Please check the examination details below	v before entering your candidate information
Candidate surname	Other names
Pearson BTEC Level 3 Nationals Extended Certificate, Foundation Diploma, Diploma, Extended Diploma	Learner Registration Number
Friday 18 Janua	ry 2019
Afternoon (Time: 2 hours)	Paper Reference 31768H
Computing Unit 1: Principles of Compu	ter Science
You must have: Information Booklet (enclosed)	Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page with your name, centre number and learner registration number.
- Answer all questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

	Please refer to the Information Booklet in order to answer Question 1.	
1	Jonty is a window cleaner. He would like a program to help manage his business.	
	Figure 1 in Section 1 of the Information Booklet shows some sample data about his customers.	
	(a) State three reasons why 'Telephone Number' would be a string data type instead of an integer.	(2)
	Reason 1:	(3)
	Reason 2:	
	Reason 3:	
	Jonty would like to offer customers over the age of 65 a 25% discount.	
	(b) Explain why Jonty would store a customer's date of birth rather than storing their age.	
		(2)

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(c) Jonty would like to give each customer a status depending on the number of missing payments.

A customer's status is set to "Continue" when they have fewer than two missing payments. Otherwise the status is set to "Stop".

Complete this algorithm so that it meets these rules.

(2)

BEGIN
ELSE
status = "Stop"
ENDIF
END

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(d) Describe the difference between declaring a function an	
	(4)
() = 1	
(e) Explain one benefit of using functions when creating pro	
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(f) Every morning Jonty will print a list of customers who will have their windows cleaned that day. They must live in the same area.

The requirements for his program are:

- 1. input an area number (e.g. 2)
- 2. display an error message if the area number is not between 1 and 7
- 3. search for customers who:
 - live in that particular area
 - · have fewer than two missing payments
- 4. print the details of each customer who meets both of these criteria
- 5. it should repeat steps 3 and 4 until all customers have been checked.

Draw a **flowchart** that meets the requirements for the algorithm.

(8)

Continue your flowchart on the next page.

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(Total for Question 1 = 22 marks) 7



2	Curtis would like to lead a healthier lifestyle. He would like a program to monitor how much time he spends exercising each day.	
	(a) The program code will contain different procedures.	o Z
	Explain what is meant by the term 'procedure' when creating program code. (3)	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
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(b) Curtis will use a password to access his program. He has written an algorithm to compare a stored password with a user input. This is written in pseudocode.

BEGIN

storedPassword = ComputerScience1#

INPUT enteredPassword

FOR count = 1 TO 3

IF storedPassword = enteredPassword **THEN**

BREAK

ELSE

INPUT enteredPassword

ENDIF

NEXT count

ENDFOR

END

Explain the relationship	between the FOR loc	p and BREAK :	statement in
the pseudocode.			

 	•••••	 •••••	 •••••	 	 	 	•••••	 	

(4)

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(c) Curtis would like to expand his program to make sure a new password is minimum length.	s a
The rules for the algorithm are:	
 check the password is at least eight characters long only continue if the password is of the correct length when the password is the correct length print "Accepted". 	
Develop an algorithm that meets the given rules.	
Write your answer using pseudocode.	(4)

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Curtis has recorded the number of minutes he has exercised each day over a seven-day period.

He wants to sort this data into order from lowest to highest. He will use a standard sorting algorithm.

(d) Demonstrate how a **quick sort** can put the data in order from the lowest number to the highest number.

Use the **left-most value** for the pivots.

(5)

44	75	23	12	55	43	33	
							ı

You should continue your quick sort on the next page.



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Curtis could use a bubble sort to put the data in order from the lowest number to the highest number.

The exercise times are shown again here for your reference.

44	75	23	12	55	43	33

(e) Describe how a bubble sort would use **loops** to sort the exercise times into order.

