MARKSCHEME

NOVEMBER 2005

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN A GLOBAL SOCIETY

Standard Level

Paper 1

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1. (a) Identify *two* peripherals, other than printers, that could be connected to the LAN. 12 marks

Award [1 mark] for each peripheral identified up to a maximum of [2 marks].

- scanner
- webcam
- fax machine
- plotters
- CD-ROM tower
- DVD tower
- modem
- network capable photocopier
- interactive whiteboard
- projector.

Do not accept digital camera.

Do not accept answers, which identify peripherals accessed only from a local computer. Reward other acceptable answers only with the approval of the team leader.

(b) Describe *two* advantages of having a network of computers in the office instead of several stand-alone computers. [4 marks]

Award [1 mark] for each advantage that is clearly identified up to a maximum of [2 marks].

Award [1 additional mark] for the further description or consequence of each advantage up to a maximum of [2 additional marks].

Identification of the advantage [1 mark] and further description [1 additional mark]

- share data files across the network [1 mark] description (e.g. time efficiency) [additional 1 mark]
- share peripherals [1 mark]

 description (e.g. cutting costs of buying peripherals, maximizing use of peripherals) [1 additional mark]
- use networked versions of software [1 mark]

 description (e.g. cutting costs of software, consistency of workers accessing common versions of software and/or applications/ease of performing upgrades)

 [1 additional mark]
- work collaboratively on the same files [1 mark] description (e.g. improving efficiency) [1 additional mark]
- monitor use/abuse by recording network access by users [1 mark] description (e.g. improving efficiency of office workers by record keeping, identify potential unauthorized access and problems) [1 additional mark]
- capability to filter incoming data on server [1 mark] description (e.g. save time and cost by protecting the network instead of installing filtering software on individual stand-alone computers) [1 additional mark].
- central control [1 mark]
 description (e.g. unlocking blocked accounts or other maintenance) [1 additional
 mark].
- messaging / communication [1 mark]
 description (e.g. can log on from any station, flexible and efficient) [1 additional mark].

(c) Describe *two* ways in which a network administrator could protect the computers in the network against virus attack. [4 marks]

Award [1 mark] for each way that is clearly identified up to a maximum of [2 marks]. Award [1 additional mark] for further description of each way up to a maximum of [2 additional marks].

Identification of the way [1 mark] and further description [1 additional mark]

- installing anti-virus software on all computers [1 mark] description (e.g. regularly updating) [1 additional mark] Do not accept brand name for second mark.
- installing network software that strips executable files from email attachments
 [1 mark]
 description (e.g. viruses are often spread through executable files attached to
 emails) [1 additional mark]
- controlling access permissions [1 mark]

 description (e.g. using network login to restrict users' access to other parts of the network so viruses are not spread) [1 additional mark]
- preventing users downloading files from the Internet [1 mark]
 description (e.g. many viruses are hidden in downloaded files)
 [1 additional mark]
- locking or disabling the access to disk drives or CD-ROM drives or USB ports or installing client machines with no floppy drives [1 mark] description (e.g. users cannot use floppy disks or other external media and so not introduce viruses from home or other sources) [1 additional mark]
- installing a firewall [1 mark] description (e.g. blocks suspect sites) [1 additional mark]
- introduce appropriate procedure / a code of conduct [1 mark] description (e.g. identify possible methods) [1 additional mark]. Do not accept brand name for second mark.

2. (a) (i) Identify this formula.

[1 mark]

Award [1 mark] for identifying the formula.

- =D12*\$C\$6
- =\$C\$6*D12
- =D12*C\$6
- =C\$6*D12

Do not accept \$ used with D12 (e.g. \$D12, D\$12 or \$D\$12).

(ii) State *one* advantage of an absolute cell reference over a relative cell reference. [1 mark]

Award [1 mark] for an advantage of an absolute cell reference over a relative cell reference.

- an absolute cell reference does not change and a relative cell reference can change when a fill down (or fill right) command is used
- an absolute cell reference allows the specific row and/or column to be referred to when copying and pasting information to other cells.

Reward other acceptable answers only with the approval of the team leader.

(b) Identify *two* ways in which the integrity of the Outback Tours spreadsheet could be at risk and outline a solution for each. [4 marks]

Award [1 mark] for clearly identifying each way the integrity could be at risk up to a maximum of [2 marks].

Award [1 additional mark] for outlining each solution up to a maximum of [2 additional marks].

