

Subject	: COMPUTING
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The total number of marks for this paper is 80.

This document consists of 13 printed pages.

- 1 (a)** Denary numbers are stored as binary numbers inside a computer.
- (i)** Convert the denary number **168** into 8-bit binary. Show your working.
-
-[1]
- (ii)** Convert the positive whole binary number **11010011** into a denary number. Show your working.
-
-[1]
- (iii)** Convert the hexadecimal number **AC** into its binary representation. Show your working.
)
-
-[1]
- (b)** Hexadecimal numbers are commonly used in file compression techniques and in Media Access Control (MAC) addresses.
- (i)** Identify and calculate the largest denary value that can be stored by the following numbers. Show your working.
- A 4-character binary number
-
-[1]
- A 4-character hexadecimal number
-
-[1]

- (ii) State and describe one other use of the hexadecimal number system.

.....
[2]

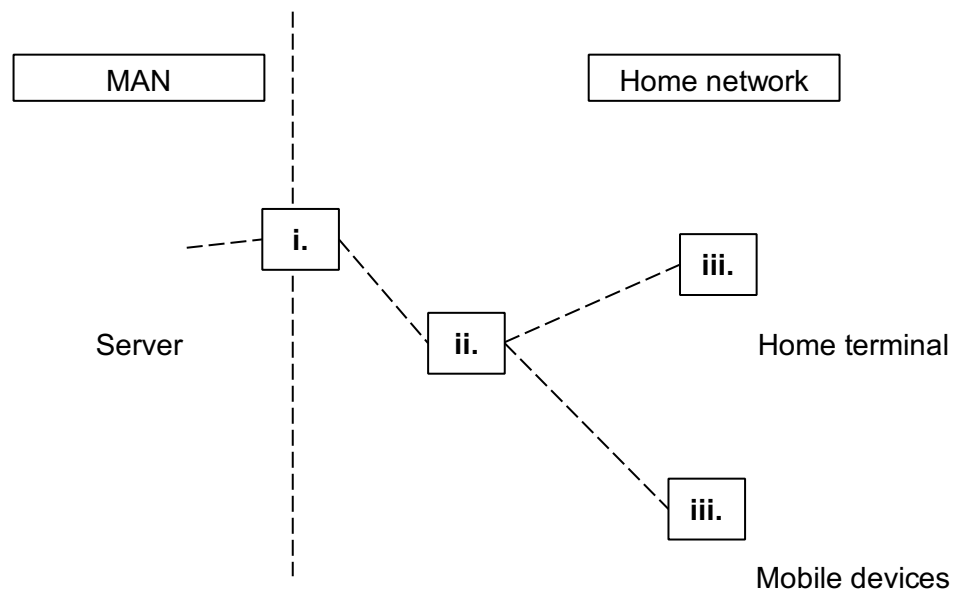
- 2 A computer network is a system of two or more computers that are connected together by a transmission medium for the exchange of data.

- (a) The diagram below shows how a home network is connected to the Metropolitan Area Network (MAN).

- (i) Complete the diagram by filling in the appropriate **networking devices** for the three parts labelled i., ii., and iii.

Networking devices:

Router, Modem, Bridge, Network Interface Card



i.
 ii.
 iii.[2]

- (ii) Explain the functions of the following networking devices:

Router

.....

.....
[2]

Network Interface Card (NIC)

.....

[2]

- (b) (i) Compare the difference in **purpose** and **functionality** between a client-server network and a peer-to-peer network. You may use an example to aid your answer.

.....

[3]

- (ii) With reference to the transfer of information to terminals on a network, explain **one** difference between a bus and a star network.

.....

[2]

- (iii) Explain what are parity bits and benefits of using parity bits in data communication.
) Include the working principle of either odd or even parity bits.

.....

.....

.....

.....[4]

3 Consider the following algorithm.

```

1  x = 0
2  y = 0
3  while True:
4      num = input("Key in an integer: ")
5      out = 0
6      for i in range (len(num)):
7          out += int(num[i])*i
8      if out % 5 == 0:
9          x += 1
10     else:
11         y += 1
12     print("X: {}, Y: {}".format(x,y))
13     if (input("Try another number? (Y/N)").upper() != 'Y'):
14         break

```

(a) (i) Complete the trace table for the algorithm.

