

Cambridge
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COMPUTER SCIENCE

9608/22

Paper 2 Fundamental Problem-solving and Programming Skills

October/November 2015

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.

This document consists of **16** printed pages.

Throughout the paper you will be asked to write either **pseudocode** or **program code**.

Complete the statement to indicate which high-level programming language you will use.

Programming language

1 Computer programs have to evaluate expressions.

Study the sequence of pseudocode statements.

Give the value assigned to each variable.

The statement may generate an error. If so, write ERROR.

The & operator is used to concatenate strings.

DECLARE N1	:	INTEGER
DECLARE N2	:	INTEGER
DECLARE Answer	:	REAL
DECLARE Found	:	BOOLEAN
DECLARE IsValid	:	BOOLEAN
N1 ← 3		
N2 ← 9		
Answer ← (N1 + N2) / 6		
Answer ← 3 * (N1 - 2) + N2 / 2		
IsValid ← (N1 > N2) AND (N2 = 9)		
Found ← FALSE		
IsValid ← (N1 > N2 / 2) OR (Found = FALSE)		
Answer ← "1034" & " + " & "65"		

(i) Answer [1]

(ii) Answer [1]

(iii) IsValid [1]

(iv) IsValid [1]

(v) Answer [1]

2 A program is to simulate the operation of a particular type of logic gate.

- The gate has two inputs (0 or 1) which are entered by the user.
- The program will display the output (0 or 1) from the gate.

The program uses the following identifiers in the pseudocode below:

Identifier	Data type	Description
P	INTEGER	Input signal
Q	INTEGER	Input signal
X	INTEGER	Output signal

```
01 INPUT P
02 INPUT Q
03 IF (P = 1 AND Q = 0) OR (P = 0 AND Q = 1) OR (P = 0 AND Q = 0)
04 THEN
05     X ← 0
06 ELSE
07     X ← 1
08 ENDIF
09 OUTPUT X
```

(a) The programmer chooses the following four test cases.

Show the output (x) for each test case.

Test case	Input		Output
	P	Q	X
1	1	1	
2	1	0	
3	0	1	
4	0	0	

[4]

(b) The selection statement (lines 03 – 08) could have been written with more simplified logic.

Rewrite this section of the algorithm in **pseudocode**.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[3]

3 Regular customers at a supermarket use a rewards card at the point-of-sale.

Points are calculated from every transaction and added to the points total stored on the card.

One reward point is given for every \$1 spent.

When the points total exceeds 500, the customer can either:

- pay the full amount due and increase their points total
- get \$1 deducted from the amount due in exchange for 500 reward points

The new points total and amount to be paid is printed on the receipt.

A program is to be written with the following specification:

- read the points total from the card
- process the amount spent
- output the amount to be paid and the new points total

A user-defined function `CalculatePoints` has already been coded to calculate the new points earned from the amount spent.

Study the following pseudocode:

```

INPUT AmountDue
NewPoints ← CalculatePoints(AmountDue)
PointsTotal ← PointsTotal + NewPoints

IF PointsTotal > 500
  THEN
    OUTPUT "Exchange points?"
    INPUT Response
    IF Response = "YES"
      THEN
        PointsTotal ← PointsTotal - 500
        AmountDue ← AmountDue - 1
      ENDIF
    ENDIF
  ENDIF

OUTPUT AmountDue, PointsTotal

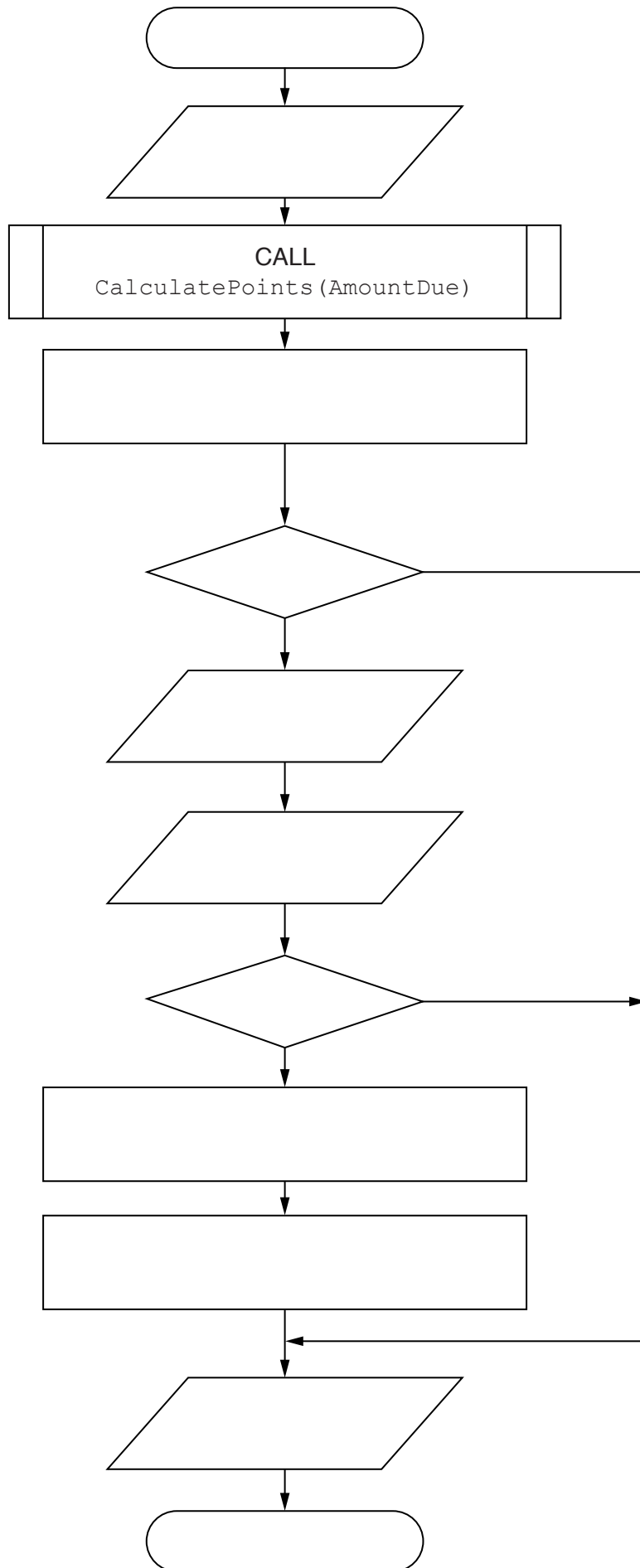
```

