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WGU Foundations of Computer Science Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58

What is another term for the inputs into a function?

- A. Variables
- B. Outputs
- C. Arguments
- D. Procedures

Answer: C

Explanation:

In programming, a function takes inputs, performs computation, and may return an output. The standard term for a function's inputs

isarguments(also commonly discussed alongside the closely related tempparameters).

Textbooks typically distinguish the two: parameters are the names listed in the function definition, while arguments are the actual values supplied when the function is called. For example, in `def f(x, y):`, `x` and `y` are parameters. In the call `f(3, 5)`, `3` and `5` are arguments.

Many introductory materials use "arguments" informally to refer to the inputs overall, which matches the wording of this question.

Options A, B, and C do not fit the textbook definition. "Variables" is too broad; inputs can be literals, expressions, or variables, but the conceptual role is "arguments." "Procedures" are callable units of code (often used in some languages to mean functions without return values), not the inputs. "Outputs" refers to returned results, not what you pass in.

Understanding arguments is important because it connects to call semantics, scope, and correctness.

Different languages support positional arguments, keyword arguments, default values, and variadic arguments (e.g., `*args`, `**kwargs` in Python). This flexibility shapes API design and influences how programmers structure reusable code.

NEW QUESTION # 59

What is the method for changing an element in a Python list?

- A. Use parentheses and the plus sign
- B. Use curly brackets and the equals sign
- C. Use the `del` keyword and the element's value
- **D. Use square brackets and the equals sign**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Python, a list is a mutable sequence, meaning its elements can be changed after the list is created. The standard textbook method for updating a specific element is index assignment, which uses square brackets to select the position and the equals sign to assign a new value. For example, if `nums = [10, 20, 30]`, then `nums[1] = 99` changes the element at index 1 from 20 to 99, producing `[10, 99, 30]`. This works because lists store references to objects and allow those references to be updated in-place.

Option B is incorrect because parentheses are used for function calls and tuples, and the plus sign typically performs concatenation (creating a new list) rather than modifying an existing element by position. Option C is incorrect because curly brackets denote dictionaries or sets, not lists. Option D is incorrect because `del` removes elements by index or slice (for example, `del nums[1]`), and it does not delete by "the element's value" unless you first find the index. Deleting is not the same as changing; deletion reduces the list's length and shifts later indices.

Index assignment is fundamental in list manipulation and appears in standard algorithms: updating counters, replacing sentinel values, editing collections, and implementing in-place transformations efficiently without allocating a new list.

NEW QUESTION # 60

Which type of files are meant to be inaccessible to standard users, but can be critical in terms of functionality?

- A. Extension files
- **B. System files**
- C. Backup files
- D. Log files

Answer: B

Explanation:

Operating systems contain many files that are essential for booting, hardware support, security enforcement, and core services. These are generally referred to as system files. Textbooks explain that system files are often protected by permissions and special attributes because accidental modification or deletion could destabilize the OS, break device drivers, prevent applications from running, or even stop the machine from booting.

Therefore, standard (non-administrator) users are typically restricted from accessing or altering them, and the OS may hide them by default to reduce the risk of user error.

Examples include kernel-related components, shared libraries, driver files, configuration databases, and critical service executables. Modern OS designs enforce protection through user accounts, access control lists, and privilege separation. This ensures only trusted processes and administrators can change system-critical components.

Log files record events and are sometimes protected, but many logs are readable by users or administrators depending on policy; they are not necessarily "meant to be inaccessible" in the same strict sense. Backup files are important for recovery but are not inherently system-critical for day-to-day operation, and their accessibility depends on organizational policy. "Extension files" is not a standard category; file extensions describe formats rather than a protected functional class.

Thus, the files intended to be inaccessible to standard users yet critical for functionality are system files, reflecting core OS security principles such as least privilege and integrity protection.

NEW QUESTION # 61

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

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

Answer: D

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 # 62

Which Python command can be used to display the results of calculations?

- A. `compute()`
- **B. `print()`**
- C. `solve()`
- D. `result()`

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Python, the standard way to display output to the console is the built-in function `print()`. When a program performs calculations—such as arithmetic expressions, function results, or computed statistics—`print()` can be used to show those results to the user. For example, `print(2 + 3)` displays 5, and `print(total / count)` displays the computed average. Textbooks introduce `print()` early because it supports interactive learning, debugging, and communicating program behavior.

`print()` can display one or multiple items separated by commas, automatically converting them to string form.

It also supports formatting via f-strings (e.g., `print(f'Sum = {s}')`) and optional parameters like `sep` and `end` to control output formatting. This makes it versatile for reporting calculated values, intermediate steps in algorithms, and final program outputs.

The other options are not standard Python built-ins for output. `compute()`, `result()`, and `solve()` are not universally defined commands in Python; they might exist as user-defined functions or in specific libraries, but they are not the general command taught in textbooks for displaying results. Python follows a clear separation: expressions compute values; `print()` displays them.

Therefore, the correct answer is `print()`, as it is the primary mechanism for producing human-readable output from calculations in typical Python programs and coursework.

NEW QUESTION # 63

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