



COMPUTER SCIENCE

Paper 2 Fundamental Problem-solving and Programming Skills

INSERT

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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[Turn over

Functions

Note: 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

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 string ThisString Example: LENGTH("Happy Days") returns 10
LCASE(ThisChar : CHAR) RETURNS CHAR returns the character representing the lower-case equivalent of ThisChar Alphabetic characters that are not upper case are returned unchanged. Example: LCASE('W') returns 'w'
UCASE(ThisChar : CHAR) RETURNS CHAR returns the character representing the upper-case equivalent of ThisChar Alphabetic characters that are not lower case are returned unchanged. Example: UCASE('a') returns 'A'
TO_UPPER(ThisString : STRING) RETURNS STRING returns a string formed by converting all characters of ThisString to upper case. Example: TO_UPPER("Error 803") returns "ERROR 803"
TO_LOWER(ThisString : STRING) RETURNS STRING returns a string formed by converting all characters of ThisString to lower case. Example: TO_LOWER("JIM 803") returns "jim 803"
NUM_TO_STR(x : <datatype1>) RETURNS <datatype2> returns a string representation of a numeric value. Note: <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. Note: <datatype1> may be CHAR or STRING, <datatype2> may be REAL or INTEGER Example: STR_TO_NUM("23.45") returns 23.45

String and Character Functions

IS_NUM(ThisString : <datatype>) RETURNS BOOLEAN

returns the value TRUE if ThisString represents a valid numeric value.

Note: <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) could return 35.43

Date Functions

Note: 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 current day index number from ThisDate where Sunday = 1, Monday = 2, etc.

Example: DAYINDEX(12/05/2020) returns 3

SETDATE(Day, Month, Year : INTEGER) RETURNS DATE

returns a variable of type DATE with the value of <Day>/<Month>/<Year>

TODAY() RETURNS DATE

returns a variable of type DATE with the value set 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`

Note: The function will generate an error if the file is not already open in `READ` mode.

Operators

Note: 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" Note: May also be used to concatenate a <code>CHAR</code> with a <code>STRING</code>
AND	Performs a logical AND on two Boolean values Example: <code>TRUE AND FALSE</code> evaluates to <code>FALSE</code>
OR	Performs a logical OR on two Boolean values Example: <code>TRUE OR FALSE</code> evaluates to <code>TRUE</code>
NOT	Performs a logical NOT on a Boolean value Example: <code>NOT TRUE</code> evaluates to <code>FALSE</code>
MOD	Finds the remainder when one number is divided by another Example: <code>10 MOD 3</code> evaluates to 1
DIV	Finds the quotient when one number is divided by another Example: <code>10 DIV 3</code> evaluates to 3

Comparison Operators

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

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