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<u>6-A-Day – Computer Science GCSE (10)</u>

Q1	 Primary Key: PupilNumber It is a <u>unique identifier</u> Two pupils cannot have the same PupilNumber but they can have the same sumame, firstname or ClassCode 1 for primary key + any other 2 bullet points 	[3]
Q2	 ClassCode is used here as a <u>foreign key</u> To link CLASS and PUPIL Using the ClassCode, all the class details can be retrieved from the Class table otherwise the class details will have to be rewritten everytime/to avoid data redundancy Explanations must link the two entities. e.g. "To find out in which class a pupil is" or "to create lists of students by class" is too vague as it does not require the ClassCode in CLASS to be the same as in PUPIL. 	[3]
Q3	 Two from: A data structure/collection of several variables Under one name Each individual variable is given an index by which it is referred within the array 	[2]

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Q4	•	Error messages/translator diagnostics Produced when translating/by the compiler or on the fly while writing code Attempts to tell you what the error is And indicate where the error is/line numbers/underlines Editor allows you to enter the corrected code Translator includes compiler/interp	[4] reter
Q5	•	Each character is given a numeric code Including symbols, digits, upper and lower case This code is then stored in binary Each character takes 1 byte Text is stored as a series of bytes (1 per character) Some codes are reserved for control characters (eg TAB, Carriage Return)	[3]
Q6	•	Unicode has a much larger character set and can represent many more characters/characters from all alphabets Because unicode uses 16 bits and ASCII uses fewer/7/8 bits	[2]