A-LEVEL COMPUTER SCIENCE • EXERCISE SHEET

11.2 Constructs

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 40 marks**

KEY WORDS selection 选择 • trace table 追踪表 • constructs 结构 • nested 嵌套

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **constructs** 结构 — selection (`IF`, `CASE`) and the three kinds of loop.

You must be able to:

- write `IF…ELSE`, **nested** `IF`, and `CASE` structures
- write a **count-controlled** (`FOR`), **pre-condition** (`WHILE`) and **post-condition** (`REPEAT`) loop
- **justify** which loop best suits a problem

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later — follow the steps and you can do the Practice and Exam-style questions yourself.

■ Selection: IF and CASE

```
IF Age >= 18 THEN
    OUTPUT "Adult"
ELSE
    OUTPUT "Minor"
ENDIF
```

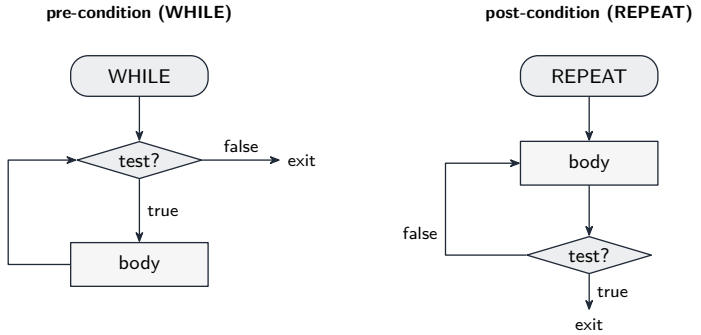
For one value against **several** options, a `CASE` is cleaner than deep nested `IF`s:

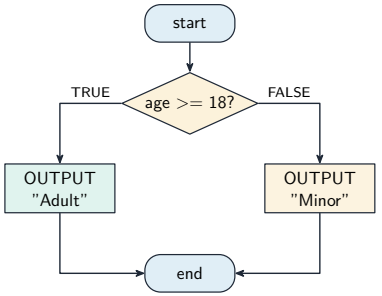
```
CASE OF Grade
    "A": OUTPUT "Excellent"
    "B": OUTPUT "Good"
    OTHERWISE: OUTPUT "Try again"
ENDCASE
```


■ The three loops

```
FOR i ← 1 TO 10          // count-controlled - known repeats
    OUTPUT i
NEXT i
```

`WHILE` tests **before** the body (may run **0** times); `REPEAT` tests **after** (runs **at least once**):





Selection (if-else) is the other core construct

```
WHILE Total < 100 DO        REPEAT
    INPUT n                     INPUT Password
    Total ← Total + n       UNTIL Password = "OPEN"
ENDWHILE
```

■ Choosing a loop

- repeats **known** in advance → `FOR`
- may need **zero** passes → `WHILE`
- needs **at least one** pass → `REPEAT`

■ Tracing a loop (trace table)

A **trace table** 追踪表 dry-runs code by hand: one column per variable (plus OUTPUT), one row each time a value changes. Trace this for `N = 3`:

```
Total ← 0
FOR i ← 1 TO N
    Total ← Total + i
NEXT i
OUTPUT Total
```

i	Total	OUTPUT
	0	
1	1	
2	3	
3	6	6

2 Practice

Now apply the methods above.

2.1 Write an `IF…ELSE` that outputs `"Pass"` when `Mark >= 50`, otherwise `"Fail"`. [2]

2.2 Rewrite this nested `IF` as a `CASE` structure. [3]

```
IF Grade = "A" THEN
    OUTPUT "Excellent"
ELSE
    IF Grade = "B" THEN
        OUTPUT "Good"
    ELSE
        OUTPUT "Try again"
    ENDIF
ENDIF
```

2.3 State which loop may run **zero** times and which runs **at least once**. [2]

2.4 Write a `FOR` loop that outputs the **even** numbers from 2 to 20. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A menu uses a number `Choice`. Write a `CASE` structure: `1`→`"New"`, `2`→`"Open"`, `3`→`"Save"`, otherwise→`"Invalid"`. [4]

3.2 A program must keep asking for a password until the user types `"OPEN"`. Write the loop using the **most suitable** construct, and **justify** your choice. [3]

