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WGU Foundations of Computer Science Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

Which statement describes the data type restriction found in most NumPy arrays?

- A. NumPy arrays must be of the same type of data.
- B. NumPy arrays are restricted to string data types only.
- C. NumPy arrays adapt to the most complex data type on the fly.
- D. NumPy arrays can only hold integer data types.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Most NumPy arrays enforce a key constraint: all elements share the same dtype (data type). This uniform typing is foundational to NumPy's performance model. Because each element has the same size and representation, NumPy can store the array in a contiguous memory block and apply low-level, vectorized operations efficiently. This is why NumPy is widely used for numerical computing, statistics, and data analysis: operations like addition, multiplication, and reductions (sum/mean) can be implemented in optimized compiled code without per-element Python overhead.

Option B captures this textbook principle: elements in a typical ndarray are of the same data type. The other options are incorrect. NumPy is not restricted to strings (A), and it is not limited to integers (C); it supports floats, complex numbers, booleans, fixed-width strings, datetime types, and many others. Option D is misleading: NumPy does not continuously "adapt on the fly" during normal use. The dtype is generally fixed once the array exists. What NumPy does do is choose an appropriate common dtype when you create an array from mixed inputs (for example, mixing ints and floats yields floats). But after creation, assignments are cast into the existing dtype rather than dynamically changing the dtype to accommodate new values.

This restriction is precisely what differentiates NumPy arrays from Python lists and enables predictable memory layout and fast numerical computation.

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which method converts the default smallest-to-largest index order of a list to instead be the opposite?

- A. `sortDescending()`
- B. `flip()`
- C. `reverse()`
- D. `invert()`

Answer: C

Explanation:

Python lists maintain an order, and sometimes you need to reverse that order so the last element becomes first and the first becomes last. The standard list method for reversing the elements in place is `reverse()`. For example, if `nums = [1, 2, 3, 4]`, then `nums.reverse()` mutates the list so it becomes `[4, 3, 2, 1]`. This is a built-in operation taught in introductory programming texts because it is efficient and conceptually simple: it does not create a new list unless you explicitly copy the data.

It is important to distinguish reversing from sorting. Reversing changes the sequence order as-is, while sorting rearranges elements according to comparisons. The question refers to converting the index order to the opposite, which is reversing. If you wanted descending sorted order, you would typically use `sort(reverse=True)` or `sorted(nums, reverse=True)`. But the direct method that reverses the list's order is `reverse()`.

The other options are not standard Python list methods. `sortDescending()`, `flip()`, and `invert()` are not part of Python's built-in list API. Textbooks emphasize learning the correct method names because Python's standard library provides a consistent, widely used interface across programs. Thus, `reverse()` is the correct answer for reversing the index order of a list.

NEW QUESTION # 54

How can someone subset the last two rows and columns of a 2D NumPy array?

- A. `array[-2:, -2:]`
- B. `array[:, -2:]`
- C. `array[-1:, -1:]`
- D. `array[-2;, :]`

Answer: A

Explanation:

NumPy slicing uses the same start/stop rules as Python sequences, and it also supports negative indices to count from the end. In a 2D array, slicing is written as `array[rows, columns]`. To get the last two rows, you use `-2:` in the row position, meaning "start two rows from the end and go to the end." Similarly, to get the last two columns, you use `-2:` in the column position. Combining these gives `array[-2:, -2:]`, which selects the bottom-right 2×2 subarray.

Option A, `array[-2:, :]`, selects the last two rows but all columns, so it is not restricted to the last two columns.

Option D, `array[:, -2:]`, selects all rows but only the last two columns. Option B, `array[-1:, -1:]`, selects only the last row and the last column, producing a 1×1 (or 1×1 view) subarray, not a 2×2 .

This kind of slicing is widely taught because it is essential for matrix operations, extracting submatrices, working with sliding

windows, and manipulating image or time-series data where "take the last k observations/features" is common. Negative indexing reduces errors and makes code clearer, especially compared with computing explicit indices like `array[rows-2:rows, cols-2:cols]`.

NEW QUESTION # 55

What is the likely cause if a default Python configuration does not recognize a NumPy array as an allowed data structure?

- A. The array module is not imported.
- B. The Python interpreter is misconfigured.
- C. The Python version is outdated.
- D. The NumPy package is not present.

Answer: D

Explanation:

NumPy arrays are not a built-in Python data structure. In a default Python installation, the interpreter includes core types such as int, float, str, list, tuple, dict, and set, plus the standard library. A NumPy array, typically created as `numpy.ndarray`, is provided by the third-party NumPy library. Therefore, if a "default Python configuration" does not recognize a NumPy array, the most likely cause is that NumPy is not installed or not available in the active environment. This happens often when a user has multiple Python environments (system Python, virtual environments, conda environments) and installs NumPy into one environment while running code in another.

Option B is incorrect because Python's standard-library array module is different from NumPy. Importing array does not create or enable NumPy's ndarray type. Option C is possible in rare cases, but the typical, textbook-aligned explanation is missing dependencies rather than an incorrectly configured interpreter. Option D is also unlikely: while very old Python versions may cause compatibility issues with modern NumPy releases, the symptom described—NumPy arrays not being recognized at all—more directly indicates the package is absent in the running environment.

In practice, verifying `import numpy` and checking the installed packages for the current interpreter resolves the issue.

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which type of sorting algorithm starts at the first position and moves the pointer until the end of the list, determining the lowest value?

- A. Selection sort
- B. Pointer sort
- C. Incremental sort
- D. Progressive sort

Answer: A

Explanation:

Selection sort is the algorithm that repeatedly scans the unsorted portion of a list to find the lowest (or highest) value and then places it into its correct position in the sorted portion. It begins at the first index (position 0) and treats that as the boundary between sorted and unsorted regions. On the first pass, it moves a scanning pointer through the entire list to determine the minimum element and swaps it into position 0. On the second pass, it starts from position 1, scans to the end to find the next minimum, and swaps it into position 1.

This continues until the list is sorted.

This matches the question's description: "starts at the first position and moves the pointer until the end of the list, determining the lowest value." Textbooks often describe selection sort with two indices: one for the current boundary position and one for scanning the remainder of the list to find the minimum. The algorithm is simple and uses $O(1)$ extra space, but it is inefficient for large lists because it performs $O(n^2)$ comparisons regardless of input order.

The other options are not standard algorithm names in typical computer science curricula. While many sorting algorithms exist (insertion sort, merge sort, quicksort, heap sort), "incremental," "progressive," and "pointer sort" are not canonical textbook algorithms in this context. Therefore, the correct answer is selection sort.

NEW QUESTION # 57

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