Marking Schemes

This document was prepared for markers' reference. It should not be regarded as a set of model answers. Candidates and teachers who were not involved in the marking process are advised to interpret its content with care.

General Notes on Marking

- 1. Teachers are strongly advised to conduct their own internal standardisation procedures using the marking scheme before the actual marking begins. After standardisation, teachers should adhere to the marking scheme to ensure a uniform standard of marking within the school.
- The marking scheme may not exhaust all possible answers for each question. Teachers should exercise their
 professional discretion and judgment in accepting alternative answers that are not in the marking scheme, but
 are correct and well- reasoned.
- 3. The following symbols are used:
 - X This symbol indicates a wrong or unacceptable answer.
 - Shaded words, figures or ideas are not essential for the candidate to be awarded the point.
 - / A single slash indicates an acceptable alternative within an answer.
 - + A plus sign indicates that there are two pieces of information and the second part will be awarded points only when the first part is correct.
- 4. In questions asking for a specified number of reasons or examples etc. and a candidate gives more than the required number, the extra answers should not be marked. For instance, in a question asking candidates to provide two examples, and if a candidate gives three answers, only the first two should be marked.

Paper 1 (Section A)

Question No.	Key	Question No.	Key
1.	C (57%)	21.	A (61%)
2.	C (66%)	22.	D (64%)
3.	D (37%)	23.	A (73%)
4.	D (32%)	24.	C (68%)
5.	A (79%)	25.	D (78%)
6.	D (91%)	26.	A (93%)
7.	D (81%)	27.	B (83%)
8.	B (57%)	28.	C (77%)
9.	D (64%)	29.	B (51%)
10.	A (68%)	30.	C (38%)
11.	A (59%)	31.	C (41%)
12.	B (38%)	32.	C (71%)
13.	C (57%)	33.	B (59%)
14.	B (55%)	34.	B (71%)
15.	D (73%)	35.	D (86%)
16.	A (57%)	36.	C (90%)
17.	D (50%)	37.	A (78%)
18.	C (80%)	38.	B (69%)
19.	B (71%)	39.	B (81%)
20.	C (60%)	40.	A (79%)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of candidates choosing the correct answers.

Paper 1 (Section B)

				Marks
1. (a)			Faster seek time / shock resistance / lighter in weight / less heat produced during operation / less power consumption / smaller in size	1×2
			× more silence in operation (not related to the scenario)	
	(b)		RAM temporarily stores user programs / data Increasing the size of RAM can decrease time needed to access the secondary storage devices.	1
	(c)	(i)	Method 1: Updated functions are provided. / No installation is required. / The word processor can be used on any other computer.	1
			Method 2: No Internet connection is required. / More functions can be provided.	1
		(ii)	Not compatible with the operating system Not enough storage space	1×2
	(d)	(i)	Cross check with different sources Check from authoritative sources. Check the date/time of the publication.	1×2
		(ii)	Acknowledge/identify/label the source. Get consent from provenance. Pay for the usage. Use Open Source/copyleft/Creative Commons (CC) information and images.	1×2

2.	(a)	if (C2<=\$C\$102,1,0) or if (C2>\$C\$102,0,1) ① if(, ,) ① all correct ★ ≤	2
	(b)	=\$D2*\$E2+\$E\$102	1
	(c)	COLUMNS StudID	1
		VALUES sum of Score/sum (Score) ① use of sum ① Score/score	1, 1
	(d) (i)	StudID + Book code	1
	(ii)	S01 10 S03 7 ① group by + where ① sum + select + other fields	2
	(e)	chart type title, legend, axis title, axis label, data label (any 2)	1 1×2

