## AQA

# General Certificate of Education 

 June 2010
## Computing

COMP1

Unit 1: Problem Solving, Programming, Data Representation and Practical
Exercise
Final

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.

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The following annotation is used in the mark scheme:
; - means a single mark
I/ - means alternative response
I - means an alternative word or sub-phrase
A - means acceptable creditworthy answer
R - means reject answer as not creditworthy
I - means ignore.

| Qu | Part | Marking Guidance | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{0 1}$ | $167 ;$ | $\mathbf{1}$ |
|  | $\mathbf{0 2}$ | $10.4375 / f 10 \frac{7}{16} \#$ <br> 1 mark for correct integer part <br> 1 mark for correct fractional part | $\mathbf{2}$ |
|  | $\mathbf{0 3}$ | $-; 89 ;$ <br> 1 mark for correct sign <br> 1 mark for correct integer value | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| $\mathbf{0 4}$ | A7; | $\mathbf{1}$ |  |


| 2 | 05 | 128// $2^{7}$; | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 06 | 1000010; R. more than 7 bits used | 1 |
|  | 07 | $01000001$ <br> Mark as follows: <br> Correct parity bit for the candidate's data bits; Correct data bits; <br> R. if not 8 bits | 2 |
|  | 08 | Sender counts/checks the number of 1 s in the bit pattern/value/data; (If even number of 1 s then 0 parity bit is added; if odd 1 is added;) // Extra bit added to ensure even number of 1 s ; <br> Receiver counts/checks the number of 1 s in the bit pattern/value/data received; If odd it identifies that an error has occurred; and requests for data to be resent; $\mathbf{A}$. If even it accepts the data received $\mathbf{A}$. if even data is assumed to be correct; $\mathbf{A}$. an even number of errors will be detected; $\mathbf{R}$ if even, data is correct // receiver regenerates parity bit from data received; compares generated parity bit with received parity bit; if different requests for data to be resent R. Implication that sender or receiver are people. | Max 4 |


| $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{0 9}$ | $6 / 100 ; / / 600 ; ;$ | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | 8 (bits); $\quad$ A. 1 byte; | $\mathbf{1}$ |
|  | $\mathbf{1 1}$ | Sample at a frequency (at least) twice the rate; of the highest frequency (that <br> can be present in the original signal); | $\mathbf{2}$ |

4 | 12 | Meaningful/appropriate/suitable identifiers // A. example; |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Indentation // effective use of white space;
Subroutines / Procedures and functions/methods/modules; with interfaces // using parameters to pass values;
Subroutines / Procedures and functions/methods/modules should execute a single task;
Appropriate use of structured statements // use of (selection and repetition)/repetition;
Avoid use of goto statements;
Consistent use of case/style for identifier names;
Use of named constants;
Use of user-defined data types;
Use of libraries;
House-style naming conventions // following conventions; A. by explained example
A. Use of local variables
R. Commenting
R. "easier to understand"

| 5 | 13 | Must have the concept of problem/task for the first mark <br> A (step-by-step) description of how to complete a task / a description of a process that achieves some task / a sequence of steps that solve a problem / A sequence of unambiguous instructions for solving a problem; <br> R. Set of instructions <br> Independent of any programming language; <br> That can be completed in finite time; | Max 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 14 | Answer Count Remainder <br> True - - <br>  2 - <br>  3  <br>  4  <br>   1 <br>  5  <br>  6  <br>    <br>    <br> Mark as follows: <br> answer column; A. True instead of blank cells R. if no evidence that dry run has been attempted count column; |  |


|  |  | 1 mark per correct value in remainder column;;"; | $\mathbf{6}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 5}$ | Works out if $x$ is a prime number // <br> Checks if $x$ is divisible (with no remainder); | 1 |  |

## 6 16 VB.NET

Sub Main()
Dim PlayerOneScore, PlayerTwoScore, NoOfGamesPlayed, NoOfGamesInMatch As Integer

Dim PlayerOneWinsGame As Char

PlayerOneScore = 0
PlayerTwoScore = 0
Console.Write("How many games?")
NoOfGamesInMatch = Console.ReadLine()
For NoOfGamesPlayed = 1 To NoOfGamesInMatch
Console. Write("Did Player One win the game (enter Y or N)?")

PlayerOneWinsGame = Console.ReadLine
If PlayerOneWinsGame = "Y" Then
PlayerOneScore = PlayerOneScore + 1
Else
PlayerTwoScore = PlayerTwoScore + 1
End If
Next
Console.WriteLine(PlayerOneScore)
Console.WriteLine (PlayerTwoScore)
Console.ReadLine()
End Sub

## VB6

Private Sub Form_Load()
Dim PlayerOneScore As Integer
Dim PlayerTwoScore As Integer
Dim NoOfGamesPlayed As Integer
Dim NoOfGamesInMatch As Integer
Dim PlayerOneWinsGame As String

