
COMPUTING

9691/22

Paper 2 Written Paper

May/June 2016

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 75

Published

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1 [6]

String1	String2	Position	Digit1	Digit2	Sum	Carry	Result
"011101"	"001100"					"0"	" "
		6	"1"	"0"	"1"		"1"
		5	"0"	"0"	"0"		"01"
		4	"1"	"1"	"0"	"1"	"001"
		3	"1"	"1"	"1"		"1001"
		2	"1"	"0"	"0"		"01001"
		1	"0"	"0"	"1"	"0"	"101001"

1 mark for each of columns 3 to 8.

2 (a) (i) It calls itself in line 06 // Max [1]

In line 06 the function name is on the right hand side of the assignment expression

(ii) Base case: 04 / 02 (1) [2]

General case: 06 (1)

(b) (i) 1 [1]

(ii) 3 [1]

2 (c) (i) The stopping condition / base case is never reached [2]

So the function keeps calling itself for ever

(ii) IF Exponent < 0 (1) [2]

THEN

 Error (1)

ELSE ...

Or:

– check for exponent less than 0 (1)

– send error code // write function to manage negative exponents. (1)

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(d) No marks for recursive solutions

[4]

```

FUNCTION Power (Number : INTEGER, Exponent : INTEGER) RETURNS INTEGER
  Result ← 1
  IF Exponent > 0
    THEN
      FOR e ← 1 to Exponent
        Result ← Result * Number
      ENDFOR
    ENDIF
  RETURN Result
ENDFUNCTION

```

Alternative:

```

FUNCTION Power (Number : INTEGER, Exponent : INTEGER) RETURNS INTEGER
  Result ← 1
  IF Exponent > 0
    THEN
      e ← Exponent
      REPEAT
        Result ← Result * Number
        e ← e - 1
      UNTIL e = 0
    ENDIF
  RETURN Result
ENDFUNCTION

```

```

FUNCTION Power (Number : INTEGER, Exponent : INTEGER) RETURNS INTEGER
  Result ← 1
  e ← Exponent
  WHILE e > 0
    Result ← Result * Number
    e ← e - 1
  ENDWHILE
  RETURN Result
ENDFUNCTION

```

(e) Iterative

[2]

- iterative solution easier to write/debug
- smaller overheads

(Max 1)

Recursive

- recursive solution elegant
- mathematically intuitive
- usually contains fewer lines

(Max 1)

(f) (i) - in the main program just before the function is called

(1)

[2]

- to then single-step the function code

(1)

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- (ii) – Result – this is the value to be returned at the end of each call (1) [2]
 – Exponent – has a different value each time the function is called (1)

alternative marking:

- Result, Exponent
- these variables change in the program

- (iii) – from the breakpoint / set one breakpoint [3]
 – step one instruction at a time
 – inspecting the variable watch after each instruction

- 3 (a) (i) White: 0 [2]
 Black: -1 / NULL
 Accept any other appropriate integer value (e.g. White -1, Black 0)

- (ii) **Example VB:** [3]

```
DIM Puzzle(11,11) AS INTEGER
```

Example Python:

```
Puzzle = [[0 for i in range(12)] for j in range(12)]
Puzzle = [[0]*11]*11
```

Example Pascal:

```
VAR Puzzle : Array[1..11, 1..11] OF INTEGER;
```

Example C and C++:

```
int Puzzle[11][11];
```

Example C#:

```
int [11][11] Puzzle;
```

Mark as follows:

- correct identifier
- correct dimensions
- integer data type

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(iii) Example VB:

[3]

```
FOR i = 1 TO 11
  FOR j = 1 TO 11
    Puzzle(i,j) = 0
  NEXT j
NEXT i
```

Example Python:

```
Puzzle = [[0 for i in range(12)] for j in range(12)]
```

Example Pascal:

```
FOR i := 1 TO 11 DO
  FOR j := 1 TO 11 DO
    Puzzle[i,j] := 0 ;
```

Example C++:

```
for (int i = 1; i <= 11; i++)
  for (int j = 1; j <= 11; j++) {
    Puzzle[i][j] = 0;}
}
```

Mark as follows:

- looping 11 times
- correctly nested inner loop
- correct assignment of array element with value for White (f.t.)

(iv) Example VB:

[2]

```
Puzzle(1,7) = -1
```

Example Python:

```
Puzzle[1][7] = -1
```

Example Pascal:

```
Puzzle[1,7] := -1;
```

Example C++:

```
Puzzle[1][7] = -1;
```

Mark as follows:

- identifier with indexes
- assignment of value for black

(b) (i) CONSTANT WHITE = 0 // value from part(a)(i) (1) [2]

CONSTANT BLACK = -1 // value from part(a)(i) (1)

(ii)

Max [8]

```

PROCEDURE CheckForStartOfWord(Puzzle, ThisRow, ThisColumn,
                                Across, Down)
  Across ← FALSE // will change to TRUE
                // if a word across starts in this square
  Down ← FALSE                                     (1)
  IF Puzzle[ThisRow, ThisColumn] = WHITE         (1)
    THEN // this square is white
      // check for sequence across
      IF ThisColumn < 11 // check not in last column
        THEN
          // check this is the first column or a black square to the left
          IF (ThisColumn = 1
              OR Puzzle[ThisRow, ThisColumn - 1] = BLACK)
            AND (Puzzle[ThisRow, ThisColumn + 1] = WHITE)   (1)
            THEN
              Across ← TRUE
            ENDIF                                     (1)
          ENDIF
        ENDIF
      // check for sequence down
      IF ThisRow < 11 // check not in last row
        THEN
          // check this is the first row or a black square above
          IF (ThisRow = 1                                     (1)
              OR Puzzle[ThisRow - 1, ThisColumn] = BLACK)   (1)
            // check that the square below is white
            AND (Puzzle[ThisRow + 1, ThisColumn] = WHITE)   (1)
            THEN
              Down ← TRUE                                     (1)
            ENDIF
          ENDIF
        ENDIF
      ENDIF
    ENDIF
  ENDPROCEDURE

