

Foundations-of-Computer-Science Reliable Exam Cost | New Foundations-of-Computer-Science Exam Questions

Foundations Computer Science

Chapter 1 Part 1: Introduction

- A computer program tells a computer the sequence of steps needed to complete a specific task. The program consists of a very large number of primitive (simple) instructions.

Programming: the act of designing, implementing, and testing computer programs.

Hardware: consists of the physical elements in a computer system.

Central Processing Unit (CPU) where the processing power is.

- Storage devices include memory (Random Access Memory) and secondary storage
 - Hard disk (Hard Drive or Solid State Drive), flash drives, and CD/DVD drives
- Input/output devices allow the user to interact with the computer Mouse, keyboard, printer, screen...

CPU

The *central processing unit (CPU)* performs program control and data processing

The CPU has two components, the **control** unit and **arithmetic logic** unit. One GHz=1billion instructions/sec

Ex: i5 has 5 processors with 2 GHz each. It is basically the brain of the computer.

The Control Unit directs operation of the processor. All computer **resources** are managed by the control unit. It controls *communication and co-ordination* between *input/output* devices, it reads and interprets *instructions* and determines the sequence for processing the data, and it provides *timing and control* signals

The arithmetic logic unit contains the circuitry to perform *calculations* and *do comparisons*.

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WGU Foundations of Computer Science Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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: a data buffer (where the raw bytes live), a data pointer (reference to the start of that buffer), the dtype (which specifies how to interpret each element's bytes—e.g., int32, float64), the shape (the size in each dimension), and strides (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, an encryption 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.

NEW QUESTION # 25

What is the time complexity of a binary search algorithm?

- A. $O(n)$
- B. $O(\log n)$
- C. $O(2)$

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