

# YEAR 1

Week Number	50% of available delivery time	50% of available delivery time	Suggested problem solving/programming tasks to support Unit 2 delivery
1	<b>1.1.3</b>	<b>2.1.2</b>	Simple problem solving tasks
2	a) How different input output and storage devices can be applied to the solution of different problems	Thinking ahead (introduced)	
3	b) The uses of magnetic, flash and optical storage devices c) RAM and ROM d) Virtual storage	<b>2.2.1</b> Introduction to the e) Use of an IDE to develop/debug a program	Procedural/Imperative language IDE of Centre's choice
4	<b>1.2.3</b> b) Writing and following algorithms	<b>2.2.1</b> b) Programming constructs: sequence, iteration, branching	
5	<b>1.1.1</b>	<b>2.1.4</b>	Programming exercises involving branching (IF, nested IF, SELECT/CASE)
6	a) The Arithmetic and Logic Unit; ALU, Control Unit and Registers (Program Counter; PC, Accumulator; ACC, Memory Address Register; MAR, Memory Data Register; MDR, Current Instruction Register; CIR): How this relates to assembly language programs b) The Fetch-Decode-Execute Cycle	Thinking logically (introduced) <b>2.2.1</b> a) Programming constructs: sequence, iteration, <b>branching</b>	
7	<b>1.2.1</b>	<b>2.2.1</b>	Programming exercises involving iteration (FOR, WHILE, REPEAT)
8	a) The function and purpose of operating systems	a) Programming constructs: sequence, <b>iteration</b> , branching	
9	e) Distributed, Embedded, Multi-tasking, Multi-user and Real Time operating systems f) BIOS g) Device drivers		



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10	<p><b>1.2.2</b></p> <p>a) The nature of applications</p> <p>b) Utilities</p> <p>c) Open source vs Closed source</p>		
11	<p><b>1.2.4</b></p> <p>a) Procedural languages</p>	<p><b>2.2.1</b></p> <p>b) Recursion, how it can be used and compares to an iterative approach</p>	Programming exercises demonstrating recursion (eg factorial)
12	<p><b>1.4.1</b></p> <p>a) Represent positive integers in binary</p> <p>b) Use of Sign and Magnitude and Two's Complement to represent negative numbers in binary</p> <p>c) Addition and subtraction of binary integers</p> <p>d) Represent positive integers in hexadecimal</p> <p>e) Representation and normalisation of floating point numbers in binary</p> <p>f) Floating point arithmetic, positive and negative numbers, addition and subtraction</p> <p>g) Bitwise manipulation and masks: shifts, combining with AND, OR, and XOR</p> <p>h) How character sets (ASCII and UNICODE) are used to represent text</p>	<p><b>2.1.3</b></p> <p>Thinking Procedurally (introduced)</p>	Programming exercises involving functions, procedures and parameters
13			
14		<p><b>2.2.1</b></p> <p>c) Global and local variables.</p>	
15		<p>d) Modularity, functions and procedures, parameter passing by value and by reference</p>	
		<p><b>2.2.2</b></p> <p>a) Features that make a problem solvable by computational methods</p> <p>b) Problem Recognition</p> <p>c) Problem Decomposition</p> <p>d) Use of divide and conquer</p>	



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16	<b>1.4.2</b>	<b>1.4.2</b>	Programming exercises involving arrays
17	a) Arrays (of up to 2 dimensions)	a) Arrays (of up to 2 dimensions)	
18	<b>1.4.2</b>	<b>1.2.3</b>	Programming exercises including the algorithms for the main data structures
19	b) The following structures to store data: linked-list, graph (directed and undirected), stack, queue, tree, binary search tree, hash table	a) Understand the waterfall lifecycle, agile methodologies, extreme programming, the spiral model and rapid application development	
20		b) The relative merits and drawbacks of different methodologies and when they might be used	
21	<b>1.4.3</b>	<b>2.3.1</b>	
22	a) Define problems using Boolean logic	a) Analysis and design of algorithms for a given situation	
23	b) Use the following rules to derive or simplify statements in Boolean algebra: De Morgan's Laws, distribution, association, commutation, double negation	b) The suitability of different algorithms for a given task and data set, in terms of execution time and space  c) Algorithms for the main data structures, (Stacks, queues, trees, linked lists, depth-first (post-order) and breadth-first traversal of trees)  d) Standard algorithms (Bubble sort, insertion sort, merge sort, quick sort, Dijkstra's shortest path algorithm, A* algorithm, binary search and linear search)	



