

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2021

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY P2 MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 12 pages.

QUESTION 1

1.1	1.1.1	Encapsulation ✓	(1)
	1.1.2	Record ✓	(1)
	1.1.3	Seek time ✓	(1)
	1.1.4	Green computing ✓	(1)
	1.1.5	Virtual Reality/(VR) ✓	(1)
	1.1.6	Internet Service Provider/(ISP) ✓	(1)
	1.1.7	IT waste/E-waste/E-scrap ✓	(1)
	1.1.8	Software as a Service (SaaS) ✓	(1)
	1.1.9	Fuzzy logic ✓	(1)
	1.1.10	Router ✓	(1)
1.2	1.2.1	B – (rapid application development) ✓	(1)
	1.2.2	A – (Comma Separated Values) ✓	(1)
	1.2.3	C – (multitasking) ✓	(1)
	1.2.4	C – (Wireless Access Point/Protocol) ✓	(1)
	1.2.5	B − (5) ✓	(1)

TOTAL SECTION A: 15

SECTION B: SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES

QUESTION 2

2.1	2.1.1	Cloud application is software, where most of the processing is done in the cloud by one or more servers on the internet. \checkmark	(1)
	2.1.2	Gmail ✓Facebook ✓	(2)
	2.1.3	Local front-end means that the cloud application has a part of the program that is stored and run locally on a device or it might run entirely as a page in a web browser. ✓	(1)
	2.1.4	Any TWO: ✓✓ Google Docs Office 365 Microsoft Office Online iWork Google G Suite Smart Sheet Feng Office Zoho Workplace Quip	(2)
	2.1.5	 Any TWO: ✓√ Scalability Ubiquity (Anywhere/anytime) Enables collaboration Outsource maintenance and upgrades of hardware Outsource software installation and upgrades 	(2)
	2.1.6	Service Level Agreement ✓	(1)
2.2	2.2.1	 Any ONE: ✓ Augmented Reality technology superimposes/covers a computer-generated image onto a user's view of the real world. It provides a composite 3D view that provides full immersion. 	(1)
	2.2.2	Any TWO: ✓✓	

- Product View
- Enhance content
- Training
- Productivity
- Engage the audience (2)

	2.2.3	 Any TWO: ✓✓ To get or enhance creativity Provide a new product experience Able to preview the product visually Build real-time data experience Enjoy experimental experiences Functional uses demo 	(2)
	2.2.4	 Any TWO: ✓✓ Battery life Bluetooth connectivity/Wi-Fi Field of view in 3D view On board OS/Web Browser On-board storage capacity Inputs/outputs (button, eye tracking, accelerometer) Microphone Sound capacity Display capacity Visual tracking 	(2)
2.3	separa <i>Back-u</i>	ing is the process of moving data that is no longer actively used to a te storage device for long term retention. ✓ ip is the process of making copies/duplicates of data storing it on a not device in different geographical area/location. ✓	(2)
2.4	2.4.1	Virtualisation is the process of running multiple computing environments (called virtual machines) on a single set of hardware. ✓	(1)
	2.4.2	 Any TWO: ✓✓ Testing different operating systems and hardware Cloning computers Hosting cloud applications Allow multiple people to use the same computer at the same time 	(2)
	2.4.3	Any TWO: ✓✓ Less expenditure Save assets Disaster recovery Green IT Long term benefits	(2)
2.5		k Check ✓ ART scan ✓	(2)

Copyright reserved Please turn over

TOTAL SECTION B:

25

SECTION C: COMMUNICATION AND NETWORK TECHNOLOGIES

QUESTION 3

3	1	3.1	1 1	Switch	/

- Network cable ✓
- Wireless base station ✓

3.1.2 World Wide Web ✓

(1)

3.2 3.2.1 BitTorrent is a peer-to-peer protocol used to transfer and share large files across a network such as the Internet. ✓

(1)

3.2.2 **Any THREE:** ✓✓✓

- The data used to upload the file is shared between all the users downloading the file.
- The bandwidth is also shared, allowing users to download the file more quickly.
- Since the file is not uploaded to a single website or hosted by a single user, people may continue to share it for years after it was first shared.
- For websites using torrents to share pirated material, the website itself is not sharing the illegal materials nor the files linking to illegal materials.
- BitTorrent allows many users to download popular files quickly because it eliminates the bottleneck problem that you get when a file is shared from a single source/server.
- It reduces the cost to the host (no single host has to pay for millions of people downloading the file from their server).
- It forces some equality in sharing (every time you run the client software, others can download the files in your shared folder and in your downloaded files folder).
- It offers an effective use of available download bandwidth.
- BitTorrent client software is usually free.