3.	(a)	(i)	$A[i] \leftarrow A[i-1]$ $A[i-1] \leftarrow TEMP$						¥
		(ii)	First iteration:	A[0] 3	A[1] 4	A[2] 1	A[3] 8	A[4] 6	1
				i:1	j:2				1
			Second iteration:	A[0] 3	A[1] 4	A[2] 1	A[3] 8	A[4] 6	1
				i:2	j:3				1
			Third iteration:	A[0] 3	A[1] 1	A[2] 4	A[3] 8	A[4] 6	1
				i:1	j:3				
	(b)		Set 1: 0 Se	t 2: 10					1, 2
	(c)		i will never be sm	aller than 0					1
	(d)		Test 1: It contains r Test 2: It is sorted / Test 3: It contains of	unsorted / r	normal / standar	d data.			1×2

4.	(a)	(i)	Twisted pair cable Unshielded Twisted Pair cable / UTP Shielded Twisted Pair cable / STP fibre optics / fiber optics / optical fiber Coaxial cable * Network cable/ TP	1×2
		(ii)	He would like to form one single network. / Connect all the devices used in his toy shop that a switch is used to connect devices and help one device communicate with another devices. ** port	1
	(b)		Benefit: Access to worldwide markets / anytime ** Improve competitiveness / minimal sales cost (with explanation)	1
			Drawback: No face-to-face interaction/ Additional cost on building web servers	1
	(c)	(i)	Digital Cert/ SSL/ TLS/ e-cert domain name	1
		(ii)	Public key: customers/ users Private key: David	1 1
	(d)	(i)	Add a parity bit for checking / use checksum / Transmit two times to check the consistency of data. × validation check	1
		(ii)	10 10 01 10 10 ①	2
		(iii)	The design of the machine can be simplified / Fewer commands are implemented / The performance is better due to the simple and limited number of commands / The response will be faster as the CPU on the robot does not have to decode too many bits at a time / The instructions will be transferred and processed faster when controlling the robot ** smaller storage space is needed	ì

5.	(a)	(i)	Smart card is more secure than QR code. / Smart card is harder to replicate while QR code can be replicated more easily.	1
		(ii)	Using QR code is cheaper (lower cost) / It is easier to implement (manufacture) QR code	l
		(iii)	More / additional functions can be provided in the mobile application. (e.g. View profile, records of the use of fitness centres, check the validity of membership, amend Personal Data.) / No need to carry the card.	1
	(b)	(i)	It is a batch processing system as - data is recorded and collected over a period of time and uploaded to the server. - it contains continuously gaining a total amount of data and upload the date file at a single log. - it does not process up-to-date data but process data once every 5 minutes - data is transferred periodically but not immediately.	1
			× it is scheduled to upload data every 5 minutes.	
		(ii)	200 × 2 KB / 10Mbps ① = 200 × 2 × 1024 × 8 b / 10 × 1000000 b/s = 0.33s Acceptable answer: 0.33s / 0.32768s / 0.328s	1 + 1
		(iii)	- Security problem e.g. eavesdropping - Unstable connection	1×2
	(c)	(i)	There is interference from the environment. / Too many members view the lessons at the same time, and the network traffic becomes very heavy.	1
		(ii)	The delivered message can be edited before broadcasting. / Subtitles can be inserted. / It can be viewed at any time or multiple times. / It can be viewed in offline mode or without an Internet connection.	1
			 Members can choose lessons they want to attend. Watch the video with friends later. 	
	(d)		The email comes from a .com domain which is commercial / The email does not come from a .gov domain	1
			Users will be directed to phishing web site after clicking the link. Other reasonable answers: Triggering the download of malware to the device Downloading and installing malware, resulting in the leakage of personal information Getting infected with ransomware Triggering the download of a virus into his computer or network	1

Paper 2A

			Marks
1.	(a)	SELECT MID FROM MEMBER WHERE MTYPE = 'S' AND POINT > 20 ORDER BY JDATE DESC	2
	(b)	SELECT DISTINCT MID	2
	(c)	SELECT MID, JDATE FROM MEMBER WHERE MID NOT IN (SELECT MID FROM BOOKING) ① ① ① ①	2
		Alternative: use outer join	
	(d)	Optional when using MNAME SELECT C.CID FROM BOOKING AS B CENTRE AS C WHERE C.CID = B.CID AND BDATE = '30/09/2022' GROUP BY C.CID	3
	(e) (i)	To show who have <u>referred</u> members and the <u>total number</u> of referred members they have ① ① (count)	2
	(ii)	MEMBER POINT POINT + 10	1
	(iii)) MEMBER	1

