



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2021

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Subsidiary
In Information Technology (WIT13/01)
Unit 3

Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications are awarded by Pearson, the UK's largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at www.edexcel.com or www.btec.co.uk. Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at www.edexcel.com/contactus.

Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Pearson aspires to be the world's leading learning company. Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: www.pearson.com/uk

Summer 2021

Question Paper Log Number P66403A

Publications Code WIT13_01_2106_MS

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2021

General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1 (a) (i)	<p>Award one mark each for any of the following up to a maximum of two marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location (1) • status, hired/free (1) • traffic conditions/average speed over last time period/minute (1) • taxi ID/registration number (1) 		2
1 (a) (ii)	<p>Award one mark for any of the following up to a maximum of two marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pick-up/booked time for a journey (1) • start point of a journey/customer address (1) • end point of a journey (1) • special requirements e.g. baby seat, large luggage (1) • number of passengers (1) 		2

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1 (b)	<p>Award one mark each for any of the following up to a maximum of three marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • traffic conditions on the route (1) • traffic regulations/changes to regulations such as speed limits/one-way roads (1) • detours that would reduce overall time (to avoid traffic/hold-ups)(1) • known variations of traffic due to time of journey, e.g. rush hour (1) • road works (1) • events taking place (1) • tolls (1) 	Award any item that is applicable locally due to special conditions. e.g. checkpoints	3

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1 (c) (i)	<p>Award one mark each for any of the following up to a maximum of two marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • audio/driver's voice may be masked by taxi/road noise (1) • system may not be able to hear/may not respond to commands (1) • system may be fooled by/misled by/respond to voices in the taxi e.g. passengers, on the radio (1) • system may give incorrect guidance/information (1) • system may mishear driver due to accent/speech impediment (1) 		2
1 (c) (ii)	<p>Award up to three marks for a linked explanation.</p> <p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • haptic means a touch related feedback/interface (1) • steering wheel/system could vibrate/be fitted with vibration/rumble pads (1) • vibration indicates direction of next turn by position on the wheel/coded pulse (1) • vibration rate/intensity changes with distance to next turn (1) <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The system could vibrate (1) to indicate which way to go (1) and make the vibrations harder as the turning gets closer. (1) • haptic means an interface that the driver can detect by touch (1) it could have the steering wheel rumble/vibrate (1) on the side that the next turn will be. (1) 		3
Total for question 1			12

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2 (a)	<p>Award one mark each for any of the following up to a maximum of three marks.</p> <p>(A distributed database):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contains multiple centres/nodes/database copies (1) • reduces round trip time for a query/low latency (1) • makes the system more responsive (1) • is able to deal with more queries per second (1) • provides redundancy/reduces chance of a failure/improves reliability (1) • is easy to scale/easy to add new nodes (1) 		3

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2 (b) (i)	Award one mark for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concurrency means that several people have simultaneous access to/can change the same data 		1
2 (b) (ii)	Award up to three marks for a linked explanation. Answers may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • database queries may involve changes to the data (1) • change on one/local version of database have to be propagated/sent to other versions (1) • different servers may have different versions of the data (1) • updating all the database versions involves a lot of data movement (1) • changes take time/resources/costs money (1) • queries on other versions of the database will give wrong answers until data is propagated (1) • large number of queries/updates means that system is never fully coherent/always lacks some integrity (1) • the database versions may be widely separated (1) Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Queries often change data (1) if data changes on one node it may not get changed on another (1) and could give wrong answers there (1) • Database changes have to be sent to all the other databases (1) this takes a lot of resources (1) because there are millions of queries being done (1) • Database versions may be in different continents (1) there will be delays in updating them when one changes,(1) this may cause errors in query results (1) • Distributed databases have to update all the versions (1) this can cause loss of integrity (1) because of the time needed to make the updates (1) 		3

