

# UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

Cambridge International Diploma in Computing

## MARK SCHEME for the June 2004 question papers

### 9691/5216/5217/5218 COMPUTING

**9691/01** Paper 1 (Written Paper 1), maximum raw mark 90

**9691/02** Paper 2 (Practical Tasks), maximum raw mark 60

**9691/03** Paper 3 (Written Paper 3), maximum raw mark 90

These mark schemes are published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. They show the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. They do not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the *Report on the Examination*.

- CIE will not enter into discussion or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the June 2004 question papers for most IGCSE and GCE Advanced Level syllabuses.



**Grade thresholds** taken for Syllabus 9691 (Computing) in the June 2004 examination.

	maximum mark available	minimum mark required for grade:		
		A	B	E
Component 1	90	66	62	35
Component 2	60	53	51	39
Component 3	90	59	55	31
Component 4	60	45	37	23

The thresholds (minimum marks) for Grades C and D are normally set by dividing the mark range between the B and the E thresholds into three. For example, if the difference between the B and the E threshold is 24 marks, the C threshold is set 8 marks below the B threshold and the D threshold is set another 8 marks down. If dividing the interval by three results in a fraction of a mark, then the threshold is normally rounded down.

**June 2004**

**A AND AS LEVEL  
CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMA**

**MARK SCHEME**

**MAXIMUM MARK: 90**

**SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 9691/01, 5216**

**COMPUTING  
Written Paper 1**



Page 1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	COMPUTING – JUNE 2004	9691	1

<b>1</b>	<b>(a)</b>	<b>(i)</b> Controls responses to external requests/controls hardware/makes system work	<b>(1)</b>
		<b>(ii)</b> Program that allows the user to do something useful. A sensible example is acceptable	<b>(1)</b>
	<b>(b)</b>	<b>(i)</b> - Batch not time sensitive - Real-time must provide immediate outcome	<b>(2)</b>
<b>(ii)</b> - On-line user or peripheral in communication with processor - Off-line user is not in communication with processor/device not controlled by processor		<b>(2)</b>	
	<b>(c)</b>	- Real-time - On-line - Because user commands must be acted on immediately	<b>(3)</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>(a)</b>	- Program - Part of OS - Designed to carry out a common task (1 per point, max 2)	<b>(2)</b>
	<b>(b)</b>	- Data transfer programs - To control movement of data to and from storage - File handling programs - To store/sort/retrieve/delete files - Hardware drivers - To control communication with peripherals - Automatic back up - To automatically make copies of files to protect the data - Anti-virus software - To protect files from attack by viruses - Formatting - To prepare media for storing files - Compression - To reduce size of files (while maintaining integrity of data) - Defragmentation - To tidy up files on the disk - Disk scanner - To find errors on surface of disk (2 per type, max 2 types, max 4)	<b>(4)</b>

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	COMPUTING – JUNE 2004	9691	1

- 3 (a) (i)** Testing all possible routes through the program logic/Testing knowing the code/Test the algorithm. Note: not dry run on its own
- (ii)** Test that the outcome is as expected for a given input/Testing not knowing the code
- (iii)** Testing by programmer/in-house
- (iv)** Testing by public/end users/potential users/unconnected with writing **(4)**
- (b) (i)** Error in grammar/rules of language  
e.g. Misspelled reserved word/wrong statement construction
- (ii)** Error in construction of program/order of statements/wrong method of solution/wrong interpretation of algorithm  
e.g. Jump instruction to wrong point in program
- (iii)** Program commands inappropriate arithmetic **(6)**  
e.g. Division by zero
- (c)**
- Individual modules may be linked incorrectly
  - Clash of variables across modules
  - Parameter values of wrong type  
(1 per point, max 2) **(2)**
- 4 (a) (i)** Those symbols that the computer (software) can recognise **(1)**
- (ii)**
- As binary codes
  - ASCII/EBCDIC
  - Using 7,8,15,16 bits
  - The number of bits = 1 byte  
(1 per point, max 2) **(2)**
- (b) (i)**
- Character/text/string/alpha
  - Date or datetime or integer (long)
  - Currency/Real/Integer
  - Boolean
  - Integer **(5)**
- (ii)**
- 10-30
  - 2-8
  - 2-4
  - 1-2
  - 2 or 4
- Total 17-48 bytes (1)
- X10000 (1) Ψ 170000 - 480000 bytes
- + 10% (1) Ψ 187000 - 518000 bytes
- (/1024) (1) Ψ 187 - 518 Kbytes (1) **(5)**

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	<b>COMPUTING – JUNE 2004</b>	<b>9691</b>	<b>1</b>

