Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER CANDIDATE NUMBER

COMPUTER SCIENCE 9608/23
Paper 2 Fundamental Problem-solving and Programming Skills October/November 2019 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.
1 (a) (i) Programming languages can support different data types.

Complete the table by naming three different data types together with an example data value for each.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data type</th>
<th>Example data value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) Identify the type of programming statement that assigns a data type to a variable.

..................................................................................................................................... [1]

(b) As part of the development of an algorithm, a programmer may construct an identifier table.

Describe what an identifier table contains.

...................................................................................................................................................
...................................................................................................................................................
...................................................................................................................................................
................................................................................................................................................... [2]

(c) (i) Simple algorithms usually consist of three different stages.

Complete the table below. Write each example statement in program code.

The second stage has already been given.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Example statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) Write a single statement in program code that contains two of the stages. Do not repeat any of the statements from part (c)(i).

......................................................................................................................................................... [1]
(d) A software developer is writing a program and includes several features to make it easier to read and understand. One of these features is the use of indentation.

State three other features.

Feature 1 ..................................................................................................................................

Feature 2 ..................................................................................................................................

Feature 3 ..................................................................................................................................

(e) A trace table is often used during program testing.

Identify the type of testing that includes the use of a trace table.

........................................................................................................................................................ [1]
2 (a) (i) Two types of loop that may be found in an algorithm are the ‘pre-condition’ and ‘post-condition’ loop.

Identify one other type of loop. Explain when it should be used.

Type ...........................................................................................................................................

Explanation ...................................................................................................................................
...........................................................................................................................................
...........................................................................................................................................
...........................................................................................................................................

(ii) Part of a program flowchart is shown.

Implement the flowchart in pseudocode using a post-condition loop.
...........................................................................................................................................
...........................................................................................................................................
...........................................................................................................................................
...........................................................................................................................................
...........................................................................................................................................
...........................................................................................................................................  [4]
(b) The following lines of code are taken from a high-level language program.

```
100 setvar(Count, Integer)
110 setvar(Gross[0-20], Real)
120 setvar(Posn, Real)
130 setvar(Length, Integer)
140 setvar(Rate, Real)
150 Length := 7
160 Rate := 1.175
170
180 For (Count, 0, 20, 2) {
200    Echo "Input next cost"
210    Posn := Read()
220    Gross[Count] := Mult(Posn, Rate) %Apply current tax rate
230 }
```

Study the code. Identify the relevant features in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The symbol used to indicate an assignment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The line numbers for the start and end of a count-controlled loop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The step value of the count-controlled loop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The character that indicates a comment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The name of a function</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) A program written in a high-level language cannot be run directly.

Identify **one** type of translator that can be used to translate the program.

............................................................................................................................................. [1]
Three program modules process updating of passwords in a file. A description of the relationship between the modules is summarised as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GetPassword()</td>
<td>• Takes two parameters: <code>AccountID</code> and <code>OldPassword</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Returns a string containing the new password</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UpdateFile()</td>
<td>• Takes two parameters: <code>AccountID</code> and <code>NewPassword</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Returns a Boolean value to indicate whether or not the update was successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ChangePassword()</td>
<td>• Calls <code>GetPassword()</code> to obtain the new password then calls <code>UpdateFile()</code> to write the new password to the file</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Draw a structure chart to show the relationship between the three modules and the parameters passed between them.
The following pseudocode algorithm checks whether a string is a valid email address.

FUNCTION Check(InString : STRING) RETURNS BOOLEAN

DECLARE Index : INTEGER
DECLARE NumDots : INTEGER
DECLARE NumAts : INTEGER
DECLARE NextChar : CHAR
DECLARE NumOthers : INTEGER

NumDots ← 0
NumAts ← 0
NumOthers ← 0

FOR Index ← 1 TO LENGTH(InString)
    NextChar ← MID(InString, Index, 1)
    CASE OF NextChar
        '.': NumDots ← NumDots + 1
        '@': NumAts ← NumAts + 1
        OTHERWISE NumOthers ← NumOthers + 1
    END CASE
ENDFOR

IF (NumDots >= 1 AND NumAts = 1 AND NumOthers > 5)
    THEN
        RETURN TRUE
    ELSE
        RETURN FALSE
    ENDIF

ENDFUNCTION

(a) Describe the validation rules that are implemented by this pseudocode. Refer only to the contents of the string and not to features of the pseudocode.
(b) (i) Complete the trace table by dry running the function when it is called as follows:

\[
\text{Result} \leftarrow \text{Check("Jim.99@skail.com")}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>NextChar</th>
<th>NumDots</th>
<th>NumAts</th>
<th>NumOthers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) State the value returned when function Check is called as shown in part (b)(i).

