

# **Cambridge International A Level**

COMPUTER SCIENCE
Paper 3 Advanced Theory
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 75

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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# **Generic Marking Principles**

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

#### GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

#### **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:**

Marks awarded are always whole marks (not half marks, or other fractions).

#### **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:**

## Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit
  is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme,
  referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

#### **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:**

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

## **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:**

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

#### GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	A – negative, <u>mantissa</u> starts with a one B – positive <u>mantissa</u> starts with a zero	2
1(a)(ii)	A mantissa: $-0.5 \text{ //} - \frac{1}{2}$ A exponent: 2  B mantissa: $0.875 \text{ //} 7/8$ B exponent: $-1$	4
1(a)(iii)	A: -2 B: 0.4375 // 7/16	2
1(b)	Number: B Justification: Using the mantissa The first two bits are different // first bit 0 second bit 1	3

Question	Answer			
2(a)	One mark for each correct row			
	Layer	Description		
	Application	Handles access to services // manages data exchange // defines protocols used		
	Transport	Handles the forwarding of packets		
	Internet / Network	Handles transmission of data /routing / IP addressing		
	Network Access / Interface // (Data) Link // Physical	Handles how data is physically sent		
2(b)(i)	<ul> <li>All data is (sent and red)</li> <li>Allows communications platforms</li> <li>The communication is</li> </ul>	ax <b>two</b> ceived) using the same rules ceived) using the same formats s between devices operating on different independent of the software used independent of the hardware used	2	

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Question		Answer	Marks
2(b)(ii)	For examp Protocol:	for protocol, <b>one</b> mark for description, <b>one</b> mark for use ble:  FTP// File Transfer Protocol  To directly transfer data between two computers over a network upload and download files over the Internet	3
	Protocol: Purpose: Use:	SMTP // Simple Mail Transfer Protocol protocol for sending email used by mail servers to forward email messages	
	Protocol: Purpose: Use:	POP3 //Post Office Protocol 3 // IMAP // Internet Message Access Protocol mail is held for you by a remote server until you download it to receive <b>e-mail</b>	
	Protocol: Purpose: Use:	BitTorrent	
	Protocol: Purpose: Use:	Ethernet To send/receive data along a <b>cable</b> for local area networks	
	Protocol: Purpose: Use:	HTTP(S)//Hypertext Transfer Protocol (Secure) transfer of web pages/hypertext browsing websites	
	Protocol: (AXess) Purpose: Use:	WiMAX // Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access to provide wireless broadband where there is no wired infrastructure	

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Question	Answer	Marks
3	One mark for each point to Max 6. Max 4 for Bus, max 4 for Star	6
	Bus Max 2:  Diagram showing bus topology Diagram with correct labels (e.g. Terminator, Workstation, Backbone)	
	<ul> <li>Max 2:</li> <li>All nodes connected to a single cable</li> <li> with a terminator at each end</li> <li>Uses half duplex</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Star</li> <li>Max 2:</li> <li>Diagram showing star topology</li> <li>Diagram with correct labels (e.g. Server / Central Device, Workstation, Individual Connection)</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Max 2:</li> <li>All nodes connected to a central device</li> <li> each node has its own connection</li> <li>All data is transferred via the central device</li> <li> using a bi-directional connection</li> </ul>	

