

Cambridge International Examinations Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

COMPUTER SCIENCE

0478/12 May/June 2017

Paper 1 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 will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2017 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

® IGCSE is a registered trademark.

This syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of 9 printed pages.



Question	Answer	Marks
1	 address (bus) control (bus) data (bus) 	3

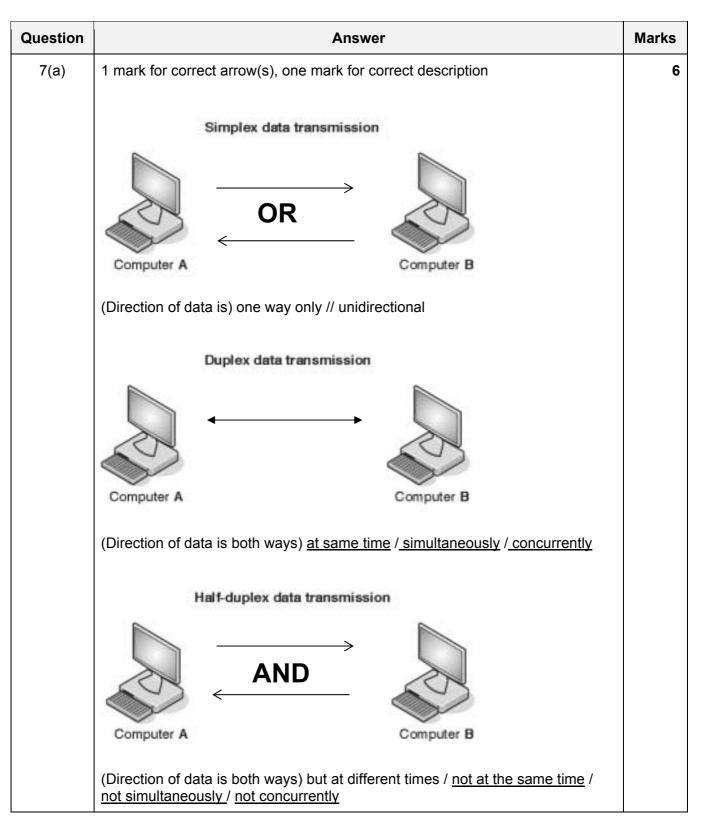
Question	Answer	Marks
2	2 marks for each type of storage	6
	Primary storage • RAM • ROM Secondary storage • hard disk drive (HDD) • solid state drive (SSD)	
	 Off-line storage e.g. CD DVD Blu-ray Flash memory // USB storage <u>removable</u> / <u>external</u> / <u>portable</u> hard disk drive (HDD/SSD) SD card 	

Question	Answer	Marks
3	Inkjet printer Flat panel display that uses the light modulating properties of liquid crystals.	4
	LCD screen Flat panel display that uses an array of light-emitting diodes as pixels.	
	2D cutter Droplets of ink are propelled onto paper.	
	LED screen Electrically charged powdered ink is transferred onto paper.	
	Laser printer High powered laser that uses the x-y plane.	
	1 mark for each correct line to a max of 4 marks.	

Question	Answer							
4	Two marks for each correct description	8						
	Parity Check							
	Checks a byte of data							
	Check is performed when data is received							
	 A parity bit is added (to the parity byte) 							
	Counts / checks number of 1's // counts / checks to see if 1's are even							
	// counts / checks to see if 1's are odd							
	Can be <u>even</u> or <u>odd</u>							
	If parity is incorrect, error is detected							
	Check digit							
	A digit that is calculated from the data // uses modulo to calculate digit							
	// valid description of modulo							
	It is appended / added to the data							
	Digit is recalculated when data is entered							
	Digits are compared to check for error							
	Checksum							
	A value is calculated from the data // Valid description of calculation							
	 It is transmitted with the data 							
	Value is recalculated after transmission							
	 Values are compared after transmission to check for error 							
	Automatic Repeat reQuest							
	Uses acknowledgement / request and time-out							
	Error control protocol							
	 Check performed on receiving data // error is detected by e.g. parity check, check sum 							
	 If error detected, request is sent to resend data // negative 							
	acknowledgement is used							
	Resend request is repeated till data is sent correctly / requests time							
	out / limit is reached							
	 Send acknowledgement that data is received // positive 							
	acknowledgement is used							
	 If acknowledgement not received in set time data is resent 							

Question									Ansv	ver								Marks
5(a)	32 +	1 mark for correct method, 1 mark for correct answer 32 + 16 + 8 + 1 (00)111001										2						
5(b)	regist incori 1 mai	rect	valu	le			-		allow	follo	w thro	ough t	from	5(a)	for ar	ı		2
	0	0)	1	1	1		0	0	1								
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1		
5(c)	•	 Two from: data ASCII value / Unicode value / character number part of image / small image a sound / sound sample / small sound track instruction 									2							
5(d)	3A																	1

