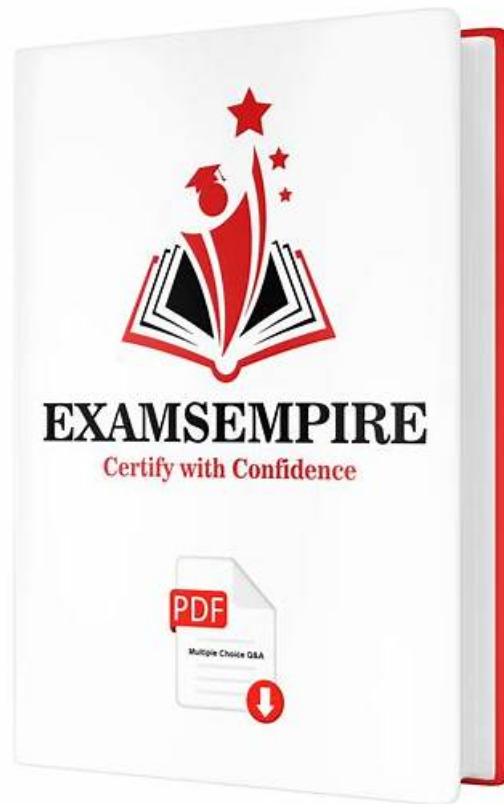


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WGU Foundations of Computer Science Sample Questions (Q64-Q69):

NEW QUESTION # 64

Given the following code, what is the expected output?

- A. [1, 2, 3, 4]
- B. array([10, 20, 30, 40])
- C. [10, 20, 30, 40]
- D. [1, 10]

Answer: A

Explanation:

In NumPy, a 2D array can be visualized as a table of rows and columns. When you write `np_2d[0]`, you are using zero-based indexing to select the first row of that 2D array. This is a standard convention in Python and many other programming languages: index 0 refers to the first element, index 1 to the second, and so on.

Therefore, `np_2d[0]` returns all the elements in row 0.

With a typical construction such as `np_2d = np.array([[1, 2, 3, 4], [10, 20, 30, 40]])`, the first row is [1, 2, 3, 4], so printing `np_2d[0]` displays that row. NumPy returns the row as a 1D NumPy array, and when printed it often appears in bracket form like [1 2 3 4] (spaces rather than commas are common in NumPy's display).

Conceptually, however, the contents are exactly the first row values, matching option C.

Option A and D show the second row (index 1), not the first. Option B incorrectly suggests a column extraction rather than a row selection.

NEW QUESTION # 65

What is the correct way to convert an integer to a string in Python?

- A. `tostring(variable)`
- B. `string(variable)`
- C. `int_to_str(variable)`
- D. `str(variable)`

Answer: D

Explanation:

Python provides built-in type conversion functions that construct a value of a target type from a supplied object when possible. To convert an integer to a string, Python uses the constructor function `str()`. For example, `str(42)` produces the string "42". This operation is fundamental in programming textbooks because it enables tasks like formatting output, concatenating numbers into messages, building file names, or preparing numeric values for text-based storage and transmission.

Python distinguishes clearly between numeric types (`int`, `float`) and text type (`str`). You cannot concatenate an integer directly with a string (e.g., `"Age: " + 30` raises a `TypeError`) because the types are different. Using `str(30)` resolves this by converting the integer into its string representation: `"Age: " + str(30)` becomes valid.

Modern Python commonly uses f-strings (`f"Age: {30}"`), which perform conversion automatically, but `str()` remains the canonical and explicit method.

Options A, B, and C are not standard Python built-ins for conversion. While some libraries define helper functions with similar names, the language's standard approach is `str(...)`. Textbooks also highlight that `str()` is not limited to integers: it can convert many objects into readable string representations, often by invoking the object's `__str__` method. This ties conversion to Python's object model and supports consistent display and logging across programs.

NEW QUESTION # 66

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

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

Answer: D

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 # 67

Which sorting algorithm works by finding the smallest or largest element in an unsorted part of a list and moving it to the sorted part of the list?

- A. Quicksort
- B. Radix sort
- C. Selection sort
- D. Heap sort

Answer: C

Explanation:

Selection sort is defined by a simple repeated strategy: divide the list into a sorted region and an unsorted region, then repeatedly select the smallest (or largest) element from the unsorted region and move it to the end of the sorted region. In the common "smallest-first" version, the algorithm scans the unsorted portion to find the minimum element, then swaps it into the next position in the sorted portion. After the first pass, the smallest element is fixed at index 0; after the second pass, the second-smallest is fixed at index 1; and so on until the entire list is sorted.

This exactly matches the description in the question, making selection sort the correct answer. Textbooks often use selection sort to teach algorithmic thinking because it is easy to understand and implement, though not efficient for large datasets. Its time complexity is $O(n^2)$ in the average and worst case because it performs roughly n scans of progressively smaller unsorted sections, with each scan taking linear time. Its space usage is $O(1)$ additional space because it sorts in place using swaps.

The other options do not match the described mechanism. Quicksort partitions around a pivot, heap sort uses a heap data structure to repeatedly extract the maximum/minimum, and radix sort processes digits/keys by place value rather than selecting minima by scanning. Selection sort's defining action is the repeated "select the min/max and place it."

NEW QUESTION # 68

What happens if you try to create a NumPy array with different types?

- A. The array will contain a single type, converting all elements to that type.
- B. The array will be created with no issues.
- C. The array will be created, but calculations will not be possible.
- D. The array will be split into multiple arrays, one for each type.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When NumPy constructs an ndarray, it chooses a single data type called the dtype for the entire array. This is a defining feature of NumPy arrays: unlike Python lists, which can hold mixed object types freely, a NumPy array is designed for efficient numerical computation by storing values in a uniform, contiguous representation. Therefore, if you provide mixed types at creation time, NumPy will select a dtype that can represent all provided values and will convert elements as needed.

This process is commonly described as type promotion or coercion to a common type. For example, mixing integers and floats produces a float array because floats can represent integers without loss of generality.

Mixing numbers and strings often results in a string dtype (or, in some cases, an object dtype), because numbers can be converted to their string representations. Once the dtype is chosen, the array behaves consistently under vectorized operations appropriate for that dtype.

Option B correctly summarizes this textbook behavior: the array will contain a single type, converting all elements to that type.

Option A is too absolute-many mixed-type arrays still support calculations depending on the resulting dtype. Option C is vague and misses the crucial fact that conversion occurs. Option D is not how NumPy works; it never automatically splits inputs into multiple arrays by type.

Understanding dtype coercion matters because it affects memory usage, performance, and whether numerical operations behave as expected.

NEW QUESTION # 69

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