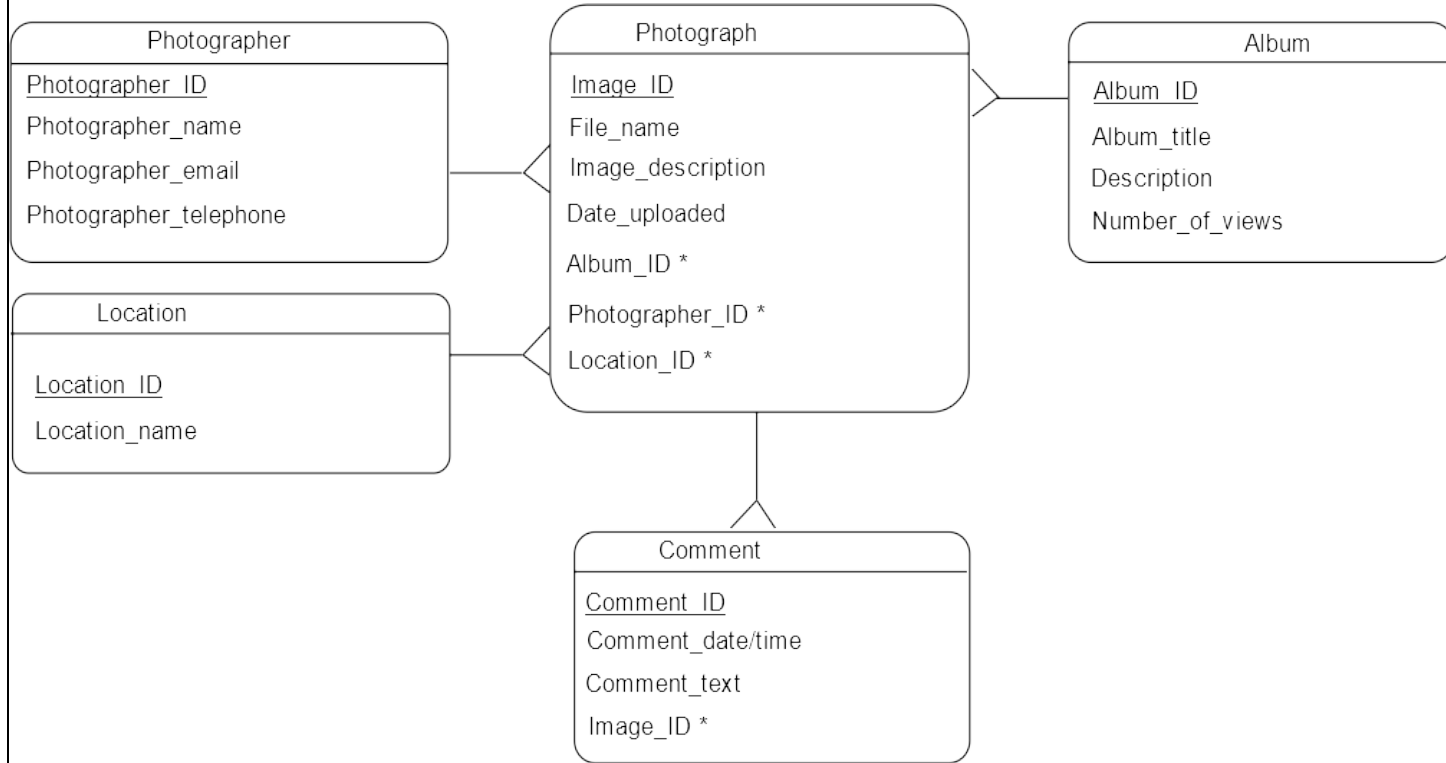
Question number	Indicative content	Mark
2 (c)	<p>Answers should be about how normalisation can reduce the problems of data redundancy in the context of a relational database.</p> <p>Data redundancy may occur when a piece of data/field value is stored more than once/in more than one location. Data redundancy does occur when the field value is stored more times than is necessary (for the correct operation of the database).</p> <p>Problems caused by data redundancy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • waste of storage space • increased operational cost • insert/update/delete anomalies • requirement to update every instance if something changes • if one instance is missed, there will be inconsistent data in the database, this makes the existing problem, of maintaining integrity worse • data integrity is likely to gradually degrade over time as more errors are propagated through the system <p>Normalisation reduces redundancy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • breaks data into logical units/tables/entities • the database should be normalised to at least third normal • units do not contain repeated items/only have one instance of each field - reduces storage space • a unit/table/entity can have the same field(s) as another, but these are linked as keys, when one instance of a key is changed the others update automatically - solves the update problem and prevents inconsistency • links between tables solve the anomaly problems. 	6

