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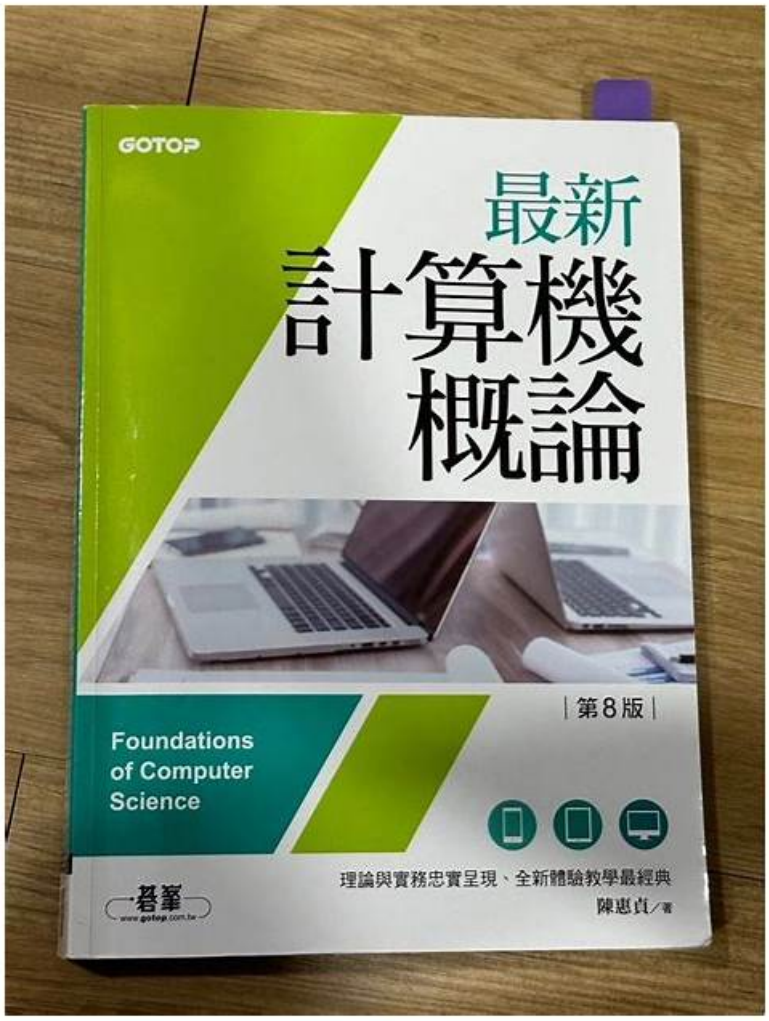

獲得Foundations-of-Computer-Science認證是眾多IT人員職業生涯的成功保證，而VCESoft網站中的Foundations-of-Computer-Science題庫學習資料可以幫助您做到這一點。只要您支付您想要的考古題，您就能馬上得到它，在通眾多使用過本題庫產品的客戶回饋中，證明WGU Foundations-of-Computer-Science考古題是值得信賴的。Foundations-of-Computer-Science題庫可以確保考生順利通過考試，大家還有什么理由不選擇呢？快將Foundations-of-Computer-Science考古題加入購物車吧，您絕對不會后悔的！

VCESoft 的 Foundations-of-Computer-Science 考古題包括了PDF電子檔和軟體考題形式，全新的收錄了WGU 認證考試的所有試題，並根據真實的考題變化而不斷變化，參考考試指南編訂，而且適合全球考生適用。該 Foundations-of-Computer-Science 考古題是考試原題的完美組合，覆蓋率95%以上，答案由多位專業資深講師原版破解得出，正確率100%。你還可以點擊我們網站下載 Foundations-of-Computer-Science 考古題的demo，你會明白這才是你想要的。

>> 最新Foundations-of-Computer-Science考古題 <<

最新WGU認證Foundations-of-Computer-Science考試考題

隨著Foundations-of-Computer-Science考試的變化，VCESoft已經跟新了考試問題和答案，包括一些新增的問題，通過使用更新版本的WGU Foundations-of-Computer-Science考古題，您可以輕松快速的通過考試，還節約寶貴的時間。獲得Foundations-of-Computer-Science認證之后，您的職業生涯也將開始新的輝煌時期。購買我們的WGU Foundations-of-Computer-Science題庫資料可以保證考生一次性通過考試，這是值得大家信賴的題庫網站，可以幫大家減少考試成本，節約時間，是上班族需要獲取Foundations-of-Computer-Science認證的最佳選擇。

最新的 Courses and Certificates Foundations-of-Computer-Science 免費考試真題 (Q70-Q75):

問題 #70
How does the data type of a variable get set in Python?

- A. It is chosen randomly.
- B. It is explicitly declared by the programmer.
- C. It is always set to string by default.
- D. It is determined by the value assigned to it.

答案：D

解題說明：
Python usesdynamic typing, a core concept emphasized in programming language textbooks. In dynamically typed languages, a variable name does not permanently "own" a type. Instead, theobjectcreated by an expression has a type, and the variable becomes a reference to that object. Therefore, the type associated with a variable at any moment is determined by the value assigned to it. For example, after x = 7, x refers to an integer object. After x = "seven", the same name now refers to a string object. The type changes because the binding changes, not because the variable's type declaration was edited.
Option A describesstatic typingsystems (common in languages like Java, C, or C++), where programmers declare types and compilers enforce them. Python does not require such declarations for ordinary variables.
Option B is incorrect because type assignment is deterministic, not random. Option C is incorrect because Python does not default variables to strings; it assigns whatever type results from the right-hand-side expression.
This model is closely tied to Python's runtime behavior: type checks occur during execution, and functions can accept values of different types as long as the operations used are valid (often discussed as
"duck typing"). This flexibility supports rapid development, but also motivates careful testing and, in larger systems, optional type hints for documentation and tool support.

