement 7 A reasonable attempt at calculating the number of spaces required to align 'Location' column:	
	8 Alignment correct	

Program Code Example Solutions

Q6 (a) (ii): Visual Basic

FUNCTION FindBooksBy(ByVal SearchAuthor As String) As Integer

```
Dim Title As String
  Dim Author As String
  Dim Isbn As String
  Dim Location As String
  Dim Count As Integer
  Count = 0
  FileOpen(1, "Library.txt", OpenMode.Input)
  While Not EOF(1)
   Title = LineInput(1)
   ThisAuthor = LineInput(1)
   Isbn = LineInput(1)
   Location = LineInput(1)
   If SearchAuthor = ThisAuthor Then
       Result(Count, 0) = Title
        Result (Count, 1) = Location
        Count = Count + 1
   End If
  End While
  FileClose(1)
  Return Count
END FUNCTION
```

Q6 (a) (ii): Pascal

```
function FindBooksBy(SearchAuthor : string) : integer;
 var
   Title : string;
   Author: string;
   Isbn : string;
   Location : string;
   Count : integer;
   MyFile : text;
 begin
    Count := 0;
     assign(MyFile, 'Library.txt');
    reset(MyFile);
    while not EOF(MyFile) do
    begin
       readln(MyFile, Title);
       readln(MyFile, ThisAuthor);
       readln(MyFile, Isbn);
       readln(MyFile, Location);
        if SearchAuthor = ThisAuthor then
       begin
          Result[Count, 0] := Title;
          Result[Count, 1] := Location;
           Count := Count + 1;
        end;
     end;
     close(MyFile);
     FindBooksBy := Count;
 end;
```

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Q6 (a) (ii): Python

```
def FindBooksBy(SearchAuthor):
 ## Title : STRING
 ## Author : STRING
 ## Isbn : STRING
 ## Location : STRING
 ## Count : INTEGER
    Count = 0
    MyFile = open("Library.txt", 'r')
    Title = MyFile.readline()
    while Title != "":
        ThisAuthor = MyFile.readline()
        Isbn= MyFile.readline()
        Location = MyFile.readline()
        if SearchAuthor == ThisAuthor.strip():
            Result[Count][0] = Title
            Result[Count][1] = Location
            Count = Count + 1
        Title = MyFile.readline()
    MyFile.close()
    return (Count)
```