Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

COMPUTER SCIENCE **9618/22**

Paper 2 Fundamental Problem-solving and Programming Skills **May/June 2023**

INSERT **2 hours**

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INFORMATION

- This insert contains all the resources referred to in the questions.
- You may annotate this insert and use the blank spaces for planning. **Do not write your answers** on the insert.

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An error will be generated if a function call is not properly formed or if the parameters are of an incorrect type or an incorrect value.

String and Character Functions

- A string of length 1 may be either of type CHAR or STRING
- A CHAR may be assigned to, or concatenated with, a STRING
- A STRING of length greater than 1 cannot be assigned to a CHAR

`LEFT(ThisString : STRING, x : INTEGER) RETURNS STRING` returns leftmost x characters from ThisString Example: `LEFT("ABCDEFGH", 3)` returns `"ABC"`
`RIGHT(ThisString : STRING, x : INTEGER) RETURNS STRING` returns rightmost x characters from ThisString Example: `RIGHT("ABCDEFGH", 3)` returns `"FGH"`
`MID(ThisString : STRING, x : INTEGER, y : INTEGER) RETURNS STRING` returns a string of length y starting at position x from ThisString Example: `MID("ABCDEFGH", 2, 3)` returns string `"BCD"`
`LENGTH(ThisString : STRING) RETURNS INTEGER` returns the integer value representing the length of ThisString Example: `LENGTH("Happy Days")` returns `10`
`TO_UPPER(x : <datatype>) RETURNS <datatype>` <datatype> may be CHAR or STRING returns an object of type <datatype> formed by converting all characters of x to upper case. Examples: • `TO_UPPER("Error 803")` returns `"ERROR 803"` • `TO_UPPER('a')` returns `'A'`
`TO_LOWER(x : <datatype>) RETURNS <datatype>` <datatype> may be CHAR or STRING returns an object of type <datatype> formed by converting all characters of x to lower case. Examples: • `TO_LOWER("JIM 803")` returns `"jim 803"` • `TO_LOWER('W')` returns `'w'`
`NUM_TO_STR(x : <datatype1>) RETURNS <datatype2>` returns a string representation of a numeric value. <datatype1> may be REAL or INTEGER, <datatype2> may be CHAR or STRING Example: `NUM_TO_STR(87.5)` returns `"87.5"`
`STR_TO_NUM(x : <datatype1>) RETURNS <datatype2>` returns a numeric representation of a string. <datatype1> may be CHAR or STRING, <datatype2> may be REAL or INTEGER Example: `STR_TO_NUM("23.45")` returns `23.45`
`IS_NUM(ThisString : <datatype>) RETURNS BOOLEAN` returns TRUE if ThisString represents a valid numeric value. <datatype> may be CHAR or STRING Example: `IS_NUM("-12.36")` returns TRUE

`ASC(ThisChar : CHAR) RETURNS INTEGER` returns an integer value (the ASCII value) of character `ThisChar` Example: `ASC('A')` returns `65`, `ASC('B')` returns `66`, etc.
`CHR(x : INTEGER) RETURNS CHAR` returns the character whose integer value (the ASCII value) is `x` Example: `CHR(65)` returns `'A'`, `CHR(66)` returns `'B'`, etc.

Numeric Functions

`INT(x : REAL) RETURNS INTEGER` returns the integer part of `x` Example: `INT(27.5415)` returns `27`
`RAND(x : INTEGER) RETURNS REAL` returns a real number in the range `0` to `x` (**not** inclusive of `x`). Example: `RAND(87)` may return `35.43`

Date Functions

Date format is assumed to be DD/MM/YYYY unless otherwise stated.

`DAY(ThisDate : DATE) RETURNS INTEGER` returns the current day number from `ThisDate` Example: `DAY(04/10/2003)` returns `4`
`MONTH(ThisDate : DATE) RETURNS INTEGER` returns the current month number from `ThisDate` Example: `MONTH(04/10/2003)` returns `10`
`YEAR(ThisDate : DATE) RETURNS INTEGER` returns the current year number from `ThisDate` Example: `YEAR(04/10/2003)` returns `2003`
`DAYINDEX(ThisDate : DATE) RETURNS INTEGER` returns the day index number from `ThisDate` where Sunday = 1, Monday = 2 etc. Example: `DAYINDEX(09/05/2023)` returns 3
`SETDATE(Day, Month, Year : INTEGER) RETURNS DATE` returns a value of type `DATE` with the value of `<Day>/<Month>/<Year>` Example: `SETDATE(26, 10, 2003)` returns a date corresponding to 26/10/2003
`TODAY() RETURNS DATE` returns a value of type `DATE` corresponding to the current date.

Text File Functions

`EOF(FileName : STRING) RETURNS BOOLEAN` returns `TRUE` if there are no more lines to be read from file `FileName` The function will generate an error if the file is not already open in `READ` mode.

Operators

An error will be generated if an operator is used with a value or values of an incorrect type.

`&`	concatenates (joins) two strings. Example: `"Summer" & " " & "Pudding"` evaluates to `"Summer Pudding"` The operator may also be used to concatenate a `CHAR` with a `STRING`
`AND`	performs a logical `AND` on two Boolean values. Example: `TRUE AND FALSE` evaluates to `FALSE`
`OR`	performs a logical `OR` on two Boolean values. Example: `TRUE OR FALSE` evaluates to `TRUE`
`NOT`	performs a logical `NOT` on a Boolean value. Example: `NOT TRUE` evaluates to `FALSE`
`MOD`	finds the remainder when one number is divided by another. Example: `10 MOD 3` evaluates to `1`
`DIV`	finds the quotient when one number is divided by another. Example `10 DIV 3` evaluates to `3`

Comparison Operators

`=`
`>`
`<`
`>=`
`<=`
`<>`
	used to compare two items of the same type.
	evaluates to `TRUE` if the condition is true, otherwise evaluates to `FALSE`
	
	Notes:
	• may be used to compare types `REAL` and `INTEGER`
	• may be used to compare types `CHAR` and `STRING`
	• case sensitive when used to compare types `CHAR` or `STRING`
	• cannot be used to compare two records
	
	Examples:
	• `"Program" = "program"` evaluates to `FALSE`
	• `Count = 4` evaluates to `TRUE` when variable `Count` contains the value `4`

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