PlayerOneScore = 0
PlayerTwoScore = 0
NoOfGamesInMatch = InputBox("How many games?")
For NoOfGamesPlayed = 1 To NoOfGamesInMatch
PlayerOneWinsGame = InputBox("Did Player One win
the game (enter $Y$ or $N$ )?")
If PlayerOneWinsGame = "Y" Then
PlayerOneScore = PlayerOneScore + 1
Else
PlayerTwoScore = PlayerTwoScore + 1
End If
Next
MsgBox (PlayerOneScore)
MsgBox (PlayerTwoScore)
End Sub

|  | ```Alternative answer - one msgbox instead of two MsgBox (PlayerOneScore & vbCrLf & PlayerTwoScore) Pascal Program Question6; Var PlayerOneScore, PlayerTwoScore, NoOfGamesPlayed, NoOfGamesInMatch:Integer; Var PlayerOneWinsGame:Char; Begin PlayerOneScore := 0; PlayerTwoScore := 0; Writeln('How many games?'); Readln(NoOfGamesInMatch); For NoOfGamesPlayed := 1 To NoOfGamesInMatch Do Begin Write('Did Player One win the game (enter Y or N) ?'); Readln(PlayerOneWinsGame); If PlayerOneWinsGame = 'Y' Then PlayerOneScore := PlayerOneScore + 1 Else PlayerTwoScore := PlayerTwoScore + 1; End; Writeln(PlayerOneScore); Writeln(PlayerTwoScore); Readln(); End.``` <br> Mark as follows: <br> All variables declared correctly; I. Case A. Minor typos R. If additional variables <br> PlayerOneScore, PlayerTwoScore initialised correctly; <br> Correct prompt (I. Case A. minor typos) followed by NoOfGamesInMatch assigned value entered by user; <br> FOR loop formed correctly including end of loop in correct place; Correct prompt (I. Case A. minor typos) followed by PlayerOneWinsGame assigned value entered by user; <br> IF followed by correct condition; R. if does not cater for capital letter ' Y ' THEN followed by correct assignment statement; ELSE followed by correct assignment statement; output of both player's scores after loop; A. Message displayed with score | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17 | ****SCREEN CAPTURE**** <br> Must match code from 16, including prompts on screen capture matching those in code <br> Mark as follows: <br> 'How many games?' + user input of '3'; <br> 'Did Player One win the game (enter Y or N )? ' + user input of ' Y '; <br> ' N ' entered by user for second/third game; <br> Correct scores shown for each player (A. follow through); <br> I. spacing | 4 |


| 7 | 18 | Board // PlayerOneName // PlayerTwoName // PlayerOneScore // PlayerTwoScore // XCoord // YCoord // ValidMove // NoOfMoves // GameHasBeenWon // GameHasBeenDrawn // CurrentSymbol // StartSymbol // PlayerOneSymbol // PlayerTwoSymbol // Answer <br> PHP: see PHP mark scheme Java only: console; | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 19 | Row // Column // RandomNo // ValidMove // XOrOHasWon // WhoStarts; <br> VB6 only: BoardAsString; <br> Java and Python: X // Y; <br> Java and C\#: Obj Random; <br> PHP: see PHP mark scheme | 1 |
|  | 20 | A global variable is accessible/useable from anywhere in the program; A local variable is only accessible/useable in the program block / procedure / function / subroutine / method in which it is declared; // <br> Local variables only exist/use memory whilst the procedure / function / subroutine / method is executing; global variables exist / use memory the whole time the program is executing; | 2 |
|  | 21 | When the user enters ' X ' ; or ' O '; // When PlayerOneSymbol contains ' X '; or 'O'; | 2 |
|  | 22 | Because players could be making moves referring to non-empty cells; as no check is made for this (in the CheckValidMove subroutine); // Because some illegal moves are allowed;; <br> Mark as follows: <br> a move that is not legal being attempted ( $\mathbf{A}$. by example); and is allowed ( $\mathbf{A}$. by implication); | 2 |
|  | 23 | NoOfMoves // Row // Column; PHP: see PHP mark scheme | 1 |
|  | 24 | PlayerOneName // PlayerTwoName // WhoStarts // PlayerTwoSymbol // RandomNo; <br> Python only: $\mathrm{x} / / \mathrm{Y}$; <br> PHP: see PHP mark scheme | 1 |
|  | 25 | CheckValidMove; | 1 |
|  | 26 | ```VB.NET RandomNo = Rnd()*100 // WhoStarts = "X" // WhoStarts = "O" // GetWhoStarts = WhoStarts; VB6 RandomNo = Rnd() * 100 + 1 // WhoStarts = "X" //``` |  |


|  | WhoStarts = "O" // GetWhoStarts = WhoStarts; <br> Pascal <br> RandomNo : = Random (100) // WhoStarts : = 'O ' // WhoStarts <br> $:=~ ' X ' ~ / / ~ G e t W h o S t a r t s ~:=~ W h o S t a r t s ; ~$ <br> R. if extra code included | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 7}$ | It looks at the remainder obtained by dividing RandomNo by 2; <br> A. any explanation that clearly explains both sides of comparison <br> A. if the random number/RandomNo is even; <br> if the value is 0/even it sets WhoStarts to 'X'; * <br> if the value is not 0/odd it sets WhoStarts to 'O';* <br> Award only 1 mark of the 2 available marks labelled with asterisks(*) if <br> candidate has identified conditions but described outcomes in terms of who <br> will start game instead of assignment of value into WhoStarts. Candidate <br> must cover both the Then and Else parts to get this 1 mark if specific <br> variable name not used. | $\mathbf{3}$ |


