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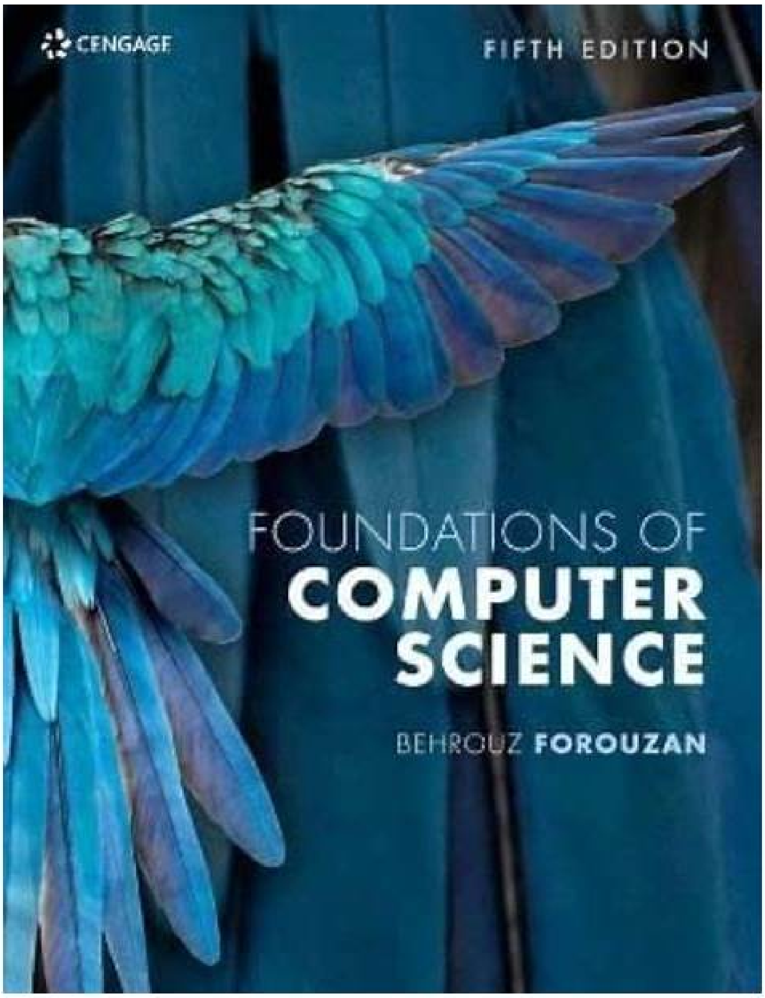

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WGU Foundations of Computer Science Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36
What will the expression fam[3:6] return?

- A. A list with elements at index 6
- B. A list with elements at index 4, 5, and 6
- C. A list with elements at index 3, 4, and 5
- D. A list with elements at index 3, 4, 5, and 6

Answer: C

Explanation:
Python slicing follows the rule `sequence[start:stop]`, where the `start` index is **inclusive** and the `stop` index is **exclusive**. This convention is taught widely because it makes many algorithms and boundary cases simpler: the length of the slice is `stop - start` (when step is 1), and adjacent slices can partition a sequence without overlap. For a list named `fam`, the slice `fam[3:6]` starts at index 3 and includes the elements at indices 3, 4, and 5, but it stops before index 6.
This is a frequent source of off-by-one errors for beginners, so textbooks emphasize remembering: "start is included, stop is not." If `fam` had at least 6 elements, then `fam[3:6]` would produce a new list of exactly three elements (positions 3, 4, 5). If `fam` had fewer than 6 elements, Python would still return a valid slice up to the end without raising an error, because slicing is designed to be safe within bounds.
Option A is incorrect because it skips index 3 and incorrectly includes index 6. Option B is incorrect because it includes index 6, which the stop boundary excludes. Option D is incorrect because slicing returns a sublist, not a single element; a single element would require indexing like `fam[6]`.

NEW QUESTION # 37
What is the layer of programming between the operating system and the hardware that allows the operating system to interact with it in a more independent and generalized manner?

- A. The task scheduler layer
- B. The file system layer
- C. The boot loader layer
- D. The hardware abstraction layer

Answer: D

Explanation:
TheHardware Abstraction Layer (HAL)is a software layer that sits between the operating system kernel and the physical hardware. Its purpose is to hide hardware-specific details behind a consistent interface, allowing the OS to be more portable and easier to maintain across different hardware platforms. Textbooks explain that without abstraction, the OS would need extensive device- and architecture-specific code scattered throughout the kernel, making updates and cross-platform support far more difficult.
The HAL typically provides standardized functions for interacting with low-level components such as interrupts, timers, memory mapping, and device I/O. With a HAL, the OS can call general routines (for example, to configure an interrupt controller) while the HAL handles the platform-specific implementation.
This supports a key systems principle: separate policy (what the OS wants to do) from mechanism (how hardware accomplishes it).
The other options are not correct. A boot loader runs at startup to load the operating system into memory; it is not the general interface layer during normal operation. The task scheduler is a kernel subsystem that manages CPU time among processes, not a hardware-independence layer. The file system layer manages storage organization and access semantics; it is not the general abstraction for all hardware interactions.
Therefore, the programming layer that enables generalized OS interaction with hardware is the hardware abstraction layer.