(3)

3.2.3 **Any THREE**: **✓ ✓ ✓**

- Many users have used torrent files to share viruses.
- Many ISPs throttle or shape torrent downloads, preventing you from downloading them at high speed.
- Torrents are often used to pirate videos and music.
- Torrenting is only legal if you have a licence to use the content which you torrent.
- BitTorrent is purely a content distribution method and does not incorporate any technology to monitor or restrict any activity. (3)

TOTAL SECTION C:

22

3.3	3.3.1	Remote access refers to several technologies or applications that allow you to connect to a computer over the network. ✓	(1)
	3.3.2	 Any THREE: ✓✓✓ Opening applications Sending e-mails Fixing problems Use the computer as if it is your computer See the remote computer's display on your monitor or view the screen of the remote target computer on your local computer. Use the local computer's mouse and keyboard to control the target computer remotely. 	(3)
	3.3.3	Local network ✓ – is a remote access that allows you to connect to a computer on your local network and use it as if it was your own computer. ✓ Online remote access/Virtual Private network ✓ – allows you to connect and manage a computer anywhere in the world. ✓	(4)
3.4	Soft on tSoft	WO: ✓✓ ware firewall installed on the user's computer OR (Firewall installed user's computer). ware firewall that is installed on a server or router dware firewall installed between a local computer and the Internet.	(2)
3.5	Networ	k Topology refers to the layout/structure of a network. ✓	(1)

(4)

(1)

SECTION D: DATA AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

QUESTION 4

4.1	AccCorCurCor	WO: curacy ensistent erent emplete evant	(2)
4.2	4.2.1	Data verification is a manual technique that is used to make sure that the data on a database is correct and accurate. ✓	(1)
	4.2.2	Full verification – requires that each piece of data that is entered into a database is read and checked by someone. ✓ Sample verification – a process in which randomly selected samples of data is checked to ensure that there are no systematic errors. ✓	(2)
	4.2.3	 Any TWO: ✓✓ Records who made changes to the system Records what the user changed from the system Records when they made changes 	(2)
4.3	DesSedBadis oGer	WO: ✓✓ signing a database curity or setting up and enforcing user rights, encryption etc. ckup, restoration plans and policies to determine whether the database cut-growing the hardware that it runs neral maintenance of the database nitoring the database performance	(2)
4.4	4.4.1	 Any FOUR: ✓✓✓✓ Primary key Alternate key Synthetic OR Surrogate key Foreign key 	

Copyright reserved Please turn over

Composite key OR Concatenated key

Field **OR** Column ✓

4.4.2

(1)

(5)

4.5 4.5.1 (True/False) OR (Yes/No) OR (Boolean) ✓

4.5.2 (a) In the diagram below (Marks allocation): tblCustomer table

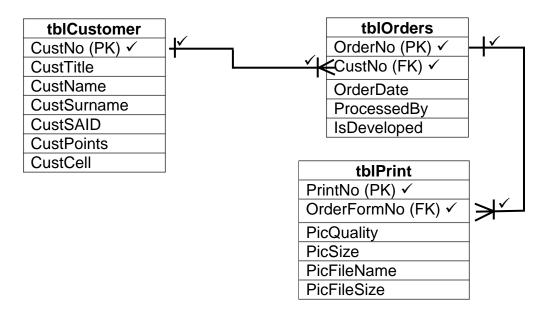
CustNo(PK) ✓

tblOrders table

- OrderNo(PK) ✓
- CustNo(FK) ✓

tblPrint table

- PrintNo(PK) ✓
- OrderFormNo(FK) ✓

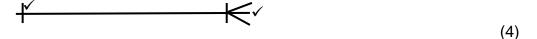


4.5.2 (b) In the diagram above (ERD mark allocation):

tblCustomer table and tblOrders table



tblOrders table and tblPrint table



TOTAL SECTION D: 24

SECTION E: SOLUTION DEVELOPMENT

QUESTION 5

5.1	5.1.1	Debugging refers to the process of locating and removing errors found in a program. ✓	(1)
	5.1.2	Exception handling ✓	(1)
	5.1.3	TryExcept block/statement ✓	(1)
	5.1.4	Exception ✓	(1)
5.2	5.2.1	 Class name section ✓ Attributes section ✓ Methods section ✓ 	(3)
	5.2.2	Any ONE: ✓ toString is used to format the output of a class by converting selected attributes of a class into string format. OR	
		toString method is used to display the state of the class, i.e. displays the values currently held by each of the attributes.	(1)
	5.2.3	Unified Modelling Language ✓	(1)
	5.2.4	(a) Getters ✓	(1)
		(b) Setters ✓	(1)
		(c) Helper ✓	(1)
5.3	5.3.1	11 ✓	(1)
	5.3.2	25 ✓	(1)
	5.3.3	Digital World ✓	(1)