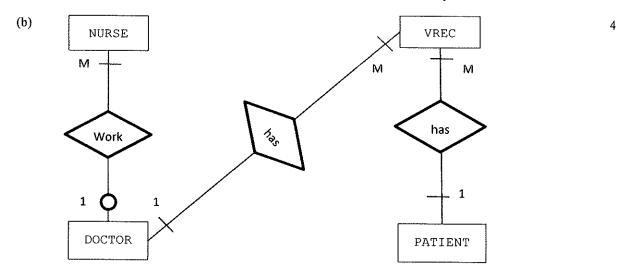
Class no: Student id: Year: Display last year choices Submit Display personal information (Class, Class No, Student ID) Display last year elective (Popularity) Choose different electives and identify the sequence of choices of elective as 1st, 2nd, 3rd pr Submit button (save, confirm) Overall completeness (UI, user-friendliness) Database object Student 1 Teacher Read Write Read Write	Primary key / not r	ıull / mandatory /	length / rai	nge		
Class no: Student id: 1st choice: 2nd choice: Display last year choices Submit Display personal information (Class, Class No, Student ID) Display last year elective (Popularity) Choose different electives and identify the sequence of choices of elective as 1st, 2nd, 3rd pr Submit button (save, confirm) Overall completeness (UI, user-friendliness) Database object Student 1 Teacher Read Write Read Write	Class					
Student id: Year:						
1st choice: 2nd choice: Display last year choices Submit Display personal information (Class, Class No, Student ID) Display last year elective (Popularity) Choose different electives and identify the sequence of choices of elective as 1st, 2nd, 3rd pr Submit button (save, confirm) Overall completeness (UI, user-friendliness) Student 1 Teacher Read Write Read Write	Class no:					
Display last year choices Submit Display personal information (Class, Class No, Student ID) Display last year elective (Popularity) Choose different electives and identify the sequence of choices of elective as 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd pr Submit button (save, confirm) Overall completeness (UI, user-friendliness) Student 1 Teacher Read Write Read Write	Student id:			Year:	[7
Display last year choices Submit Display personal information (Class, Class No, Student ID) Display last year elective (Popularity) Choose different electives and identify the sequence of choices of elective as 1st, 2nd, 3rd pr Submit button (save, confirm) Overall completeness (UI, user-friendliness) Student 1 Teacher Read Write Read Write	1st above a				igwedge	
Submit Display personal information (Class, Class No, Student ID) Display last year elective (Popularity) Choose different electives and identify the sequence of choices of elective as 1st, 2nd, 3rd pr Submit button (save, confirm) Overall completeness (UI, user-friendliness) Database object Student 1 Teacher Read Write Read Write					D:	
Display personal information (Class, Class No, Student ID) Display last year elective (Popularity) Choose different electives and identify the sequence of choices of elective as 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd pr Submit button (save, confirm) Overall completeness (UI, user-friendliness) Student 1 Teacher Read Write Read Write	2 nd choice:				וטו	play last year choices
Display personal information (Class, Class No, Student ID) Display last year elective (Popularity) Choose different electives and identify the sequence of choices of elective as 1st, 2nd, 3rd pr Submit button (save, confirm) Overall completeness (UI, user-friendliness) Database object Student 1 Teacher Read Write Read Write	3 rd choice:					
Display personal information (Class, Class No, Student ID) Display last year elective (Popularity) Choose different electives and identify the sequence of choices of elective as 1st, 2nd, 3rd pr Submit button (save, confirm) Overall completeness (UI, user-friendliness) Student 1 Teacher Read Write Read Write	1					
Display last year elective (Popularity) Choose different electives and identify the sequence of choices of elective as 1st, 2nd, 3rd pr Submit button (save, confirm) Overall completeness (UI, user-friendliness) Student 1 Teacher Read Write Read Write		S	ubmit			**************************************
Display last year elective (Popularity) Choose different electives and identify the sequence of choices of elective as 1st, 2nd, 3rd pr Submit button (save, confirm) Overall completeness (UI, user-friendliness) Student 1 Teacher Read Write Read Write			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Choose different electives and identify the sequence of choices of elective as 1st, 2nd, 3rd pr Submit button (save, confirm) Overall completeness (UI, user-friendliness) Student 1 Teacher Read Write Read Write			CI N	Ctudout 1	D)	
Overall completeness (UI, user-friendliness) Database object Student 1 Teacher				, Student i	,	
Database object Student 1 Teacher Read Write Read Write	Display last year e	lective (Popularit	y)			elective as 1st, 2nd, 3rd price
Database object Read Write Read Write	Display last year e Choose different e Submit button (sav	lective (Popularity lectives and identive, confirm)	y) ify the sequ			elective as 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd pric
Read Write Read Write	Display last year e Choose different e Submit button (sav	lective (Popularity lectives and identive, confirm)	y) ify the sequ			elective as 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd pric
	Display last year e Choose different e Submit button (sav Overall completen	elective (Popularity lectives and identive, confirm) less (UI, user-friery Studenty)	y) ify the sequently the seque	uence of c	hoices of	elective as 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd pric
choice 1	Display last year e Choose different e Submit button (sav Overall completen Database objectiview 1	elective (Popularity lectives and identive, confirm) less (UI, user-fried Studenty Read	y) ify the sequendliness) nt 1 Write	Teach	hoices of	Φ

