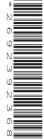


Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME					
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COMPUTER SCIENCE

9618/31

Paper 3 Advanced Theory

May/June 2023

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 Numbers are stored in two different computer systems by using floating-point representation.

System 1 uses:

- 10 bits for the mantissa
- 6 bits for the exponent
- two's complement form for both the mantissa and the exponent.

System 2 uses:

- 8 bits for the mantissa
- 8 bits for the exponent
- two's complement form for both the mantissa and the exponent.
- (a) Calculate the normalised floating-point representation of 113.75 and show how it would be represented in each of these two systems.

Show your working.

System 1

	Mantissa	Exponent	
System 2			
	Mantissa	Exponent	
Working			

[4]

(a)	Draw one line from each machin Machine learning category	ne learning category to its most appropriate des Description	scription
		simulates the data-processing capabilities of the human brain to make decisions	
	Supervised learning	enables learning by mapping an input to an output based on example input—output pairs	
	Reinforcement learning	enables information related to errors produced by the neural network to be transmitted	
	Deep learning	enables learning in an interactive environment by trial and error using	
	Unsupervised learning	its own experiences	
		enables learning by allowing the process to discover patterns on its own that were previously undetected	
		e A* algorithm and Dijkstra's algorithm.	

3 (a) A hashing algorithm is used to calculate storage locations for records in a random access file. It calculates hash values by using the function modulus 3.

The function modulus gives the remainder after integer division. For example, 1030 modulus 3 = 1. Therefore, the record key 1030 gives a hash value of 1.

Complete the table to show the remaining hash values.

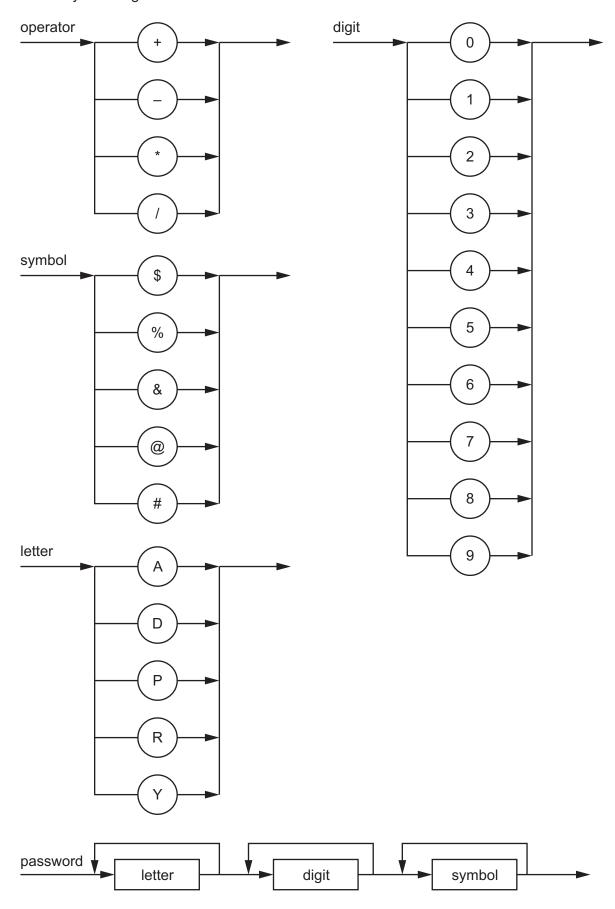
Record key	Hash value
1030	1
1050	
1025	

[2]

(b)	Describe what happens, in relation to the storage or retrieval of a record in the file, when the calculated hash value is a duplicate of a previously calculated hash value for a different record key.
	LVI.

4	Two	descriptions of user-defined data types are given.	
	Giv	e appropriate type declaration statements for each, including appropriate names.	
	(a)	A data type to hold a set of prime numbers below 20. These prime numbers are: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19	
	(b)	A data type to point to a day in the week, for example Monday.	[2]
5	(a)	State, with a reason, where it would be appropriate to use circuit switching.	
	/b)		
	(a)	Give two benefits and two drawbacks of circuit switching. Benefit 1	
		Benefit 2	
		Drawback 1	
		Drawback 2	
			[4

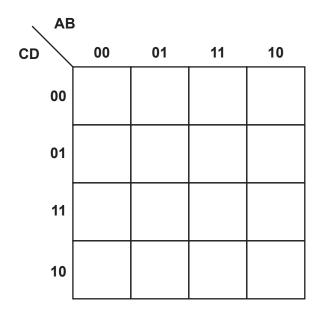
6 Several syntax diagrams are shown.