| $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{2 8}$ | Boundary values are those that are just inside, on and just outside the range <br> of allowed values; | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 9}$ | $2 ; 3 ; 4 ; \quad$ R. non-integer values <br> Max 1 if additional values given | $\mathbf{3}$ |  |
| $\mathbf{3 0}$ | $* * * * S R E E N$ CAPTURE(S)**** <br> Screen capture showing boundary test resulting in correct behaviour; <br> Must match one of the boundary values given in 29. |  |  |
| R. If screen capture does not show a correct boundary value given as an <br> answer to question 29 | $\mathbf{1}$ |  |  |


| 9 | 31 | VB.NET / VB6 <br> If YCoordinate < 1 Or YCoordinate > 3 Then ValidMove = False <br> If ValidMove = True then <br> If Board(XCoordinate, YCoordinate) <> " " Then <br> ValidMove = False <br> End If <br> A. If Board(XCoordinate, YCoordinate) = "X" Or Board(XCoordinate, YCoordinate) = "O" Then <br> A. If Not(Board(XCoordinate, YCoordinate) = " ") Then <br> A. If ValidMove = True AndAlso Board (XCoordinate, <br> YCoordinate) <> " " Then ValidMove = False (VB.NET only) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |



|  | ```Pascal If (XCoordinate < 1) Or (XCoordinate > 3) Then Begin ValidMove := False; End Else Begin If (YCoordinate < 1) Or (YCoordinate > 3) Then Begin ValidMove := False; End Else Begin If Board[XCoordinate, YCoordinate] <> ' ' Then ValidMove := False; End End;``` <br> Mark as follows: <br> IF statement with condition YCoordinate $<1$, correct logic and second condition of YCoordinate>3; <br> Return a value of false if $y$ coordinate is an illegal value; $\mathbf{R}$ if value would not actually be returned; <br> Correct use of nested ifs so that checking cell is empty on board only occurs if xcoordinate and ycoordinate are in the allowed range; <br> IF statement comparing value of Board(XCoordinate, YCoordinate) with " "; returning a value of false if cell is not empty; $\mathbf{R}$ if value would not actually be returned <br> A. Equivalent logic <br> A. Alternative answers where Return statements are used after each validation check instead of assigning a value to ValidMove | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 32 | ****SCREEN CAPTURE(S)**** <br> This is conditional on sensible code for 31 <br> Mark as follows: <br> Test showing coordinate ( $2,-3$ ) and error message; Test showing coordinate $(2,7)$ and error message; <br> R. other coordinates <br> A. In VB6 a test showing only Y value of the coordinate i.e. $-3,7$ and error message. | 2 |
| 33 | ****SCREEN CAPTURE**** <br> This is conditional on sensible code for 31. Mark should not be awarded if code would not work <br> e.g. if Boolean values are assigned to ValidMove and there is no Return statement after the validation check <br> e.g. trying to reference a position in the array that is out of bounds and would result in an error <br> Mark as follows: <br> Screen capture showing board position, coordinates of illegal move and error message; | 1 |

34 VB.NET/VB6
If Board $(2,2)=\operatorname{Board}(3,3)$ And Board $(2,2)=$
Board (1, 1) And Board $(2,2)<>"$ " Then xOrOHasWon $=$ True
If Board $(2,2)=\operatorname{Board}(3,1)$ And $\operatorname{Board}(2,2)=$
Board (1, 3) And Board (2, 2) <> " " Then xOrOHasWon = True

## Alternative answer

((Board $(2,2)=$ "X") OR (Board $(2,2)=" 0 "))$
instead of <> " "

## Alternative answer

```
    If Board (2, 2) = Board (3, 3) Then
        If Board (2, 2) = Board(1, 1) Then
            If Board (2, 2) <> " " Then
                xOrOHasWon = True
            End If
    End If
    End If
    If \(\operatorname{Board}(2,2)=\operatorname{Board}(3,1)\) Then
        If Board (2, 2) = Board (1, 3) Then
            If Board(2, 2) <> " " Then
                xOrOHasWon = True
            End If
        End If
    End If
```


## Pascal

If (Board[2, 2] = Board[3, 3]) And (Board[2, 2] =
Board[1, 1]) And (Board[2, 2] <> ' ') Then xOrOHasWon :=
True;
If (Board[2, 2] = Board[3, 1]) And (Board[2, 2] =
Board[1, 3]) And (Board[2, 2] <> ' ') Then xOrOHasWon :=
True;

## Alternative answer

((Board[2,2]= 'X') OR (Board[2,2] ='O')) instead of <> ' '

## Alternative answer

If (Board[2, 2] = Board[3, 3]) Then
If (Board[2, 2] = Board[1, 1]) Then If (Board[2, 2] <> ' ') Then xOrOHasWon := True;
If (Board[2, 2] = Board[3, 1]) Then
If (Board[2, 2] = Board[1, 3]) Then
If (Board[2, 2] <> ' ') Then
xOrOHasWon := True;

