

Markscheme

May 2023

Computer science

Higher level

Paper 1

14. (a) Award [3 max]

Award [1] for a correct row loop

Award [1] for a correct column loop

Award [1] for initializing SUM and summing inside the loop using correct array indexes

Example 1:

```
SUM=0
loop I from 0 to 6
    //accept DICEIDIAL.length-1
    // or len(DICEIDIAL)-1 instead of 6
    loop J from 0 to 2
        //accept DICEIDIAL[I].length-1
        // or len(DICEIDIAL[I])-1 instead of 2

        SUM = SUM + DICEIDIAL[I][J]
    end loop
end loop
```

Example 2:

```
I =0
SUM=0
loop while I <= 6
    j=0
    loop while J <= 2
        SUM =SUM + DICEIDIAL[I][J]
        J = J + 1
    end loop
    I = I + 1
end loop
```

(b) Award **[4 max]**

Example 1 (if-else statement):

Award **[1]** for initializing VAL to 0 and return VAL / return 0 (in case no duplicates)

Award **[3 max]** for determining a correct value (1 mark for each correct condition and change of the value of VAL if needed)

Note: Award marks for determining a correct return value in each of possible cases: three different values in row R- no duplicates, any two numbers/values in row R are the same and all three values in row R are the same.

Award **[1]** for correct use of row index and column index in the DICE DIAL array

Note: the method heading may not appear in a candidate's response.

```
DuplicateNum (DICE DIAL, R)
    VAL=0
    if DICE DIAL[R][0] = DICE DIAL[R][1]
        then
            VAL= DICE DIAL[R][0] // or VAL= DICE DIAL[R][1]
        else
            if DICE DIAL[R][0] = DICE DIAL[R][2]
                then VAL= DICE DIAL[R][0]
            else
                if DICE DIAL[R][1] = DICE DIAL[R][2]
                    then VAL= DICE DIAL[R][1]
                end if
            end if
        end if
    end if
    return VAL
end DuplicateNum
```

Example 2 (several if statements- inefficient, but it outputs a correct value):

Award [1] for each correct if statement, x4

Award [1] for correct use of row index and column index in the DICE DIAL array

```

if //three different numbers
    DICE DIAL[R][0] != DICE DIAL[R][1]
        and DICE DIAL[R][0] != DICE DIAL[R][2]
            and DICE DIAL[R][1] != DICE DIAL[R][2]
    then
        RESULT=0
end if
if DICE DIAL[R][0]=DICE DIAL[R][1] and DICE DIAL[R][0]=DICE DIAL[R][2]
    then //three same numbers
        RESULT = DICE DIAL[R][0]
end if
//any two same
if DICE DIAL[R][0]=DICE DIAL[R][1] or DICE DIAL[R][0]=DICE DIAL[R][2]
    then
        RESULT = DICE DIAL[R][0]
end if
if DICE DIAL[R][1]=DICE DIAL[R][2]
    then
        RESULT = DICE DIAL[R][1]
end if
return RESULT

```

Note: Accept answers written in Java/ Python. The following example answer is written in Java.

```

public int DuplicateNum (int[][] DiceDial, int row)
{
    if(DiceDial[row][0] == DiceDial[row][1] || DiceDial[row][0] ==
    DiceDial[row][2])
    {
        return DiceDial[row][0];
    }
    else if(DiceDial[row][1] == DiceDial[row][2])
    {
        return DiceDial[row][1];
    }
    else return 0;
}

```

Example 3 (single loop):

Award [1] for initializing VAL to 0 and return VAL

Award [1] for correct loop

Award [1] for correct condition and change of VAL

Award [1] for if statement after the loop

Award [1] for correct use of row index and column index in the DICAL array

```
DuplicateNum (DICAL, R)
VAL=0
loop K from 0 to 1
    if (DICAL[R][K]== DICAL[R][K+1])
        then
            VAL= DICAL[R][K]// or DICAL[R][K+1]
        end if
end loop // determines VAL
        //comparing only DICAL[R][0] with DICAL[R][1]
        // and DICAL[R][1] with DICAL[R][2]
if (DICAL[R][0] == DICAL[R][2])
    then
        VAL= DICAL[R][0] //or DICAL[R][2]
    end if
return VAL
end DuplicateNum
```

Example 4 (nested loops):

