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COMPUTER SCIENCE 9608/33

Paper 3 Written Paper

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MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 75

Published

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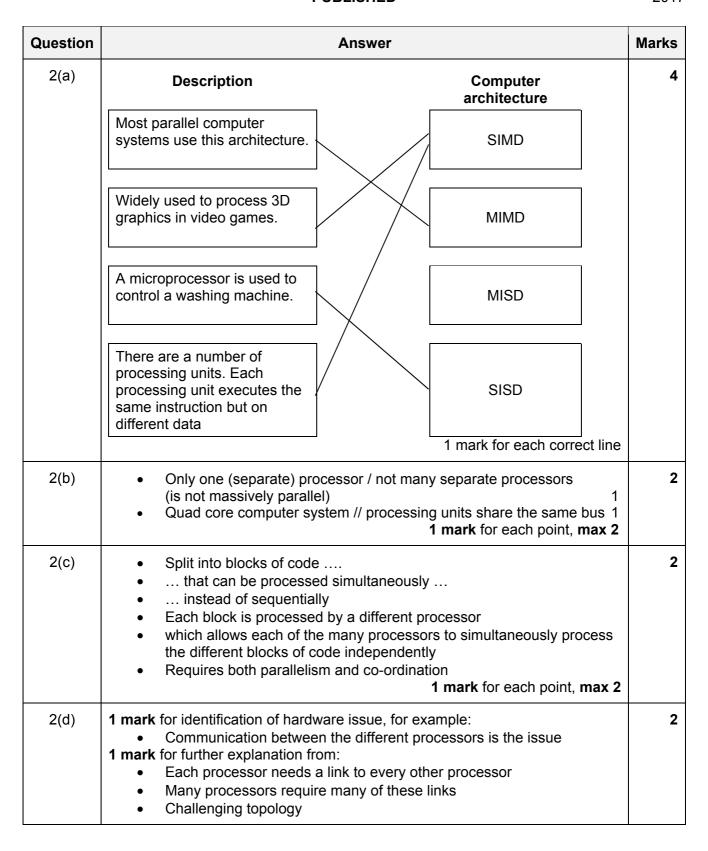
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Question	Answer				Marks			
1(a)	Switch Server Computer A Computer B Computer C C C C C Three lines with arrows – one from each device to switch							
1(b)	Statement	True	False]	4			
	The server can send packets to Computer B and Computer C at the same time.	√	raise	1				
	The network software on each computer needs to include collision detection and avoidance.		✓	1				
	Computer B can read the packet sent from the server to Computer C.		✓	1				
	Computer A can send a packet to Computer B and at the same time the server can be sending a packet to Computer C.	✓		1				
1(c)(i)	Device: Server 1 The server can provide a (software) firewall // The server can check all internet traffic // Server acts as proxy 1 Device: Switch 1 Internet traffic by passes the server // Server not overloaded with internet traffic // connected to all computers 1 I mark for device, 1 mark for suitable reason							
1(c)(ii)	 Router acts as gateway Router acts as a firewall The LAN and the Internet are two different networks (may) operate on different protocols Router forwards packets between networks Router has a public IP address Router holds a list of local addresses Router translates local addresses to Internet (IP) addresses (and vice versa) 							
1(c)(iii)	 Each packet has the IP address of the web server / destination address The routers use routing tables Routers on the Internet forward packets towards destination Packets can take different routes from source to destination Packets are reassembled in order at the web server 1 mark for each point, max 3 							

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Question	Answer	Marks			
3(a)(i)	There should be a colon before the '=' sign				
3(a)(ii)	The second operand should be an unsigned integer and not a variable				
3(a)(iii)	A32 is not a variable, as a variable should be a letter followed by a single digit	1			
3(b)	<pre><assignment_statement> ::= <variable> := 1</variable></assignment_statement></pre>	6			
	<pre><variable> <operator> <unsigned_integer> 1</unsigned_integer></operator></variable></pre>				
	<pre><variable> ::= <letter> <digit></digit></letter></variable></pre>				
	<pre><unsigned_integer> ::= <digit> 1</digit></unsigned_integer></pre>				
	<pre><digit> <unsigned_integer> 1</unsigned_integer></digit></pre>				
	<pre><letter> ::= A B C <operator> ::= + - * ^</operator></letter></pre>				
3(c)	Variable Letter Letter One mark Contact diagram shows one or two letters 1	2			
	Syntax diagram shows one or two letters 1 Syntax diagram shows zero, one or two digits 1				
3(d)	<pre><assignment_statement> ::=</assignment_statement></pre>	2			
	<pre><variable> := <variable> <operator> <real> 1</real></operator></variable></variable></pre>				
	<pre><real> ::= <unsigned_integer> . <unsigned_integer> 1</unsigned_integer></unsigned_integer></real></pre>				

