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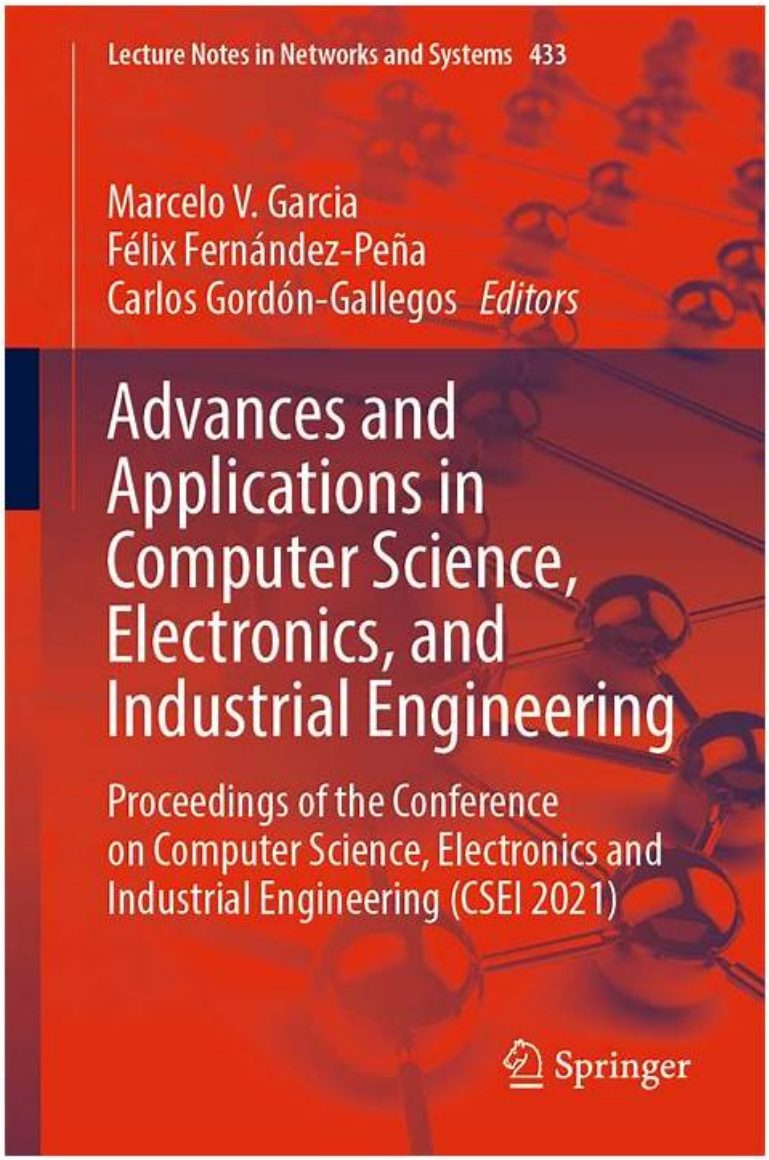

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WGU Foundations of Computer Science Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28
Which Python function would be used to check the data type of a variable bmi?

- A. datatype(bmi)
- B. check(bmi)
- C. typeof(bmi)
- D. type(bmi)

Answer: D

Explanation:
Python provides the built-in function `type()` to determine the data type (more precisely, the class) of an object. Because Python is dynamically typed, variable names are references to objects, and the object itself carries its type information at runtime. Calling `type(bmi)` returns a type object such as `<class 'int'>`, `<class 'float'>`, or `<class 'str'>` depending on what value is currently bound to the name `bmi`. This is the standard, textbook-approved method for checking an object's type in Python.
Option C, `typeof(bmi)`, is common in JavaScript, not Python. Options A and B are not standard Python built- ins; they might exist in user code or other languages, but not in Python's core language. In typical coursework and professional usage, `type()` is the correct function.
Textbooks also discuss how `type()` differs from `isinstance()`. While `type()` directly reports the object's class, `isinstance(bmi, float)` is often preferred when you want to allow subclass relationships. For example, in object-oriented programming, a subclass instance should often be treated as an instance of its parent class, which `isinstance` supports. However, when the question asks specifically for the function used to "check the data type," the expected answer is `type()`.
Understanding type inspection helps with debugging, writing robust functions, and reasoning about operations that are valid for different data types.