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24	<b>1.2.4</b>	<b>1.2.4</b>	Assembly language programming exercises
25	b) Assembly language (including following and writing simple programs with the Little Man Computer instruction set)	b) Assembly language (including following and writing simple programs with the Little Man Computer instruction set)	
	c) Modes of addressing memory (immediate, direct, indirect and indexed)		
26	<b>1.3.1</b>	<b>1.3.2</b>	Practical exercises using appropriate DBMS
27	a) Lossy vs Lossless compression	a) Relational database, flat file, primary key, foreign key, secondary key, normalisation and indexing	
	b) Run Length Encoding and dictionary coding for lossless compression	b) Normalisation to 3NF	
	c) Symmetric and asymmetric encryption	c) SQL - Interpret and modify (list of key words)	
	d) Different uses of hashing	d) Referential Integrity	
		e) Transaction processing, ACID (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability), record locking and redundancy	



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28	<b>1.3.3</b>		
29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The TCP/IP Stack</li> <li>b) Protocol layering</li> <li>c) LANs and WANs</li> <li>d) Packet and circuit switching</li> <li>e) Protocols</li> <li>f) Client-server and Peer to peer</li> </ul>		
30	<b>1.3.4</b>	<b>1.3.4</b>	Practical HTML, CSS, JavaScript exercises
31	a) HTML, CSS and JavaScript	a) HTML, CSS and JavaScript	
32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) Search engine indexing</li> <li>c) PageRank Algorithm</li> <li>d) Server and client side processing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) Search engine indexing</li> <li>c) PageRank Algorithm</li> <li>d) Server and client side processing</li> </ul>	



# YEAR 2

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1	<b>1.5.1</b>	<b>1.5.2</b>	
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Data Protection Act</li> <li>b) Computer Misuse Act</li> <li>c) Copyright and Patents Act</li> <li>d) Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act</li> </ul>	These include but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Computers in the workforce</li> <li>b) Automated decision making</li> <li>c) Artificial intelligence</li> <li>d) Environmental effects</li> <li>e) Censorship and the Internet</li> </ul>	
3	<b>1.2.4</b>	<b>2.1.1</b>	Practical OO pseudocode exercises
4	d) Object-oriented languages (using Java/C++ style pseudocode) with an understanding of classes, objects, methods, attributes, inheritance, encapsulation and polymorphism	Thinking abstractly (introduced)	
5		<b>1.2.4</b>	
6		d) Object-oriented languages (using Java/C++ style pseudocode) with an understanding of classes, objects, methods, attributes, inheritance, encapsulation and polymorphism	



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7	<b>1.1.2</b>	<b>2.2.2</b>	Programming exercises complex enough to demonstrate and utilise computational methods
8	a) The differences between and uses of CISC and RISC processors	e) Use of abstraction	
9	b) GPUs and their uses (including those not related to graphics) c) Multicore and Parallel systems  <b>1.1.1</b> c) The use of pipelining in a processor to improve efficiency	f) Candidates should apply their knowledge of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• backtracking</li> <li>• data mining</li> <li>• heuristics</li> <li>• performance modelling</li> <li>• pipelining</li> <li>• visualisation</li> </ul> to solving problems	
10	<b>1.2.1</b>	<b>2.1.5</b>	
11	b) Memory Management (paging, segmentation and virtual memory)	Thinking Concurrently (introduction)	



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12	c) Interrupts d) Scheduling: Round Robin, First come first served, Multi-level feedback queues, shortest job first and shortest remaining time h) Virtual Machines		
13	<b>1.2.2</b>		
14	d) Translators: Interpreters, compilers and assemblers		
15	e) Stages of compilation (Lexical Analysis, Syntax Analysis, Code Generation and Optimisation) f) Linkers and loaders		
16	<b>3.1</b>		
17	Analysis		
18	<b>3.1.1</b> Problem identification <b>3.1.2</b> Stakeholders <b>3.1.3</b> Research the problem <b>3.1.4</b> Specify the proposed solution		





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19			
20	<b>3.2</b>		
21	Design		
22	<b>3.2.1</b>		
23	Decompose the problem <b>3.2.2</b> Describe the solution <b>3.3.2</b> Describe the approach to testing		
24	<b>3.3</b>		
25	Developing (and testing ) the solution		
26	<b>3.3.1</b>		
27	Iterative development process		
28	<b>3.3.2</b> Development Testing <b>3.3.3</b> Post development testing		



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29	<b>3.4</b>		
30	Evaluation <b>3.4.1</b> Success of solution <b>3.4.2</b> Describe the final product <b>3.4.3</b> Maintenance and development.		