Use the data 1522, Y, 66733, Y, 23452, y, 35323, y, 1234, n, 8572, Y

x	y	out

[5]

(ii) State the purpose of the algorithm. Assume only valid inputs are keyed in.

.....

.....

.....[2]

- (b) (i) Explain a benefit of including input validation checks in a computer program.

.....[1]

- (ii) Write a validation check for the user input in the program above using pseudo code.

.....[3]

4 State the **function** and describe **one** difference for each of the following

- (a) (i) Data and address buses

Function:[3]

Difference:

- (ii) Memory and external storage

Function:

Difference:[3]

- (b) Complete the truth tables for the gates shown below:

NAND gate		
Input 1	Input 2	Output
0	0	

NOR gate		
Input 1	Input 2	Output
0	0	

0	1	
1	0	
1	1	

0	1	
1	0	
1	1	

[2]

- 5 (a) Draw the logic circuit to represent the following Boolean statement. Do **not** simplify the statement.

$$X = (A \text{ OR } B) \text{ AND } (\text{NOT } A) \text{ OR } C$$



[4]

- (b) Complete the truth table for the Boolean statement:

$$X = (A \text{ OR } B) \text{ AND } (\text{NOT } A) \text{ OR } C$$

A	B	C	Working Space	X
0	0	0		
0	0	1		
0	1	0		
0	1	1		
1	0	0		

1	0	1		
1	1	0		
1	1	1		

[3]

- 6 A receptionist at a hotel wrote a program to find out how many of his guests have first or last names that have at least 5 characters. The program also outputs the first and last names that have at least 5 characters.

You may assume that all the names in the list `namelst` are valid and are made up of only two words. The first word in each name is the first name and the second word is the last name.

```

1  namelst=['Eryn Hobby', 'Sharie Walko', 'Corrine Rieck', 'Latina
   Carns', 'Jeanetta Mertens', 'Jenae Yoshimoto', 'Geoffrey Gause',
   'Elaina Pack', 'Jenelle Brickhouse', 'Nathaniel Jacoby', 'Ulrike
   Selleck', 'Maryellen Hurlbut', 'Mose Jenner', 'Randall Wozniak',
   'China Erick', 'Annamaria Seeley', 'Reva Ryman', 'Tera Ling', 'Phil
   Kellison', 'Judith Larue', 'Elfreda Kallenbach', 'Cristina Hu',
   'Serafina Theis', 'Tiesha Gero', 'Maryrose Mcdermott', 'Sheena
   Dawes', 'Shea Cagle', 'Luella Fortunato', 'Robyn Conlon', 'Reena
   Knisley', 'Deonna Orbison', 'Louisa Barrington', 'Adrian Mcgrory',
   'Fredericka Halas', 'Felipa Strausbaugh', 'Aisha Greaney', 'Ann
   Weyandt', 'Dorothea Sand', 'Terry Bedford', 'Horace Lamoureaux',
   'Myrna Abundis', 'Garrett Enger', 'Emma Mertz', 'Rachele Almaguer',
   'Gale Delsignore', 'Neomi Traylor', 'Rosemarie Wyatt', 'Latrisha
   Steinke', 'Jerri Larkey', 'Bridget Leal']
2
3  long_firstn, long_lastn = 0,0
4  long_first_name = []
5  long_last_name = []
6
7  for name in namelst:
8      first_name=name.split(' ')[1]
9      last_name=name.split(' ')[1]
10
11     if len(first_name) > 5:
12         long_first_name += [first_name]
13         long_first_name += 1
14     else len(last_name) >= 5:
15         long_last_name += [last_name]
16         long_lastn += 1
17
18 print("Long      first      names:      {}\n{}\n\nLong      last      names:
   {}\n{}".format(long_firstn,long_first_name,long_lastn,long_last_na
   me))

```

The **correct** output of the program is shown below.


```

Long first names: 41
['Sharie', 'Corrine', 'Latina', 'Jeanetta', 'Jenae', 'Geoffrey', 'Elaina', 'Jenelle',
'Nathanial', 'Ulrike', 'Maryellen', 'Randall', 'China', 'Annamaria', 'Judith', 'Elfred
a', 'Cristina', 'Serafina', 'Tiesha', 'Maryrose', 'Sheena', 'Luella', 'Robyn', 'Reena'
, 'Deonna', 'Louisa', 'Adrian', 'Fredericka', 'Felipa', 'Aisha', 'Dorothea', 'Terry',
'Horace', 'Myrna', 'Garrett', 'Rachele', 'Neomi', 'Rosemarie', 'Latrisha', 'Jerri', 'B
ridget']

```

```

Long last names: 8
['Hobby', 'Jenner', 'Ryman', 'Kellison', 'Cagle', 'Weyandt', 'Mertz', 'Delsignore']

```

(a) There are **four** errors in the given algorithm.