Student I Choice 1 (Read optional)

2.

3. (a) NOOFVISIT

There is no need to calculate the number in real time / the number every time



Cardinality: ①×2 1-M, 1- M ①, ① Relationship ① 4 out of 5

(c) Primary key: NID in NURSE may be the same as DID in DOCTOR

Attribute: There is a mismatch of attributes (01 in DEPNO in DOCTOR vs S01 in DEPNO in NURSE)

Field issue: There are four fields in NURSE while there are three fields in DOCTOR Identity: Identifying the identity of NURSE and DOCTOR may not easy

Set a new field as the primary key in merged table instead of using NID or DID. Ensure consistent data types and lengths for DEPNO in the merged table.

Create a new table to store the relationship between DOCTOR and NURSE, as DID will not be one of the fields in the merged table.

Add 1 column to the merged table to identify whether a record belongs to DOCTOR or NURSE.

(d) (i) Retrieve data from NURSE and DOCTOR.

Consolidate/massage/reformat the data as needed. Store the data in STAFF.



2

1

(ii) Update data (DID) in VREC.

(iii) DELETE: Delete records inside the table.

DROP: Remove the whole table.

4. (a)		MID]
		TN CTYPE	1, 1
(b)	(i)	COUNT (*) (other appropriate field)	1
	(ii)	CREATE INDEX SHOWTIME	2
	(iii)	Searching is more efficient / can be done in a shorter time.	1
(c)		MNAME	1
		CID, CTYPE CID	1
		CID, SNO MTIME + CID + SNO (① any two) CID references CID of CINEMA	1 2 1
(d)		Data encryption system security: set access rights (other technical methods such as firewalls and antivirus programs)	1×2

Paper 2B

						Mar
(a)				s different from the othend it is not a valid IP add		1
(b)		severe congestion in	the network due to l		ing is performed, it can cause or limited bandwidth of the ations.	1,
(c)	(i)	A router uses IP addi	resses to determine the	routing path.		1
	(ii) Usage	IP addre	ess range	Subnet mask	1, 1	
		Usage	From	To	Subject mask	
		Student network	192.168.20.1	192.168.20.126	255.255.255.128	
		Staff network	192.168.20.129	192.168.20.254	255.255.255.128	
	(iii)	Correct Subnet mas 192.168.20.255	k: !			1
	(111)	172.100.20.233				•
	(iv)	128-2-45-4 = 77				1
(d)	(i)	Subnet mask / Defau (other reasonable and	ilt gateway / IP address swer)	of the DNS server		1>
	(ii)	It is because they are	in different subnets.			
	(iii)		resses may be updated		_	1
				gh a specified IP addres computers from reconne		1

