

General Certificate of Education

Computing 6510

CPT5 Advanced Systems Development

Mark Scheme

2008 examination - January series

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this Mark Scheme are available to download from the AQA Website: www.aqa.org.uk

Copyright © 2008 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

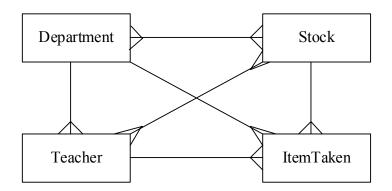
COPYRIGHT

AQA retains the copyright on all its publications. However, registered centres for AQA are permitted to copy material from this booklet for their own internal use, with the following important exception: AQA cannot give permission to centres to photocopy any material that is acknowledged to a third party even for internal use within the centre.

Set and published by the Assessment and Qualifications Alliance.

1	(a)	(i)	single word answers not enough interview: ask/talk to the finance clerk how costs are charged to departments // ask the finance clerk what info is recorded in the charge book // ask the finance clerk how/when he re-orders items;	Max 1	Must say who is being interviewed Accept interviewing teachers with details as for (ii) Do not accept general descriptions such as 'what he likes about the system'
1	(a)	(ii)	single word answers not enough survey: survey teachers to find out what they like/dislike about the method of recording items; survey teachers whether the items they want are always in stock; survey suppliers for delivery times / availability / current prices;	Max 1	General responses such as 'survey teachers to find out how they use the system' is not enough. The question is giving them the general so candidates need to be specific. Surveying users is also too general
1	(a)	(iii)	single word answers not enough paperwork: examine/look at/read/analyse the charge book to see what/how data is recorded; check the way the costs are charged to the departments; work out volumetrics	Max 1	Do not accept general comments. Accept other terms for 'charge book' eg order forms, record book, charge sheet
1	(a)	(iv)	single word answers not enough observation: watch how teachers take items and fill in the charge book; watch how the finance clerk charges each department at the end of the month; watch how the finance clerk orders new supplies;	Max 1	Do not accept general comments. Accept other terms for 'charge book' eg order forms, record book Accept Fred/he instead of finance clerk
1	(b)	(i)	A: Charge Book;		1
1	(b)	(ii)	B: Item Description, Quantity (taken), Dept Code, (DateTa	aken);	1
1	(b)	(iii)	C: Item Description, Quantity (taken)		1
1	(b)	(iv)	D: Stock Book;		1
1	(b)	(v)	E: Price List; R verb		1
1	(b)	(vi)	F: Item Description, Quantity, (Item) Price, Total, (Dept C I Charge Book/Form R verb	Code);	1
1	(b)	(vii)	G: Item Code, Quantity, School Address/Name; A Oder Foverb	orm; R	. 1

1 (c)



Max 3

1 mark per correct relationship A ∞ - 1 instead of 'crow's feet'

I other relationships

1 (d) (i) Department (<u>DeptCode</u>, DeptName, HoDInitials); A DeptID instead of DeptCode

R initials on its own

1 Accept
attribute
names
consisting of
separate
words/reasona
ble
abbreviations

2

1

1 (d) (ii) Teacher (<u>TeacherInitials</u>, FirstName, Surname, DeptCode);;

1 mark for correct primary key and FirstName, Surname; 1 mark for DeptCode;

P1 for each
extra attribute
Accept
attribute
names
consisting of
separate
words/reasona
ble
abbreviations

1 (d) (iii) Stock (<u>ItemCode</u>, ItemDescription, ItemPrice, QuantityInStock, OrderQuantity,MinStockLevel); No marks if
extra attributes
given
Accept
attribute
names
consisting of
separate
words/
reasonable
abbreviations

1 (d) (iv) ItemTaken (<u>TransactionNumber</u>, ItemCode, Quantity(taken), DateTaken, TeacherInitials)

Accept other appropriate names for

A ItemCode, DateTaken,TeacherInitials as primary key

A TransactionID or similar;

1 mark for an appropriate field as primary key;

1 mark for ItemCode and Quantity; R QuantityInStock R OrderQuantity

1 mark for DateTaken; 1 mark for TeacherInitials;

P1 for each extra attribute

primary key in place of 'Transaction Number' Accept attribute names consisting of separate words/reasona ble abbreviations

Follow

1 (e) SELECT ItemDescription, Quantity, ItemPrice; FROM ItemTaken, Stock, Teacher;

> 30/11/2007

<1/1/2008

6

WHERE DateTaken>= #1/12/2007# AND DateTaken<=#31/12/2007#; AND ItemTaken.ItemCode=Stock.ItemCode;

AND Teacher.TeacherInitials = ItemTaken.TeacherInitials;

ORDER BY (Teacher.)DeptCode; I table name in this part only

Alternative answer:

SELECT Stock.ItemDescription, ItemTaken.Quantity, Stock.UnitPrice FROM (Department INNER JOIN Teacher ON Department.DeptCode = Teacher.DeptCode) INNER JOIN (Stock INNER JOIN ItemTaken ON Stock.ItemCode = ItemTaken.ItemCode) ON Teacher.TeacherInitials = ItemTaken.TeacherInitials

