

11 Describe when the use of recursion would be beneficial **and** give an example.

Description

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Example

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[3]

12 An exception can occur when running a program.

(a) Explain what is meant by an exception.

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[3]

(b) Identify **one** example of an exception and give **one** reason why the exception may cause a problem.

Example

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Reason

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[2]

3 A program is written to perform different individual processes using arrays.

(a) A 1D array stores 10 integers.

(i) A recursive function `RecursiveCount()` takes three parameters:

- `ArrayCopy`, an array of integers
- `NumberElements`, the number of elements in the array of integers
- `DataToFind`, an integer data to find in the array.

The function counts and returns the number of times `DataToFind` is in `ArrayCopy`

The recursive algorithm:

- returns 0 if there are no elements in `ArrayCopy`
- compares the first element in `ArrayCopy` with `DataToFind`
 - if the element matches, the function returns 1 added to the return value from a recursive call (passing the array without the first element)
 - if the element does **not** match, the function returns the return value from a recursive call (passing the array without the first element).

Write program code for `RecursiveCount()`

Save your program as **Question3_N25**.

Copy and paste the program code into part 3(a)(i) in the evidence document.

[6]

(ii) The main program stores the following data in a 1D array of integers in the order given:

0 5 1 2 5 9 9 6 5 0

The main program calls `RecursiveCount()` with the parameters:

- 0 as the data to find
- 10 as the number of elements
- the array of 10 integers.

The return value is output.

Write program code for the main program.

Save your program.

Copy and paste the program code into part 3(a)(ii) in the evidence document.

[3]

- (iii) Test your program.

Take a screenshot of the output(s).

Save your program.

Copy and paste the screenshot(s) into part **3(a)(iii)** in the evidence document.

[1]

(b) The program stores the following string. The string has four statements that are each terminated by a semi-colon ';' :

```
"x=0; y=1; x=x+y; y++; "
```

(i) Write program code to amend the main program to store the string "x=0; y=1; x=x+y; y++; " in a local variable.

Save your program.

Copy and paste the program code into part **3(b)(i)** in the evidence document.

[1]

(ii) The function `SplitData()` splits a string parameter into **four** individual lines of code.

The function creates an array of the strings where each line is stored in a new array element without the semi-colon.

The function returns the array of strings.

Do **not** use an inbuilt function to split the string.

Write program code for `SplitData()`

Save your program.

Copy and paste the program code into part **3(b)(ii)** in the evidence document.

[6]

(iii) The main program needs to call `SplitData()` with the string from part 3(b)(i). The main program then needs to output each element from the returned array on a new line.

Write program code to amend the main program.

Save your program.

Copy and paste the program code into part **3(b)(iii)** in the evidence document.

[2]

(iv) Test your program.

Take a screenshot of the output(s).

Save your program.

Copy and paste the screenshot(s) into part **3(b)(iv)** in the evidence document.

13 The recursive procedure `Delete()` is defined as follows:

```

PROCEDURE Delete(Index, Target)
  IF Numbers[Index] > 0 THEN
    IF Numbers[Index] >= Target THEN
      Numbers[Index] ← Numbers[Index + 1]
    ENDIF
    Index ← Index + 1
    CALL Delete(Index, Target)
  ENDIF
ENDPROCEDURE

```

An array `Numbers` is used to store a sorted data set of non-zero positive integers. Unused cells contain zero.

The contents of the array at the start of the algorithm are:

Numbers									
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
2	3	7	11	15	17	19	23	0	0

Complete the trace table for the algorithm for the procedure call:

CALL Delete(1, 15)

[illegible]

[4]