The algorithm is also to be documented with a program flowchart.

Complete the flowchart by:

- filling in the flowchart boxes
- labelling, where appropriate, lines of the flowchart

5



- 4 The standard pack of playing cards has four suits – called Clubs, Diamonds, Hearts and Spades. Each card has a value shown by its number or a name: 1 (Ace), 2, 3, ... 10, 11 (Jack), 12 (Queen), 13 (King). The pack of cards has one combination for each suit and value.

A program is to be written which simulates a magician dealing all 52 cards from the card pack.

The program generates pairs of random numbers:

- the first, in the range 1 to 4, to represent the suit
- the second, in the range 1 to 13, to represent the card value

- (a) Explain why the generation of 52 (4 suits x 13 card values) pairs of random numbers will not simulate the dealing of the complete pack.

.....

[2]

- (b) A representation of dealing out the cards is shown below:

Suit number	Card value												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 (Clubs)	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T	F	F
2 (Diamonds)	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
3 (Hearts)	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
4 (Spades)	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

The table shows two cards have been dealt so far; the 3 of Hearts and the Jack of Clubs.

When each card is dealt, the appropriate cell changes from F to T.

The program will output the suit and the card value in the order in which the cards are dealt.

Question 4(b) continues on page 8.

The program design in pseudocode is produced as follows:

```
01 DECLARE SuitNum      : INTEGER
02 DECLARE CardValue    : INTEGER
03 DECLARE DealCount    : INTEGER
04 DECLARE NewCard      : BOOLEAN
05 DECLARE CardPack .....
06
07 CALL InitialiseCardPack
08 DealCount ← 0
09 WHILE DealCount <> 52
10     NewCard ← FALSE
11     WHILE NewCard = FALSE
12         SuitNum ← RANDOM(1,4)    // generates a random number
13         CardValue ← RANDOM(1,13) // in the range given
14         IF CardPack[SuitNum, CardValue] = FALSE
15             THEN
16                 CardPack[SuitNum, CardValue] ← TRUE
17                 NewCard ← TRUE
18                 OUTPUT SuitNum, CardValue
19             ENDIF
20     ENDWHILE
21     DealCount ← DealCount + 1
22 ENDWHILE
23
24 // end of main program
25
26 PROCEDURE InitialiseCardPack
27     DECLARE i : INTEGER
28     DECLARE j : INTEGER
29     FOR i ← 1 TO 4
30         FOR j ← 1 TO 13
31             CardPack[i, j] ← FALSE
32         ENDFOR
33     ENDFOR
34 ENDPROCEDURE
```


Study the pseudocode and answer the questions below:

Give the line number for:

(i) A statement which marks the end of a count controlled loop.
.....[1]

(ii) The declaration of a local variable.
.....[1]

(iii) The initialisation of a variable used as a counter, but not to control a 'count controlled' loop.
.....[1]

(iv) A statement which uses a built-in function of the programming language.
.....[1]

(c) Give the number of procedures used by the pseudocode.
.....[1]

(d) Copy the condition which is used to control a 'pre-condition' loop.
.....[1]

(e) Explain the purpose of lines 14 – 19 in the design.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....[2]

(f) Complete the declaration of the global variable at line 05.
05 DECLARE CardPack[1]

5 A program is to process a set of integers.

The integers are stored in an array, Num. The first N elements are to be processed.