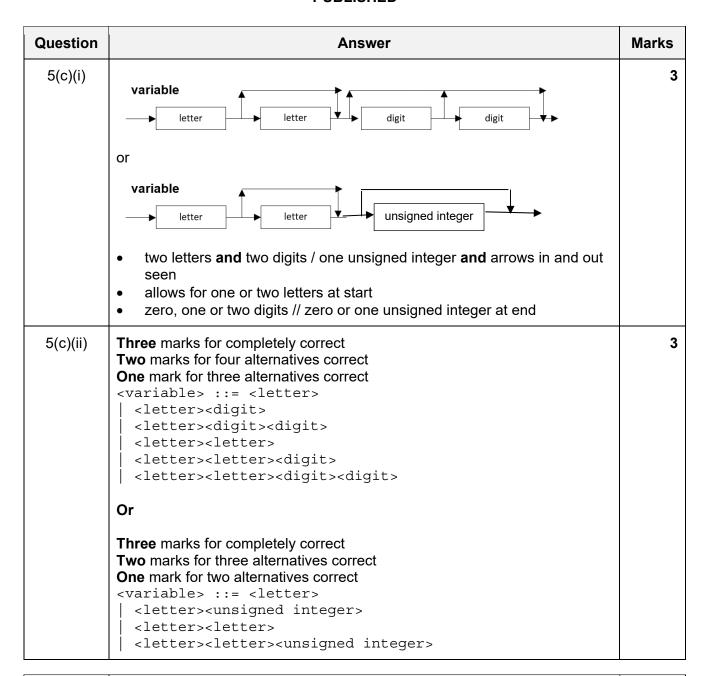
Question		Answer						Marks
4(a)(i)		<b>One</b> mark for 2 correct, <b>two</b> marks for 4 correct and no other terms $X = \overline{P}.\overline{Q}.\overline{R}.\overline{S} + \overline{P}.\overline{Q}.R.\overline{S} + P.Q.\overline{R}.S + P.Q.R.S$						2
4(a)(ii)	Two marks for fully correct K-map One mark for a K-map with one error Zero marks for a K-map with two or more errors  PQ  00 01 11 10						2	
		00	1	0	0	0		
	RS	01	0	0	1	0		
		11	0	0	1	0		
		10	1	0	0	0		

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Question					Answer			Marks
4(a)(iii)	One mark for each correct loop max two						2	
		PQ						
			00	01	11	10		
		00	(1)	0	0	0		
	De	01	0	0	1	0		
	RS	11	0	0	1	0		
		10	1	0	0	0		
4(a)(iv)	One man  • P.Q.  • +P.Q.  X = P.Q.S	Ī						2
4(b)	One mar One mar One mar Max two	k for cor k for cor k for cor	rect use c	of comp of redun of idemp	lementary dancy law ootent law			2
	,		+ P.Q.S ( <i>F</i>					
	$X = \overline{P}.\overline{Q}.\overline{S}$	5 + P.Q.S	S // P.Q.S	(1) + P.	Q.S (1)			

Question	Answer		Marks
5(a)	<ul> <li>X is not a variable</li> <li>:= should be = for an assignment statement</li> <li>5 is not a valid digit</li> </ul>		3
5(b)	<pre><assignment_statement> ::=</assignment_statement></pre>	1 1 1 1	5

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	<ul> <li>Any four from:</li> <li>Asymmetric encryption / cryptography uses a matching pair of keys</li> <li>A public key (available to everyone)</li> <li> receiver's public key used for encrypting the message before it is sent</li> <li>A private key (only known to the owner of the keys)</li> <li> receiver's private key for decrypting the message after it has been received</li> </ul>	4
6(a)(ii)	Any two from:  Increased message security as one key is private  Allows message authentication  Allows non-repudiation  Detects tampering	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)(i)	Any four from:  A protocol with two layers Handshake and Record  A TLS/digital/public key certificate is used for authentication  Handshake uses asymmetric cryptography  to generate agreed parameters  establish a shared session key  The shared session key provides symmetric cryptography for  sending and receiving data (record layer)  At end of session all parameters, keys, etc. erased	4
6(b)(ii)	Any <b>two</b> from:  Browsers accessing secure websites e.g. bank transactions  VPNs Email VOIP	2

Question	Answer	Marks			
7(a)(i)	Control	1			
7(a)(ii)	Any two from:  • Automatically controls devices / heaters / air conditioning units • using actuators • With the use of feedback // output affects the values that are input • To maintain the required temperature range				
7(b)	(Container) 1: 9 degrees (Container) 4: –2 degrees	2			
7(c)	300 1 1 0 0 0 0 0	1			
7(d)(i)	<ul> <li>One mark per point</li> <li>Load the accumulator with status of heaters and air conditioning units // Load the accumulator with the contents of address 300 /</li> <li>Mask out the bits for container 1 // Mask out 4th and 8th bit</li> <li>See whether both heater is on and the air conditioning is on // Compare the contents of the accumulator/previous result with B10001000 / (&amp;88)</li> <li>IF the heater is on and the air conditioning is on / jump to ERROR routine // jump to ERROR routine if bit patterns are equal</li> </ul>	4			

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Question	Answer	Marks
7(d)(ii)	One mark keeping instructions 1 and 4 the same One mark AND &11 One mark CMP &11	3
	LDD 300 AND &11 // AND B00010001 CMP &11 // CMP B00010001 JPE ERROR	

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