## MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 series

## 9691 COMPUTING

## 9691/32

Paper 3 (Written Paper), maximum raw mark 90

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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1 (a) (i) Many-to-many
(ii) E-R diagram

(iii)


Link table drawn
$2 \times$ one-to-many relationships
primary key in DOCTOR links to foreign key in link table
primary key in PATIENT links to foreign key in link table
No mention of foreign key scores max 1 for final two points ...
(b) (i) One to many
(ii) E-R diagram

(c) The primary key of table WARD - WardName

Matches to WardName in the PATIENT table
(d) Displays a 'list' of the wards (names)
R. Number of wards

Which has unoccupied beds available
$R$. the condition explained using the attribute identifiers

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2 (a) Meta language
Rules // Grammar (which describe a high level programming language / protocol specification)
The syntax or structure of all program statements
(b) (i) A rule which is defined in terms of itself NB Not 'procedure' ...
(ii) Rule 3
(iii)

| Expression | Valid / <br> Invalid | Rules used |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | Invalid | 1,4 | 4,2 |
| "1" | Valid | 4 then <br> combination of 1,2 <br> and 3 | combination <br> of 1,2 and 3, <br> end with 4 |
| "001" | Valid | 4 then <br> combination of 1,2 <br> and 3 AND rule 3 <br> used more than <br> once | combination <br> of 1,2 and 3 <br> with rule 3 <br> used more <br> than once, <br> ends with 4 |
| $[1+1]$ |  |  |  |$\quad\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { [1 + 1 + 1] }\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l}\text { [1] }\end{array}\right.$

(c) <Dollar> ::= \$
<BinaryString> : := <Paren theses><Binary><Parentheses>
|<Parentheses><Dollar><Binary><Parentheses>
Note: credit alternative answers which use an intermediate expression
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3 (a) Direct addressing / LDD
(b) Indexed addressing / LDX
(c) Annotation to show 203 used as a forwarding address

Accumulator contains 38
(d)


1 mark for each of the emboldened numbers in the correct column and sequence
(e) Labels added to a (symbol) table // creates a list of addresses

Labels are later looked up to determine the actual address / Assembler must allocate addresses to labels

Mnemonic looked up to give binary code/machine code
Macro instructions are expanded into a group of instructions
The software makes two passes through the source program

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4 (a) (i) Dynamic data structure changes size...
At execution time
// A static data structure has a fixed size
(ii) Dynamic data structure matches size to data requirements

Takes memory from heap as required // returns memory as required (following node deletion)

There is no wasted memory space / makes efficient use of memory
(b)


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(c) (i) $\operatorname{InOrder(LeftP[Root])//InOrder(RightP[Root])~}$
(ii)

(iii) The procedure has to backtrack/unwind from the current call

To return to the calling procedure // return to the addresses from which called

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5 (a) (i) The keyword table contains:
all the language keywords/reserved words + with a matching token
The symbol table stores:
each identifier/variable found (and its data type)
the values of all constants
the upper and lower bounds of arrays
(ii) Keywords are looked up in the keyword table

Keywords are converted to tokens
Identifiers/Variables are looked up in the symbol table
Identifiers/variables are converted to actual addresses
(iii) The white space // redundant characters are removed

Illegal identifier names are identified
(b) (i) Optimising

Code will execute/run/process faster
Code requires less memory
Reduce the amount of code
R. 'more efficient' // removes redundant code
(ii) Any example where the code could be changed
E.g. input of a list of number to compute the total (There would be no need to store the numbers first)
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6 (a) (i) Batch processing
All input/processing/output is performed as a batch
There may be a time delay before processing
All the (data) is processed together/at the same time
There is no user involvement
Processing will not start until all the data is available/collected
(ii) Interactive processing

The user is constantly interacting directly with the processor
(b) (i) PROG23
(ii) Any two from PROG17, PROG44 and 45
(iii) Jobs do not have to occupy a continuous block of memory

Move all jobs still loaded in the partition so that when a job completes there is only ever one 'hole' remaining

Make the partitions of variable size
Allow only part of a program to be initially loaded // paging //segmentation
(c) Operating system // specific modules e.g. interrupt handler/scheduler, etc
device drivers
examples of system software or utilities
R. "System software" and "Utilities"
(d) Runnable // Ready
the program is capable of being run and is awaiting its turn for the use of the processor R. explanation of (only) 'ready to use the processor'

Suspended // Blocked
the program is unable use the processor/ or by example, the job is currently using an I/O device
Note: the explanation marks are not dependant on the correct name
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7 (a) (i) 2
(ii) COMPILE ERROR // reporting an error
(iii) 0
(iv) COMPILE ERROR // reporting an error
(b) (i) FUNCTION StringFound(ThisArray : STRING , UBound : INTEGER, ThisValue : STRING) RETURNS BOOLEAN

Mark as follows:
FUNCTION StringFound
'Array variable' : STRING data type
ThisValue : STRING // 'UBound' : INTEGER
(ii) Numbered 1 - Parameter identifiers labelled

Numbered 2 - (RETURNS) BOOLEAN
(iii) CityWasFound = StringFound(CapitalCities, 300, "LISBON")

Mark as follows:
CityWasFound = StringFound( ...
"LISBON" is the correct position (f/t from 'their' function header)

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## Question 8

(a) (i) Example
(ii) two of the points explained ...
moveable ...
mechanical device ...
sense its surroundings ... ... clear example // temperature, etc.
controlled by a program ...
(b) Robotic arm [1]

Explained in the context of 'their' robot

Sensor
Capture data

Actuator // Motor
To drive various motors to perform the robot's movement

Microprocessor
To process the various inputs and execute the control program

## Camera

To capture images

Memory
To temporarily store input data

Speaker
To provide audio output
(c) real-time

