**2013-DSE ICT**PAPER 2D

HONG KONG EXAMINATIONS AND ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY
HONG KONG DIPLOMA OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION 2013

# INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY PAPER 2D

Software Development Question-Answer Book

11.15 am – 12.45 pm (1 hour 30 minutes) This paper must be answered in English

#### **INSTRUCTIONS**

- (1) After the announcement of the start of the examination, you should first write your Candidate Number in the space provided on Page 1 and stick barcode labels in the spaces provided on Pages 1, 3, 5 and 7.
- (2) Tick the appropriate box for the programming language used. No marks will be awarded if you tick either more than one box or no boxes.
- (3) ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this Question-Answer book. Do not write in the margins. Answers written in the margins will not be marked.
- (4) Supplementary answer sheets will be supplied on request. Write your candidate number, mark the question number box and stick a barcode label on each sheet, and fasten them with string INSIDE this book.
- (5) No extra time will be given to candidates for sticking on the barcode labels or filling in the question number boxes after the 'Time is up' announcement.

Please stick the barcode label here.								
Candidate Number								
	Pascal							
Programming	c							
Language Used (Please tick one)	Visual Basic							
	Java							



### ALG2

Step 10:

```
Step 1: i \leftarrow n ; j \leftarrow n ; k \leftarrow 1
Step 2: while k \le (n+n) do steps 3 to 10
Step 3:
                if \dot{j} = 0
                         then X[k] \leftarrow P[i] and i \leftarrow i - 1
Step 4:
Step 5:
                else if i=0
Step 6:
                         then X[k] \leftarrow Q[j] and j \leftarrow j - 1
Step 7:
                else if P[i] < Q[j]
Step 8:
                         then X[k] \leftarrow P[i] and i \leftarrow i - 1
                else X[k] \leftarrow Q[j] and j \leftarrow j - 1
Step 9:
```

Suppose n = 6. The initial contents of P and Q are shown below. Dry run ALG2.

P[1]	P[2]	P[3]	P[4]	P[5]	P[6]
12	10	9	6	2	1

 $k \leftarrow k + 1$ 

Q[1]	Q[2]	Q[3]	Q[4]	Q[5]	Q[6]
11	8	7	5	4	3

(i) What are the final contents of X[1] and X[12]?



(ii) How many times will the statement in Step 3 be executed?

(iii) Simplify Steps 3 to 9 in one single 'if-then-else' statement.



(6 marks)

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

2. The algorithm CAL processes the operation of an arithmetic expression stored in an array N. N contains integers and symbols '(', ')', '+' and '-'. CAL makes use of the following operations on the stack S:

```
push (K, S) puts the element K on the top of S removes and returns the element from the top of S.
```

#### CAL

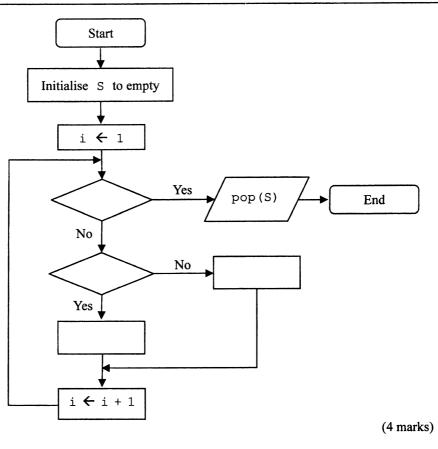
```
Initialise S to empty
Step 1:
         i ← 1
Step 2:
         while N[i] is not empty do steps 4 to 12
Step 3:
Step 4:
              if N[i] = ')' then do Steps 5 to 10
Step 5:
                    A \leftarrow pop(S)
Step 6:
                    B \leftarrow pop(S)
Step 7:
                    C \leftarrow pop(S)
Step 8:
                     temp \leftarrow pop(S)
                    If B = '+' then push (C + A, S)
Step 9:
Step 10:
                           else push (C - A, S)
Step 11:
              else push (N[i],S)
              i ← i + 1
Step 12:
Step 13: Output pop(S)
```

(a) CAL is an algorithm that will be implemented as a program and executed many times in a computer system. What translator should be used? Justify your answer.