Question	Answer	Marks
6	1 mark for correct name of code, up to a further 3 marks for appropriate explanation	4
	Quick response (QR) Code	
	 Three from: Barcode is captured / scanned / imaged, by a camera / scanner / barcode reader / QR code reader Read using a laser Processed by an app Light is reflected back Black squares reflect less light than white squares Modules are used for orientation / alignment Squares / data are decoded 	



Question	Answer	Marks							
7(b)	1 mark each use, must be different.								
	Simplex e.g.: Microphone to computer Sensor to computer Computer to printer Computer to speaker Computer to monitor Webcam to computer Sending data to a device // sending data from a device								
	Duplex e.g.: Telephone call Voice over IP Computer to printer (only award once) Instant messaging Broadband connections Video conferencing Sending data to and from devices e.g wireless technology Computer to modem								
7(c)	2 marks for IC, 2 marks for USB IC • parallel transmission // description of parallel	4							
	 for sending data internally USB serial transmission // description of serial for sending data externally (to and from peripherals / between devices) 								

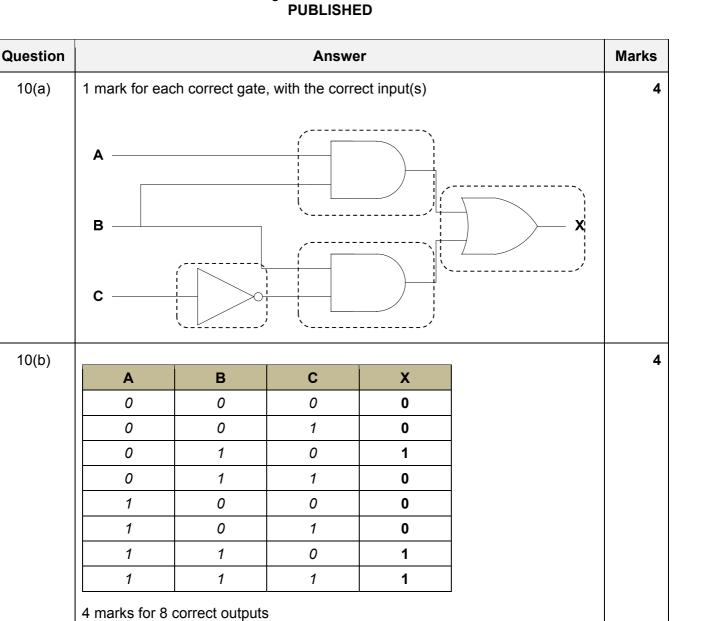
Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)	2 marks for SSL, 2 marks for Firewall	4
	 SSL protocol Two from: uses encryption encryption is asymmetric / symmetric / both makes use of (public and private) keys data is meaningless (without decryption key / if intercepted) 	
	 Firewall Two from: helps prevent unauthorised access // helps prevent hacking checks that data meets criteria // identifies when data does not meet criteria acts as a filter for (incoming and outgoing) data // blocks any unacceptable data //allows acceptable data through 	

Question	Answer	Marks
8(b)	Six from:	6
	Encrypt the data so it cannot be understood by those not entitled to view it	
	Password protected / biometrics to help prevent unauthorised access	
	Virus checking software helps prevent data corruption or deletion identifies / removes a virus in the system <u>scans</u> a system for viruses	
	Spyware checking software helps prevent data being stolen/copied/logged <u>scans</u> a system for spyware	
	Drop-down input methods / selectable features to reduce risk of spyware / keylogging	
	Physical method e.g. locked doors / CCTV timeout / auto log off to help prevent unauthorised access	
	Network / company policies // training employees to educate users how to be vigilant	
	Access rights allows users access to data that they have permission to view prevents users from accessing data that they do not have permission to view	

Question	Answer	Marks
9	 Six from: temperature sensor analogue data / temperature is <u>converted to digital</u> data (with an ADC) sensor sends signal to the microprocessor microprocessor compares input values with stored values/pre-set values if the temperature value input is too high/low a signal is sent from the microprocessor to turn on / off / up / down the cooling unit if temperature matches the stored values no action is taken 	6
	 an actuator is used to turn the cooling unit on / off / up / down the process is a continuous loop 	

www.xtrapapers.com

May/June 2017



3 marks for 6 or 7 correct outputs 2 marks for 4 or 5 correct outputs 1 mark for 2 or 3 correct outputs

Question	Answer	Marks						
11	Seven from:							
	 Requested a web browser is used user enters the URL / web address (into the address bar) // clicks a link containing the web address // clicks an element of the webpage the URL / web address specifies the protocol protocols used are Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) / Hyper Text 							
	 Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) Sent the URL / web address contains the domain name the Internet Service Provider (ISP) looks up the IP address of the company the domain name is used to look up the IP address of the company the domain name server (DNS) stores an index of domain names and IP addresses web browser sends a request to the web server / IP address 							
	 Received Data for the website is stored on the company's web server webserver sends the data for the website back to the web browser web server uses the customer's IP address to return the data the data is transferred into Hyper Text Mark-up Language (HTML) HTML is interpreted by the web browser (to display the website) 							