

9. A function is written to remove a specified number from an array and return a new array without that number. If the number is not present then the original array should be returned.

For example, if the value 12 is to be removed from the array [42, 12, 67] then the array [42, 67] is returned.

...

Line 4 FUNCTION removal(ARRAY OF INTEGER values, INTEGER target)
RETURNS ARRAY OF INTEGER

Line 5 DECLARE newList INITIALLY [0] * length(values)-1

Line 6 DECLARE position INITIALLY 0

Line 7 FOR index FROM 0 TO length(values)-1 DO

Line 8 IF values[index] ≠ target THEN

Line 9 SET newList[position] TO values[index]

Line 10 SET position TO position+1

Line 11 END IF

Line 12 END FOR

Line 13 RETURN newList

Line 14 END FUNCTION

...

...

Line 20 DECLARE numbers INITIALLY [42,12,67]

Line 21 DECLARE deleteValue AS INTEGER INITIALLY FROM KEYBOARD

Line 22 newNums = removal(numbers,deleteValue)

Line 23 SEND newNums TO DISPLAY

- (a) The code above limits the scope of several variables.

- (i) Explain what is meant by the scope of a variable.

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- (ii) Describe one benefit of limiting the scope of a variable in modular programming.

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- (b) Describe the operation of line 22 during the execution of this program.

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* X 8 1 6 7 6 0 1 1 4 *

9. (continued)

- (c) One test case is to enter the number 99 when prompted at line 21. The expected output would be [42,12,67].

Complete the trace table below by identifying the missing values in the highlighted boxes.

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Line number	newList	position	index
5	[0, 0]		
6		0	
7			0
9	[42, 0]		
10			
7			1
9			
10			
7			

- (d) Describe how a debugging technique could be used to check the values in the trace table.

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[Turn over



9. (continued)

- (e) (i) Explain why the code does not produce the correct output.

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- (ii) Describe the additional code that should be added to the function to make it fit for purpose.

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- (f) Evaluate the robustness of the function. Explain your answer.

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