Award [1] for initializing VAL to 0 and return VAL

Award [1] for correct outer loop

Award [1] for correct inner loop

Award [1] for correct condition and change of VAL

Award [1] for correct use of indexes in the DICAL array

```
VAL =0
loop K from 0 to 1
    loop J from K + 1 to 2
        if DICAL[R][K] == DICAL[R][J]
            then VAL = DICAL[R][K]
        end if
    end loop
end loop
return VAL
```

(c) Award **[8 max]**

Example 1:

Award **[1]** for initializing *HIGHEST*

Award **[1]** for correct row loop (*I*)

Award **[1]** for calculating the sum of all elements in the *I*th row

Award **[1]** for using correct indexes in the *DICEDIAL* array

Award **[1]** for comparing the row sum with the highest row sum so far

Award **[1]** for and changing the value of *HIGHEST* if needed

Award **[1]** for outputting the highest row sum once

Award **[1]** for the second loop

Award **[1]** for comparing the row total with the highest row total

Award **[1]** for outputting row numbers (rows with the highest total)

Note: The method heading may not appear in candidates' responses.

highestRT(DICEDIAL)

```
HIGHEST = 0 // any number <= 0 OR the first-row total
loop I from 0 to 6
  SUM = DICEDIAL[I][0] + DICEDIAL[I][1] + DICEDIAL[I][2]
  //inner loop may be used instead of this statement
  //(see Example 2)- to calculate SUM of values in row I
  if SUM > HIGHEST // or >=
    then HIGHEST = SUM
  end if
end loop
output('the highest row total:', HIGHEST)
output('the highest row total occurs in the following rows:')
loop I from 0 to 6
  SUM = DICEDIAL[I][0] + DICEDIAL[I][1] + DICEDIAL[I][2]
  if SUM = HIGHEST
    then output (I)
  end if
end loop
end highestRT
```

Example 2:

Award [2 max] for defining the ROWTOTALS array (1 mark for correct row loop (I) and 1 mark for calculating the sum of all elements in the Ith row of the DICE DIAL array)

Award [1] for initializing HIGHEST

Award [3 max] for searching for the highest (1 mark for the correct loop, 1 mark for comparing the row sum with the highest row sum so far and 1 mark for and changing the value of HIGHEST if needed)

Award [1] for outputting the highest row sum once

Award [3 max] outputting the numbers of rows with the highest total (1 mark for a loop, 1 mark for comparing the row total with the highest total and 1 mark for outputting the corresponding index in the ROWTOTALS array)

```

loop I from 0 to 6
  S = 0
  loop K from 0 to 2
    S = S + DICE DIAL[I][K]
  end loop
  ROWTOTALS[I] = S
end loop
  //ROWTOTALS[R] holds the sum of all
  //numbers in row R of the DICE DIAL array

HIGHEST = 0 //any number <= 0 OR ROWTOTALS[0]

loop I from 0 to 6
  if ROWTOTALS[I] > HIGHEST
    then HIGHEST = ROWTOTALS[I]
  end if
end loop //searching for the highest row total

output('the highest row total:', HIGHEST)

output('the highest row total occurs in the following rows:')

loop I from 0 to 6
  if ROWTOTALS[I] = HIGHEST
    then output(I)
  end if
end loop

```

Example 3:

Award [1] for initializing MAXT

Award [1] for correct row loop (R)

Award [1] for calculating the sum of all elements in row R (using correct indexes in the DICEDIAL array)

Award [1] for comparing the row sum with the highest row sum so far ($S = MAXT$), and changing

the value FLAGMAXTIND[R] to 1 if they are equal

Award [1] for comparing the row sum with the highest row sum so far ($S > MAXT$) and updating the highest row sum so far

Award [1] for reinitializing FLAGMAXTIND array

Award [1] for changing the value FLAGMAXTIND[R] to 1

Award [1] for outputting the highest row total only once

Award [2] for outputting row numbers with the highest total (1 mark for a loop, 1 mark for output within if statement)

```
// assume FLAGMAXTIND - zero array initialized
MAXT = 0
loop R from 0 to 6
    S = DICEDIAL[R][0] + DICEDIAL[R][1] + DICEDIAL[R][2]
    if S = MAXT
        then
            FLAGMAXTIND[R]=1
        end if
    if S > MAXT
        then
            MAXT = S
            loop K from 0 to 6
                FLAGMAXTIND[K]=0
            end loop
            FLAGMAXTIND[R]=1
        end if
    end loop

output('The highest row total is', MAXT)

output(' and it occurs in the following rows:')
loop R from 0 to 6
    if FLAGMAXTIND[R] == 1 // or FLAGMAXTIND[R] != 0
        then
            output(R)
        end if
    end loop
```
