

Unit Title: Creating a Procedural Computer Program

OCR unit number 7
Level: 3
Credit value: 12
Guided learning hours: 90

Unit reference number: R/601/3171

Candidates undertaking this unit must complete real work activities in a work environment. Simulation is only allowed in exceptional circumstances (please refer to the centre handbook for further details).

Unit purpose and aim

This unit covers more advanced concepts of procedural computer languages and their use to implement, refine and test computer programs.

Learning Outcomes	Assessment Criteria	Knowledge, understanding and skills
The Learner will: 1 Implement a software design using procedural programming	 The Learner can: 1.1 Identify the program modules and data and file structures required to implement a given design 1.2 Select, declare and initialise variable and data structure types and sizes to implement design requirements 1.3 Select and implement control structures to meet the design algorithms 1.4 Select and declare file structures to meet design file storage requirements 1.5 Select and use standard input/output commands to implement design requirements 1.6 Make effective use of operators and predefined functions 1.7 Correctly use parameter passing mechanisms 	Candidates must have an understanding of: • the different components of a procedure program • the use of programme modules • appropriate data and file structures • the function of variable types such as: - Local - Global • data structures for each variable such as: - arrays - lists - queues - stacks • selecting, declaring and initialising variable and data structure types and sizes • the role of control structures and how to implement them • appropriate file structures used for file storage and be able to implement them within a design • a range of operators and predefined functions • the different methods used for

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Le	arning Outcomes	Assessment Criteria	Knowledge, understanding and skills
2	Refine a procedural program to improve quality	 2.1 Use an agreed standard for naming, comments and code layout 2.2 Define user functions to replace repeating code sequences 2.3 Implement data validation for inputs 2.4 Identify and implement opportunities for error handling and reporting 	parameter passing and use them correctly eg:
3	Test the operation of a procedural program	 3.1 Make effective use of available debugging tools 3.2 Prepare a test strategy 3.3 Select suitable test data and determine expected test results 3.4 Record actual test results to enable comparison with expected results 3.5 Analyse actual test results against expected results to identify discrepancies 3.6 Investigate test discrepancies to identify and rectify their causes 	for error handling and reporting and be able to implement them Candidates must know how to: identify appropriate debugging tools and how they are used develop appropriate test plans which will fully test the functionality of the program and able to identify the following: a range of valid tests the test data to use the expected results from the test data Compare the actual test results with the expected results and: identify discrepancies identify how to rectify the problem
4	Document a computer program	4.1 Create documentation to assist the users of a computer program4.2 Create documentation for the support and maintenance of a computer program	Candidates must know how to create documentation which will aid a variety of users eg: end users of the computer program support and maintenance of the computer program

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Assessment

Candidates undertaking this unit must complete real work activities in order to produce evidence to demonstrate they are occupationally competent. Real work is where the candidate is engaged in activities that contribute to the aims of the organisation by whom they are employed, for example in paid employment or working in a voluntary capacity.

Simulation is only allowed for aspects of units when a candidate is required to complete a work activity that does not occur on a regular basis and therefore opportunities to complete a particular work activity do not easily arise. When simulation is used, assessors must be confident that the simulation replicates the workplace to such an extent that candidates will be able to fully transfer their occupational competence to the workplace and real situations.

Internal quality assurance personnel must agree the use of simulated activities before they take place and must sample all evidence produced through simulated activities.

It is the assessor's role to satisfy themselves that evidence is available for all performance, knowledge and evidence requirements before they can decide that a candidate has finished a unit. Where performance and knowledge requirements allow evidence to be generated by other methods, for example by questioning the candidate, assessors must be satisfied that the candidate will be competent under these conditions or in these types of situations in the workplace in the future. Evidence of questions must include a written account of the question and the candidate's response. Observations and/or witness testimonies must be detailed and put the evidence into context ie the purpose of the work etc.

All of the assessment criteria in the unit must be achieved and clearly evidenced in the submitted work, which is externally assessed by OCR.

Evidence for the knowledge must be explicitly presented and not implied through other forms of evidence.

Evidence requirements

All aspects of the assessment criteria must be covered and evidence must be available that shows where and how the assessment criteria have been achieved.

Assessment Criterion 1

For a given software design a candidate must provide the following:

For a given scenario a candidate must identify the functionality of the programme and intended end user.

A plan of their program to include:

- selection, declaration and initialisation of variables
- control structures
- data and file structure types and sizes including declaration
- input/output commands
- operators and predefined functions
- the parameter passing mechanisms to be used and why

Candidates must create their program design.

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Evidence should be in the form of a detailed report with supporting documentation and annotated screenshots where appropriate.

Assessment Criterion 2

Candidates must provide:

Printouts of their code confirming that they have used an agreed standard for:

- naming conventions
- using comments
- code Layout

An explanation of the following:

- key features of naming conventions
- the purpose of comments in programming
- why good code layout is important

Candidates must identify and implement the following:

- user functions to replace repeating code sequences
- data validation methods for inputs
- error handling and reporting mechanisms

Assessment Criterion 3

Candidates must:

Identify the debugging tools that are available and explain how they will be used.

Prepare detailed test plans identifying and selecting the following:

- a range of valid tests and the associated test data
- expected test results

Implement the test plan and provide evidence of the following:

- actual test results
- analysis of test results against expected results
- plans for the rectification of the problems identified

Assessment Criterion 4

Candidates must produce structured documentation to assist:

- the end user of the computer program
- the support and maintenance of the computer program

Candidates are encouraged to choose activities which will allow them to cover all or a majority of the criteria at one time. It is not necessary to use different activities for each element of the criterion.

Guidance on assessment and evidence requirements

Evidence can reflect how the candidate carried out the process or it can be the product of a candidate's work or a product relating to the candidate's competence.

For example: The process that the candidate carries out could be recorded in a detailed personal statement or witness testimony. It is the assessor's responsibility to make sure that the evidence a candidate submits for assessment meets the requirements of the unit.

Questioning the candidate is normally an ongoing part of the assessment process, and is necessary to:

- test a candidate's knowledge of facts and procedures
- check if a candidate understands principles and theories and
- collect information on the type and purpose of the processes a candidate has gone through.
- candidate responses must be recorded

It is difficult to give a detailed answer to how much evidence is required as it depends on the type of evidence collected and the judgement of assessors. The main principles, however, are as follows: for a candidate to be judged competent in a unit, the evidence presented must satisfy:

- all the items listed, in the section 'Learning Outcomes'
- all the areas in the section 'Assessment Criteria'

The quality and breadth of evidence provided should determine whether an assessor is confident that a candidate is competent or not. Assessors must be convinced that candidates working on their own can work independently to the required standard.

Additional information

For further information regarding administration for this qualification, please refer to the OCR document 'Admin Guide: Vocational Qualifications' (A850) on the OCR website www.ocr.org.uk.

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