UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International Diploma Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the May 2009 question paper for the guidance of teachers

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMA IN COMPUTING

5218 Further Systems and Software, maximum 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.

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Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	Cambridge International Diploma – May 2009	5218

- 1 -File/Storage
 - -Save to another folder/create folders for different types of message.
 - -Replying
 - -Can send a reply with address automatically put in
 - -Copying/Forwarding/multiple forwarding
 - -Make a copy of the message forward it to another/many person

(using their address/book)/No need to retype the message

- -(Automatic) deletion
 - -Remove message from box (after reading it to free up space)/to make space
- -Blocking
 - -If message is unsolicited or unwelcome then arrange for provider to block future messages from that address.
- -Mark as Read/Unread
 - -To ensure message remains in box/for future reference
- -Mark as important/high priority
 - -To ensure message does not get ignored.
- -Sorting/Grouping
 - -According to time received/sender/subject/...

(Up to 2 per type, max 4 types, max 8)

[8]

- 2 (a) (i) -Data and methods are kept together/Data can only be accessed using the methods attached to it. [1]
 - (ii) -Computer told facts and rules and then manipulates them to provide answers to queries. [1]
 - (b) (i) -Also known as top-down design
 - -Split original problem into smaller parts
 - -Continue splitting into smaller and smaller parts until...
 - -Each part can be considered to be a single process.

- (ii) -A procedure/small section of code...
 - -which returns a specific value
 - -The value is returned whenever the function name appears/acting just like a variable name.

(c) Repeat

Compare new value with root value

- -If > root value then follow right subtree
- -Else follow left subtree
- -Until no subtree
- -Insert new value as root of new subtree.

(1 per -, max 4) (Allow symmetric algorithm)

[4]

	Dac	ge 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	Гα	je s	Cambridge International Diploma – May 2009	5218
	(d)	-wit -to (-De	ed to combine already compiled procedures h compiled program create an executable file. eals with external references. pies object code into imary) memory ready for execution.	
		-De -pa	eals with addressing anomalies, rticularly relocatable addressing per -, max 2 per dotty, max 4)	[4]
3	(a)	-Goods -Buyer of -includir -data trans-that firm -that buy -Goods (1 per -,	[3]	
	(b)	-now wo -Opens -Sells 24 -No nee	ed for expensive overheads ed to employ large number of sales staff	[4]
4	(a)	CI	JSTOMER ACCOUNT	[1]
	(b)	(i) Maı	ny to many.	[1]
		(ii)	ACCOUNT LINK STOCK	

Marks:

- -Use of Link table with sensible and descriptive name
- -ACCOUNT to LINK is One to Many
- -LINK to STOCK is Many to ONE.

(1 per -, max 2) [2]

Page 4			Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	
				Cambridge International Diploma – May 2009	5218
(c)	(i)		nique identifier for a record . Customer ID.	[2]
		(ii) A field/item, not the primary key, offering an alternative identification for the record necessarily unique.)			for the record (not
				. Postal area (to arrange delivery schedules).	[2]
		(iii)	-A f	ield/item in one table which is a primary key in another table/acts es.	as a link between
				count number in customer table links records to relevant account in	account table. [2]
(d)	-Wi -Mu -Do Imp -Pa -and -in I -giv -and -Ph -Pro	II have set of the content of the co	ential/Personal data of a sensitive type. We guaranteed privacy of data to customers. Somply with legislation protecting data. Want to lose any data or have data maliciously altered/used in to maintain data integrity. Sords to get onto system So different tables Frechical fashion Suifferent access rights/RO or RW Solviding different views of the data all protection by (e.g.) locking system terminals away/iris recognition ing system with firewalls etc. max 6)	ı/fingerprints/
5 (a)	-Ins -Us -Fo	truct e of a llows	ot of a stored program ions and data use the same (primary) memory a single processor a sequential set of instructions. max 3)	[3]
(b)	(i)		1/202 (Sensible value) cause, once sent to MAR the value in the PC is incremented	[2]
		(ii)		e result of a jump instruction which uires that the next instruction is not to be handled in sequence/sp 80.	ecifically, that held [2]
6 (a)	(i)	110	11010	
		(ii)		00110 er dotty)	[2]
(b)	(i)	-Pla -ren -Ho	e fractional part of the representation ce value of MSB is -1 nainder of bits are ½, ¼ lds the magnitude of the data. er -, max 2)	[2]

	Par	ge 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version Syllabus	
	гац	je J	Cambridge International Diploma – May 2009 5218	•
		(ii)	-Is a two's complement integer whichholds the power of 2by which the mantissa must be multipliedto give the original value. (1 per -, max 2)	[2]
		(iii)	0.0101011 * 10 ^ 0101 = 1010.11 = $8 + 2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$ Alternative: 10 = 1010 and $.75 = .1110.75 = 00101011 \times 10^{101}$	
			Point moves 5 places (1 per line, max 3)	[3]
		(iv)	01010110 0100 (1 for mantissa, 1 for exponent)	[2]
7	(a)	-the -an -Sh -Als -Wi	series of bars representing time to be taken on e different tasks which are needed to produce the system nd relative timings of tasks. hows when different resources are going to be required/when they should be booked. so shows reliance of one task on the completion of another. ill show how long the whole system should take to complete. per -, max 4)	[4]
	(b)	-in -Ov -Sa -Ex -Ins -Qu -Ho	series of manuals to explain the software printed form and/or on screen. verview of package/contents page/index/glossary/ ample inputs/outputs. cplanation of error messages. stallation of software/hardware. uick reference guide. ow to carry out simple maintenance (like reloading a till roll). per -, max 6)	[6]
8	(a)	-Ma -Sa -Im	neaper than waiting until real thing is built ay be impossible to alter things after building afer than testing in real life, e.g. evacuation procedures, using real people. apossible to carry out some tests, e.g. burning building down, when building complete oper -, max 3)	[3]

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	Cambridge International Diploma – May 2009	5218

(b) (i) -Width of aisles..

- -to be able to assess the number of people who can use the aisle at once.
- -Number of people in store...
 - -evacuation times will depend on number of people.
- -Position of exits...
 - -relative to groupings of people.
- -Number of exits...
 - -should be kept as low as is safe, for security reasons.
- -Position of fire/spread of fire...
 - -different positions will dictate flow of people/speed of spread.
- -Positions of different areas in store (e.g. bakery)...
 - -some areas will attract crowds of shoppers.
- -Time taken for emergency services to arrive
 - -expert help will alleviate the situation

(1 per -, max 3 variables, max 6)

[6]

- (ii) -Large quantities of data ...
 - -all interrelating with each other...
 - -because some outcomes rely on outcomes of others.
 - -Large quantities of processing required

(1 per -, max 2) [2]

- 9 -Interrupt given a priority
 - -Placed in queue with other jobs/interrupts to be done...
 - -according to priority.
 - -When it becomes the highest priority interrupt it is dealt with
 - -Contents of special registers are placed on a stack/saved
 - -Interrupt (and others) dealt with
 - -values read from stack into special registers.
 - -Check for interrupt(s) at end of each cycle before fetching next instruction
 - -Vectored interrupts

(1 per -, max 6) [6]