

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

6 2 5 8 7 8 7 9 8 3

COMPUTER SCIENCE

9618/31

Paper 3 Advanced Theory

October/November 2021

1 hour 30 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer all questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do not write on any bar codes.
- You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
- Calculators must not be used in this paper.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].
- No marks will be awarded for using brand names of software packages or hardware.

- 1 (a) Numbers are stored in a computer using floating-point representation with:
 - 12 bits for the mantissa
 - 4 bits for the exponent
 - two's complement form for both the mantissa and exponent.
 - (i) Write the normalised floating-point representation of the following unsigned binary number using this system.

	1011100.011001	
	Working	
	Mantissa Exponent	
		[2]
(ii)	State the consequence of storing the binary number in part (a)(i) as a floating	ng-point
	number in this system. Justify your answer.	
	Consequence	
	Justification	
		[2]
Ехр	plain the reason why binary numbers are stored in normalised form.	

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(b)

2 Draw one line from each programming paradigm to its most appropriate description.

Programming	paradigm

Description

Programs using the instruction set of a processor

Declarative

Imperative

Low-level

Object-oriented

Programs based on events such as user actions or sensor outputs

Programs using the concepts of class, inheritance, encapsulation and polymorphism

Programs with an explicit sequence of commands that update the program state, with or without procedure calls

Programs that specify the desired result rather than how to get to it

[4]

- 3 Enumerated and pointer are two non-composite data types.
 - (a) Write **pseudocode** to create an enumerated type called Parts to include these parts sold in a computer shop:

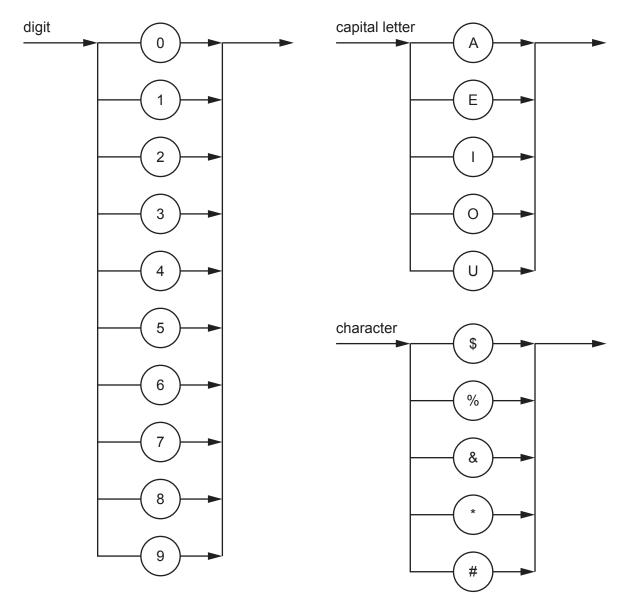
Monitor, CPU, SSD, HDD, LaserPrinter, Keyboard, Mouse

(b) Write pseudocode to create a pointer type called SelectParts that will reference the memory location in which the current part name is stored.

.....

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- 4 The following syntax diagrams for a particular programming language show the syntax of:
 - a digit
 - a capital letter
 - a character.



(a) Write the B	ackus-Naur Form (BNF)) notation of the syntax	diagram for character.	
				10

(b)	A p	assword must begin with a character and be followed by one or more digits or capitaers.
	(i)	State an example of a valid password.
		[1]
	(ii)	A valid password is represented by the syntax diagram:
	pass	character digit capital letter
		Write the BNF notation of the syntax diagram for password.
		[4]

(a)	Compare sequential and serial methods of file organisation.
	[4]
(b)	State the most suitable method of file access when a record is referenced by a unique address on a disk-type storage medium.
	[1]
(c)	State the most suitable method of file access when a bank stores its data records in ascending order of account number.
	[1]

6

	Explain how packet switching is used to transfer messages across the internet.
	[!
5)	Outling the function of a router in pocket quitching
,	Outline the function of a router in packet switching.
,	Outline the function of a router in packet switching.
,	Outline the function of a router in packet switching.
,	Outline the function of a router in packet switching.
,	Outline the function of a router in packet switching.
,	Outline the function of a router in packet switching.