..................................................................................................................................... [1]
(c) The function `Check()` is to be tested.

State two different invalid string values that could be used to test the algorithm. Each string should test a different rule.

Justify your choices.

Value ........................................................................................................................................

Justification ..............................................................................................................................

...................................................................................................................................................

...................................................................................................................................................

Value ........................................................................................................................................

Justification ...............................................................................................................................[4]

...................................................................................................................................................

...................................................................................................................................................

5 Abbreviations are often used in place of a full name. Concatenating the first letter of each word in the name makes an abbreviation.

For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Nations</td>
<td>UN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Wide Web</td>
<td>WWW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Computer Society</td>
<td>BCS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A function, `Abbreviate()`, will take a string representing the full name and return a string containing the abbreviated form.

You should assume that:

- names only contain alphabetic characters and space characters
- names always start with an alphabetic character
- each word in the name always starts with an uppercase character
- only a single space separates words in the name.
Write pseudocode to implement the function \texttt{Abbreviate()}.

Refer to the \textbf{Appendix} on page 16 for the list of built-in functions and operators.
A text file, Library.txt, stores information relating to a book collection. The file stores four pieces of information about each book on separate lines of the file, as follows:

Line n:      <Book Title>
Line n + 1:  <Author Name>
Line n + 2:  <ISBN>
Line n + 3:  <Location>

Information is stored as data strings.

Information relating to two books is shown:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File line</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>&quot;Learning Python&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>&quot;Brian Smith&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>&quot;978-14-56543-21-8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>&quot;BD345&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>&quot;Surviving in the mountains&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>&quot;C T Snow&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>&quot;978-35-17635-43-9&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>&quot;ZX001&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) (i) A function, FindBooksBy(), will search Library.txt for all books by a given author. The function will store the Book Title and Location in the array Result, and will return a count of the number of books found.

Array Result is a global 2D array of type STRING. It has 100 rows and 2 columns.

Write pseudocode to declare the array Result.

...........................................................................................................................................
...........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................... [3]

(ii) Function FindBooksBy() will:

- receive the Author Name as a parameter
- search Library.txt for matching entries
- store the Book Title and Location of matching entries in the Result array
- return an integer value giving the number of books by the author that were found.
Write **program code** for the function `FindBooksBy()`.

Visual Basic and Pascal: You should include the declaration statements for variables.
Python: You should show a comment statement for each variable used with its data type.

**Programming language** .................................................................

**Program code** 
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
(b) The function `FindBooksBy()` has already been called and has stored values in the array `Result`.

The procedure, `DisplayResults()`, will output the information from the array.

The procedure receives the following two parameters:

- a string containing the author name
- an integer value representing the number of books found

The output should be formatted as in the following example:

```
Books written by: Brian Smith

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Learning Python</td>
<td>BD345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrays are not lists</td>
<td>C2562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning Java</td>
<td>C2589</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of titles found: 3
```

If no books by the author are found, the following should be output:

```
Search found no books by: Brian Smith
```
Write pseudocode for the procedure `DisplayResults()`.

Refer to the **Appendix** on page 16 for the list of built-in functions and operators.
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 "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 "ABC"

- **RIGHT** (ThisString : STRING, x : INTEGER) RETURNS STRING
  returns rightmost x characters from ThisString
  Example: RIGHT("ABCDEFGH", 3) returns "FGH"

- **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 ThisChar
  Example: ASC('A') returns 65

- **MOD** (ThisNum : INTEGER, ThisDiv : INTEGER) RETURNS INTEGER
  returns the integer value representing the remainder when ThisNum is divided by ThisDiv
  Example: MOD(10, 3) returns 1

Operators (pseudocode)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| &        | 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 |