WHERE (((ItemTaken.DateTaken) Between #12/1/2005# And #12/31/2005#)); Ignore Asc / Desc or Ascending / DescendingP1 for spurious symbols / punctuation

through attribute names from table definitions Note alternative answer: For answers using INNER **JOIN** Also note alternative date range using BETWEEN... $AND \dots$ Accept dates without # No semicolon required at end of statement

1 (f) mail merge / mail merging;

1

2 (a)

I mark for correct text in title bar

I mark for

I mark for correct text in title bar

I mark for heading size text

I mark for breaking line in correct place

Please enter your details to register as a member

I mark for text on same line as input box

Send Details

I mark for button with correct text

Cancel

I mark for hyperlink with correct text

Max 6

Do not give mark for input box if 'NoName or MyName' in input box P1 for each url showing on page Ignore minor spelling/capitalisation mistakes but P1 for several words missing of text

1 mark for obvious gaps for new paragraphs between 'register as a member' and each of the following lines; I alignment of boxes, buttons and hyperlinks.

For the convenience of Examiners, the text in the balloons above are given again below, reading clockwise from 12 noon.

- 1 mark for correct text in title bar
- 1 mark for heading size text
- 1 mark for breaking line in correct place
- 1 mark for text on same line as input box
- 1 mark for input box
- 1 mark for button with correct text
- 1 mark for hyperlink with correct text

2	(b)	(i)	(A) NoName;		1	Ignore	
						case	
			(B) Jack;		1		
2	(b)	(ii)	(A) NoName // MyName="NoName";		1	Ignore	
			(B) Emma // MyName="Emma";		1	case	
3	(a)		normal data: accept valid dates within 120 years 3		The data values		
			before present (ie 23/01/2008)		should be a	-	
					within 120 years		
			birthday sometime before today's date;		before the		
				A day/month	If the reaso		
			birthday sometime after today's date;	instead of	given as 'tl	-	
				birthday	normal dat		
			reason: to check the routine takes into account		☐both dates are		
			whether birthday has already been or not;		before of after 23/1		
			A 29/2 as a special day to test for		of any year	then 2	
					marks max	•	

4 22/1 -3 (b) boundary data: 24/1 a birthday just before boundary; Any year within a birthday just after boundary; 1887 -2008 a birthday exactly on boundary; A 'yesterday', 'today' 'tomorrow' reason: to check that age is calculated exactly, taking into account whether birthday is past, now or future // this is the oldest you can be // this is the youngest you can be; **R** anything that is not valid date format 2 Remember 3 (c) that wrong erroneous data: a date after today's date; formats or invalid reason: can't have an age for someone not born yet; dates are not OR acceptable answers erroneous data: a date which makes a person over 120 years old; Give mark (ie. Before 24/1/1887) for correct A 'tomorrow' reason even if no reason: no person expected to be over this age; acceptable A outside any expected values // outside range; date value given (a) if computer wants to send message/packet to an IP address Max Answer must not on same subnet/network // if computer wants to access 2 imply communication T.O. if implied that all messages are sent to the gateway not just sends the message/packet to the gateway; which has the IP connection or address subnet.1: access (b) Domain name is intercepted by a domain name server; Max The answer 2 must imply the Domain name server looks up domain name in its idea of a look database/table/list; up not somehow a Finds matching IP address; conversion which might be If it can't find domain name, contacts another Domain a calculation Name Server; 5 Message/data broken down into packets; Max 3 source/destination (address) is added to each packet; message ID added to each packet;

			packet sequence number added to each packet; A numbered packet;	
			each packet may well travel along different paths to get to the final destination	
			// packets routed independently;	
			recipient puts packets into correct sequence	
			// packets reassembled into message at destination;	
			checking for errors (and resend packets) // request for corrupted packets to be resent; // a virtual circuit is established // packets are sent over a virtual circuit (allow for non-IP packet switching answers eg. X25 or ATM)	t;
6	(a)		because machines do not need a direct presence on the Internet; more secure; A private addresses; R machines don't need access to the Internet devices outside of the LAN cannot access them / route to them;	1
6	(b)	(i)	212.99.34.23	1
6	(b)	(ii)	172.31.1.1	1
6	(b)	(iii)	172.31.1.x; where x can be any number between 2 and 254	1
6	(c)		too much traffic if single network causing too many collisions	
			// network traffic too slow // to increase bandwith;	
			to restrict access; A to improve security; to increase the number of addresses available // too many devices to address on one subnet; problems can be more easily isolated to one segment;	2
6	(d)	(i)	255.255.255.0 // 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 0000 0000 ;	1
6	(d)	(ii)	172.31.15.3 = 1010 1100 0001 1111 0000 1111 0000 0011 3	The binary
			172.31.19.5 = 1010 1100 0001 1111 0001 0011 0000 0101	numbers are provided so
			255.255.255.0 = 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 0000 0000	you can check the answers
			AND operation of subnet mask with each IP address; to isolate subnet IDs/network address; (or by example)	when a candidate
			subnet IDs compared; if same, then on same subnet; if matches NE	uses them to explain. They are not worth marks by themselves.

Note that the two IP addresses in the question are NOT on the same subnet F/T from d(i) (need to request to see whole page)