

COMPUTER SCIENCE

9608/23 October/November 2019

Paper 2 Written Paper 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 October/November 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[™], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

© UCLES 2019

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:

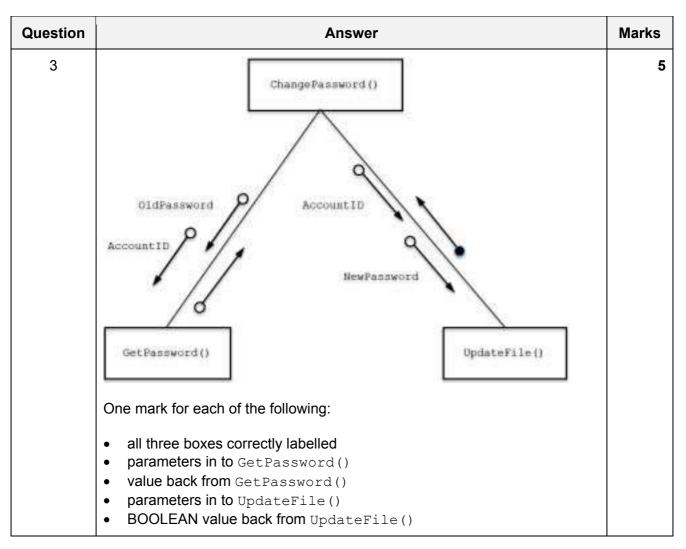
Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Question		Answer		Marks
1(a)(i)		each (different) data type ark for a corresponding example value		6
	Acceptable types: Integer, Real, String, Char, Boolean, Date,			
1(a)(ii)	Declaration			1
1(b)	Two from (ma	ax 2):		2
		dentifier / 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	<pre>Next = Console.Readline()</pre>		
	Process	$\underline{x} = INT(y/3)$		
	Output	Console.Writeline("Goodbye")		
1(c)(ii)	One mark for Example corre	statement in program code that includes (at least) ect answers:	two 'stages'	1
	• Console.	EN(Console.Input()) writeline(Name & Address) WriteLine(Console.Readline() & " is w)	what you	
1(d)	Three from th	e following (max 3):		3
	SensibleUse of (lilCommen	ation of Keywords variable names brary/built-in) functions		
1(e)	White-box			1

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer		Marks
2(a)(i)	 Count-controlled // FOR loop Used when the number of iterations is known / fixed 		2
2(a)(ii)	<pre>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</pre>		
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	સ્	
	The name of a function	Mult // Read	
2(c)	Compiler / Interpreter		1

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme PUBLISHED



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. 	

9608/23

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme PUBLISHED

Question			Answ	er		Marks
4(b)(i)	One mark f	or each area a	s outlined:			5
	Index	NextChar	NumDots	NumAts	NumOthers	
			0	0	0	
	1	יד.			1	
	2	'i'			2	
	3	'm'			3	
	4	'.'	1			
	5	191			4	
	6	191			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

Question	Answer	
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' 	

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
5	FUNCTION Abbreviate(Name : STRING) RETURNS STRING DECLARE NewString : STRING	8
	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 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.	8
	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 Count ← Count + 1 ENDIF</pre>	
	ENDWHILE	
	CLOSEFILE("Library.txt")	
	RETURN Count	
	ENDFUNCTION	
	One mark for each of the following:	
	 Function heading (and ending) including parameters Declaration of variables used Open file for reading (Allow Library or Library.txt) WHILE loop checking for EOF(): Read all information 'fields', in the correct order, in a loop If the author matches write Title and Location to Result array in a loop And increment array index in a loop // number found Close file and RETURN Count 	

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	PROCEDURE DisplayResults(Author:STRING, Count:INTEGER) DECLARE Index, GLen : INTEGER DECLARE Gap : STRING	7
	Gap \leftarrow " " // 25 spaces	
	IF Count = 0 THEN OUTPUT "Search found no books by: " & Author	
	<pre>ELSE OUTPUT "Books written by: " & Author OUTPUT "Title" & LEFT(Gap, 20) & "Location" FOR Index ← 1 TO Count GLen ← 25 - LENGTH(Result[Index, 0])</pre>	
	OUTPUT Result[Index, 0] & LEFT(Gap, GLen) & Result[Index, 1] 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) A FOR loop for Count times output two array elements from Result array in a loop Final output statement 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

Dim Title As String Dim Author As String Dim Isbn As String Dim Location As String Dim Count As Integer Count = 0FileOpen(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 + 1End If End While FileClose(1) Return Count END FUNCTION

FUNCTION FindBooksBy(ByVal SearchAuthor As String) As Integer

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;

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)
```