Network engineer: Plans, builds, designs, and troubleshoots networks. 2. (a) 1×2 Network administrator: Performs daily network maintenance tasks such as updating network equipment, configuring servers and performing backups. Researchers can connect from anywhere within the coverage area. 1×2 The park does not need to set up and maintain its own network equipment. (ii) Greater coverage range / Less restricted by geographic environment. 1 (c) (i) No, as the rule (rule number 2) intercepts access to the database server via the Internet through 2 210.0.205.235, (ii) Yes, as the web server can directly access the database server without going through the firewall. 2 (iii) Can, as computer B is allowed to access the Internet via 210.0.205.236 according to the rule (rule 2 number 3). (d) Advantage: Domain names are easier to remember. 1 Disadvantage: It cannot be used when DNS servers experience failures. 1 (e) Use digital certificates to ensure that only specific trusted computers can access the database 1×2 Two-way authentication

- 3. (a) As long as they are within the range, they can read the labels. / Multiple labels can be read at the same time.
 - (b) Staff accounts: Set folder permissions to allow both reading and writing, ensuring the ability to read and save files.

 Towist accounts: Set file permissions within the folder to read-only ensuring that files can only

Tourist accounts: Set file permissions within the folder to read-only, ensuring that files can only be read.

1

1

i

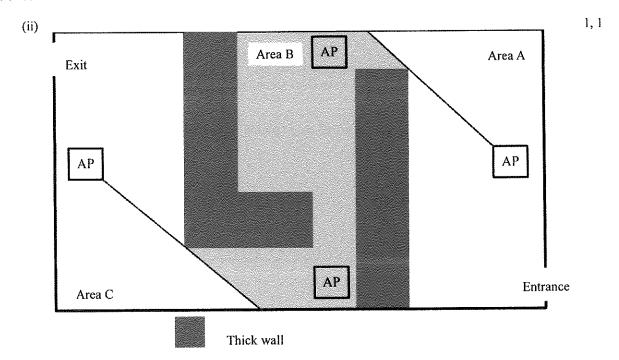
1×2

1

I

1

- (c) It is not necessary to rely on computer P. /
 Printers have higher mobility. /
 There are fewer technical connectivity restrictions. / It is easier to connect.
- (d) (i) WPA2 is more secure.



By adding two additional APs, it will extend the coverage to areas that were previously not covered by the existing APs.

- (iii) Change the channel to 2.4 GHz
- (iv) It will not be unable to connect due to the number of connections exceeding the maximum allowed 1×2 by the AP.

You can increase the allocated bandwidth for each connection.

Even if some APs fail, the museum can still provide limited service.

- (e) (i) In the first and second month, all content is backed up in the first month, while only the updated content of the second month is backed up.
 - (ii) It saves storage space and reduces backup time.
 - (iii) When restoring, it must be sequentially restored from the first month to the third month. However, due to an issue with the backup in the second month, only the data from the first month can be restored at most.

1×2 4. (a) Lower power consumption / Lower interference / Easier connectivity / Certified (b) (i) 1 1 (ii) If the number of errors in the data is even, parity checking cannot detect them. 1 Parity checking cannot detect the positions of errors, so it cannot be corrected in real-time at the receiving end. (iii) 0110 1 1001 1 (iv) If the data contains multiple error bits, the checksum can still detect them. 1 Represents the source and destination addresses of the transmitting data packet. 1×2 Provides clock information for synchronous transmission. (ii) Data packet B. 1 Because the data packet has a larger payload, a smaller number of data packets are needed to transmit the same data, resulting in fewer headers. (d) (i) $(4/200) \times (8+200)$ 2 =4.16 MB(ii) = 4.16 MB / 3 Mbps2 $=4.16 \times 1024 \times 1024 \times 8/(3 \times 1000 \times 1000)$ = 11.6 sOnly the equation is correct. ①