(a)	State whether each of the following passwords is valid or invalid and give a reason for your choice.					
	DPAD99\$					
	Reason					
	DAD#95					
	Reason					
	ADY123?					
	Reason					
	[3]					
(b)	Complete the Backus-Naur Form (BNF) for the syntax diagrams shown.					
	<symbol> ::=</symbol>					
	<pre><letter> ::=</letter></pre>					
	[1]					
(c)	An identifier begins with one or more letters, followed by zero digits or one digit or more digits.					
	Valid letters and digits are shown in the syntax diagrams on page 6.					
	Draw a syntax diagram for an identifier.					

7 (a) Complete the Karnaugh map (K-map) for the following Boolean expression.

$Z = \overline{A}.\overline{B}.\overline{C}.\overline{D} + \overline{A}.\overline{B}.\overline{C}.D + \overline{A}.B.\overline{C}.\overline{D} + \overline{A}.B.\overline{C}.D + A.B.\overline{C}.\overline{D} + A.B.\overline{C}.D$



[2]

- (b) Draw loop(s) around appropriate group(s) in the K-map to produce an optimal sum-of-products. [2]
- (c) Write the Boolean logic expression from your answer to part (b) as a simplified sum-of-products.

Z =	 	 	
	 	 	 [2]

(d) Use Boolean algebra to give your answer to part (c) in its simplest form.

Z =[1]

8	Out	utline the characteristics of massively parallel computers.					
			[3				
9	(a)	Encryption is used to alter data into a form that makes it meaningless if intercepted.					
		Describe the purpose of asymmetric key cryptography.					
			[2				
	(b)	Identify two benefits and two drawbacks of quantum cryptography.					
		Benefit 1					
		Benefit 2					
		Drawback 1					
		Drawback 2					
			[4				

10 The pseudocode algorithm shown copies an active accounts text file ActiveFile.txt to an archive accounts text file ArchiveFile.txt, one line at a time. Any blank lines found in the active accounts text file are replaced with the words "Account not present" in the archive accounts text file.

Complete this file-handling pseudocode.

DECLARE Account : STRING	
OPENFILE "ArchiveFile.txt" F	OR WRITE
WHILE NOT READFILE "ActiveFile.txt", IF Account = "" THEN	, Account
WRITEFILE "ArchiveFile ELSE	.txt", ""
WRITEFILE "ArchiveFile ENDIF ENDWHILE	.txt",
CLOSEFILE "ArchiveFile.txt"	[5]

11 Pseudocode is to be written to implement a queue Abstract Data Type (ADT) with items of the string data type. This will be implemented using the information in the table.

Identifier	Data type	Description
FrontPointer	INTEGER	points to the start of the queue
RearPointer	INTEGER	points to the end of the queue
Length	INTEGER	the current size of the queue
Queue	STRING	1D array to implement the queue

A constant, with identifier MaxSize, limits the size of the queue to 60 items.

(a)	Write the pseudocode to declare MaxSize, Equeue.	FrontPointer,	RearPointer,	Length and

FUNCTION Dequeue RETURNS STRING

(b) Complete the following pseudocode for the function Dequeue to remove the front item from the queue.

		DECLARE Item : STRING
		> 0 THEN
		Item ←
		FrontPointer ← FrontPointer + 1
		IF Length = 0 THEN
		CALL Initialise // reset the pointers
		ELSE
		IF FrontPointer > MaxSize THEN
		- 1
		ENDIF
		ENDIF
		ELSE
		OUTPUT "The print queue was empty - error!"
		Item ← ""
		ENDIF
		RETURN Item
		ENDFUNCTION [4]
		[ד]
	(c)	Explain how a new element can be added to the queue if it is implemented using two stacks.
	(-)	h
		[4]
		[1]
12	(a)	Describe what is meant by recursion.
	` ,	
		101
		[2]

(b) A Fibonacci sequence is a series of numbers formed by adding together the two preceding numbers, for example:

This function calculates and returns values in the Fibonacci sequence and uses recursion.

```
FUNCTION Fib(Number : INTEGER) RETURNS INTEGER
   IF Number <= 1 THEN
        Result ← Number
   ELSE
        Result ← Fib(Number - 1) + Fib(Number - 2)
   ENDIF
   RETURN Result
ENDFUNCTION</pre>
```

Complete the trace table for the function when it is called as Fib (5).

Call number	Function call	Number	Result	Return value
		5		

[5]

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