(2 marks)

Answers written in the margins will not be marked

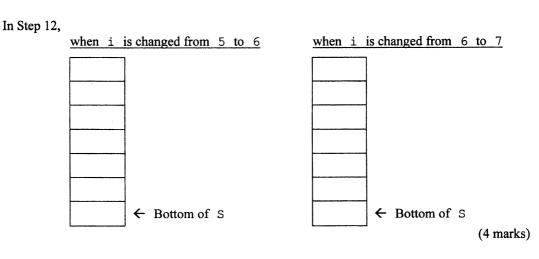
- (b) Choose four statements from the following statements ① to ⑤ to complete the flowchart of CAL below.
  - ① The symbol is '+'?
  - ② Insert the symbol to S
  - 3 N[i] is empty?
  - 4 Do the arithmetic and insert the result in S
  - S N[i] = ')'?
  - 6 Remove an element from S



(c) The initial content of N is given below.

N[1]	N[2]	И[3]	N[4]	N[5]	N[6]	N[7]	N[8]	N[9]	N[10]
(	(	2	+	3	)	-	4	)	

Dry run CAL and write the content of S below.



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Answers

*****										(2 m
										(
The foll	owing three	sets of te	st cases v	will be us	sed for te	sting CA	L.			
	Test case	N[1]	N[2]	N[3]	N[4]	N[5]	N[6]	N[7]	N[8]	N[9]
Set A	A1	(	1	+	2	)				
Set A	A2	(	1	-	2	)				
	A3	(	(	1	_	2	)	+	3	)
	Test case	N[1]	N[2]	N[3]	N[4]	N[5]	N[6]	N[7]	N[8]	N[9]
C-4 D	B1	1	+	2	)					
Set B	B2	(	1	+	2	)	)			
	B3	(	1	+	2	)	+	3		
00	Test case	N[1]	N[2]	N[3]	N[4]	N[5]	N[6]	N[7]	N[8]	N[9]
Set C	C1									
	C2	1		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>			<u> </u>	
Set A:  Set B:	e different us									
Set C:										

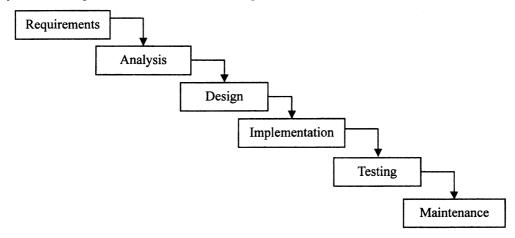
- 3. Mr Li works on a project to develop an online auction system. Users can submit auction item information to create an auction entry or bid an auction item through the system.
  - (a) Mr Li creates a Gantt chart for the project, as shown below.

Week number									
Task	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Task 1									
Task 2			/¥	* ***					
Task 3			$\mathbf{A}$						
Task 4			¥						

- (i) How many weeks does Mr Li plan to take to complete the project?
- (ii) What is the relationship between Task 1 and Task 2 in the Gantt chart?

(2 marks)

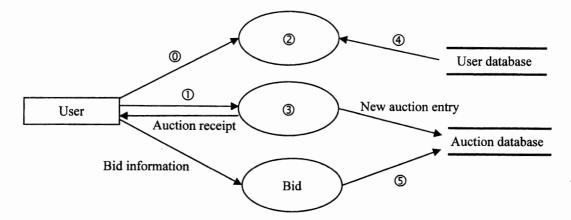
In systems development, Mr Li uses the following Waterfall Model.



(b) In the Testing phase, Mr Li finds that the system cannot pass the user acceptance test. In which phrase(s) could a mistake have been made? How can he find out?

(3 marks)

- (c) Mr Li constructs a data flow diagram to represent the flow of data within the online auction system.
  - (i) Referring to the Waterfall model above, in which phase should the data flow diagram be created?
  - (ii) Complete the data flow diagram of the online auction system below. Write down the numbers of the items.



<u>Item</u>	Number
Username/password	
auction item information	
Biding entry	
Create auction	
Authentication	
User information	

(6 marks)

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

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•	2	2
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	Table 1	3
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7	1	
•	٤	1
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•	0	3

R1			
Step 1:	n ← number of auction items		
Step 2:	i ← remainder of (myRAND() ÷	n) + 1	
Step 3:	return the i-th item		
	myRAND in Pascal, C, Visual Basic or Jar ers every time myRAND is executed.	va so that the computer will r	eturn different rando
	finds that some auction items could nevertion items be?	er be selected by R1. What v	would the total numb
 			3
(iii) Mr L	finds that some auction items could be the total number of auction items be?	selected more often than the	e others by R1. Wh
(iii) Mr L would	finds that some auction items could be the total number of auction items be?	selected more often than the	
 (iii) Mr Li would	finds that some auction items could be the total number of auction items be?	selected more often than the	
(iii) Mr Li would	finds that some auction items could be the total number of auction items be?	selected more often than the	
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 would	finds that some auction items could be the total number of auction items be?	selected more often than the	
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would	the total number of auction items be?	selected more often than the	(5 mark:

4.	Mary uses a software package to store some black and white images of 4×4 pixels as text files. The
	software package has Method 1 and Method 2 to store the images, as described below. In both methods, '1'
	and '0' represent a black pixel and a white pixel respectively.