Paper 2C

				Marks
1.	(a)	(i)	Advantage: Able to capture a wide range of colours and gradients Simple to edit by changing the pixels Good for storing high quality images (it should be specified what constitutes 'high quality' to avoid receiving a 0 mark)	1
			Disadvantage: larger file size poor scalability	1
		(ii)	Line art, such as logos, requires scalable graphics that can be resized. (icons, typography and lettering designs, patterns, and digital illustrations) (This answer should provide some description of line and shape to avoid receiving a 0 mark.)	i
	(b)	(i)	JPG: shorter upload / download time (smaller file size) RAW: better image quality (no compression) (It should be specified how the quality is improved to avoid receiving a 0 mark.)	1, I
		(ii)	Bluetooth / email / cloud storage × FTP	1
	(c)	(i)	Some data will be removed due to lossy compression.	1
		(ii)	8×1024 ÷ 512 512 ÷ 8 ×1024 = 16:1 = 1:16	1
	(d)	(i)	$1080 \times 1920 \times 24 \times 30 \times 20$ (1) ÷ 8 (0 mark for '× 8') = 209 GB (208.57) or 224 GB (223.95)	***************************************
		(ii)	$(5 \times 1024 \times 1024 \times 1024) \times 8) \div (600 \times 1000 \times 1000)$ = 72 s (71.58) or 67 s (66.67) \times 68 s (68.3) (5 × 1024 × 8 / 600)	1
		(iii)	There will be black strips on the left and right sides of the video. / The video is distorted due to the different screen sizes.	l
			Use video editing software to correct the aspect ratio of the video. / Rotate the resolution setting of the TV / Shoot the video with the correct resolution.	1
			➤ Rotate the video 90 degree➤ Stretch the video to fit the screen	

(a)		AAC, MP3, WAV ② 3 correct answers ① 3 correct answers with 1 or 2 incorrect answers ① 2 correct answers with 1 incorrect answer	2
(b)		44.1 × 1000 × 16 × 4 × 3 × 60 / (8 × 1024 × 1024) MB = 61 MB (60.56 MB) or 44.1 × 1000 × 16 × 4 × 3 × 60 / (8 × 1000 × 100) MB = 64 MB (63.5 MB)	1
(c)		Advantage: Preserve the format of the text. (e.g. font) / prevent wrong character encoding	1
		Disadvantage: It is not accessible for visual-impaired people (the text cannot be recognised by machine)./ The content cannot be identified by search engines. Slower loading time (larger file size)	****
(d)		Fast forward / backward /scrolling / speed Next song / Repeat / Random / Loop Lossless audio (audio quality) / Karaoke version / Mode / Number of channels /Equaliser ** Bitrate	1×2
(e)	(i)	Organisation of paging (e.g. font size / distance of page numbers / previous page button / input box for page number) Number of entries each page	1×2
		× Alignment	
	(ii)	Category: Filtering songs, types of singers, language, etc. Sorting: Popularity, length, publishing date, song name, etc. Searching: Keyword, singers, tag, etc. History Favorite Songs	1×3
	(iii)	Reduce the display size Adjust the aspect ratio of the screen Simplify the layout of the web pages Reduce the resolution of the images The input field should be suitable for mobile devices Remove unnecessary multimedia elements Build a text-only version Make the font adjustable	1×2

2.