NEW QUESTION # 38

What is the output of print(employees[3]) when employees = ["Anika", "Omar", "Li", "Alex"]?

- A. "Omar"
- B. "Alex"
- C. "Li"
- D. "Anika"

Answer: B

Explanation:
Python lists are ordered sequences indexed starting from 0. This zero-based indexing is standard in many programming languages and is a core concept in data structures. For the list `employees = ["Anika", "Omar", "Li", "Alex"]`, the mapping of indices to elements is: index 0 # "Anika", index 1 # "Omar", index 2 # "Li", index 3 # "Alex". Therefore, the expression `employees[3]` selects the element at index 3, which is `"Alex"`, and `print(employees[3])` outputs `Alex` (strings print without quotes in normal output).
Option A would be correct for `employees[1]`, option D would be correct for `employees[2]`, and option C would be correct for `employees[0]`. This kind of question tests understanding of list indexing, which is essential for iteration, slicing, and algorithm implementation.
Textbooks also note the difference between indexing and slicing: indexing returns a single element, while slicing returns a sublist. Here, because square brackets contain a single integer index, it is indexing. If you attempted an index that is out of range, Python would raise an `IndexError`, which reinforces careful reasoning about list length and positions. Understanding these fundamentals is critical for correctly manipulating datasets, where row/column positions and offsets frequently matter.

NEW QUESTION # 39
What is the purpose of user management and access control in a networked environment?

- A. To provide unlimited access to all network resources
- B. To establish permissions and monitor resource usage
- C. To ensure all users have the same level of access to resources
- D. To restrict all users from accessing confidential documents

Answer: B

Explanation:
In a networked environment, user management and access control exist to ensure that resources are used securely, appropriately, and accountably. The core idea isauthorization: defining what each user (or group of users) is allowed to do-read files, modify data, access applications, administer systems, and so on. This is commonly guided by the principle ofleast privilege, which states that users should receive only the permissions necessary to perform their tasks. Proper access control reduces the damage from mistakes and limits the impact of compromised accounts.
User management also includesauthenticationsupport (ensuring a user is who they claim to be) and administrative functions such as creating accounts, assigning roles, revoking access, and enforcing policies (password rules, multi-factor authentication requirements, session timeouts). In many systems, access control is implemented through models like discretionary access control (DAC), role-based access control (RBAC), or mandatory access control (MAC), each with different security properties.
Option B correctly reflects this: the goal is to establish permissions and to monitor or audit usage (logging access, tracking changes, detecting suspicious behavior). Option A is wrong because equal access is rarely secure or practical. Option C is the opposite of secure practice. Option D is too absolute:
systems typically restrict some users from some confidential resources, not all users from all confidential documents.

NEW QUESTION # 40
Which order is impossible when traversing a binary tree using depth first search?

- A. Pre-order traversal
- B. Post-order traversal
- C. Level-order traversal
- D. In-order traversal

Answer: C

Explanation:

Depth-first search (DFS) explores a tree by going as deep as possible along a branch before backtracking. In binary trees, DFS gives rise to the classic traversal orderspre-order,in-order, andpost-order, each defined by when you "visit" the node relative to its left and right subtrees. Pre-order visits the node first, then left subtree, then right subtree. In-order visits left subtree, then the node, then right subtree. Post-order visits left subtree, then right subtree, then the node. These are all DFS-based because they fully explore subtrees before moving sideways to another branch.
Level-order traversalis different: it visits nodes layer by layer from the root outward (all nodes at depth 0, then depth 1, then depth 2, etc.). This is a hallmark ofbreadth-first search (BFS), not DFS. Textbooks emphasize this distinction because DFS and BFS have different properties: BFS naturally finds shortest paths in unweighted graphs and produces level-order traversal in trees, while DFS is useful for tasks like topological sorting, cycle detection, and exploring structure recursively.
Therefore, the traversal order that is impossible to produce as a depth-first traversal of a binary tree is level-order traversal. The DFS orders (pre-, in-, post-) are all achievable by depth-first strategies, typically implemented recursively or with an explicit stack.

NEW QUESTION # 41
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