- 5 (a) (i) Communication is only one way
- (ii) Communication is two-way and can be at the same time
- (iii) Communication is two-way, but only one way at a time **(3)**
- (b) (i) - Processor transfers data from primary memory to fill buffer  
- Data sent from buffer to secondary storage while...  
- Processor continues with other tasks  
- When buffer empty interrupt sent to processor  
- Processor (may) interrupts current job  
- (Deals with) request to fill buffer  
Mark for mention of priority of interrupt  
(1 per point, max 5) **(5)**
- (ii) - Half duplex  
- Data needs to go to buffer and interrupt to processor but at different times.  
(1 per point, max 2) **(2)**
- 6 (a) - Limited number of workers allowed access to records  
- These workers specifically named  
- Access to workers is strictly password controlled  
- Overseeing body to impose standards  
- Only certain machines can access the data/restrictions on machines  
- Data encrypted (not coded)  
(1 per point, max 3) **(3)**
- (b) - RSI because of keyboard use  
- Use ergonomic keyboard/take regular breaks  
- Muscle/back strain  
- Use well-designed chairs/keyboards/and well positioned  
- Eyestrain/pregnancy  
- Use glasses/anti-glare screens/look away regularly/use radiation monitors  
- Poorly designed environment/trailing wires  
- Use a purpose built area/ensure wires are properly concealed  
(1 per point, max 6) **(6)**

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	<b>COMPUTING – JUNE 2004</b>	<b>9691</b>	<b>1</b>

- 7**
- Digital camera used to capture image/photograph of employee
  - Image downloaded (into graphics software) directly/image scanned (into graphics software)
  - Image can be edited/cropped/resized
  - Data compressed
  - And stored as a series of bytes
  - On hard drive
  - Pointer to the image is stored in each record
- Mark available for description of storage e.g. bitmap/jpeg  
(1 per point, max 4) **(4)**
- 8**
- Is the solution technically possible?
  - If the equipment does not exist to carry out the task then it does not matter how good it would be, it cannot happen/similar for software
  - Is the solution economic to produce?
  - If the cost of automation is so great that the firm could not recoup the cost then it is not feasible
  - Is the solution economic to run?
  - If the running costs are higher than at present then there is little point in changing
  - Effect on workforce
  - If the human cost (mass redundancy) is so great there are serious social implications that are not acceptable
  - Is the workforce skilled enough?
  - If there are no skilled people to operate the machines it cannot work
  - Will the customer notice a difference?
  - Price/quality/reliability, if no then why bother?
  - Is the introduction going to be beneficial to the company
  - Will profits increase?
  - Legal
  - DPA covered, etc.
  - How long will it take?
  - If it takes too long the factory may have to shut
- (2 per pair, max 8) **(8)**

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	<b>COMPUTING – JUNE 2004</b>	<b>9691</b>	<b>1</b>

<b>9</b>	<b>(a)</b>	<b>(i)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contrasting colours for background and text or text becomes difficult to read</li> <li>- Colour (red) to highlight items more important than others</li> <li>- Needs to be used sparingly</li> <li>- Use of corporate colour scheme</li> <li>- Care with red/green because of colour blind people</li> </ul>	
		<b>(ii)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Layout should follow normal reading pattern for eye because natural and less chance of errors being made or things missed out</li> <li>- Limit the volume of information because otherwise a screen becomes daunting</li> <li>- Layout should be similar on all pieces of software so that user gets used to the layout</li> </ul>	
		<b>(iii)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Content should be similar across pieces of software</li> <li>- To enable user to be trained easily</li> <li>- Content must be relevant or user will begin to ignore</li> <li>- Content type must be correct e.g. if highlighted in red it really must be urgent</li> <li>- Take account of different users</li> <li>- Help should be available</li> </ul>	<b>(9)</b>
	<b>(b)</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Application is specialised</li> <li>- Probably unique</li> <li>- Generic applications software is designed to be adaptable to many systems</li> <li>- This system will not fit a generalised model</li> <li>- Needs to match the other software in use</li> </ul>	<b>(2)</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>(a)</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Day-to-day management information/what stock needs re-ordering</li> <li>- Strategic information/if we do 'this' then 'that' will happen</li> </ul> <p>Accept any 2 of Operational, Knowledge, Management and Strategic</p>	<b>(2)</b>
	<b>(b)</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Graphs</li> <li>- Ideal for showing trends</li> <li>- Reports in text form</li> <li>- Gives exact details/figures</li> <li>- Reports in tabular form</li> <li>- Arranges exact details to make them simpler to interpret</li> <li>- Interactive presentation on screen</li> <li>- Allows the manager to tailor the output required</li> <li>- Sound</li> <li>- Can inform while the manager is doing something else</li> </ul>	<b>(6)</b>
				<b>Total (90)</b>



**June 2004**

**A AND AS LEVEL  
CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMA**

**MARK SCHEME**

**MAXIMUM MARK: 60**

**SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 9691/02, 5217**

**COMPUTING  
Practical Tasks**

<b>Page 1</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
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### Practical Tasks Assessment Form

Centre Number		Centre Name	
Candidate Number		Candidate Name	

The mark points indicated on the mark scheme are listed below. Indicate with a tick where each mark has been awarded. Please ensure that you attach this mark sheet to each candidate's work.