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	A (known) set of rules 1	2
	Agreed/standard method for data transmission // governs how two devices communicate	
4(a)(ii)	Max 2 marks for purpose: Purpose of TLS is to provide for secure communication (over a network) maintain data integrity additional layer of security Max 2 marks for further explanation from: TLS provides improved security over SSL TLS is composed of two layers / record protocol and handshake	Max 3
	 protocol TLS protects this information by using encryption Also allows for authentication of servers and clients 	
4(b)	 The client validates (the server's) TLS Certificate The client sends its digital certificate (to the server if requested) Client sends an encrypted message to the server using the server's public key The server can use its private key to decrypt the message and get data needed for generating symmetric key Both server and client compute symmetric key (to be used for encrypting messages) // session key established The client sends back a digitally signed acknowledgement to start an encrypted session The server sends back a digitally signed acknowledgement to start an encrypted session 1 mark for each point, max 3 points 	3
4(c)	Applications, for example:	2
	1 mark for each point, Max 2	

Question	Answer							
5(a)(i)	Α	В	X		1			
	0	0	1					
	0	1	1					
	1	0	1					
	1	1	0					

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Question	Answer								Marks			
5(a)(ii)	Α	В	С		X							1
	0	0	0		1							
	0	0	1		1							
	0	1	0		1							
	0	1	1		1							
	1	0	0		1							
	1	0	1		1							
	1	1	0		1							
	1	1	1		0							
5(b)(i)				s	R	Q	Q					3
	li	nitially		1	0	0	1					
	R cha	anged to 1		1	1	0	1	1	I			
	S cha	anged to 0		0	1	1	0	1				
	S cha	anged to 1		1	1	1	0	1	1			
	S and R	changed to	0 0	0	0	1	1					
5(b)(ii)	 Q and Q have same value Q and Q should be complements of each other Flip-flop becomes unstable 1 mark for each point, max 2 								2			
5(c)(i)								Init valu			nal ues	4
	JK	Clock	V	Vorl	king spa	ice		Q	Q	Q	Q	
	0 0	1						1	0	1	0	
	0 0	1						<u>0</u> 1	0	0	1	
	0 1	1						0	1	0	1	
	1 0	1						1	0	1	0	
	1 0	1						<u>0</u> 1	0	0	1	
	1 1	1						0	1	1	0	
								1 ו	mark p	er sha	ded row	
5(c)(ii)	а	S-R flip-flop	Q and	\overline{Q}	to have t					_		2
	• T	nay arrive a The J-K flip All four com ncorporate	-flop do	oes on of	not allov f values	for J ar	nd K aı	e vali				

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)	 A flip-flop can store either a 0 or a 1 Computers use bits to store data Flip-flops can therefore be used to store bits (of data) Memory can be created from flip-flops 1 mark for valid point, max 2 	2

Question	Answer							
6(a)(i)	Control system							
6(a)(ii)	System is controlling devices // turns heaters on and off // use of actuators maintain the environment // makes use of feedback							
6(b)	to process Analogue to d Sensor pro Digital to analo Processor Actuator	Computer/microprocessor to process the sensor readings Analogue to digital convertor Sensor produces analogue signal but processor requires digital data Digital to analogue convertor Processor produces digital signal but actuator may require analogue sign Actuator May be required to turn heater on or off 1 mark for device, 1 mark for justification, max 2 devices						
6(c)(i)	One mark per	column excluding	g LOWTEMP			4		
	LOWTEMP	LOWREG	COUNTER	ACC	IX			
	15	в00000000	1					
				1.7	0			
				17				
				2				
			2	2				
			2		1			
				14				
				B00000000				
		B00000010		B00000010				
				2				
				4				
			4					
					2			
COUNTER has an initial value of 1 Test for final value is before COUNTER updated COUNTER is doubled in value each time around loop six sensors values/bits to check COUNTER is doubled in value 6 times // 2 ⁵ Values of COUNTER at test will therefore be 1 – 2 – 4 – 8 – 16 – 32								

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(c)(iii)	 Load the contents of LOWREG into ACC Check bit position in LOWREG For each of the least significant 6 bits Use AND operation / mask to isolate a bit Jump to code corresponding to bit being looked at if value of bit is 1 Send signal to appropriate actuator to turn on the heater 1 mark for valid point, max 3 	3

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