## Mark as follows:

Comparison of two cells on one diagonal;
Comparison of other cell on the diagonal with one of the two cells just checked;
Check that the line is of Xs or Os (not blanks);

|  | Return True if line of three symbols found on the 1 <br> st diagonal; R if value <br> would not actually be returned <br> All correct conditions for 2nd diagonal; <br> Return True if line of three symbols found on the 2 <br> nd <br> would not actually be returned <br> I. additional comparisons of cells - as long as they do not result in check for value <br> three symbols in a line not working <br> Max 4 if diagonal check is inside a loop. | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 5}$ | ****SCREEN CAPTURE <br> This is conditional on sensible code for 34 <br> Mark as follows: <br> Screen capture showing winning message and three symbols in a line in <br> positions [1,1], [2,2], [3,3] // Screen capture showing winning message and <br> three symbols in a line in positions [1,3], [2,2], [3,1]; | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| $\mathbf{3 6}$ | *** SCREEN CAPTURE*** <br> This is conditional on sensible code for 34 <br> Mark as follows: <br> Screen capture showing winning message and three symbols in a line in <br> positions [1,1], [2,2], [3,3] // Screen capture showing winning message and <br> three symbols in a line in positions [1,3], [2,2], [3,1]; <br> R. Same diagonal line as shown in part (i) | $\mathbf{1}$ |


\section*{| 11 | 37 | VB.NET |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |}

Else
Console.WriteLine("A draw this time! ")
PlayerOneScore = PlayerOneScore + 0.5
PlayerTwoScore = PlayerTwoScore + 0.5
Endif

## VB6

Else
MsgBox ("A draw this time!")
PlayerOneScore = PlayerOneScore + 0.5
PlayerTwoScore = PlayerTwoScore + 0.5
End If
Pascal
Else
Begin
Writeln('A draw this time!');
PlayerOneScore := PlayerOneScore + 0.5;
PlayerTwoScore := PlayerTwoScore + 0.5;
End;
Mark as follows:
At least one player's score changed within the existing IF statement;

|  | A. if in THEN part of NoOfMoves=9 statement <br> Both scores increased by correct amount; | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $\mathbf{3 8}$ | $* * *$ SCREEN CAPTURE*** <br> This is conditional on sensible answer for 37 <br> Drawn board position with 9 symbols (as defined in preliminary material); <br> Messages saying players have score of 0.5; R. other scores | $\mathbf{2}$ |


| 12 | 39 | VB.NET <br> Dim Board $(4,4)$ As Char <br> VB6 <br> Dim Board(1 to 4, 1 to 4) As String <br> Pascal <br> TBoard = Array [1..4,1..4] Of Char; <br> Mark as follows: <br> Existing declaration of Board modified correctly; <br> A. No change made as position 0 of array will be used (not Pascal / VB6) only accept if explanation is given. <br> A. $0 . .3$ instead of $1 . .4$ (Pascal) <br> A. 0 to 3 instead of 1 to 4 (VB6) | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 40 | VB.NET / VB6 / Pascal <br> If NoOfMoves = 16 <br> Mark as follows: Value of 9 changed to 16; | 1 |
|  | 41 | VB.NET / VB6 <br> For Row = 1 To 4 <br> For Column $=1$ To 4 <br> Pascal <br> For Row := 1 To 4 <br> Do <br> Begin <br> For Column := 1 To 4 <br> Mark as follows: <br> Outer FOR loop changed to iterate 4 times and Inner FOR loop changed to iterate 4 times; <br> A. 0 to 3 instead of 1 to 4 - only if indicated $0^{\text {th }}$ position would be used in answer to 39. | 1 |


| 42 | ```VB.NET Console.WriteLine(" \| 1 2 3 4 ") Console.WriteLine("--+-------- ") For Row = 1 To 4 Console.Write(Row & " | ") For Column = 1 To 4 VB6 BoardAsString = " | 1 2 3 4 " BoardAsString = BoardAsString & vbCrLf & "--+-------" & vbCrlf For Row = 1 To 4 BoardAsString = BoardAsString & Row & " | " For Column = 1 To 4 Pascal Writeln(' | 1 2 3 4 '); Writeln('--+---------'); For Row := 1 To 4 Do Begin Write(Row, ' | '); For Column := 1 To 4 Do Begin``` <br> Mark as follows: <br> Change message so that $4^{\text {th }}$ column heading is shown; Outer FOR loop changed to iterate 4 times and Inner FOR loop changed to iterate 4 times; <br> A. 0 to 3 instead of 1 to 4 - only if indicated $0^{\text {th }}$ position would be used in answer to 39 . | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 43 | ****SCREEN CAPTURE* <br> This is conditional on sensible answers for 39 and 42 <br> displays 4 rows; displays 4 columns; | 2 |
| 44 | VB.NET / VB6 <br> If XCoordinate < 1 Or XCoordinate > 4 Then ValidMove = False <br> If YCoordinate < 1 Or YCoordinate > 4 Then ValidMove = False <br> Pascal <br> If (XCoordinate < 1) Or (XCoordinate > 4) Then ValidMove <br> := False; <br> If (YCoordinate < 1) Or (YCoordinate > 4) Then ValidMove := False; <br> Mark as follows: |  |