		✓
<b>Question 1(a)(i)</b>		
<b>Maximum 6 Marks</b>		
	Student ID - a unique field	
	Numeric type	
	Student name to be able to contact the student	
	Text / alphanumeric / string type	
	Form / class / tutor group in order to find student	
	Text / alphanumeric / string type	
	Gender to see if reading depends on gender	
	Character	
	<b>Sub-Total 1(a)(i)</b>	
<b>Question 1(a)(ii)</b>		
<b>Maximum 1 Mark</b>		
	Student ID	
	<b>Sub-Total 1(a)(ii)</b>	
<b>Question 1(b)(i)</b>		
<b>Maximum 8 Marks</b>		
	Book ID - a unique field	
	Numeric type	
	Title – to know the book	
	Text/Character/String type	
	Author(s) to know who wrote the book	
	Text/Character/String type	
	Publisher to know who published the book	
	Text/Character/String type	
	ISBN for ordering purposes	
	Text/Character/String type	
	<b>Sub-Total 1(b)(i)</b>	
<b>Question 1(b)(ii)</b>		
<b>Maximum 1 Mark</b>		
	Book ID	
	<b>Sub-Total 1(b)(ii)</b>	

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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		✓
<b>Question 1(c)</b>		
<b>Maximum 7 Marks</b>		
	Student table has at least 20 entries	
	All StudentIDs are different	
	Book table has at least 15 entries	
	Every BookID is different	
	StudentBook table has at least 1 book for each student	
	StudentBook table has at least 1 student for each book	
	There is at least one student that has borrowed more than one book	
	There is at least one book that has been borrowed by more than one student	
	All StudentIDs in StudentBook table exist in Student table	
	All BookIDs in StudentBook table exist in Book table	
	<b>Sub-Total 1(c)</b>	
<b>Question 1(d)</b>		
<b>Maximum 3 Marks</b>		
	The user can only enter a valid Book ID	
	The report has a clear and meaningful heading	
	The report gives details of the Book	
	The report gives details of all the students that bought the book together with the dates	
	<b>Sub-Total 1(d)</b>	
<b>Question 1(e)</b>		
<b>Maximum 3 Marks</b>		
	The user can only enter a valid Student ID	
	The report has a clear and meaningful heading	
	The report gives details of the Student	
	The report gives details of all the books that the student has borrowed together with the dates	
	<b>Sub-Total 1(e)</b>	

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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Question 2		
Maximum 10 Marks		

Top	P	S(1)	S(2)	Finished	Output
0	1				
1		1			
	2				
2			2		
	0			FALSE	
	2				
1					BEAR
	4				
2			4		
	0			(FALSE)	
	4				
1					CAT
	0			(FALSE)	
	1				
0					DOG
	3				
1		3			
	5				
2			5		
	0			(FALSE)	
	5				
1					GIRAFFE
	0			(FALSE)	
	3				
0					HORSE
	0			TRUE	

Give ½ mark per row, after the first SIX, in the table. Round the total up to the nearest whole number.

The items in parentheses are optional.

<b>Sub-Total 2</b>	
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Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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		✓
<b>Question 3(a)</b>		
<b>Maximum 5 Marks</b>		
	There are buttons for each Roman numeral	
	The buttons are arranged in numeric order	
	There is a clear all button	
	There is a display showing the Roman number entered	
	There is a display showing the Arabic equivalent	
	The calculator has an on/off button	
	<b>Sub-Total 3(a)</b>	
<b>Question 3(b)(i)</b>		
<b>Maximum 5 Marks</b>		
	<i>For annotation of code give:</i>	
	2 marks if it is fully annotated	
	1 mark for some annotation	
	0 marks if there is no annotation or very little	
	<i>For the code give 1 mark each to a maximum of 3:</i>	
	The Roman number display is updated as each numeral is entered	
	The Arabic number display is updated as each numeral is entered	
	The user is prevented from entering an invalid Roman numeral	
	The clear button clears both displays	
	The on/off button works correctly	
	The user can enter up to 21 characters	
	<b>Sub-Total 3(b)(i)</b>	
<b>Question 3(b)(ii)</b>		
<b>Maximum 6 Marks</b>		
	Give 1 mark for each test to a maximum of 6. The example column should be treated as examples and other valid examples are acceptable.	

