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Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

Level 3 Technical Level

IT: PROGRAMMING

Unit 2 Computer programming

Monday 21 January 2019

Morning

Time allowed: 2 hours

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a ruler
- a scientific calculator (non-programmable)
- stencils or other drawing equipment (eg flowchart stencils).

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer each question in the space provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- If you need more space use the additional pages at the back of this booklet.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- There are 50 marks in **Section A** and 30 marks in **Section B**. Both sections should be attempted.

Advice

- In all calculations, show clearly how you work out your answer.
- Use diagrams, where appropriate, to clarify your answers.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1–5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
TOTAL	



J A N 1 9 F 5 0 7 6 4 6 5 0 1

IB/M/Jan19/E6

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Section AAnswer **all** questions in this section.**0 1**

Which of the following describes a string?

Tick (✓) **one** box.**[1 mark]**

an array of characters

☐

an empty array

☐

an infinite sequence of symbols

☐

a sequence of numbers

☐**0 2**

Which of the following describes a programming paradigm?

Tick (✓) **one** box.**[1 mark]**

a method of restricting features in a programming language

☐

a pattern of logic used to plan and design a program

☐

a system for proving how an algorithm works

☐

a way to classify programming languages based on features

☐

0 3

In an event-driven paradigm, which of the following is a trigger?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

[1 mark]

an event handler

☐

an infinite loop

☐

a recursive function

☐

a timer expiring

☐**0 4**

Which of the following describes the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) system?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

[1 mark]

catalogues vulnerabilities in software or firmware

☐

prevents network exposure to vulnerabilities

☐

removes vulnerabilities on a computer system

☐

tests software and firmware vulnerabilities before release

☐

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

0	5
---	---

Which of the following describes Unified Modelling Language (UML)?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

[1 mark]

UML is about behaviour but not structure

☐

UML is easy to maintain if design specifications change

☐

UML is a modelling language from the 1970s

☐

UML is a standard way to visualise the design of a system

☐

<hr/> 5



0 6**Figure 1** and **Figure 2** show two programs that make use of functions.The **var** statement declares a variable.**Figure 1**

01	var x1=5;
02	var y1=3;
03	
04	alert (calcArea (10,2));
05	
06	function calcArea (x1, y1) {
07	return x1 * y1;
08	}

Figure 2

01	var x1y1 = 0;
02	
03	calcArea (5,9);
04	
05	alert (x1y1);
06	
07	function calcArea (x1, y1) {
08	x1y1 = x1 * y1;
09	}

0 6**1**What is output on line 04 of the code in **Figure 1**?**[1 mark]**

0 6**2**What is output on line 05 of the code in **Figure 2**?**[1 mark]**

Question 6 continues on the next page**Turn over ►**

0 6 . 3

Explain what will happen if variable x1y1 is declared a second time inside the function, as shown on line 08 in **Figure 3**?

[2 marks]

Figure 3

01	var x1y1 = 0;
02	
03	calcArea (5,9);
04	
05	alert (x1y1);
06	
07	function calcArea (x1, y1) {
08	var x1y1 = x1 * y1;
09	}

4

0 7 . 1

The keyword **char** is used to declare a variable.

How many characters can be stored in a char variable?

[1 mark]

0 7 . 2

How many bytes are needed to store a char variable?

[1 mark]

2



0	8
---	---

[6 marks]

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

6

Turn over ►



0	9
---	---

Algorithms can be represented using pseudocode rather than a programming language.

Explain the purpose of pseudocode.

[3 marks]

3

1	0
---	---

In the software release lifecycle there are different conventions for releasing versions of software.

Name **three** types of versioning.

[3 marks]

1

2

3

3



1	1
---	---

Explain the **open/closed principle** in object-oriented programming.

[3 marks]

3

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



1	2
---	---

When designing a user interface for a website, one important factor is the screen resolution.

Name **three** other important factors when designing a user interface for a website.

Explain why each factor is important.

[6 marks]

Factor 1 _____

Explanation _____

Factor 2 _____

Explanation _____

Factor 3 _____

Explanation _____

6



1	3	.	1
---	---	---	---

Explain the principles of modular application development.

[4 marks]

1	3	.	2
---	---	---	---

Give **two** advantages to a developer of using the modular development approach.**[2 marks]**

1

2

6

Turn over for the next question**Turn over ►**

1	4
---	---

$$\boxed{1} \boxed{4} . \boxed{1}$$

1 4 . 2

1 _____

2 _____

6



Section B

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1 6

ENTZARUS is a theatre and concert ticket-booking company that operates through a booking website. To use the system you must first register your details, giving your name, email address and a password. Once registered, you can log in and book tickets.

You have been asked to create a registration and login process for ENTZARUS.

1 6**. 1**

Give a different validation method that could be used for each input listed.

[3 marks]

Name _____

Email address _____

Password _____




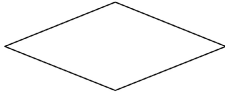


1 6 . 2

Draw a flowchart on pages 16–17 to show the registration and login process for ENTZARUS.

- Include validation in your flowchart.
- Use the flowchart symbols in **Table 1**.

[12 marks]**Table 1**

Flowchart symbol	Name
	Start/end
	Input/output
	Process
	Decision

Question 16 continues on the next page

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1 7

The code in **Figure 4** is written to count the numbers of games won, drawn and lost. Won, drawn and lost is represented in the results list as 'W', 'D' and 'L'.

Figure 4

```

01 # results for 10 games
02 results = ['W','B','W','D','D','D','D','W','D','L']
03 win = 0
04 draw = 0
05 lose = 0
06
07 print(results.count('W'), results.count('D'), results.count('L'))
08
09 # x loop through all results
10 for x in results:
11     # counts wins, draws and losses
12     if x=='W':
13         win+=1
14     elif x=='D':
15         draw+=1
16     else:
17         lose+=1
18
19 print(win, draw, lose)

```

This example of Python uses a count() method. The count() method returns the number of occurrences of an element in a list. This is shown in line 07.

The programmer has created a loop in lines 10 to 17 to perform the same task as the count() method in line 07.

1 7 . 1

The trace table in **Table 2** shows lines 03 to 07 and the first two iterations of the x loop on lines 10 to 17.

- Choose appropriate headings for each column (shown by the dotted lines).
- Complete the trace table.

[12 marks]

Table 2

	Trace table for code in Figure 4							
Line	win	draw	lose					Output
03								
04								
05								
07								
10								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
10								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								

Question 17 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



17.2

The outputs on line 07 and line 19 are different when the program in **Figure 4** is run through all iterations.

Complete the following extract from the trace table.

[1 mark]

Line	win	draw	lose	Output
19				

17.3

Explain why the output on line 07 from Question **17.1** is different from the output on line 19 from Question **17.2**.

[2 marks]

15

END OF QUESTIONS



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