|  | Change upper boundary to 4 for both X and Y coordinates; <br> A. Change lower boundary to 0 for both $X$ and $Y$ coordinates instead of upper boundary change - only if indicated $0^{\text {th }}$ position would be used in answer to 39 ; | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45 | VB.NET / VB6 <br> For Row = 1 To 4 <br> If Board(2, Row) = Board(3, Row) And (Board(2, Row) = Board(1, Row) Or Board(2, Row) = Board(4, Row)) and <br> Board(2, Row) <> " " Then xOrOHasWon = True <br> Next <br> Pascal <br> For Row := 1 To 4 <br> Do <br> If (Board[2, Row] = Board[3, Row]) And ((Board[2, <br> Row] = Board[1, Row]) Or (Board[2, Row] = Board[4, Row])) <br> And (Board[2, Row] <> ' ') <br> Then xOrOHasWon := True; <br> Mark as follows: <br> Change FOR loop so it iterates 4 times; <br> Board(4, Row); compared with Board(3, Row)/Board(2, Row); <br> Solution works for all 8 legal winning positions on the rows; <br> A. Two loops (both go from 1 to 4 ) - both loops need to be included in the code shown by the candidate to get full marks <br> A. Additional IF statements, as long as logic is correct <br> Max 34 IF statements instead of a FOR loop - one IF statement for each row in the grid <br> Max 2 if only works for four symbols in a row <br> Max 2 if solution detects a winning solution when it shouldn't <br> A. Answers coordinates using 0 instead of $4-$ only if indicated $0^{\text {th }}$ position would be used in answer to 39 . | 4 |
| 46 | ****SCREEN CAPTURE**** <br> This is conditional on sensible answers for 45, 42 and 39. <br> Symbol shown in (2,4); <br> Winning message shown and three symbols in a horizontal line including a symbol in position (2,4); R. if solution for 45 is for four symbols in a line, not three <br> The two possible positions for full marks (could be O instead of X ): |  |



## C Mark Scheme

| Qu | Part | Marking Guidance | Mar |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 16 | ```#include <stdio.h> #include <conio.h> int NoOfGamesInMatch; int NoOfGamesPlayed; int PlayerOneScore; int PlayerTwoScore; char PlayerOneWinsGame; void main(void){ PlayerOneScore = 0; PlayerTwoScore = 0; printf("How many games?\n"); scanf("%i",&NoOfGamesInMatch); for(NoOfGamesPlayed=1;NoOfGamesPlayed<=NoOfGamesInMatch;NoOfGamesPlayed++) { printf("Did Player One win the game (enter Y or N)?\n"); flushall(); scanf("%c",&PlayerOneWinsGame); if(PlayerOneWinsGame == 'Y'){ PlayerOneScore = PlayerOneScore + 1; } else { PlayerTwoScore = PlayerTwoScore + 1; } } printf("%i\n",PlayerOneScore); printf("%i\n",PlayerTwoScore); getch(); }``` |  |


| $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{2 6}$ | RandomNo $=$ rand() // whoStarts ='X' // whoStarts ='O'; | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

1034 // check diagonals
if ((Board[1] [1] ==Board[2] [2]) \&\&
(Board[1] [1] ==Board[3][3]) \&\& (Board[2][2] !=' ')) \{
xOrOHasWon = 1;
\}
if((Board[1] [3] ==Board[2] [2]) \&\&
(Board[3][1] ==Board[2][2]) \&\& (Board[2][2] !=' '))\{
xOrOHasWon = 1;
\}
return xOrOHasWon;

| $\mathbf{1 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 7}$ | else \{printf("A draw this time\n"); <br> PlayerOneScore = PlayerOneScore $+0.5 ;$ <br> PlayerTwoScore = PlayerTwoScore $+0.5 ;$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 12 | 39 | char Board[5] [5]; | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 40 | ```if(NoOfMoves == 16){ GameHasBeenDrawn = 1; }``` | 1 |
|  | 41 | ```for(Row=1;Row<=4;Row++) { for(Column=1;Column<=4;Column++){``` | 1 |
|  | 42 | ```printf(" \| 1 2 3 4\n"); printf("--+--------\n"); for(Row=1;Row<=4;Row++) { printf("%i |",Row); for (Column=1;Column<=4;Column++) {``` | 2 |
|  | 44 | ```if ((XCoordinate<1) \|| (XCoordinate>4)){ validMove = 0; } if ((YCoordinate<1) || (YCoordinate>4)){ validMove = 0; }``` | 1 |
|  | 45 | ```for(Row=1;Row<=4;Row++) { if((((Board[2][Row] == Board[3][Row]) &&& (Board[2][Row] == Board[1][Row])) \|| ((Board[2][Row] == Board[4] [Row]) && (Board[2][Row] == Board[3][Row]))) && Board[2][Row] !=' '){ xOrOHasWon = 1; }``` | 4 |

