Candidate Name	
Centre Number	
Candidate Number	

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

0478/21 COMPUTER SCIENCE

Paper 2 Problem-solving and Programming

May/June 2018
TIME: 1 hour 45 minutes

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

Candidates answer on the Question Paper. No Additional Materials are required. No calculators allowed.

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

DC (RW) 167224

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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces at the top of the previous page.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer ALL questions.

DO <u>NOT</u> ATTEMPT TASKS 1, 2 AND 3 in the pre-release material; these are for information only.

You are advised to spend no more than 40 MINUTES on SECTION A (Question 1).

No marks will be awarded for using brand names of software packages or hardware.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The maximum number of marks is 50.

SECTION A STARTS ON PAGE 4.

SECTION A

YOU ARE ADVISED TO SPEND NO LONGER THAN 40 MINUTES ANSWERING THIS SECTION.

HERE IS A COPY OF THE PRE-RELEASE MATERIAL.

DO NOT attempt TASKS 1, 2 and 3 now.

Use the pre-release material and your experience from attempting the tasks before the examination to answer Question 1.

PRE-RELEASE MATERIAL

A computer shop will build a computer from components to meet a customer's requirements. For each request for a computer to be built, an estimate of the cost is produced. The component stock level is checked; if all the components are in stock, a firm order to build the computer can be placed. A program is required to work out the cost of the computer, update the stock levels and provide a daily summary of orders for the shop owner.

Write and test a program or programs for the computer shop owner.

- Your program or programs must include appropriate prompts for the entry of data.
- Error messages and other output need to be set out clearly and understandably.
- All variables, constants and other identifiers must have meaningful names.

You will need to complete these THREE tasks. Each task must be fully tested.

TASK 1 – Produce an estimate.

Write a program for TASK 1 to calculate the cost of building a computer using these components.

COMPONENT	CHOICES	PRICES IN \$
Processor	p3 / p5 / p7	100 / 120 / 200
RAM	16GB/32GB	75 / 150
Storage	1TB/2TB	50 / 100
Screen	19" / 23"	65 / 120
Case	Mini Tower / Midi Tower	40 / 70
USB ports	2 ports / 4 ports	10 / 20

The customer makes a choice for each component and an estimate is produced. The estimate must show a unique estimate number, the components chosen and the price of each component. The estimate must also show the total cost of the computer, which is calculated as the sum of the cost of the components chosen plus 20%.

TASK 2 – Place an order.

Using your estimate from TASK 1, check if the components required are in stock. If all the components are in stock then update the stock levels. Add the unique estimate number to the list of order numbers. Add the customer's details and today's date to the estimate details to finalise the order. Print two copies of the order, one for the customer and one for the shop.

TASK 3 – Summarise the day's orders.

Extend TASK 2 to provide an end of day summary showing the number of orders made, the total number of each component sold and the value of the orders.

\	variables, constants and other identifiers ould have meaningful names.
(i)	You recorded information for the estimate of the cost of building a computer in TASK 1. Give a data structure that you created for TASK 1, its name, data type and use.
	Data structure
	Name
	Data type
	Use
	[4]
(ii)	Describe the data structures that you have used in TASK 2 to record the customer details. Include sample data in the description.
	[4]

(b)	Explain how your program for TASK 1 produces a unique estimate number.				
	[2]				

(c)	Write an algorithm for part of TASK 2 to check that the chosen processor and chosen RAM are in stock, using EITHER pseudocode, programming statements OR a flowchart. Assume that TASK 1 has been completed. Do NOT check the other components or produce the order.				

[5]
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		[5]
		[5]

SECTION B

(a)	Write an algorithm to input 1000 numbers. County how many numbers are positive and how many numbers are zero. Then output the results. Use EITHER pseudocode OR a flowchart.			

	[6]
(b)	Give one change you could make to your algorithm to ensure initial testing is more manageable.
	F47
	L ¹ J

QUESTION 3 STARTS ON PAGE 15.

3 The global trade item number (GTIN-8) barcode has seven digits and a check digit.

The pseudocode algorithm on page 16 inputs seven digits and calculates the eighth digit, then outputs the GTIN-8.

DIV(X,Y), finds the number of divides in division for example DIV(23,10) is 2.

MOD (X,Y), finds the remainder in division for example MOD (23,10) is 3.

```
Sum ← (Digit(1)+Digit(3)+Digit(5)+Digit(7))*3+Digit(2)+Digit(4)+Digit(6)
                                                          IF MOD(Sum,10) <> 0
THEN Digit(8) ← DIV(Sum,10)*10 + 10 - Sum
Digit(Count) ← Number
                                                                                                                                                                                          OUTPUT Digit (Count)
                                                                                                      ELSE Digit(8)
                                                                                                                                               OUTPUT "GTIN-8"
                                                                                                                                                                      FOR Count ←
                                                                                                                           ENDIF
                      NEXT
                                                                                                                                                                                                                  NEXT
```

INPUT Number

FOR Count ←

(a) Complete the trace table for the input data: 5, 7, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4

OUTPUT	
Sum	
Digit(8)	
Digit(7)	
Digit(6)	
Digit(5) Digit(6)	
Digit(4)	
Digit(2) Digit(3) Digit(4)	
Digit(2)	
Digit(1)	

Complete the trace table for the input data: 4, 3, 1, 0, 2, 3, 1

OUTPUT	
Sum	
Digit(8)	
(6) Digit(7) Digit(8)	
Digit(
Digit(5)	
Digit(4)	
Digit(2) Digit(3) Digit(4) Digit(5)	
Digit(2)	
Digit(1)	

Copy of algorithm

```
1) +Digit(3) +Digit(5) +Digit(7)) *3+Digit(2) +Digit(4) +Digit(6)
                                                                   Digit(Count) ← Number
                                                                                                                                         . Count ← 1 TO 8
OUTPUT Digit(Count)
TO 1
                                                                                                                          OUTPUT "GTIN-8"
             INPUT Number
                                                      Sum ← (Digit(
                                                                                                                                           FOR Count ←
FOR Count ←
                                                                                                               ENDIF
                                         NEXT
                                                                                                                                                                       NEXT
```

not.		ntered is co	

A programmer has written a routine to check that prices are below \$10.00. These values are used as test data.					
10.00	9.99	ten			
Explain why	each value was	s chosen.			
10.00					
9.99					
ten					
			I		

5	Explain the difference between the programming concepts of COUNTING and TOTALLING. Include an example of a programming statement for each concept in your explanation.					
	[4]					

A database table, PERFORMANCE, is used to keep a record of the performances at a local theatre.

Show Number	Туре	Title	Date	Sold Out
SN091	Comedy	An Evening at Home	01 Sept	Yes
SN102	Drama	Old Places	02 Oct	No
SN113	Jazz	Acoustic Evening	03 Nov	No
SN124	Classical	Mozart Evening	04 Dec	Yes
SN021	Classical	Bach Favourites	01 Feb	Yes
SN032	Jazz	30 Years of Jazz	02 Mar	Yes
SN043	Comedy	Street Night	03 Apr	No
SN054	Comedy	Hoot	04 May	No

(a)	State the	number	of fields	and	records	in	the	table.
(4)	Otato till		OI IIOIGO		1000100			tubio:

Fields	
Records	

(b)	Give TWO validation checks that could be performed on the Show Number field.							
	Validation check 1							
	Validation o	check 2						
					[2]			
	Using the didentify jazz	z performa	ances that	are not so				
Field	l:							
Table) :							
Sor	t:							
Show	/ :							
riteria	a:							
OI	r:							
					[4]			

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