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited knowledge and understanding, some of which may be inaccurate. • Applies understanding with limited coherence to produce a superficial and unbalanced discussion.
Level 2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates knowledge and understanding which is mostly relevant but may include some inaccuracies. • Applies understanding to make some coherent connections, leading to a discussion that shows some development, but may be unbalanced.
Level 3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates accurate and relevant knowledge and understanding throughout. • Applies understanding coherently to produce a balanced and fully developed discussion.
Total for question 2. 13		

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark																																													
3a	<p>Award one mark for each point to a maximum of six marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table name uses an appropriate convention (1) • The primary key is shown (1) • All data types are appropriate (1) • All text field lengths are appropriate (1) (If image_ID is given as int, it does not need a length) (allow any reasonable, non-default field sizes) • Date field formats are appropriate (1) • Email field has a format/validation (1) <table border="1" data-bbox="360 571 1776 1225"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="360 571 837 627">Table name</th> <th colspan="4" data-bbox="844 571 1776 627">Tbl_PhotoGraph</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="360 632 837 719">Attribute / field name</th> <th data-bbox="844 632 958 719">Data type</th> <th data-bbox="965 632 1070 719">Key (P/F)</th> <th data-bbox="1077 632 1218 719">Field size</th> <th data-bbox="1225 632 1776 719">Format/validation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="360 724 837 815">Image_ID</td> <td data-bbox="844 724 958 815">int or text</td> <td data-bbox="965 724 1070 815">P</td> <td data-bbox="1077 724 1218 815">6 (min 5)</td> <td data-bbox="1225 724 1776 815"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="360 820 837 876">File_name</td> <td data-bbox="844 820 958 876">text</td> <td data-bbox="965 820 1070 876"></td> <td data-bbox="1077 820 1218 876">50</td> <td data-bbox="1225 820 1776 876"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="360 880 837 936">Image_description</td> <td data-bbox="844 880 958 936">text</td> <td data-bbox="965 880 1070 936"></td> <td data-bbox="1077 880 1218 936">255</td> <td data-bbox="1225 880 1776 936"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="360 941 837 1032">Date_uploaded</td> <td data-bbox="844 941 958 1032">date</td> <td data-bbox="965 941 1070 1032"></td> <td data-bbox="1077 941 1218 1032"></td> <td data-bbox="1225 941 1776 1032">format e.g. dd/mm/yyyy cyy-mm-dd</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="360 1037 837 1093">Photographer_name</td> <td data-bbox="844 1037 958 1093">text</td> <td data-bbox="965 1037 1070 1093"></td> <td data-bbox="1077 1037 1218 1093">50</td> <td data-bbox="1225 1037 1776 1093"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="360 1098 837 1189">Photographer_email</td> <td data-bbox="844 1098 958 1189">text</td> <td data-bbox="965 1098 1070 1189"></td> <td data-bbox="1077 1098 1218 1189">50 (min 15)</td> <td data-bbox="1225 1098 1776 1189">*@*.*/text@domain</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="360 1193 837 1225">Photographer_telephone</td> <td data-bbox="844 1193 958 1225">text</td> <td data-bbox="965 1193 1070 1225"></td> <td data-bbox="1077 1193 1218 1225">15</td> <td data-bbox="1225 1193 1776 1225"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Table name	Tbl_PhotoGraph				Attribute / field name	Data type	Key (P/F)	Field size	Format/validation	Image_ID	int or text	P	6 (min 5)		File_name	text		50		Image_description	text		255		Date_uploaded	date			format e.g. dd/mm/yyyy cyy-mm-dd	Photographer_name	text		50		Photographer_email	text		50 (min 15)	*@*.*/text@domain	Photographer_telephone	text		15		<p>Data types could also be e.g.: VARCHAR if field content length is variable. CHAR if length is fixed. NUMERIC or NUMBER instead of int. STRING instead of text.</p> <p>Image_ID field size does not apply to integers.</p>	6
Table name	Tbl_PhotoGraph																																															
Attribute / field name	Data type	Key (P/F)	Field size	Format/validation																																												
Image_ID	int or text	P	6 (min 5)																																													
File_name	text		50																																													
Image_description	text		255																																													
Date_uploaded	date			format e.g. dd/mm/yyyy cyy-mm-dd																																												
Photographer_name	text		50																																													
Photographer_email	text		50 (min 15)	*@*.*/text@domain																																												
Photographer_telephone	text		15																																													