The pseudocode for this program is shown below:

```
FOR i ← 1 TO (N - 1)
    j ← 1
    REPEAT
        IF Num[j] > Num[j + 1]
            THEN
                Temp ← Num[j]
                Num[j] ← Num[j + 1]
                Num[j + 1] ← Temp
            ENDIF
        j ← j + 1
    UNTIL j = (N - i + 1)
ENDFOR
```

(a) (i) Trace the execution of the pseudocode for the value $N = 5$ and the given array of integers.

N	i	j	Temp	Num				
				1	2	3	4	5
5				11	16	13	7	8

[8]

(ii) State the purpose of the algorithm.

.....
[1]

(iii) Describe what evidence from the trace table suggests that the given pseudocode is inefficient.

.....
[1]

(b) Complete the identifier table documenting the use of each of the variables.

Identifier	Data type	Description
Num	ARRAY[1:100] OF INTEGER	The array of numbers.
N		
i		
j		
Temp		

[5]

6 Some pseudocode statements follow which use the following built-in functions:

ONECHAR(ThisString : STRING, Position : INTEGER) RETURNS CHAR
 returns the single character at position Position (counting from the start of the string with value 1) from the string ThisString.
 For example: ONECHAR("Barcelona", 3) returns 'r'.

CHARACTERCOUNT(ThisString : STRING) RETURNS INTEGER
 returns the number of characters in the string ThisString.
 For example: CHARACTERCOUNT("South Africa") returns 12.

(a) Study the following pseudocode statements.

Give the values assigned to variables x and y .

(i) $x \leftarrow \text{CHARACTERCOUNT}(\text{"New Delhi"}) + 3$ x [1]

(ii) $y \leftarrow \text{ONECHAR}(\text{"Sri Lanka"}, 5)$ y [1]

(b) A program is to be written as follows:

- the user enters a string
- the program will form a new string with all <Space> characters removed
- the new string is output

```
NewString ← ""
INPUT InputString

j ← CHARACTERCOUNT(InputString)
FOR i ← 1 TO j
  NextChar ← ONECHAR(InputString, i)
  IF NextChar <> " "
    THEN
      // the & character joins together two strings
      NewString ← NewString & NextChar
    ENDIF
  ENDFOR

OUTPUT NewString
```

(i) Complete the identifier table below.

Identifier	Data type	Description
InputString	STRING	The string value input by the user

[4]

- (ii) An experienced programmer suggests this pseudocode would be best designed as a function.

Complete the re-design of the pseudocode as follows:

The main program:

- the user enters `MyString`
- the function is called and the changed string is assigned to variable `ChangedString`

The function:

- has identifier `RemoveSpaces`
- has a single parameter
- will include the declaration for any local variables used by the function

```
// main program
INPUT MyString
ChangedString←RemoveSpaces (.....)
OUTPUT ChangedString

// function definition
FUNCTION RemoveSpaces (.....) RETURNS .....
.....
.....
.....
.....

j ← CHARACTERCOUNT (InputString)
FOR i ← 1 TO j
  NextChar ← ONECHAR (InputString, i)
  IF NextChar <> " "
    THEN
      // the & character joins together two strings
      NewString ← NewString & NextChar
    ENDIF
  ENDFOR
ENDFUNCTION
```

[7]

7 ASCII character codes are used to represent a single character.

Part of the code table is shown below.

ASCII code table (part)

Character	Decimal	Character	Decimal	Character	Decimal
<Space>	32	I	73	R	82
A	65	J	74	S	83
B	66	K	75	T	84
C	67	L	76	U	85
D	68	M	77	V	86
E	69	N	78	W	87
F	70	O	79	X	88
G	71	P	80	Y	89
H	72	Q	81	Z	90

Some pseudocode statements follow which use these built-in functions:

CHARACTERCOUNT(ThisString : STRING) RETURNS INTEGER
returns the number of characters in the string ThisString.
For example: CHARACTERCOUNT("South Africa") returns 12.

CHR(ThisInteger : INTEGER) RETURNS CHAR
returns the character with ASCII value ThisInteger.
For example: CHR(66) returns 'B'.

ASC(ThisCharacter : CHAR) RETURNS INTEGER
returns the ASCII value for character ThisCharacter.
For example: ASC('B') returns 66.

(a) Give the values assigned to the variables A, B, C and D.

The & operator is used to concatenate two strings.

The expression could generate an error; if so, write ERROR.

Num1 ← 5	
A ← ASC('F') + Num1 + ASC('Z')	(i) A [1]
B ← CHR(89) & CHR(69) & CHR(83)	(ii) B [1]
C ← CHARACTERCOUNT(B & "PLEASE")	(iii) C [1]
D ← ASC(ONECHAR("CURRY SAUCE", 7))	(iv) D [1]