(4)

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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lease refer to Section 2 of the Information Booklet in order to answer Questions (b) and 3(c). Theo owns a restaurant. He would like a program to manage his table bookings. The						
Theo owns a restaut programming code	rant. He would like a p will be written using a	rogram to manage h In object-oriented p	nis table bookings. The rogramming language	e.		
(a) Explain what is r	meant by the term 'end	capsulation' when cr	eating program code.	(4)		

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(b) Figure 2a shows the design of the screen that will be used to enter the details of bookings in the restaurant.	
Theo will use data validation rules to check if the data entered by users is reasonable.	
If data entered is not reasonable the program will use post-check actions to either alert the user or attempt to modify the entered data.	
Discuss different post-check actions that could be used.	(8)

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(c) Figure 2b shows the plan of Theo's restaurant and the rules that are followed to find a table.	
Theo will structure his code using a combination of sequence, conditional and iterative control structures.	
Analyse how Theo could use these control structures in his program code to meethe the rules given in Figure 2b .	et
	(10)

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(Total for Question 3 = 22 marks)
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Ple	ease refer to Section 3 of the Information Booklet in order to answer Question 4.	
4	Poppy is preparing for her GCSE exams. She would like a program that will help her to organise her revision time for each subject.	
	Figure 3a in Section 3 of the Information Booklet shows the first design for the main menu.	
	(a) Analyse how the features of event driven programming would make it suitable to create the main menu in Figure 3a .	
		(6)

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Figure 3b in Section 3 of the Information Booklet shows the rules that should be followed when producing a revision timetable.	
Figure 3c in Section 3 of the Information Booklet shows an algorithm that Poppy has developed.	
(b) Analyse how Poppy has made use of abstraction when designing her program.	
You should refer to Figure 3b and Figure 3c in your response.	(8)



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(c) Evaluate the extent to which the algorithm meets the algorithm rules.	
Your evaluation should cover the effectiveness and accuracy of the algorithm.	
	(12)

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TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS
(Total for Question 4 = 26 marks)



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Pearson BTEC Level 3 Nationals Extended Certificate Foundation Diploma, Diploma, Extended Diploma

Friday 18 January 2019

Afternoon

Paper Reference 31768H

Computing

Unit 1: Principles of Computer Science

Information Booklet

Instructions

- You will need the information in this booklet to answer some questions.
- Read the information carefully.
- You must **not** write your answers in this booklet.
- Only your answers given on the question paper booklet will be marked.
- Do not return this Information Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶



