

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

Cambridge International Advanced Level

## **MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 series**

### **9608 COMPUTER SCIENCE**

**9608/33**

Paper 3 (Written Paper), maximum raw mark 75

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- 1 (a) (i) 00101000 00000011  
 $= \underline{0.0101} \times 2^{\uparrow 3}$  [1]  
 $= 10.1$  [1]  
 $= 2.5$  [1]
- (ii) For a positive number (mantissa starts with a zero) [1]  
bit after binary point (second bit from left) should be a one [1]
- (iii) 00101000 00000011  
 $= 01010000 00000010$  [1+1]
- (b) (i) 01111111 01111111 [1+1]  
(ii) 01000000 10000000 [1+1]  
(iii) number will become too large to represent [1]  
which will result in overflow [1]
- (c) Any point 1 mark
- 0.1 cannot be represented exactly in binary  
0.1 represented here by a value just less than 0.1  
the loop keeps adding this approximate value to counter  
until all accumulated small differences become significant enough to be seen

[max 3]

2 (a)

Symbol	Token	
	Value	Type
Counter	60	variable
1.5	61	constant
Num1	62	variable
5.0	63	constant

[1]

[1+1]

(b)

6	0	6	5	6	4	6	0	6	4	6	0	6	0	6	4
0	1	1	1	2	A	0	3	2	B	2	1	2	2	3	C

[1+1]

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(c) (i) Code optimisation [1]

(ii) LDD 234  
ADD 235 [1]  
ADD 236 [1]  
STO 233 [1]

1 mark for first 2 lines, 1 mark for last 2 lines, with no other lines added

(iii) Code has fewer instructions/occupies less space in memory when executed [1]  
minimises execution time of code//code will execute faster [1]

3 (a) Any point 1 mark

sender's IP address  
receiver's IP address  
packet sequence number  
checksum

[Max 2]

(b) Any point 1 mark

email has been split up into packets  
packet has destination address  
packets pass through many different routers in journey  
packets don't take same route  
routers use IP addresses  
packets reassembled at destination to rebuild email

[Max 3]

(c) Any point 1 mark

email message is only read when all of it is received  
time delays due to lost/delayed packets not significant  
so sending different packets by different routes is not issue/is efficient  
packets arriving out of order not an issue  
no requirement for a continuous circuit (circuit switching)

[Max 2]

(d) Circuit switching [1]

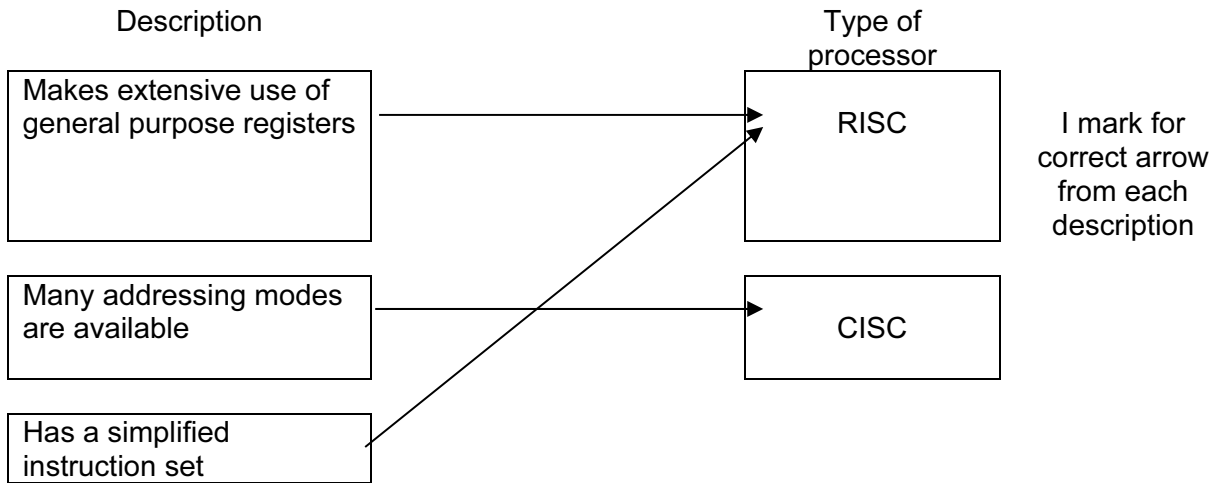
(e) e.g. real-time video/video conferencing [1]

Any point 1 mark

circuit made available is dedicated to this communication stream  
full bandwidth available/no sharing  
no lost packets  
guaranteed quality of service

[Max 2]

4 (a)



[3]

(b) (i)

stage	Time Interval								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Fetch instruction	A	B	C						
Decode instruction		A	B	C					
Execute instruction			A	B	C				
Access operand in memory				A	B	C			
Write result to register					A	B	C		

Completing the As (1 Mark)

B in column 2, Row 1 (1 Mark)

Remainder completed (1 Mark)

[3]

- (ii) With pipelining no of cycles = 7 [1]  
 Without pipelining no of cycles =  $3 * 5 = 15$  [1]  
 No of cycles saved = 8 [1]

5 (a) (i)  $\bar{A}.B.C +$  [1]  
 $A.B.\bar{C}$  [1]  
 $+ A.B.C$  [1]

(ii)

**AB**

		<b>00</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>0</b>	0	0	1	0
	<b>1</b>	0	1	1	0

[1]

(iii)

**AB**

		<b>00</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>0</b>	0	0	1	0
	<b>1</b>	0	1	1	0

1 mark for each loop

Allow f.t. from (ii)

[2]

(iv)  $X =$   
 $A.B$  [1]  
 $+ B.C$  [1]  
 Allow f.t. from (iii)

(b) (i)

		<b>AB</b>				
		00	01	11	10	
<b>CD</b>	00	0	1	1	0	1 mark row headings
	01	0	0	0	0	1 mark column headings
	11	0	0	1	0	1 mark per 2 correct rows (based on headings)
	10	0	1	1	0	

[4]

(ii)

		<b>AB</b>				
		00	01	11	10	
<b>CD</b>	00	0	1	1	0	1 mark for loop with two 1s
	01	0	0	0	0	1 mark for looping the four 1s
	11	0	0	1	0	
	10	0	1	1	0	

[2]

(iii)  $X =$

$$B\bar{D} + A.B.C$$

[1]

[1]

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- 6 (a) A program is the written code (“static”) [1]  
A process is the executing code (“dynamic”) [1]
- (b) **running, ready:**  
when process is executing it is allocated a time slice (running state)//process is allocated time on processor [1]  
when time slice completed process/interrupt occurs can no longer use processor even though it is capable of further processing (ready state) [1]
- ready, running:**  
process is capable of using processor (ready state) [1]  
OS allocates processor to process so that process can execute (running state) [1]
- running, blocked:**  
process is executing (running state) when it needs to perform I/O operation [1]  
placed in blocked state – until I/O operation completed [1]
- (c) when I/O operation completed for process in blocked state [1]  
process put in ready state [1]  
OS decides which process to allocate to processor from the ready queue [1]
- (d) **high-level scheduler:**  
decides which processes are to be loaded from backing store [1]  
into memory/ready queue [1]