Test Data	Example	Expected Output
Data in range 1 to 7000	MMMCLVI	Accepted 3156
Use of all the letters	MDCLXVI	Accepted 1666
Boundary value	MMMMMMM	Accepted 7000
Too large	MMMMMMMI	Rejected Output cleared
Single character	C	Accepted 100
Letters not in order	MCCDVI	Can't be entered
Testing for too many Is, Xs, Cs	XIIII	Can't be entered
Testing for too many Vs, Ls, Ds	MMDD	Can't be entered
Test maximum number of characters	MMMMMMDCCC CLXXXVIII	Accepted

	<b>Sub-Total 3(b)(ii)</b>	
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		✓
<b>Question 3(b)(iii)</b>		
<b>Maximum 5 Marks</b>		
	<i>Give 1 mark for each of the following tests, providing they show the data entered and the result, to a maximum of 5. (Screen dumps are acceptable.)</i>	
	Test Data	
	Data in range 1 to 7000	
	Use of all the letters	
	Boundary value	
	Too large	
	Single character	
	Letters not in order	
	Testing for too many Is, Xs, Cs	
	Testing for too many Vs, Ls, Ds	
	Testing for 21 characters	
	<b>Sub-Total 3(b)(iii)</b>	
	<b>Total (max 60)</b>	

**June 2004**

A AND AS LEVEL  
CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMA

MARK SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK: 90

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 9691/03, 5218

COMPUTING  
Written Paper 3



Page 1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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### Question 1

- (a) (i) Unique attribute (or set of attributes) used to identify the record or tuple.
- (ii) A different attribute that allows the data to be accessed in a different order.
- (iii) The primary key of another file/table/relation that is used to link files/tables/relations together. **(3)**
- (b) (i) Different users require different information  
Information is sensitive/confidential and should only be available to those who need it  
Secretary may need contact information  
College nurse may need medical information  
Subject tutors may need academic information  
Personal tutor needs social information  
Principal can see all (but medical information)  
Students allowed RO access to their own record  
Technician allowed to alter structure but not to see data  
(1 per point, max 4) **(4)**
- (ii) Passwords arranged as ...  
hierarchy...  
to verify user ID  
User ID identifies areas available to user  
Particular machines allow different access  
Physical precautions like locking doors/keyboards  
Encryption of information  
Physical identifiers (fingerprints, iris recognition)  
NB: Rights not assigned to passwords  
(1 per point, max 4) **(4)**

### Question 2

- (i) Quality of life improved  
Can work around other commitments  
More time can be spent with family because no time wasted commuting  
Loses social interaction  
Can feel isolated at work (if things go wrong)  
Distractions of family/TV upsetting work schedule  
May need training in use of technologies
- (ii) No need for large/expensive centralised office space/lower utility bills  
Happier workforce/less happy workforce (with reason)  
World wide workforce  
Greater security issues  
Less easy to monitor what workers are doing  
Difficult to make sudden decisions about work  
Training and capital costs  
Group working can become difficult
- (iii) Less traffic  
implies less need for infrastructure  
less pollution  
Closer knit families implies fewer problems from young  
Communications may mean closer monitoring of individuals by state  
Simpler to provide work for disabled  
(1 per point, max 9) **(9)**



<b>Page 2</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
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### Question 3

- (a) Program is stored in memory  
along with data  
programs and data are indistinguishable  
Uses a single processor  
Sequential carrying out of instructions  
(1 per point, max 3) **(3)**
- (b) (i) Contains the address of the  
next instruction to be carried out  
Controls the sequence of instructions
- (ii) Holds the instruction  
while it is being executed  
Contains both function and address/operand
- (iii) Holds the address of the  
instruction/data  
that is next to be used  
(Must have first mark point before any credit)
- (iv) Contents of any address that has been accessed  
are placed in here first before being used  
May be an instruction or a piece of data  
OR:  
Holds data/instructions  
When being passed between memory and CPU/acts as a buffer between  
memory and CPU
- (v) Stores results of calculations/does the arithmetic  
All input to and output from processor pass through the accumulator  
(1 per point, max 2 per dot, max 10) **(10)**