7 (a) Write the Boolean expression that corresponds to the given truth table as a sum-of-products.

	OUTPUT			
Α	B C D		Z	
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

Z =		
	ı	31

(b) (i) Complete the Karnaugh map (K-map) for the given truth table.

∠ AE	3			
CD	00	01	11	10
00				
01				
11				
10				

[2]

(ii)	Draw loop(s)	around	appropriate	group(s)	of	1s in	the	K-map	to	produce	an	optimal
	sum-of-produ	cts.										[2]

(iii)	Write	the	Boolean	expression	from	your	answer	to	part	b(ii)	as	а	simplified
	sum-c	of-pro	ducts.										

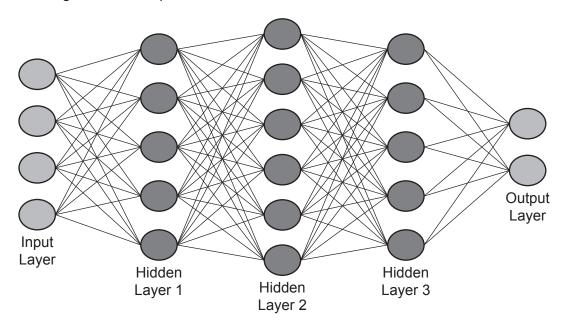
Z =	 	 	
	 	 	 [2]

(iv) Write the simplified Boolean expression for your answer to part b(iii).

| Z | = |
 |
•••• |
 | |
|---|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|------|-----|
| | |
 |
 | [1] |

8	(a)	Describe the purpose of the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) and Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocols.
		[2]
	(b)	Explain how SSL/TLS protocols are used when a client-server communication is initiated.
		INI

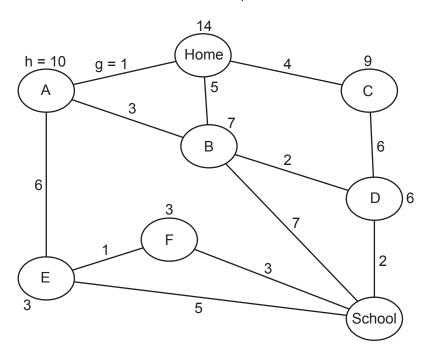
9 (a) The diagram shown represents an artificial neural network.



(i)	State the reason for having multiple hidden layers in an artificial neural network.	
(ii)	Explain how artificial neural networks enable machine learning.	
		ΓA

(b) Find the shortest path between the Home and School nodes using the A* algorithm. Show your working in the table provided.

The first two rows in the table have been completed.



Node	Cost from Home node (g)	Heuristic (h)	Total (f = g + h)
Home	0	14	14
А	1	10	11

Final path

(a)	State three essential features of recursion.
	1
	2
	3
	[3]
(b)	Explain the reasons why a stack is a suitable Abstract Data Type (ADT) to implement recursion.
	[3]
(c)	Identify two ADTs other than a stack.
	1
	2[2]
	(b)

(d) The function StackFull() checks whether a stack is full.

The function uses the variable TopOfStack to represent the pointer to the most recent position used on the stack, and the variable Max to represent the maximum size of the stack. Assume TopOfStack and Max are global variables.

```
FUNCTION StackFull() RETURNS BOOLEAN
    IF TopOfStack = Max THEN
        RETURN TRUE
    ELSE
        RETURN FALSE
    ENDIF
ENDFUNCTION
An algorithm AddInteger is required to add a new integer data element to a stack.
The stack is implemented as an array ArrayStack.
The function AddInteger() calls StackFull() and returns an appropriate message.
Complete the pseudocode for the function AddInteger ().
FUNCTION AddInteger (NewInteger: INTEGER) RETURNS STRING
ENDFUNCTION
```

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[5]

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