State each error **and** write the correct pseudo-code.

Error 1

Correction 1.....

Error 2

Correction 2.....

Error 3

Correction 3.....

Error 4

Correction 4.....

[8]

(b) Suggest why a list datatype is used to store the names instead of a string.

.....[1]

7 There has been a number of reports of researchers who plagiarise work.

(a) Explain plagiarism and its impact on society.

.....

.....

.....[2]

- (b) (i) Explain the difference between phishing and pharming.

.....

[2]

- (ii) Describe how a researcher can prevent him/herself from falling prey to spyware.

.....

[2]

- (c) Explain Two Factor Authentications (2FA) in the context of account security.

Two Factor Authentication (2FA)

.....

[2]

- (d) Explain a benefit **and** a limitation of One Time Passwords (OTP) in 2FAs.

Benefit:

 Limitation:
[2]

- 8** John wishes to buy a car that is currently worth SGD 120,000. He is able to pay SGD 50,000 upfront and takes a loan from the bank on the remaining amount.

He has to repay the loan over a period of 5 years and the bank charges an interest of 2.68% per annum. At the end of 5 years, he would have paid the bank SGD 79,896.42.

The table lists several financial functions that are available in a spreadsheet.

Name	Function arguments
Payment	=pmt(rate,nper,pv,[fv],[type])
Present value	=pv(rate,nper,pmt,[fv],[type])
Future value	=fv(rate,nper,pmt,[pv],[type])
Rate	=rate(nper,pmt,pv,[fv],[type],[guess])
Interest payment	=ipmt(rate,per,nper,pv,[fv],[type])
Principal payment	=ppmt(rate,per,nper,pv,[fv],[type])

- (a)** Write down the formula that will allow John to verify the amount that he has to repay the bank at the end of the loan period. Include the necessary arguments.

.....[1]

- (b)** Loan repayments are made only a monthly basis. Calculate the amount that John would have to pay each month.

Monthly repayment[1]

(c) Explain “interest payment”

.....
[1]

9 You are now an apprentice data-scientist and have been tasked to work on the intercepted transmission string again.

Having recently attended an encryption class, you would like to test the following magic algorithm on the string in an attempt to make sense of the transmission.

- Letters in the upper case are shifted +2 relative to their ASCII values
- Letters in the lower case are shifted -2 to their relative ASCII values
- Digits are replaced with the result of the following formula: $(x + 6) \% 10$, where x is each individual digit
- Spaces are replaced with an ampersand ‘&’

A sample portion of the transmission in **string** is shown below:

```
>> print(transmission_str)
```

```
PPj14jWLFr5iq90nsb6ezSca1 kOz xP4A6MK6hTeHPM27gpol1 fwZyuSxB0SIBeA5wfG
Lceoex533Py9dUOIr6jTQY6687Luz9gavI1DdgH96eAn9yNbnMG1o7SYgkqFew4FP9VpQPLI
87OnkFNBMoPIdh9fh3ZB 9wwiVqzRR88bhuPtdhEYLeg5hxv v7eCQfVrKNEi DsmdF0Gxv
JUs7CX0ELbSwSbAE THAwVnpT2 knIOpV3j3gtkATHNu4mI VPpdNOTbHO5h5atCJWfTICmQ
vxE9nMd3LZDDh3vv7SiaBV174zQ136d0R29dUHGyx9KKLqcqyMJz2xS5Y9KgOOyfuEwXx4ZU
ly vw EjOpr
```

Write an algorithm, using **either** pseudo-code **or** a flowchart to process the message using the magic algorithm. The program must process every single character, and output the new string when it ends.

[10]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....