

- If there are 6 or more people at a table, a 15% discount is applied to the total cost of the order.

- input the number of adults and the number of children at a table
- calculate the total cost of the order with the discount, if this applies
- output the final cost of the order.

..... [5]

- Write a pseudocode statement to set the final cost of the order to 2 decimal places. You do **not** need to rewrite the whole algorithm.

..... [2]

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|---|
| rule A | a student | 0 |
| | not a student | 1 |
| rule B | under 65 years old | 0 |
| | 65 years or older | 1 |
| rule C | under \$20.00 | 0 |
| | \$20.00 or over | 1 |

- [2]

- Each logic gate must have a maximum of **two** inputs.
Do **not** simplify this logic expression.



[3]

- NAND logic gate symbol:



A	B	X
0	0	
0	1	
1	0	
1	1	

8 A program is required to test the fairness of the random number generator.

The one-dimensional (1D) array `RandomNumber[]` is used to store 100 000 random integers.

The two-dimensional (2D) array `CountedNumber[]` is used to store the integers 1 to 10, inclusive, and the frequency of each integer (the number of times each integer was generated).

Write a program that meets the following requirements:

- Generate 100 000 random integers between 1 and 10, inclusive.
- Store each integer in the appropriate array.
- Calculate the frequency of each of the integers 1 to 10 and store these values in the appropriate array.
- Sort the contents of the counted number array in **descending order** of frequency.
- Calculate the chance of generating each of the integers 1 to 10, rounded to four decimal places.
Use the formula: $\text{chance} = \text{frequency} / 100000$
- Output each of the integers 1 to 10 in the order they are stored in the counted number array, along with the chance of generating them.

The following is an example of an algorithm that sorts a 2D array in an ascending order:

```

F ← TRUE
WHILE F DO
  F ← FALSE
  FOR I ← 1 TO 9
    IF A[I, 2] > A[I + 1, 2]
      THEN
        T1 ← A[I, 1]
        T2 ← A[I, 2]
        A[I, 1] ← A[I + 1, 1]
        A[I, 2] ← A[I + 1, 2]
        A[I + 1, 1] ← T1
        A[I + 1, 2] ← T2
      F ← TRUE
    ENDIF
  NEXT I
ENDWHILE

```

You must use pseudocode or program code **and** add comments to explain how your code works.

All arrays, variables or constants used must be declared for this algorithm.

All inputs and outputs must contain suitable messages.

8 A programmer is designing a program to check the length of a password and to check if the password input is the same as the stored password.

The program requirements are:

- input the password, `Password`
- check if there are at least 8 characters in the password
- check that the password is **not** the same as the stored password `OldPass`
- output 'accepted' if both tests are completed successfully
- otherwise, output 'rejected'.

Use the variable names given.

(a) Complete the flowchart for the program.

START

STOP

(b) The accepted password, `Password`, is to be written to the file `MyPassword.txt`

Write pseudocode to:

- open the file
- write the accepted password to the file
- close the file.

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..... [3]

(c) Explain why the accepted password needs to be stored in a file.

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..... [2]