<p>3b</p>	<p>The diagram is an example of what the candidates might produce. Other layouts and content are acceptable if they conform with the marking points.</p> <p>Award one mark for each point to a maximum of nine marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is a logical data model diagram (minimum of two entities joined by a typed relationship and a primary key) • new entity created for Photographer (does not have to be called Photographer) • photographer contains attributes; Photographer_ID, name, email, telephone • ID attributes shown in Album, Location, Comment • ID attributes for each entity (photographer, album, location, photograph and comment) are shown as primary keys • Comment entity changed from 'Comments' • foreign keys shown in Photograph - Album_ID, Photographer_ID, Location_ID • foreign key shown in Comment - Image_ID • correct relationships - many to one - between Photograph and Photographer, Location, Album. • correct relationship - one to many - between Photograph and Comment 	<p>Any sensible and consistent names may be used for the entities and attributes.</p>	<p>9</p>
------------------	--	---	-----------------

- no extra or missing fields in any entity



Total for question 3

15

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4 (a)	<p>Award up to two marks for each of two linked explanations.</p> <p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clearly defined roles and responsibilities (1) • clearly specified objectives (1) • detailed planning/identified, planned items or processes (1) • effective leadership/direction/accountability (1) • monitoring and intervention (1) • managed expectations (1) • enforced quality control (1) <p>Examples:</p> <p>Good project management involves the setting of clear objectives (1) which can be monitored to see that they are being met (1)</p> <p>A successful project is helped by detailed planning (1) that gives everyone clear roles and functions (1)</p> <p>A features of project management that contributes to a successful IT project is quality control (1) where people are held accountable for their contribution to the project (1)</p>	For two marks a feature must be identified and expanded	4

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
4(b)	<p>Indicative content.</p> <p>Phases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • requirements/analysis • design • implementation • testing/debugging • installation • maintenance <p>Information sources/recipients/entities supplying/receiving information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clients • designers/analysts • other stakeholders e.g. users/specified user roles • testers • contractors e.g. installers, engineers • vendors/suppliers <p>Examples of information being moved in each phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • requirements/analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ client requirements/specifications ◦ designer/analysts questions/suggestions ◦ information about budgets, schedules ◦ answers to questions/responses to suggestions, etc. ◦ input from stakeholders • Design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ specification/requirements document from requirements/analysis phase ◦ input from stakeholders ◦ information about hardware requirements/availability ◦ information about software requirements/availability 	12

- Implementation
 - design documentation from design phase
 - coding requirements
 - completed code

- Testing/debugging
 - completed software from implementation phase
 - software test plan/testing instructions
 - software test results and comments

- Installation
 - hardware/network design documents from design phase
 - installation instructions
 - installation feedback/reports
 - hardware/network test plan/testing instructions
 - hardware/network test results and comments
 - feedback from clients/stakeholders

- Maintenance
 - final/amended design documents from previous phases
 - maintenance documents/manual
 - patches and updates
 - feedback from clients/stakeholders

Conclusion

Phase that has the most critical requirements.