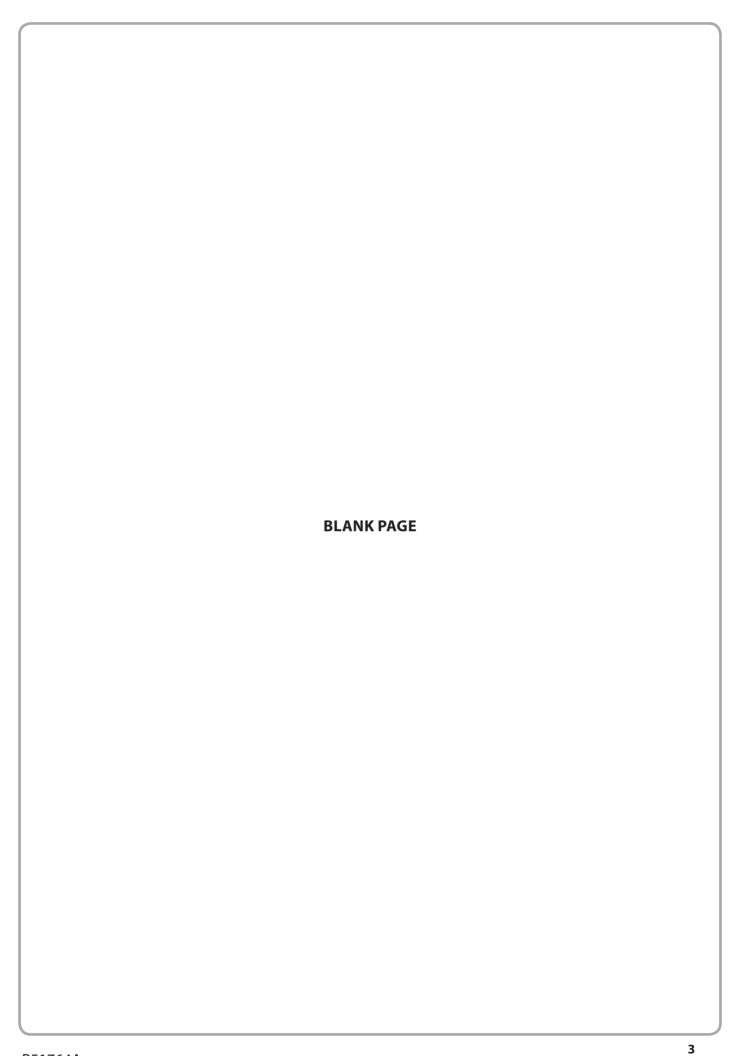


SECTION 1

The information in this section should be used to answer Question 1.

Figure 1 shows some sample data about Jonty's customers.

Ω	Area Number	House	Road Name	First Name	Surname	Date of Birth	Telephone Number	Missing Payments
_	~	128	Liverpool Road	Betty	Hepworth	19/01/1986	(01704) 211 988	0
2	2	68	Ashley Street	Chloe	Birks	01/06/1975	(01704) 221 155	2
8	5	72	Duke Street	Kian	Miller	25/03/1961	(01704) 236 664	-
4	9	14	Brade Street	Charlie	Brown	09/10/1989	(0151) 278 884	-
5	-	16	Lexton Drive	Emma	Smith	11/04/1990	(01704) 222 123	2
9	-	17a	Preston Road	Chris	Johnson	19/12/1979	(01704) 266 655	0
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	7	137	Lord Street	Lucy	Malone	19/08/1981	(0151) 211 113	- (
)))))))))))))	Figure 1			
lloca Iston	Jonty allocates an Area Number to each customer. Houses in the same area are cleaned on the same day.	Jonty allocates an Area Number to each customer. Houses in the same area are cleaned on the same day.					This pay:	This shows how many payments are missing for each customer.



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Section 2

The information in this section should be used to answer Question 3.

Figure 2a shows the design of the screen that will be used to enter the details of the tables booked by customers in Theo's restaurant.

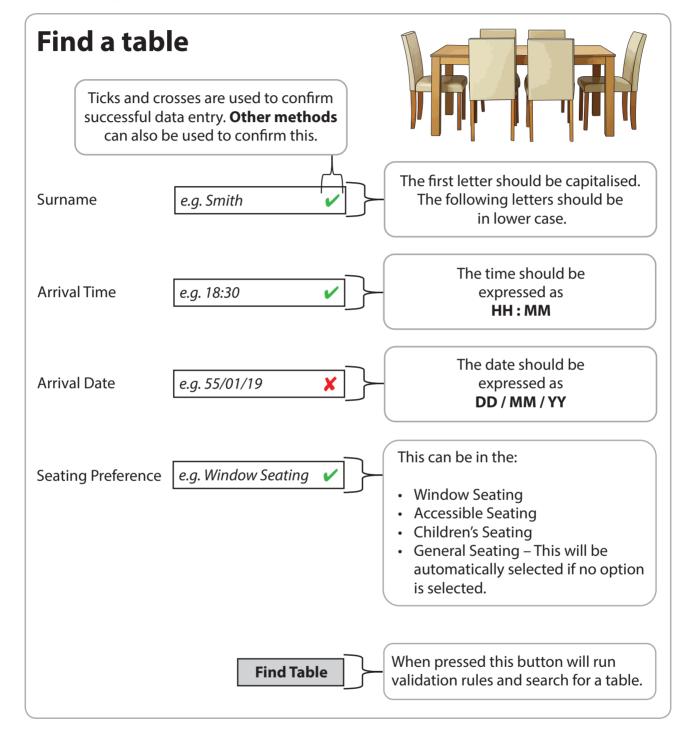
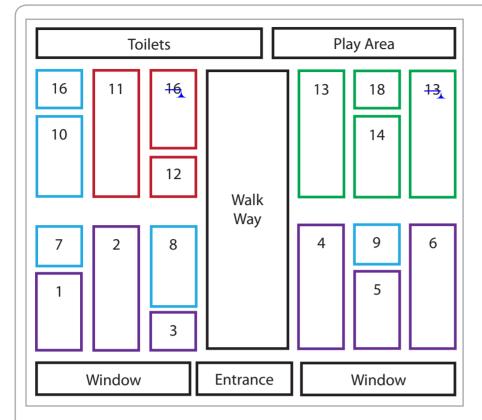


