



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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COMPUTING

9691/33

Paper 3

October/November 2011

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 on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.

No marks will be awarded for using brand names for 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.

This document consists of **12** printed pages.



1 (a) State what is meant by the boot (bootstrap) program.

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.....
.....
..... [2]

(b) Explain how the boot program is used when a PC is turned on.

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.....
..... [4]

3 (a) Convert the following denary numbers into 8-bit, sign and magnitude, binary numbers.

(i) +39

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.....

(ii) - 47

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..... [3]

(b) Convert the following denary numbers into 8-bit, two's complement, binary numbers:

(i) - 3

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.....
.....
..... [2]

(ii) - 47

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.....
.....
..... [2]

(c) A particular computer uses a single 10-bit word to store a floating-point representation of a number. The first 6 bits are used to store the mantissa and the remaining 4 bits are used to store the exponent.

(i) Explain why 000101 0100 = $2\frac{1}{2}$ using this notation.

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.....
.....
..... [2]

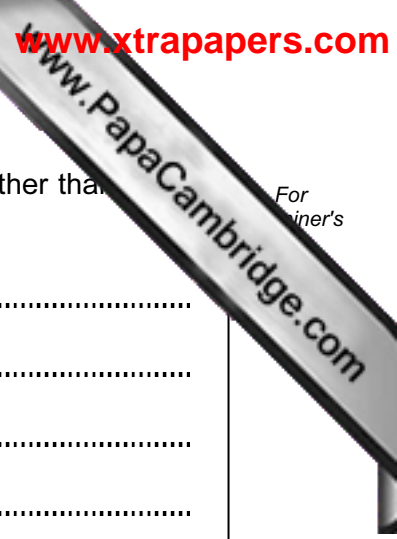
(ii) Rewrite the binary value of this floating-point representation so that it is in normalised form.

.....
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.....
..... [2]

(iii) 011001 0011 is a normalised floating-point number.

By converting each of the mantissa and the exponent into a denary number first, write this number in denary.

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..... [3]



6 (a) Describe the advantages of using a relational database to store data rather than a flat file.

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.....
..... [3]

(b) Data about guests in a hotel are stored in a relational database. One part of the database consists of a table of GUEST details. This is linked to a table ACCOUNT. Whenever a guest orders something in the hotel, the charge for that service is stored in the ACCOUNT table.

(i) State the primary key of the GUEST table, justifying your choice.

.....
.....
..... [2]

(ii) State a secondary key in the ACCOUNT table, justifying your choice.

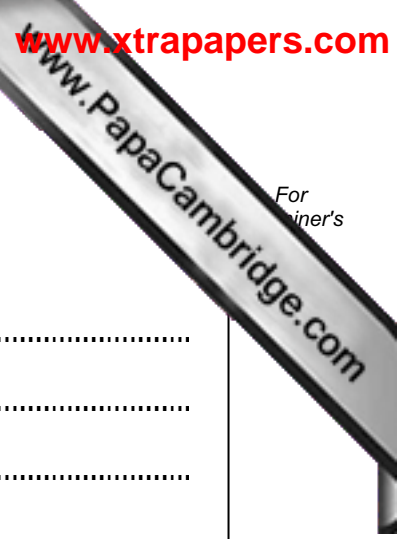
.....
.....
..... [2]

(iii) State what is meant by a foreign key.

..... [1]

(iv) State a foreign key in the ACCOUNT table, justifying your choice.

.....
.....
..... [2]



8 Explain how the following memory management techniques may be used:

(i) Paging

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.....

(ii) Segmentation

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..... [6]

9 (a) State the meaning of the following types of programming paradigm:

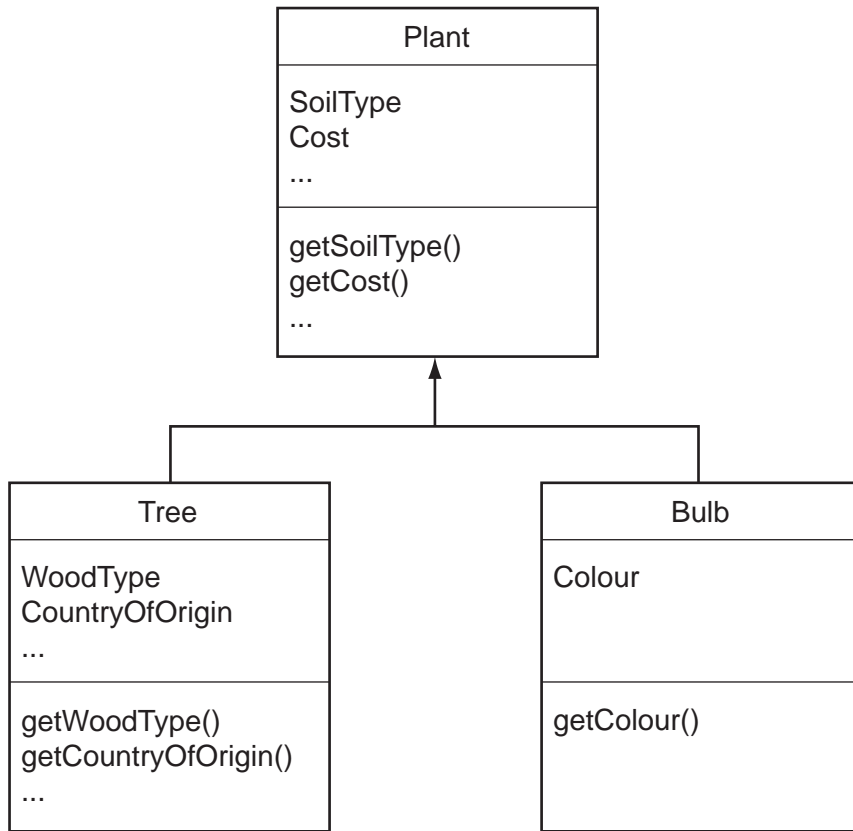
(i) Declarative

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.....

(ii) Procedural

.....
..... [2]

(b) The class diagram shows some of the information about plants on sale in a garden centre.



Use the diagram to help you explain the meaning of the terms:

(i) Class

.....
..... [2]

(ii) Inheritance

.....
..... [2]

(iii) Encapsulation

.....
..... [2]

10 Workers in a factory each have an identity code which identifies their record in a computer system. The identity code contains letters and numbers and is defined using BNF (Backus-Naur form) as:

```

<identity-code> ::= <group> | <group><number>
<group> ::= <letter> | <letter><group>
<letter> ::= A | B | C | D
<number> ::= <digit> | <digit><digit>
<digit> ::= 0 | 1 | 2

```

(a) Explain why each of the following identity codes is invalid:

(i) 2BA

.....

.....

(ii) XAA

.....

.....

(iii) ACB021

.....

..... [3]

(b) The definition is changed to allow only a number which begins with a 1 or a 2. The first digit in the number is now defined as

<non-zero-digit> ::= 1 | 2

Draw a syntax diagram to show the definition of an identity code using only the terms:

- non-zero-digit
- digit
- letter
- identity-code

[4]