## C\# Mark Scheme

| Qu | Part | Marking Guidance | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 16 | ```using System; using System.Collections.Generic; using System.Linq; using System.Text; namespace OsAndXsMatch { class Program { static void Main(string[] args) { int PlayerOneScore = 0; int PlayerTwoScore = 0; int NoOfGamesPlayed; int NoOfGamesInMatch; char PlayerOneWinsGame; Console.Write("How many games?"); NoOfGamesInMatch = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine()); for (NoOfGamesPlayed = 1; NoOfGamesPlayed <= NoOfGamesInMatch; NoOfGamesPlayed++) { Console.Write("Did Player One win the game (enter Y or N)?"); PlayerOneWinsGame = char.Parse(Console.ReadLine()); if (PlayerOneWinsGame == 'Y') PlayerOneScore++; else PlayerTwoScore++; } Console.WriteLine(PlayerOneScore); Console.WriteLine(PlayerTwoScore); Console.ReadLine(); } } }``` | 9 |


| $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{2 6}$ | Random objRandom = new Random() // int RandomNo = <br> objRandom.Next(100) // WhoStarts = 'X' // WhoStarts = <br> 'O'; | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |


| $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{3 1}$ | public static bool CheckValidMove (int XCoordinate, int <br> YCoordinate, char[,] Board) <br> $\left\{\begin{aligned} \text { bool ValidMove = true; }\end{aligned}\right.$ <br> if (XCoordinate < 1 \\| XCoordinate > 3) <br> ValidMove = false; |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


$10 \quad 34$ // check diagonals if ((Board[1, 1] == Board[2, 2]) \&\& (Board [2, 2] == Board $[3,3]$ ) \&\& (Board[1, 1] != ' '))
xOrOHasWon = true;
if ((Board[3, 1] == Board[2, 2]) \&\& (Board[2, 2] == Board[1, 3])
\&\& (Board[3, 1] != ' '))
xOrOHasWon = true;

| $\mathbf{1 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 7}$ | else <br> $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Console.WriteLine ("A draw this time!"); ; } \\ \text { PlayerOneScore = PlayerOneScore }+0.5 ; \\ \text { PlayerTwoScore = PlayerTwoScore }+0.5 ;\end{array}\right.$ <br> $\}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |


| 12 | 39 | public static char[,] Board = new char [5, 5]; | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 40 | if (NoOfMoves == 16) | 1 |
|  | 41 | ```for (Row = 0; Column <= 4; Row++) { for (Column = 0; Column <= 4; Column++) { Board[Column, Row] = ' '; }``` |  |


|  | \} | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 42 | ```Console.WriteLine(" \| 1 2 3 4"); Console.WriteLine("--+--------"); for (Row = 0; Row <= 4; Row++) { Console.Write((Row + 1).ToString() + " | "); for (Column = 0; Column <= 4; Column++) {``` | 2 |
| 44 | ```bool ValidMove = true; if (XCoordinate < 1 \|| XCoordinate > 4) ValidMove = false; if (YCoordinate < 1 || YCoordinate > 4) ValidMove = false; if (ValidMove) if (Board[XCoordinate, YCoordinate] != ' ') ValidMove = false; return ValidMove; Alternative not using local boolean variable: if (XCoordinate < 1 || XCoordinate > 4 || YCoordinate < 1 || YCoordinate > 4 || Board[XCoordinate, YCoordinate] != ' ') return false; else return true;``` | 1 |
| 45 | ```// check rows for (Row = 1; Row <= 4; Row++) { if (Board[1, Row] == Board[2, Row] &&& Board[2, Row] == Board[3, Row] && Board[2, Row] != ' ') XorOHasWon = true; if (Board[2, Row] == Board[3, Row] &&& Board[3, Row] == Board[4, Row] && Board[2, Row] != ' ') XorOHasWon = true; }``` | 4 |

## Java Mark Scheme

| Qu | Part | Marking Guidance | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 16 | ```package comp1_java_2010_v4a; //this is optional public class Question6 { public static void main(String[] args) { int noOfGamesInMatch; int noOfGamesPlayed; int playerOneScore; int playerTwoScore; char playerOneWinsGame; Console console = new Console(); playerOneScore = 0; playerTwoScore = 0; noOfGamesInMatch = console.readInteger("How many games? "); for (noOfGamesPlayed = 1; noOfGamesPlayed <= noOfGamesInMatch; noOfGamesPlayed++) { playerOneWinsGame = console.readChar("Did player One win the game (enter Y or N)? "); if (playerOneWinsGame == 'Y') { playerOneScore++; } else { playerTwoScore++; } // end if/else } // end for noOfGamesPlayed console.writeLine(playerOneScore); console.writeLine(playerTwoScore); } // end Question6 }``` | 9 |


| $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{2 6}$ | Random objRandom = new Random() // <br> randomNo = objRandom.nextInt(100) // whoStarts = 'X' // <br> whoStarts = 'O' | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 9 | 31 |
| :--- | :--- |

```
boolean checkValidMove(int xCoordinate, int yCoordinate,
char[][] board) {
    boolean validMove = true;
    //check the x Coordinate is valid
    if (xCoordinate < 1 || xCoordinate > 3) validMove =
false;
    //check the y Coordinate is valid
    if (yCoordinate < 1 || yCoordinate > 3) validMove =
false;
    //check the cell is empty
    if (validMove) {
            if (board[xCoordinate][yCoordinate] != ' ')
validMove = false;
    } // end if
    return validMove;
    } // end method checkValidMove
```