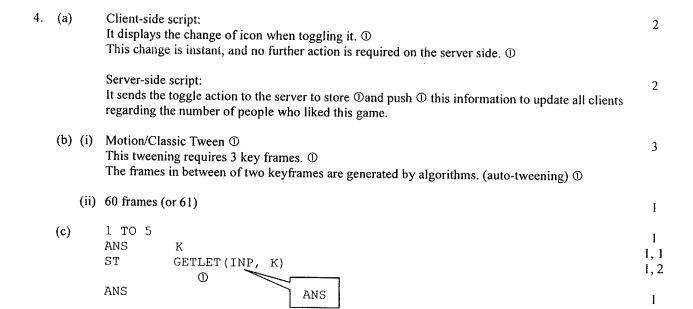
3. (a) Concept: The domain has been registered. 1 For example, the desired domain name has been registered by others. Concept: Non-educational / Not a school 1 For example, the business type is not education but commercial, so that the authority will not allow such a registration request. × DNS failure. ★ The IP address is not in Hong Kong. (b) (i) No + concept of subdomain / host / third-level domain 1 concert.onlineticketing.com and onlineticketing.com belong to the same domain she can create a subdomain or host in onlineticketing.com concert.onlineticketing.com belongs to onlineticketing.com (ii) Yes, but she needs to register onlineticketing.com.hk again. 1 No, she has not registered this domain. / No, onlineticketing.com.hk does not belong to onlineticketing.com./ No, onlineticketing.com.hk and onlineticketing.com are different domains. (c) (i) Concept of encryption: 1 Data is encrypted in data transfer Concept of authentication/identity: Web site identity is authenticated by a CA. The identity of the web site is real or can be verified. × Avoid hacking Payment (e.g. provide credit card data), user logon, 1 or other reasonable application in Mary's web site that requires encryption of sensitive data for protection × SSL encryption (Not an application) X The bank web site (Not relevant to Mary's web site). ➤ E-government (Not relevant to Mary's web site).

Input control limited to 9 data items listed in the table. The control is used to reduce input errors. 1×4 Text field: Give suggestions while the user is inputting the text in the textbox. Text field for keyword search without any error controls. Radio button: Provide options for single selection to avoid invalid input. Provide options for multiple selections to avoid invalid input. Dropdown menu: Event 1D, Date (Year, Month and Day), Time, Venue, District Provide a menu for single/multiple selections to avoid invalid input Input control for data not in the table (e.g. price) Irrelevant input controls (e.g. calendar) 1 Provide a route to the venue. (ii) Suggest an event that is near the location. Include other features related to using the user's current location for providing ticketing × Provide suitable language (User's IP address can be used instead). 1×2 Record the user's preference to give good suggestions for concerts or shows. (e) Record the user's preference to provide tailored-made settings. Save the login session to allow users to access without logging in again (revisit). Store the shopping cart information to facilitate payment. 1 For the visually-impaired: (f) Provide audio descriptions of videos or visual appearances. Includes ALT attribute/text descriptions of videos for screen reader / text-to-speech For the hearing-impaired: Include subtitling in the videos.

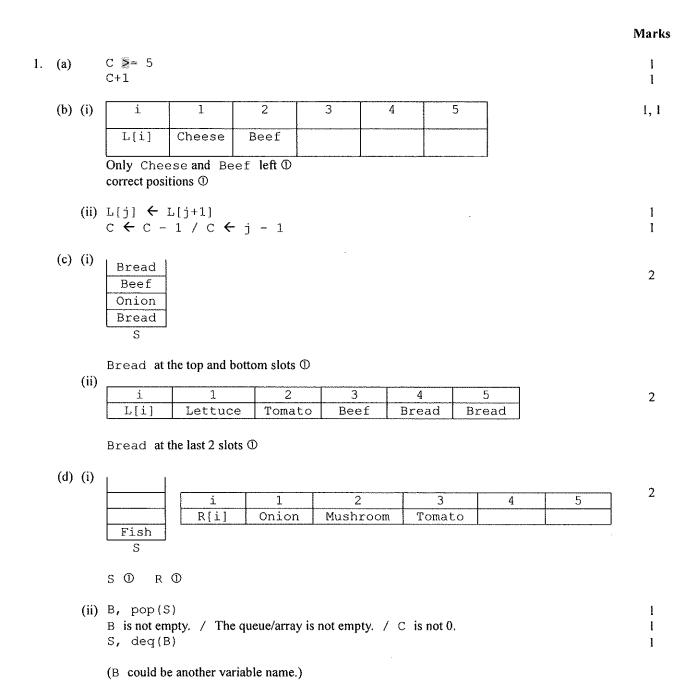
Appropriate use of text field, radio button, check box, dropdown menu

Include sign language.