3.3 Write a **pre-condition** loop that reads numbers and adds them to a `Total`, stopping once `Total` reaches **100**. [3]

3.4 Complete the **trace table** for this algorithm when the input `X` is `5`. [4]

```
A ← 1
B ← 1
WHILE A < X DO
    B ← B * 2
    A ← A + 1
ENDWHILE
OUTPUT B
```

A	B	OUTPUT
1	1	

3.5 A program keeps the time of day in three global integer variables `HH`, `MM` and `SS`.

(a) A procedure `Tick()` is called once every second and must advance the time correctly, rolling over at 60 seconds, 60 minutes and 24 hours. **Write** pseudocode for `Tick()`. [6]

(b) **Complete** the trace table by dry running your procedure from the starting time shown, for **three** calls. [3]

call	HH	MM	SS
start	10	59	58
1			
2			
3			

(c) **Explain** why the three `IF` statements must be **nested** or tested in the right order, giving what would go wrong otherwise. [3]

(d) The variables are **global**. **Explain** one drawback of that, and **state** how you would restructure `Tick()` to avoid it. [3]

(e) **State** which loop construct you would use to run the clock until the user stops it, and **justify** your choice. [2]

Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- `IF … ELSE … ENDIF` with the pass/fail condition

```
IF Mark >= 50 THEN
    OUTPUT "Pass"
ELSE
    OUTPUT "Fail"
ENDIF
```

2.2

- `CASE OF … ENDCASE` with two value branches and `OTHERWISE`

```
CASE OF Grade
    "A": OUTPUT "Excellent"
    "B": OUTPUT "Good"
    OTHERWISE: OUTPUT "Try again"
ENDCASE
```

2.3

- `WHILE` (pre-condition) may run **zero** times
- `REPEAT … UNTIL` (post-condition) runs **at least once**

2.4

- `FOR … STEP 2` from 2 to 20

```
FOR i ← 2 TO 20 STEP 2
    OUTPUT i
NEXT i
```

- *(outputting `i` only when `i MOD 2 = 0` also scores)*

3.1

- `CASE OF … ENDCASE` with three branches, the right outputs, and `OTHERWISE`

```
CASE OF Choice
    1: OUTPUT "New"
    2: OUTPUT "Open"
    3: OUTPUT "Save"
    OTHERWISE: OUTPUT "Invalid"
ENDCASE
```

3.2

- a **post-condition (`REPEAT … UNTIL`)** loop, because the password must be entered **at least once** before it can be tested

```
REPEAT
    INPUT Password
UNTIL Password = "OPEN"
```

3.3

- start `Total` at 0; loop while it is under 100; add each input

```
Total ← 0
WHILE Total < 100 DO
    INPUT n
    Total ← Total + n
ENDWHILE
```

3.4

- `B` doubles on each pass until `A` reaches 5

A	B	OUTPUT
1	1	
2	2	
3	4	
4	8	
5	16	16

- stops when $A = 5$; OUTPUT **16**

3.5

(a)

```
PROCEDURE Tick()
    SS ← SS + 1
    IF SS = 60
      THEN
        SS ← 0
        MM ← MM + 1
        IF MM = 60
          THEN
            MM ← 0
            HH ← HH + 1
            IF HH = 24 THEN HH ← 0 ENDIF
        ENDIF
    ENDIF
ENDPROCEDURE
```

- increment seconds; reset seconds and carry into minutes; reset minutes and carry into hours; hours wrap at 24; the carries nested, not independent; correct pseudocode syntax

(b) call 1: `10 59 59`

- call 2: `11 00 00`
- call 3: `11 00 01`

(c) the minutes can only roll over **because** the seconds just did, and the hours only because the minutes did

- if the three were tested independently, `MM` would be checked against 60 before it had been incremented on this tick, so the rollover would be a second late
- testing hours first would let the clock show `11:59:60` for one tick

(d) any global variable can be changed by **any** part of the program, so a fault anywhere can corrupt the time and be hard to trace

- pass the three values in as parameters and return the updated time — or hold them in one record passed by reference — so only `Tick()` can change them

(e) a **post-condition** loop, `REPEAT … UNTIL Stopped`, because the clock must tick at least once before the user has any chance to stop it