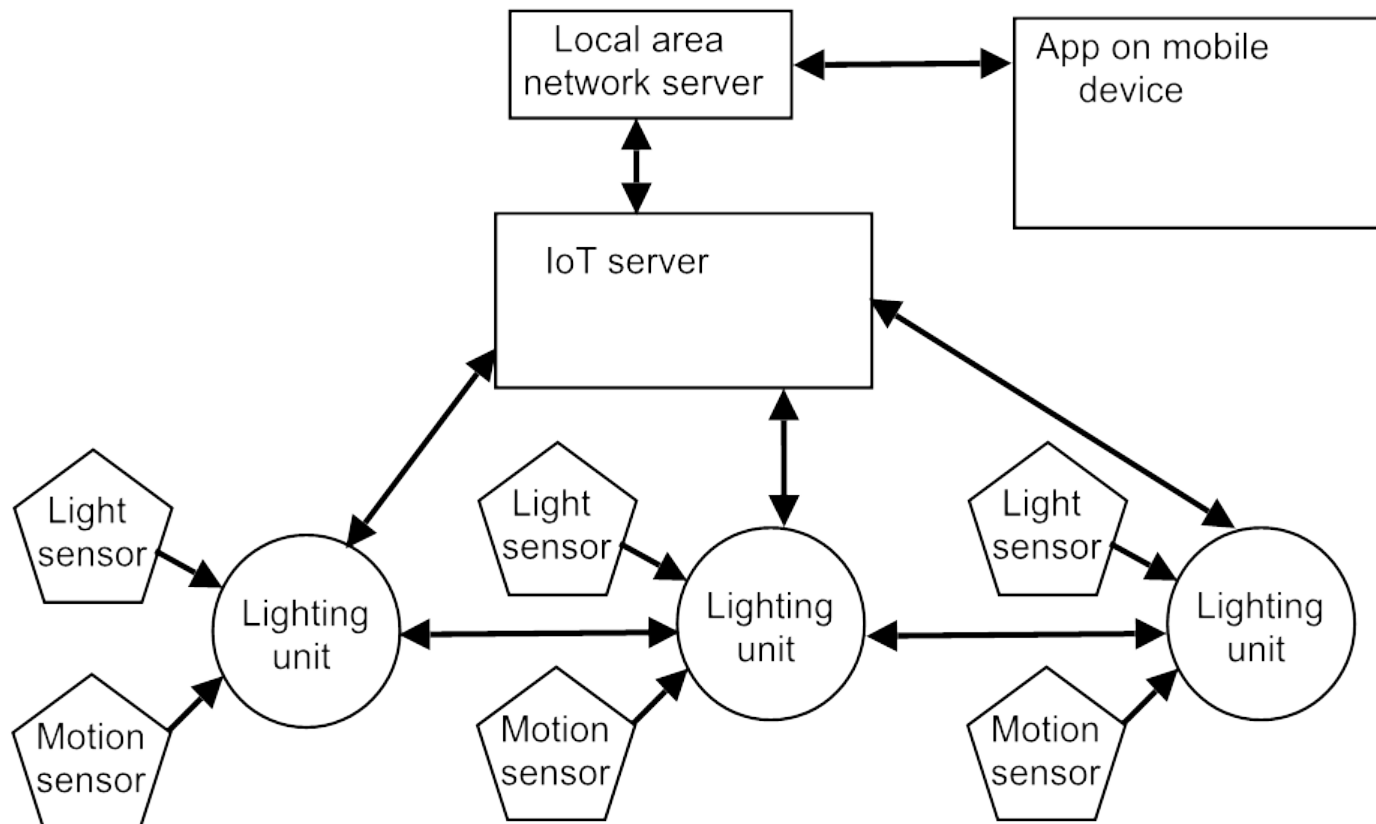
This will probably be the requirements/analysis phase since it is essential to get this right before embarking on the rest of the project.

Candidates may argue other phases, such as testing.

Candidates should select one phase and support their choice with arguments from/reference to their evaluation of information movement.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited knowledge and understanding, some of which may be inaccurate. • Applies understanding with limited coherence to produce a response that lacks development. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited awareness of competing arguments. • Conclusion, if present, is generic or unsupported.
Level 2	5–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates knowledge and understanding, which is mostly relevant and may include some inaccuracies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies understanding to make some coherent connections and a partially developed response. • Demonstrates some awareness of competing arguments, but this may be unbalanced, and partially supports conclusion with evidence.
Level 3	9–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates accurate and relevant knowledge and understanding throughout. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies understanding coherently to produce a fully developed response. • Demonstrates an awareness of competing arguments and supports conclusion with evidence.
		Total for question 4
		16