(d) (i)



Paper 2D



2.	(a) (i)	24	1
	(ii)	4 , 2	1
	(b) (i)	<pre>i % 2 = 1 i mod 2 = 1 i % 2 != 0 i is odd i is not even</pre>	1
			5*i - (j-1) 5*i ① -j+l ①	1, 1
	(ii)	return roundup (num ÷ 5)	i, l
			has identified num ÷ 5 ① correct expression ①	
			Checking: correct for 30 ① correct for 24 & 26 ①	
	((iii)	<pre>left <= right left ← m + 1 right ← m - 1</pre>	1 1 1
	(c) ((i)	Better efficiency: fast and memory-efficient code Improved control: direct control over hardware for optimised programs Enhanced access: direct access to hardware features and devices	1
	((ii)	A linker combines/links the object code and/or libraries to obtain executable code.	1, 1

(d) Phased conversion

Reduced risk: Phased conversion allows organisations to test the new system before fully implementing it, minimising the risk of errors or downtime.

Gradual implementation: Phased conversion allows the organisation to phase in the new system gradually, rather than implementing it all at once.

Increased user acceptance: Phased conversion allows users to become familiar with the new system incrementally, which can lead to increased acceptance and satisfaction with the system.

Easier training: Phased conversion makes it easier to train users on the new system since they are only required to learn new functionality incrementally.

Direct cutover conversion

Cost: Direct cutover conversion can save costs for the conversion process.

Simplicity: Direct cutover conversion is a relatively simple conversion method since the old system is turned off, and the new system is turned on.

Ouick implementation: Direct cutover conversion can be implemented quickly since there is no gradual phasing in of the new system.

Cost-effective: Direct cutover conversion is often less expensive than other conversion methods since it requires less time to implement.

106

1

1

3 (a) (i) (C) \rightarrow (E) \rightarrow (A) \rightarrow (B) \rightarrow (D)

any 2 phases correct ①

(ii) Identify / fix errors / System upgrade / Add new features

(b) (i) Task $1 \rightarrow \text{Task } 2 \rightarrow \text{Task } 4$

j

(ii) 12

(c) (i) 7

(ii) > A[tmp]
K > A[temp] ①

(d) (i) After first pass

A[i] After second pass i

(ii) b = jA[a] > A[b] (check A[a] is maximum after swap(j,a))

1, 1

8 - j, a

(interchangeable)

Alternative:

A[i]

b <> findmax(j,8-j)

8-j, findmax(j, 8-j)

1 4. (a) (i) 58 (ii) p = 1, q = 21 (b) (i) r = 31 (ii) s = 41 (iii) (i-1)*K+11 (j-1)*K+1(c) (i) 15 1 (ii) 41 1 (iii) Find the maximum value in MAP. (largest number of restaurants in a cell) (iv) More unnecessary program statements are executed (slow). 1 (d) 1 Efficiency: The execution time is shorter as there is no need to translate every time. Translation is not needed during execution. Machine code is saved to an object file for multiple executions. Security: It is more difficult to reverse engineer or tamper with than interpreted code. No source code is needed during execution. Optimisation can be done during the compilation stage. Optimisation: Error checking: Errors in code can be caught during the compilation, before the program is The error checking is comprehensive. (e) Time saving (Shorter development time) 1×2 Reusability (Less redundant code) Functionality (Ready to use, no need for development) Reliability (Fewer bugs) Community support (Keeping up-to-date) (f) Higher code reusability (Inheritance/class) 1×2 Allow information hiding (Encapsulation/abstraction) Higher flexibility in methods (Polymorphism)