10

```
if (board[1][1] == board[2][2] &&
    board[2][2] == board[3][3] &&&
    board[1][1] != ' ') {
    xOrOHasWon = true;
} // end if diagonal
if (board[3][1] == board[2][2] &&&
        board[2][2] == board[1][3] &&&
        board[3][1] != ' ') {
        xOrOHasWon = true;
    } // end if other diagonal
    return xOrOHasWon;
```

| 11 | 37 | $\}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

console.println("A draw this time!");
playerOneScore = playerOneScore + 0.5f;
playerTwoScore = playerTwoScore + 0.5f;
\} // end if/else

| 12 | 39 | char board[] [] = new char[5] [5] ; | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 40 | ```if (noOfMoves == 16) { gameHasBeenDrawn = true; }``` | 1 |
|  | 41 | ```for (row = 1; row <= 4; row++) { for (column = 1; column <= 4; column++) {``` | 1 |
|  | 42 | ```console.println(" \| 1 2 3 4 "); console.println("--+---------"); for (row = 1; row <= 4; row++) { console.write(" | "); for (column = 1; column <= 4; column++) {``` | 2 |
|  | 44 | ```if (xCoordinate < 1 \| xCoordinate > 4) validMove = false; //check the y Coordinate is valid if (yCoordinate < 1 || yCoordinate > 4) validMove = false; //check the cell is empty``` | 1 |
|  | 45 | ```for (row = 1; row <= 4; row++) { if (board[1][row] == board[2][row] &&& board[2][row] == board[3][row] &&& board[2][row] != ' ') { xOrOHasWon = true; } // end if if (board[2][row] == board[3][row] &&& board[3][row] == board[4][row] &&& board[row] [2] != ' ') { xOrOHasWon = true; } // end if } // end column``` | 4 |

## PHP Mark Scheme

| Qu | Part | Marking Guidance | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 16 | ```<?php /* Question 6 */ $PlayerOneScore = 0; $PlayerTwoScore = 0; $NoOfGamesInMatch = 0; fwrite(STDOUT, "How many games?\n"); $NoOfGamesInMatch = intval(trim(fgets(STDIN))); for ($NoOfGamesPlayed = 1; $NoOfGamesPlayed <= $NoOfGamesInMatch; $NoOfGamesPlayed++) { fwrite(STDOUT, "Did Player One win the game (enter Y or N)?"); $PlayerOneWinsGame = trim(fgets(STDIN)); if ($PlayerOneWinsGame == 'Y') { $PlayerOneScore++; } else { $PlayerTwoScore++; } } fwrite(STDOUT, $PlayerOneScore . "\n"); fwrite(STDOUT, $PlayerTwoScore . "\n");``` |  |


| $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{1 8}$ | \$Board // \$PlayerOneName // \$PlayerTwoName // <br> \$PlayerOneScore // \$PlayerTwoScore // \$XCoord // \$YCoord <br> // \$ValidMove // \$NoOfMoves // \$GameHasBeenWon // <br> \$GameHasBeenDrawn // \$CurrentSymbol // \$StartSymbol // <br> \$PlayerOneSymbol // \$PlayerTwoSymbol // \$Answer; |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 9}$ | \$Row // \$Column // \$ValidMove // \$XorOHasWon // <br> \$RandomNumber; | $\mathbf{1}$ |  |
| $\mathbf{2 3}$ | \$NoOfMoves // \$Row // \$Column; | $\mathbf{1}$ |  |
| $\mathbf{2 4}$ | \$PlayerOneName // \$PlayerTwoName // <br> \$PlayerTwoSymbol // \$StartSymbol // \$RandomNumber; | $\mathbf{1}$ |  |
| $\mathbf{2 6}$ | \$RandomNumber = rand(1, 100); | $\mathbf{1}$ |  |




| 10 | 34 | ```if ($Board[1][1] == $Board[2][2] &&& $Board[2][2] == $Board[3][3] && $Board[2][2] != ' ') $XorOHasWon = true; if ($Board[2][2] == $Board[3][1] &&& $Board[2][2] == $Board[1][3] && $Board[2][2] != ' ') $XorOHasWon = true;``` |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |


| 11 | $\mathbf{3 7}$ | else\{ <br> fwrite(STDOUT, "A draw this time! \n"); <br> \$PlayerOneScore = \$PlayerOneScore $+0.5 ;$ <br> \$PlayerTwoScore = \$PlayerTwoScore $+0.5 ;$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 12 | 39 | No change necessary (as arrays in PHP dynamic) \$Board $=\operatorname{array}(\operatorname{array}())$; | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 40 | if (\$NoOfMoves == 16) | 1 |
|  | 41 | ```for ($Row = 1; $Row <= 4; $Row++) { for ($Column = 1; $Column <= 4; $Column++) {``` | 1 |
|  | 42 | ```fwrite(STDOUT, " \| 1 2 3 4 \n"); fwrite(STDOUT, "--+---------\n"); for($Row = 1; $Row <= 4; $Row++) { fwrite(STDOUT, $Row . " | "); for ($Column = 1; $Column <= 4; $Column++)``` | 2 |
|  | 44 | ```// check X coordinate is valid $ValidMove = true; if ($XCoordinate < 1 \|| $XCoordinate > 4) { $ValidMove = false; } // check Y coordinate is valid if ($YCoordinate < 1 || $YCoordinate > 4) { $ValidMove = false; } // check the cell is empty if ($ValidMove) { if ($Board[$XCoordinate][$YCoordinate] != ' ')``` |  |