Figure 2a

Figure 2b shows the plan of the restaurant and rules that are followed to find a table.



Key:

- Purple Window Seating
- Red Accessible Seating
- Green Children's Seating
- Blue General seating

1. A check will be made to make sure all booking information is entered:

- Surname
- Arrival Time
- Arrival Date
- Seating Preference

2. When the booking information is entered these rules are used to find a suitable table:

- **Rule 1** Table in the seating area requested must be available at the time of arrival for 90 minutes.
- **Rule 2** When rule 1 is not met, the customer is asked to change their arrival time. A check is made to see if a table in the seating area requested is available at the new arrival time for 90 minutes.
- **Rule 3** When rule 1 and rule 2 are not met a check is made to see if a table in any seating area is available for 90 minutes.

If no tables are found the customer is told that no tables are available.

Figure 2b

Section 3

The information in this section should be used to answer Question 4.

Figure 3a shows the first design for the main menu for Poppy's revision program.

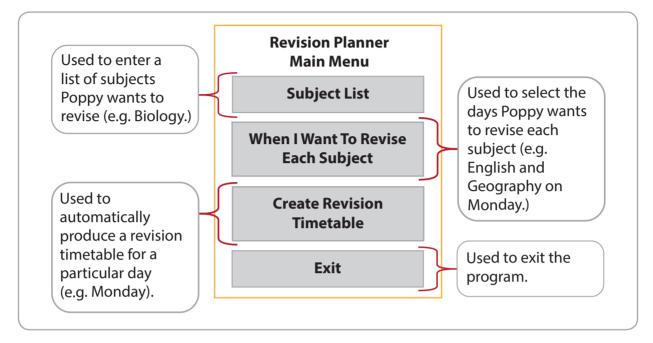
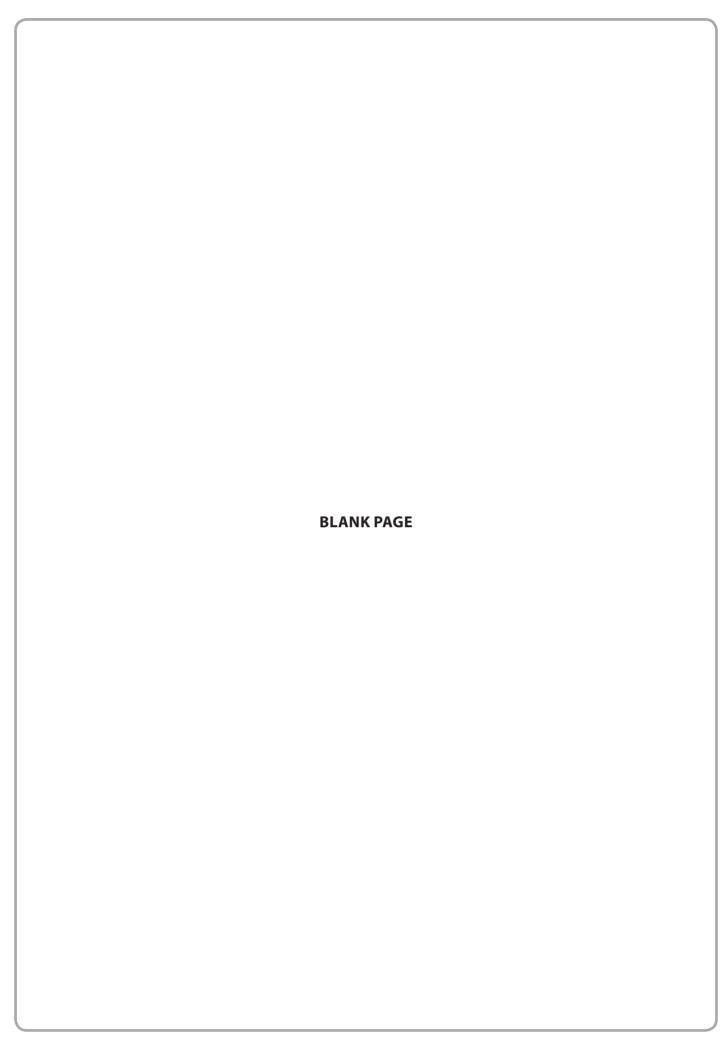