Identification of the way [1 mark] and outline a solution [1 additional mark]

- multiple copies of the spreadsheet could exist on individual computers [1 mark] solution (e.g. networking the computers and using one copy on the server for access by all office workers) [1 additional mark]
- unauthorized users could access the spreadsheet and make changes [1 mark] solution (e.g. securing the location/securing access with passwords)
 [1 additional mark]
- the spreadsheet is compromised by a virus [1 mark] solution (e.g. installing anti-virus software on each machine including the server) [1 additional mark].

(c) Describe *two* advantages for Outback Tours of using an electronic spreadsheet over a manual paper system. [4 marks]

Award [1 mark] for clearly identifying each advantage up to a maximum of [2 marks]. Award [1 additional mark] for a description of the comparison of the use of a spreadsheet with a manual paper system up to a maximum of [2 additional marks].

Advantages must be relevant to the Outback Tours spreadsheet. *Identification of the advantage* [1 mark] and further description [1 additional mark].

- recalculations are automatic when changes are made in a spreadsheet [1 mark] comparison (e.g. hand recalculations or a calculator would be necessary on paper) [1 additional mark]
- spreadsheet can be easily updated [1 mark] comparison (e.g. editing in paper system by hand is time-consuming) [1 additional mark]
- spreadsheet can be easily shared electronically in their original file format [1 mark]
 comparison (e.g. paper files would have to be scanned in order to be sent electronically or would be sent by post) [1 additional mark]
- spreadsheet can be used for modelling [1 mark] comparison (e.g. "What if" scenarios can be easily implemented in a spreadsheet, but would require new calculations on paper) [1 additional mark]
- spreadsheet can be used for immediate charting of data [1 mark] comparison (e.g. creating charts on paper is time-consuming) [1 additional mark]
- generate statistical analysis [1 mark] comparison (e.g. manual analysis time consuming) [1 additional mark]
- data from a spreadsheet is easily transferred electronically between applications (e.g. presentation, reports) [1 mark] comparison (e.g. data from paper is only transferable by rewriting the data) [1 additional mark]
- data in a spreadsheet is easily searched and/or sorted [1 mark] comparison (e.g. data recorded on paper has to be searched and/or sorted manually which is time consuming) [1 additional mark]
- easy to generate reports from spreadsheets quickly and in different formats
 [1 mark]
 comparison (e.g. paper data has to be rewritten in different formats)
 [1 additional mark]
- spreadsheet can be saved as a template [1 mark]
 comparison (e.g. no need to set up new calculations from the beginning)
 [1 additional mark]
- easy to make backups [1 mark] comparison (e.g. data is more secure) [1 additional mark].

Do not accept that spreadsheets save paper or require less storage space. Both of these conclusions are vague and only relevant in specific situations.

3. (a) Identify *two* different browsing activities that could be collected from a cookie by a website. [2 marks]

Award [1 mark] for identifying each browsing activity that would be collected by a cookie up to a maximum of [2 marks].

- the cookie is used to send information regarding the frequency that websites were visited
- the cookie indicates the order in which the various pages on a website are accessed
- the cookie records the length of time the user stays on a webpage
- the cookie records all the sites that were visited
- the cookie can collect a user's name / password to the site (the user does not have to re-enter it on next visit).
- (b) Describe *one* advantage of a cookie for the owner of the website and *one* advantage for a person accessing the website. Include one practical example in each description.

 [4 marks]

Award [1 mark] for each advantage identified (one for the owner and one for the person accessing the website) up to a maximum of [2 marks].

Award [1 additional mark] for a description of each advantage up to a maximum of [2 additional marks].

Identification of the advantage [1 mark] and further description [1 additional mark] Advantages for the owner of the web site visited:

- a web site can tailor a page to a visitor's needs [1 mark]
 description (e.g. personal service possible based on previous visit(s))
 [1 additional mark]
- a web site can target advertising to the visitor [1 mark]

 description (e.g. more focussed marketing based on previous visit(s))

 [1 additional mark]
- a web site can collect information about the visitor [1 mark]

 description (e.g. can be used for statistical analysis/development of the web site)

 [1 additional mark]
- the ability to adjust stock [1 mark] description (e.g. to suit information obtained from cookies) [1 additional mark].

Advantages for the person accessing the website:

- a cookie might store a password for a particular site [1 mark] description (e.g. saving time when you next login) [1 additional mark]
- a cookie might store details of a partially filled "shopping basket" [1 mark] description (e.g. the customer can continue with purchases next session) [1 additional mark]
- a cookie may store preferences [1 mark]

 description (e.g. a site can include relevant specials when the customer logs in the next time) [1 additional mark]
- the user can control the use of cookies stored on their hard disk [1 mark] description (e.g. by deleting or turning off cookies in the browser) [1 additional mark].

Reward other acceptable answers only with the approval of the team leader.