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
5(a)	<p>Award one mark for each point up to a maximum of six marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mobile device (app) connects to the LAN/server (1) • IoT server/ (IoT) router / (IoT) controller shown (1) • light sensor and motion sensor shown for at least one lighting unit (1) • light and motion sensors only connect to their own lighting unit (1) • three lighting units connected in a mesh with the IoT server (1) • all connecting lines on candidate's diagram have arrows showing the correct direction(s) (1) 	<p>Allow any consistent use of shapes or labels.</p> <p>Must have IoT for Server, allow controller/ router without IoT</p>	6



Question number	Indicative content		Mark
5 (b)	<p>Answers should be about the role of system maintenance in a smart lighting system.</p> <p>Maintenance types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • perfective • adaptive • corrective • (preventative) <p>Perfective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • making modifications to the system in order to improve it • might involve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ better sensors ◦ giving more functions to the app/control software ◦ adding security features. <p>Adaptive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • making modifications to meet changing goals/new requirements/changes to other, interacting systems • might involve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ installing new lights/bulbs due to changes in building regulations ◦ changing communications methods such as WiFi channels to avoid interference ◦ altering security settings in response to a threat/new malware <p>Corrective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • making modifications to fix bugs / errors • might involve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ errors made during installation ◦ manufacturer errors discovered in system hardware/software ◦ replacing items that are broken / worn out. 		6

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited knowledge and understanding, some of which may be inaccurate. • Applies understanding with limited coherence to produce a superficial and unbalanced discussion.
Level 2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates knowledge and understanding which is mostly relevant but may include some inaccuracies. • Applies understanding to make some coherent connections, leading to a discussion that shows some development, but may be unbalanced.
Level 3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates accurate and relevant knowledge and understanding throughout. • Applies understanding coherently to produce a balanced and fully developed discussion.
Total for question 5. 12		

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
6	<p>Responses must be in the context of using machine learning to analyse wildlife from photographs.</p> <p>Supervised learning (with a labelled dataset)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Someone/a supervisor must judge whether the machine learning algorithm/system is getting the right answers. • The supervisor needs to produce a full set of labelled data/photos to use while training the algorithm. • In this case a labelled dataset of wildlife photos would tell the algorithm which photos were of which species/type of wildlife/animal. • When the algorithm looks at a new photo, it compares it to the training examples to predict the correct name/label/tag. • The training photos need to be comprehensive, wildlife that has no training photo will not be (correctly) identified. • Would only work in the given context if all wildlife species in the area are already known. <p>Unsupervised learning (with an unknown dataset)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The algorithm/system is trained on an unlabelled set of photos. • The photos do not have to be comprehensive/include all expected wildlife. • The algorithm tries to make sense of the photos by extracting features/patterns. • Photos with features/patterns in common are identified as being the same species/given the same tag (clustering). • Sets/clusters of photos would need to be manually identified/labelled at some point. • Learning/identification/tagging would not be affected by an unexpected/unknown species being in a photo. • There is a danger that the algorithm may identify non-wildlife features, e.g. plants, as part of a species and could tag/identify a photo that only has the plant. <p>Conclusion</p> <p>There is no preferred option. Both supervised and unsupervised learning have advantages in this context. The candidate should select one of the two options and support their choice with arguments from/references to their evaluation of the two types.</p> <p>A conclusion that states that more, specified, data/information is needed to make a choice or a conclusion that a combination of methods (semi-supervised) would be better would also be acceptable.</p>	12

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited knowledge and understanding, some of which may be inaccurate. • Applies understanding with limited coherence to produce a response that lacks development. • Demonstrates limited awareness of competing arguments. • Conclusion, if present, is generic or unsupported.
Level 2	5–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates knowledge and understanding, which is mostly relevant and may include some inaccuracies. • Applies understanding to make some coherent connections and a partially developed response. • Demonstrates some awareness of competing arguments, but this may be unbalanced, and partially supports conclusion with evidence.
Level 3	9–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates accurate and relevant knowledge and understanding throughout. • Applies understanding coherently to produce a fully developed response. • Demonstrates an awareness of competing arguments and supports conclusion with evidence.
		Total for question 6
		12

Pearson Education Limited. Registered company number 872828
with its registered office at 80 Strand, London, WC2R 0RL, United Kingdom