## Python Mark Scheme

| Qu | Part | Marking Guidance | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 16 | Python 2.5 <br> PlayerOneScore = 0 <br> PlayerTwoScore $=0$ <br> NoOfGamesPlayed $=0$ <br> NoOfGamesInMatch = int(raw_input("How many games?")) <br> \# accept input(("How many games?") <br> for NoOfGamesPlayed in range (NoOfGamesInMatch): <br> PlayerOneWinsGame = raw_input("Did Player One win <br> the game (enter Y or N)?") <br> If PlayerOneWinsGame == 'Y': <br> PlayerOneScore = PlayerOneScore + 1 <br> \# accept PlayerOneScore += 1 <br> else: <br> PlayerTwoScore = PlayerTwoScore + 1 <br> \#accept PlayerTwoScore += 1 <br> print PlayerOneScore <br> print PlayerTwoScore <br> Python 3.0 <br> PlayerOneScore $=0$ <br> PlayerTwoScore $=0$ <br> NoOfGamesInMatch = int(input("How many games?")) <br> \# Accept: <br> \# print("How many games?") <br> \# NoOfGamesInMatch = int(input()) <br> for NoofGamesPlayed in range (NoOfGamesInMatch): <br> PlayerOneWinsGame = input("Did Player One win the <br> game (enter Y or N)?") <br> If PlayerOneWinsGame == 'Y': <br> PlayerOneScore = PlayerOneScore + 1 <br> \# accept PlayerOneScore += 1 <br> else: <br> PlayerTwoScore = PlayerTwoScore + 1 <br> \# accept PlayerTwoScore += 1 <br> print (PlayerOneScore) <br> print(PlayerTwoScore) <br> A. NoOfGamesPlayed $=0$ | 9 |


| $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{2 6}$ | RandomNo = random.randint(0, 100) // <br> Whostarts = 'X' // WhoStarts = 'O'; | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

```
9 31 def CheckValidMove(XCoordinate, YCoordinate, Board):
    ValidMove = True
    # Check x coordinate is valid
    if (XCoordinate <1) or (XCoordinate > 3):
        ValidMove = False
    if (YCoordinate <1) or (YCoordinate > 3):
        ValidMove = False
```



10 34 | \# check diagonals |
| :--- | :--- | if (Board[2] [2] == Board[3] [3]) and (Board[2] [2] == Board[1] [1]) and (Board[2][2] != ' '): xOrOHasWon = True \# accept return True if (Board[2] [2] == Board[3][1]) and (Board[2][2] == Board[1] [3]) and (Board[2][2] != ' '): xOorOHasWon $=$ True \# accept return True

| 11 | 37 | Python 2.5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

```
            else:
                            print "A draw this time!"
                            PlayerOneScore += 0.5 # accept
PlayerOneScore = PlayerOneScore + 0.5
                            PlayerTwoScore += 0.5
```

Python 3.0
else:
print("A draw this time!")
PlayerOneScore += 0.5 \# accept
PlayerOneScore = PlayerOneScore + 0.5
PlayerTwoScore += 0.5

| 12 | 39 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Board }=[[0,0,0,0,0], \\ \\ \quad[0,0,0,0,0] \\ \\ \quad[0,0,0,0,0] \\ \\ \\ {[0,0,0,0,0,0]} \end{array}$ | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 40 | if NoOfMoves == 16: | 1 |
|  | 41 | ```def ClearBoard(Board): for Row in range(1,5): for Column in range(1,5): Board[Column] [Row] = ' '``` <br> A. range(4) if candidate has used 0 for array position instead of 4 . | 1 |
|  | 42 | ```Python 2.5 def DisplayBoard(Board): print ' \| 1 2 3 4 print '--+---------' for Row in range(1,5): print str(Row) + '| ', for Column in range (1,5): print Board[Column] [Row]``` |  |


|  | ```print print '\n' Python 3.0 def DisplayBoard(Board): print(' \| | 1 2 3 4 ') print('--+---------') for Row in range (1,5): print(Row, '|', end=' ') for Column in range(1,5): print (Board[Column] [Row], end=" ") print() print('\n')``` <br> A. range(4) if candidate has used 0 for array position instead of 4 . | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 44 | ```def CheckValidMove(XCoordinate, YCoordinate, Board): ValidMove = True if (XCoordinate <1) or (XCoordinate > 4): ValidMove = False if (YCoordinate <1) or (YCoordinate > 4): ValidMove = False if (ValidMove == True) and (Board[XCoordinate][YCoordinate] != ' '): ValidMove = False return ValidMove``` | 1 |
| 45 | ```if (Board[2] [Row] == Board[3][Row]) and (Board[2][Row] == Board[1] [Row]) or (Board[2][Row] == Board[4][Row]) and (Board[2][Row] != ' '): xOrOHasWon = True``` | 4 |
| 47 | Description of further list nesting (similar to 3d array) | 2 |