NEW QUESTION # 29
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 hardware abstraction layer
- B. The boot loader layer
- C. The file system layer
- D. The task scheduler layer

Answer: A

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 # 30
Which Windows 11 tool enables a user to manually add a Bluetooth device if it does not automatically configure when first connected?

- A. Device manager
- B. Windows defender
- C. Task scheduler
- D. Network center

Answer: A

Explanation:
When a Bluetooth device does not configure automatically, the underlying issue is often driver discovery, device enumeration, or the Bluetooth adapter's state. In Windows, the tool traditionally associated with manually managing hardware devices and their drivers isDevice Manager. It lets a user view hardware categories (including Bluetooth adapters), enable or disable devices, update drivers, uninstall and rescan, and address "unknown device" situations. These actions are core to manual configuration because they influence whether Windows can properly recognize and communicate with a Bluetooth device.
Windows 11 pairing itself is typically initiated from the Settings app under Bluetooth and devices, where a user chooses "Add device" to pair a new accessory. (Microsoft Support) However, among the options provided, only Device Manager is a hardware-configuration tool that can resolve situations where automatic configuration fails due to driver or adapter problems. Network-related tools do not handle local device drivers, Task Scheduler automates tasks rather than adding devices, and Windows Defender is focused on security and malware protection rather than device setup.
From a systems perspective, this reflects a key operating-systems concept: successful device use requires both discovery/pairing and a correctly installed driver stack. Device Manager is the standard interface for the driver and device side of that equation, which is why it is the best match to "manually add or configure" hardware in the given choices.

NEW QUESTION # 31
Which character is used to indicate a range of values to be sliced into a new list?

- A. ":"
- B. ","
- C. "="
- D. "+"

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Python, slicing is the standard mechanism for extracting arangeof elements from a sequence type such as a list, string, or tuple. The character that signals a slice range is thecolon:. The general slice syntax is sequence [start:stop:step]. Most commonly, you see sequence[start:stop], where start is the index to begin from (inclusive) and stop is the index to end at (exclusive). This "inclusive start, exclusive stop" rule is emphasized in textbooks because it makes slice lengths easy to reason about: when step is 1, the number of elements returned is stop - start.
For example, if items = ["a", "b", "c", "d", "e"], then items[1:4] returns ["b", "c", "d"]. Omitting start defaults to the beginning (items[:3] gives the first three elements), and omitting stop defaults to the end (items[2:] gives everything from index 2 onward). The optional step supports patterns like items[::2] for every other element, and negative steps can reverse a sequence (items[::-1]).
The other characters do not define ranges in Python slicing: , separates items (or indices in multidimensional structures), + is addition/concatenation, and = is assignment. The colon is the slicing operator that indicates a range.

NEW QUESTION # 32
What is the expected result of running the following code: list1[0] = "California"?

- A. The first value in the list will be replaced with "California".
- B. The list will be extended by adding "California" at the end.
- C. A second element will be added to the line "California".
- D. A new list will be created with the value "California".

Answer: A

Explanation:
Python lists are mutable sequences, which means elements can be changed in place after the list has been created. The expression list1[0] = "California" uses indexing to target the element at position 0 (the first element, because Python uses zero-based indexing) and assignment (=) to replace that element with a new value. As a result, the list keeps the same length, but its first entry becomes "California".
This operation does not create a new list (so option A is incorrect); it modifies the existing list object referenced by list1. It also does not append to the end of the list (so option C is incorrect). Appending would use methods like list1.append("California"). Option D is not meaningful in Python list semantics; assignment to a single index replaces exactly one element rather than "adding a second element to the line." Textbooks highlight this difference between mutable and immutable sequence types. For example, strings are immutable, so you cannot assign to some_string[0]. Lists, however, are designed for collections that change over time, supporting updates, insertions, deletions, and reordering. Index assignment is fundamental for many algorithms: updating an array-like buffer, modifying a dataset row, replacing incorrect values, or implementing in-place transformations efficiently.

NEW QUESTION # 33
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