(c) Describe *two* concerns that a person accessing the website may have about the use of cookies. [4 marks]

Award [1 mark] for identifying each concern up to a maximum of [2 marks]. Award [1 additional mark] for a description of each concern up to a maximum of [2 additional marks].

Do not accept any answers concerning malicious acts or viruses.

Do not accept answers that imply that the cookie is stored on a remote machine.

Identification of the concern [1 mark] and further description [1 additional mark]

- privacy of the user is a concern [1 mark]

 description (e.g. as cookies may store user's personal details and return this information to the website) [1 additional mark]
- personal information may be sold or shared with third parties [1 mark] description (e.g. to other web sites without the user's knowledge and cause targeted online advertising) [1 additional mark]
- some advertisers use cookies which are visible on multiple sites [1 mark] description (e.g. allowing cross-site profiles) [1 additional mark]
- information associated with a user may be inaccurate [1 mark]

 description (e.g. when multiple users visit web sites from the same computer)

 [1 additional mark]
- some advantages of the cookies may be invalidated when the same user accesses the web site from multiple machines [1 mark] description (e.g. cookies on different machines will collected different information about the user and not provide complete results) [1 additional mark]
- not knowing what data is in the cookie [1 mark] description (e.g. may be sensitive) [1 additional mark].

4. (a) Identify *two* features of any expert system.

[2 marks]

Award [1 mark] for identifying a feature of an expert system up to a maximum of [2 marks].

- knowledge base containing facts from a particular area of expertise
- rules used to link those facts (inference engine)
- human interface that enables the user to access the information in the knowledge base

Reward other acceptable answers only with the approval of the team leader.

(b) Describe *one* way a medical expert system could be used by doctors to diagnose the illnesses of patients. [2 marks]

Award [1 mark] for identifying a way a medical expert system can be used by doctors to diagnose the illnesses of patients.

Award [1 additional mark] for a description of how the medical expert system can be used.

Identification of the way [1 mark] and further description [1 additional mark].

- a doctor suspects that a patient has a particular illness and uses the expert system to determine the symptoms of that illness [1 mark] description (e.g. the doctor suspects that a patient has measles or a similar illness and searches the expert system for the symptoms of that illness and compares with the symptoms of the patient) [1 additional mark]
- a doctor responds to questions regarding the symptoms of the patient and the medical expert system suggest possible illnesses and treatments description (e.g. the expert system can diagnose rare illnesses) [1 additional mark].

Do not accept answers that refer to tele-surgery or remote monitoring. Reward other acceptable answers only with the approval of the team leader.

(c) Explain *one* reason why the diagnostic medical database in part (b) should only be accessed by medical professionals and not be available to the public. [2 marks]

Award [1 mark] for identifying one reason why the diagnostic medical database should only be accessed by medical professionals.

Award [1 additional mark] for an explanation.

Identification of the reason [1 mark] and further explanation [1 additional mark]

- reason: a doctor will have received training on how to use / interpret the diagnostic medical database [1 mark] explanation (e.g. a non-medical person may not be able to correctly interpret the information) [1 additional mark]
- reason: a doctor can know the seriousness of the illness and communicate the relevant information to the patient [1 mark] explanation (e.g. a non-medical person may become unnecessarily upset with the results presented by a diagnostic medical database) [1 additional mark]

Reward other acceptable answers only with the approval of the team leader.

(d) Describe *two* reliability issues that must be considered when developing and maintaining a medical expert system. [4 marks]

Award [1 mark] for identifying a reliability issue up to a maximum of [2 marks].

Award [1 additional mark] for a description of the reliability issue up to a maximum of [2 additional marks].

Identification of the reliability issue [1 mark] and further description [1 additional mark]

- reliability of the information contained in the knowledge base [1 mark] description (e.g. an expert system is only as good as the information contained in the knowledge base, a human doctor can recognise symptoms that may not be included in the medical diagnostic system) [1 additional mark]
- reliability of software program used by the expert system [1 mark] description (e.g. human vs programming errors) [1 additional mark]
- responsibility for updating the knowledge base [1 mark] description (e.g. medical updates and updating rules need to be performed by experts) [1 additional mark]
- unauthorized access and the corruption of the information in the expert system [1 mark] description (e.g. could cause an error in the diagnosis, password access to the various levels of the expert system helps ensure reliability) [1 additional mark]
- over-riding the expert system [1 mark]

 description (e.g. handing decision-making tasks to a computer/does doctor have authority to over-ride an outcome of the expert system?) [1 additional mark]
- liability when a mistake occurs [1 mark] description (e.g. insurance and legal issues) [1 additional mark]