### Question 4

- (Tokens) are analysed to check for grammatical correctness (form valid sentences)  
(Code)/reserved word checked against rules  
Invalid number of brackets found  
Determine priorities of arithmetic operators in an expression  
Produce intermediate code  
Diagnostic error messages are reported  
Label checks  
Flow of control checks  
Declaration checks  
(1 per point, max 5) **(5)**

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### Question 5

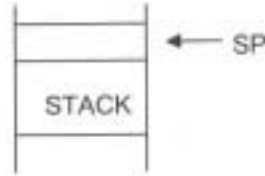
- (a) Maximise the use of the computer system  
 Be fair to all users  
 Provide a reasonable response time to all users  
 Prevent system failure due to overloading  
 Provide consistency to users  
 (1 per point, max 3) (3)
- (b) First come/first served  
 First to enter ready Q is first to enter running state  
 Favours long jobs  
 Shortest job first  
 Jobs in ready Q are in order, shortest job first  
 Means that jobs are seen to be completed but favours shorter jobs  
 Round Robin  
 Each job given time slice  
 When time slice over, job goes to back of ready Q  
 Shortest remaining time  
 The job that requires the least job to complete is done first  
 Long jobs may never be started  
 Multi-level feedback queues  
 Queues with different priorities  
 Jobs can change Q dependent on amount of time already given  
 (2 per type, max 2 types, max 4) (4)
- (c) (Each job given separate priority according to:)  
 importance of job/type of job  
 amount of time already waited  
 size of job  
 amount of peripheral time  
 (I/O job high priority)  
 Amount of processor time already given  
 Necessary response time  
 (1 per point, max 5) (5)

### Question 6

- (a) (i) 01100110
- (ii) 01110101 (2)
- (b) (i) 11011011 (1 per nibble) (2)
- (ii)  $-128 + 91 = -37$  (2)
- (iii) The original numbers are positive  
 The answer is negative  
 There has been an overflow from the positive part of the byte to the negative.  
 (1 per point, max 2) (2)  
 Note: Follow through in part (b) on wrong answers in part (a) of 10011010  
 and 10001011  
 They give the answer 00100101 (for 2 marks)  
 Which gives the answer 37 (for 2 marks)  
 Which gives: Originals are negative  
 Answer is positive  
 Overflow out of byte (any two of the three for final 2 marks)

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- (c) (i) Check for stack full  
insert new value at  
ARRAY(SP)  
Increment SP



- (ii) Decrement SP  
Check for empty stack  
Read value  
At ARRAY(SP)  
(Allow any consistent use of SP) (1 per point, max 6)

**(6)**

### Question 7

- (a) <VARIABLE NAME>;;<ALPHA>I<ALPHA><DIGIT><DIGIT>I<ALPHA><ALPHA>  
(1 per alternative, 1 for correct use of notation, max 4)

**(4)**

- (b) <VARIABLE NAME>::=<X>I<Y>  
<X>::= <ALPHA>I<ALPHA><X>  
<Y>::= <ALPHA><NZD><DIGIT>  
<NZD>::= 1I2I3I4I5I6I7I8I9

(2 for definition of X, 1 for definition of Y, 1 for definition of NZD, 1 for two options for variable name, max 4)

**(4)**

### Question 8

- (i) A device that allows many terminals all to use the same communications line at different times
- (ii) Connects different types of network together  
Software at a node (on the network)  
Which directs messages down different routes  
According to their desired destination
- (iii) Links two LANs (which may or may not be similar)  
uses address information in packets  
Has the ability to learn the layouts of the networks  
Can control access from one part of the network to the other.
- (iv) Necessary if communication link is analogue  
Converts digital signals to analogue for transmission.  
(1 per point, max 8)

**(8)**

<b>Page 5</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>A AND AS LEVEL – JUNE 2004</b>	<b>9691</b>	<b>3</b>

**Question 9**

- (a) A standard approach to analysis and design  
 Training is available in the methods used  
 Designed to assist in the management of large scale software projects  
 Teams can be used on different aspects of task  
 Identifies clearly defined stages/modules  
 Standard documentation throughout  
 A new manager could take over if necessary  
 Maintenance is made easier  
 (1 per point, max 4) **(4)**

- (b) Software tool to draw Gantt charts  
 Standard Gantt templates  
 Duration of tasks inserted/edited  
 Parallel tasks automatically identified  
 Resource loads automatically identified  
 Project progress can be continually superimposed and monitored  
 Software tool to draw Critical Path Analysis diagrams/PERT  
 Network can be validated automatically  
 Critical path established  
 Changes implemented easily  
 What ifs can be considered  
 Gives duration of the project  
 Note: Not CASE, documentation tools or program generators  
 (1 per point, max 3 per type, max 6) **(6)**

**Total (90)**