5.4 5.4.1

Line No	Item	Num	Price	Cost	Total	redOut
1					0 🗸	
2	Baked beans ✓					
3		3 ✓				
4			3,29 ✓			
5				9,87 ✓		
6					9,87 ✓	
7	Kewl Drink ✓					
8		5 ✓				
9			1,95 ✓			
10				9,75 ✓		
11					9,87 ✓	
12						Total
						amount to
						pay: R ✓
13						9 ✓ ✓

14 ÷ 2 (7)

Logical error ✓ 5.4.2

(1)

(2)

5.4.3 Total := Total + Cost; ✓

redOut.Lines.Add(FloatToStr(Total)); ✓

TOTAL SECTION D: 25

SECTION F: INTEGRATED SCENARIO

QUESTION 6

6.1	6.1.1	 Fix errors or bugs in our existing programs ✓ Close security loopholes that hackers and malware might try to exploit ✓ Add new features and improvements to the existing software ✓ 	(3)
	6.1.2	Patch is an update that can be downloaded to fix a specific bug in your software. ✓ Service pack is a collection of fixes, updates and new features since the release of the original software or previous pack OR is a release of corrections and new features since the release of the original software. ✓	(2)
6.2	6.2.1	Computer criminal is anyone who uses ICT to commit a crime. ✓	(1)
	6.2.2	 Any THREE: ✓✓✓ Theft of physical computer equipment Theft of intellectual property Identity theft Financial gain/Theft of money Theft of data/Espionage Theft of resources 	(3)
	6.2.3	 Backdoor is a hidden way to gain access to a computer, system or software. ✓ Piggybacking is when criminals gain access to and use someone else's internet connection without paying for it. ✓ 	(2)
	6.2.4	 Any THREE: ✓✓✓ Installing and updating anti-virus software Using a firewall Keeping all your software up-to-date Being aware of current trends in computer crime Applying common sense Following a good password policy 	(3)
	6.2.5	 White hat hacker (Good hacker) ✓ – helps companies to improve their security by trying to hack into their computers. ✓ Black hat hacker (Bad hacker) ✓ – illegally break into the computer with malicious intention. ✓ 	(4)
	6.2.6	Distributed Denial Of Service/DDOS ✓	(1)

6.3	6.3.1	companies and governments from different countries interact. ✓	(1)
	6.3.2	 Transportation ✓ Improvements in computers and computer networks ✓ 	(2)
	6.3.3	 Any THREE: ✓ ✓ ✓ Allowing families to keep in touch, even over large distances. Helping people to keep and maintain larger social networks. Increasing people's social and romantic opportunities. Improving job opportunities, with citizens from other countries working in foreign countries. Helping people understand different points of view, with research showing how communicating with different people can increase empathy. 	(3)
6.4	6.4.1	Data cap is a term used to describe the data limit. ✓	(1)
	6.4.2	 Bitcoin ✓ Bitcoin is digital money used on the Internet for various services. ✓ 	(2)
	6.4.3	Cascading Style Sheets ✓	(1)
	6.4.4	.js ✓	(1)
6.5	Knowle	edge-based systems ✓	(1)
6.6		es and removes temporal files that are no longer needed and cleans I files, programs and settings that cause a computer to slow down. ✓	(1)
6.7	6.7.1	Internet of Things ✓	(1)
	6.7.2	IoT refers to the billions of devices around the world that are connected to the Internet through sensors or Wi-Fi. ✓	(1)
	6.7.3	 Any TWO: ✓✓ Increasing processing power of embedded platforms Development of smaller Oss and protocols Development of wireless communications 	(2)
6.8		s is an image, video piece or text typically/normally humorous/funny in that is copied and spread rapidly by the Internet users. ✓	(1)
6.9	UseUniEm	WO: ✓✓ e disk clean-up tool install unused software upty recycle bin mpress data not frequently used	(2)

TOTAL SECTION F: 39
GRAND TOTAL: 150