Figure 3a



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Figure 3b shows the rules that are followed when the 'Create Revision Timetable' button is pressed.

Algorithm Rules

- 1. The day is input (e.g. Monday).
- 2. The start time is input (e.g. 17:30).
- 3. The number of subjects to be revised that day is counted.
- 4. Each subject must be revised for 60 minutes. The revision time is calculated by multiplying the number of subjects by 60.
- 5. There should be a rest break every 45 minutes. The number of rest breaks is calculated by dividing the revision time by 45.
- 6. A rest break lasts for 20 minutes. The time required for rest breaks is calculated by multiplying the number of rest breaks by 20.
- 7. The total time is then calculated by adding the revision time to the rest break time.
- 8. The program should then print the:
 - number of subjects to be revised that day
 - · revision start time
 - revision end time
 - number of breaks needed.

Figure 3b

Figure 3c shows an algorithm that will produce a revision timetable.

It is written in pseudocode.

```
BEGIN
01
    //SECTION A - DAYS AND THE SUBJECTS THAT WILL BE REVISED
02
03
     monday = [Biology, Computing, History]
    tuesday = [Chemistry, Maths]
04
05
     wednesday = [Geography, French, Physics]
06
     thursday = [English, Maths]
07
     friday = [Computing, History]
     saturday = [Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Maths]
08
09
     sunday = [Geography, French]
10
    //SECTION B - VARIABLE DECLARATIONS
11
12
    revisionDay = x
13
    startTime = x
14
    number of Subjects = 0
    revisionTime = 0
15
    number of Breaks = 0
16
17
     breakTime = 0
18
    totalTime = 0
19
20
    //SECTION C - CALCULATING THE NUMBER OF SUBJECTS THAT NEEDS REVISING
21
     INPUT revisionDay
22
     INPUT startTime
23
     FOR all items in revisionDay
24
         numberofSubjects = numberofSubjects +1
25
     ENDFOR
26
27
     //SECTION D - CALCULATING THE REVISION TIME
28
     revisionTime = numberofSubjects/60
29
30
     //SECTION E - CALCULATING THE NUMBER OF REST BREAKS AND REST TIME
31
     WHILE revisionTime > 45 THEN
32
         numberofBreaks = numberofBreaks +1
33
     ENDWHILE
     breakTime = numberofBreaks *20
34
35
36
     //SECTION F - CALCULATING THE TOTAL TIME
37
     totalTime = revisionTime + breakTime
38
39
     //SECTION G - PRINTING INFORMATION TO THE USER
     PRINT "The number of subjects that need revising is" + number of Subjects
40
41
     PRINT "You will start revision at" + startTime
42
     PRINT "You will stop revising at" + (startTime+totalTime)
43
44
     END
```

Figure 3c