問題 #71
Which aspect is excluded from a NumPy array's structure?

- A. The data type or dtype pointer
- B. The encryption key of the array
- C. The shape of the array
- D. The data pointer

答案：B

解題說明：
A NumPy ndarray is designed for efficient numerical computing, and its structure is defined by metadata required to interpret a contiguous (or strided) block of memory as an n-dimensional array. Textbooks and NumPy's own conceptual model describe key components such as: adata buffer(where the raw bytes live), a data pointer(reference to the start of that buffer), thedtype(which specifies how to interpret each element's bytes-e.g., int32, float64), theshape(the size in each dimension), andstrides(how many bytes to step in memory to move along each dimension). Together, these allow fast indexing, slicing, and vectorized operations without Python-level loops.
Options A, B, and C are all part of what an array must track to function correctly: the array must know where its data is, how it is laid out (shape/strides), and how to interpret bytes (dtype). In contrast, anencryption key is not a concept that belongs to the internal representation of a numerical array. Encryption is a security mechanism applied at storage or transport layers (for example, encrypting a file on disk or encrypting data sent over a network), not something built into the in-memory structure of a NumPy array object.
Therefore, the aspect excluded from a NumPy array's structure is the encryption key.

問題 #72
What Python code would return the value 2 from np_2d, where np_2d = np.array([[1, 2, 3, 4], [10, 20, 30, 40]])?

- A. np_2d[2, 0]
- B. np_2d[0,1][1]

- C. np_2d[2]
- D. np_2d[0,1]

答案：D

解題說明：
NumPy arrays support multi-dimensional indexing using a comma-separated index tuple. For a 2D array, the first index selects the row and the second index selects the column. With np_2d = np.array([[1, 2, 3, 4], [10,
20, 30, 40]]), row 0 is [1, 2, 3, 4]. Within that row, column 1 is the second element, which is 2. Therefore, np_2d[0, 1] returns 2.
Option A is incorrect because np_2d[0,1] already produces a scalar (an integer), and indexing a scalar again with [1] is invalid.
Option C, np_2d[2], attempts to access the third row, but this array has only two rows (indices 0 and 1), so it would raise an index error. Option D, np_2d[2, 0], also references a non-existent third row and would error.
This indexing rule is foundational in array-based computing: it provides direct access to elements without loops and supports efficient numerical computation. Understanding row/column indexing is essential for slicing, broadcasting, and matrix operations taught in scientific computing curricula.

問題 #73
What is a key advantage of using NumPy when handling large datasets?

- A. Automatic data cleaning
- B. Efficient storage and computation
- C. Interactive visualizations
- D. Built-in machine learning algorithms

答案：B

解題說明：
NumPy's key advantage for large datasets isefficient storage and fast computation. Unlike Python lists, which store references to objects and can have per-element overhead, NumPy arrays store data in a compact, homogeneous format (single dtype) in contiguous or strided memory. This reduces memory usage and improves cache locality, which is crucial for performance on large arrays. Additionally, NumPy operations are vectorized: many computations run in optimized compiled code rather than interpreted Python loops. This enables large speedups for arithmetic, linear algebra, statistics, and transformations over entire arrays.
Option A is incorrect because NumPy itself does not provide full machine learning algorithms; those are typically found in libraries like scikit-learn, though they build on NumPy. Option B is incorrect because NumPy does not automatically clean data; data cleaning is usually done with pandas or custom logic. Option D is incorrect because interactive visualizations are typically handled by libraries like matplotlib, seaborn, or plotly, not by NumPy.
Textbooks in scientific computing highlight that NumPy forms the computational foundation of the Python data ecosystem. Its array model supports broadcasting, slicing, and efficient aggregations, all of which are essential when working with millions of numeric values. By combining compact memory layout with compiled numerical kernels, NumPy enables scalable analysis and simulation workloads that would be slow or memory-heavy using pure Python lists.

問題 #74
Which file system is commonly used in Windows and supports file permissions?

- A. HFS+
- B. NTFS
- C. FAT32
- D. EXT4

答案：B

解題說明：
Windows commonly uses the NTFS (New Technology File System) for internal drives and many external drives because it supports advanced features required for modern operating systems. One of the most important features is support forfile and folder permissionsvia Access Control Lists (ACLs). Permissions enable the OS to enforce security policies by controlling which users and groups can read, write, execute, modify, or delete specific resources. This is fundamental to multi-user security and is a standard topic in operating systems and security textbooks.
FAT32 is an older file system designed for simplicity and broad compatibility. It does not provide the same fine-grained permission model as NTFS, which is why it is often used for removable media where cross- platform compatibility matters more than access

control. HFS+ is historically associated with Apple's macOS systems, and EXT4 is widely used on Linux. While these file systems have their own permission and feature models, they are not the common Windows default for permission-managed storage in typical Windows deployments.
NTFS also supports journaling (improving reliability after crashes), large file sizes, quotas, compression, and encryption features (through Windows facilities). In enterprise environments, NTFS permissions integrate with Windows authentication and directory services, enabling centralized user management. Therefore, for Windows systems requiring file permissions, NTFS is the correct answer.

問題 #75
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