Method 1: An image is stored as a text file containing 4×4 characters of '1's and '0's. Each pixel of the image is represented by the corresponding character in the file.

Method 2: An image is scanned from the top row, left to right. Sets of two numbers (P, Q) in the text file are used to represent the pixels where P is the digit '1' or '0' (black/white pixel) and Q is the number of consecutive digits.

Example 1 shows how the software package stores an image.

	<u>Image</u>						
Example 1							

Method 1				
	1	1	1	0
	0	0	0	0
	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1

Method 2		
	1	3
	0	5
	1	8

(a) An image is stored by Method 2, as shown below. Shade the black pixels of the image on the right hand side.

Method 2		
0	4	
1	2	
0	2	
1	2	
0	6	

 	age	·

(2 marks)

(3 marks)

Answers written in the margins will not be marked

(b) (i) With respect to file size, describe a best case and a worse case of images stored by Method 2.

Best case:

Worst case:

(ii) Other than file size, give an advantage of Method 1 over Method 2.

(c) An image is saved as a text file using Method 1 and the data in the text file is stored in a global two-dimensional array BD. The array items of BD with the indices (1, 1) and (4, 4) store the digits in the top left hand corner and the bottom right hand corner respectively.

Mary wants to write a subprogram ENC to save the image as a text file using Method 2 with BD using the following variables for storing the data in the text file.

Variable	Description
Р	A global integer array for storing the first value in each set of (P, Q)
Q	A global integer array for storing the second values in each set of (P, Q)

In Example 1,

Pascal / C / Java versions	Visual Basic version
P[1] = 1, Q[1] = 3 P[2] = 0, Q[2] = 5	P(1) = 1, Q(1) = 3 P(2) = 0, Q(2) = 5
P[3] = 1, Q[3] = 8	P(3) = 1, Q(3) = 8

(i) Complete ENC.

```
[Pascal version]
procedure ENC;
var
         k, current : integer;
   i,
begin
   k := 1;
   P[1] := BD[1,1];
   Q[1]
   current :=
   for i := 1 to 4 do
       for j := 1 to 4 do
                                           then
           if (BD[i,j]
              Q[k] := Q[k]
           else begin
                   k := k + 1;
                   Q[k] :=
                   current := BD[i,j];
                end;
end;
```

```
[C version]
void ENC() {
int i, j, k, current;
   k = 1;
   P[1] = BD[1][1];
   Q[1] =
   current =
   for (i=1; i<=4; i++)
       for (j=1; j<=4; j++)
          if (BD[i][j] ==
              Q[k] = Q[k] +
          else {
                  k++;
                  P[k] = BD[i][j];
                  Q[k] =
                  current = BD[i][j];
          }
```

```
[Visual Basic version]
Sub ENC()
Dim i, j, k, current As Integer
   P(1) = BD(1,1)
   current =
   For i = 1 to 4
       For j = 1 to 4
          If BD(i,j) =
                                        Then
              Q(k) = Q(k)
          else
                  k = k + 1
                  P(k) = BD(i,j)
                  Q(k) =
                  current = BD(i,j)
          End If
        Next j
   Next i
End Sub
```

[JAVA version]
void ENC() {
<pre>int i, j, k, current;</pre>
k = 1;
P[1] = BD[1][1];
Q[1] = ;
current =;
for (i=1; i<=4; i++)
for (j=1; j<=4; j++)
if (BD[i][j] == )
Q[k] = Q[k] +  ;
else {
k++;
P[k] = BD[i][j];
Q[k] =   ;
<pre>current = BD[i][j];</pre>

(ii) Mary wants to reduce the memory usage of ENC. She thinks that it can be rewritten such that only the first element in P is required. In other words, the other elements in P are not required. Do you agree? Explain briefly.

(7 marks)

(d) Mary considers using object-oriented language or procedural language to write this subprogram. Give one advantage of each kind of programming language for performing this task.

Object-oriented language:

Procedural language:

(2 marks)

## **END OF PAPER**