```

(iii)

[3]

Parameter	By reference	By value
Puzzle	✓	
ThisRow		✓
ThisColumn		✓
Across	✓	
Down	✓	

(1)

(1)

(1)

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(c) Example VB:

[8]

```

NextNumber = 1
a = 1
d = 1
FOR ThisRow = 1 TO 11      FOR ThisColumn = 1 TO 11
    CheckStartOfWord(ThisRow, ThisColumn, Across, Down)
    IF Across = TRUE THEN
        AcrossList(a) = NextNumber
        a = a + 1
    END IF
    IF Down = TRUE THEN
        DownList(d) = NextNumber
        d = d + 1
    END IF
    IF (Across = TRUE) OR (Down = TRUE) THEN
        Puzzle(ThisRow, ThisColumn) = NextNumber
        NextNumber = NextNumber + 1
    END IF
NEXT ThisColumn
NEXT ThisRow

```

Example Python:

```

NextNumber = 1
a = 1
d = 1
for ThisRow in range(1, 12):
    for ThisColumn in range(1,12):
        CheckStartOfWord(ThisRow, ThisColumn, Across, Down)
        if Across:
            AcrossList[a] = NextNumber
            a = a + 1
        if Down == True:
            DownList[d] = NextNumber
            d = d + 1
        if (Across == True) or (Down == True):
            Puzzle[ThisRow][ThisColumn] = NextNumber
            NextNumber = NextNumber + 1

```

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Example Pascal: (1)

```

NextNumber := 1;
a := 1;
d := 1;
FOR ThisRow := 1 TO 11 DO
  FOR ThisColumn := 1 TO 11 DO
    BEGIN
      CheckStartOfWord(ThisRow, ThisColumn, Across, Down);
      IF Across = TRUE
        THEN
          BEGIN
            AcrossList[a] := NextNumber;
            a := a + 1;
          END;
      IF Down = TRUE
        THEN
          BEGIN
           DownList[d] := NextNumber;
            d := d + 1;
          END;
      IF (Across = TRUE) OR (Down = TRUE)
        THEN
          BEGIN
            Puzzle[ThisRow, ThisColumn] := NextNumber;
            NextNumber := NextNumber + 1;
          END;
    END;
  END;

```

Mark as follows:

- all 3 initialisations
- outer loop correctly formed
- inner loop correctly nested
- procedure call with all parameters
- 3 IF statements, not nested
- assign NextNumber to AcrossList and DownList
- increment a, d, NextNumber
- assign NextNumber to Puzzle element

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- (d) – constant declaration Max [4]
– meaningful identifiers/variable names
– modules // procedure calls
– use of parameters
– indentation
– capitalised variable names/identifiers
– upper case keywords // capitalisation of keywords
– annotation

(e) Example VB.NET:

Max [5]

```

SUB SavePuzzleToFile(Puzzle) (1)
    DIM FileWriter AS StreamWriter (1)
    DIM Row, Column AS INTEGER (1)
    FileWriter = New StreamWriter("Puzzle.TXT") (1)
    FOR Row = 1 TO 11
        FOR Column = 1 TO 11
            FileWriter.Write(Puzzle(Row, Column)) (1)
        NEXT Column
        FileWriter.WriteLine()
    NEXT Row (1)
    FileWriter.Close() (1)
END SUB

```

Example VB6:

```

Sub SavePuzzleToFile(Puzzle)
    Dim i as Integer
    Open "Puzzle.TXT" For Output As #1
    For i = 1 To 11
        For j = 1 TO 11
            Write #1, Puzzle(i,j)
        Next j
    Next i
    Close#1
End Sub

```

Example Python:

```

def SavePuzzleToFile(Puzzle) :
    PuzzleFile = open("Puzzle.TXT", "w")
    for i in range(1,12) :
        for j in range(1,12):
            PuzzleFile.write(str(Puzzle[i][j]))
        PuzzleFile.write("\n")
    PuzzleFile.close()

```

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Example Pascal:

```

PROCEDURE SavePuzzleToFile (Puzzle);           (1)
BEGIN
  VAR PuzzleFile : TEXTFILE;
  VAR Row, Column : INTEGER;                   (1)
  ASSIGNFILE (PuzzleFile, 'Puzzle.TXT');      (1)
  REWRITE (PuzzleFile);                       (1)
  FOR Row := 1 TO 11 DO
    FOR Column := 1 TO 11 DO                 (1)
      WRITE(PuzzleFile, Puzzle[Row, Column]); (1)
    CLOSEFILE (PuzzleFile);                 (1)
  END;

```

Mark as follows:

- procedure heading and ending
- declaration of local variables
- assigning a file name
- open file for writing
- nested loop to access each array element
- write element out to file
- close file

(f)

Max [7]

```

FUNCTION CountSquaresAcross (Puzzle, ThisRow, ThisColumn) RETURNS
INTEGER

  DECLARE WordLength : INTEGER
  WordLength ← 2 // this was the minimum word length
  WHILE Puzzle[ThisRow, ThisColumn + WordLength] = WHITE
    AND (ThisColumn + WordLength) <= 11
    WordLength ← WordLength + 1
  ENDWHILE
  RETURN WordLength
ENDFUNCTION

```

Mark as follows:

- declaration of local variable
- initialise counter
- loop using WHILE or REPEAT
- increment counter
- check for white square
- check for right edge of puzzle
- return counter
- end function