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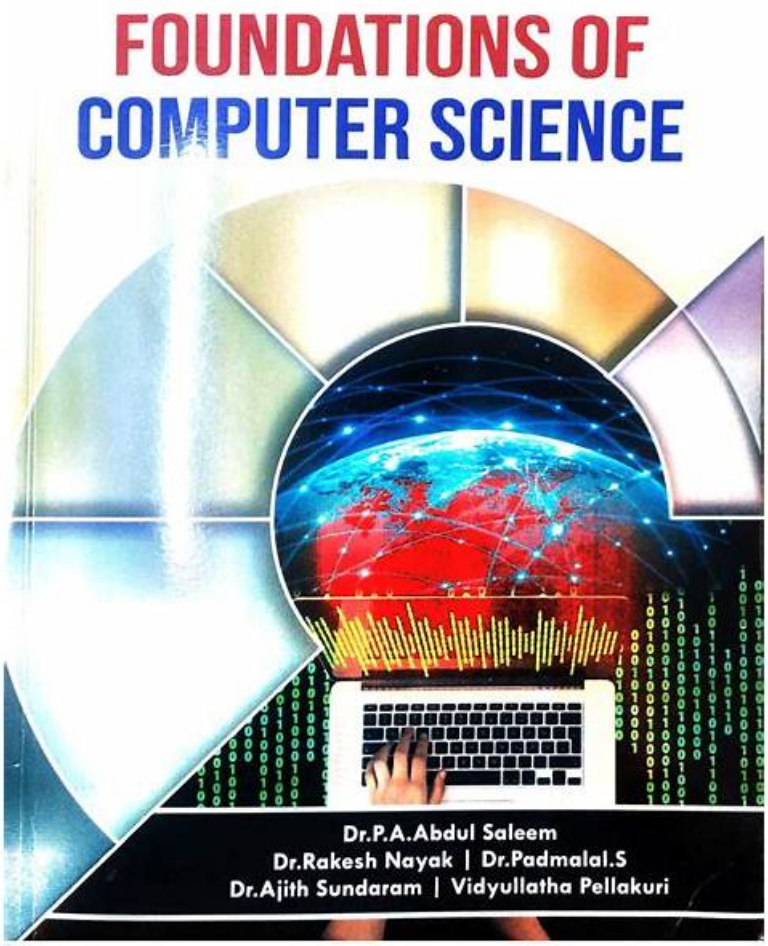

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>> Foundations-of-Computer-Science資格受験料 <<

Foundations-of-Computer-Science試験の準備方法｜検証するFoundations-of-Computer-Science資格受験料試験｜正確的なWGU Foundations of

Computer Science模擬対策

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WGU Foundations of Computer Science 認定 Foundations-of-Computer-Science 試験問題 (Q69-Q74):

質問 # 69
What type of encryption is provided by encryption utilities built into the file system?

- A. Encryption at rest
- B. Encryption steganography
- C. Encryption authentication
- D. Encryption in motion

正解：A

解説：
File system encryption utilities are designed to protect datastored on a disk-for example, files on an SSD, HDD, or other persistent storage. This protection is calledencryption at rest. The key idea is that if an attacker steals the physical drive, gains access to a powered-off machine, or otherwise reads storage directly, the raw bytes on disk remain unreadable without the correct cryptographic key. Common textbook examples include full-disk encryption and per-file encryption supported by operating systems and file systems.
This differs fromencryption in motion(also called encryption in transit), which protects data while it is being transmitted over networks, such as via TLS/HTTPS, VPNs, or secure messaging protocols. File system utilities do not primarily address network transmission; they address stored data confidentiality. Option B,
"encryption authentication," is not a standard category; authentication is a security goal often achieved using mechanisms like digital signatures, MACs, certificates, and protocol handshakes, not a type of file system encryption. Option D, steganography, is the practice of hiding information within other data (like images or audio) rather than encrypting it for confidentiality.
In short, file system encryption utilities aim to ensure that stored files remain confidential if storage is accessed without authorization, which is precisely the definition of encryption at rest.

質問 # 70
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[0,1][1]
- B. np_2d[2]
- C. np_2d[2, 0]
- D. np_2d[0,1]

正解：D

解説：
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.

質問 # 71
What stores the location of the next node in a linked list?

- A. The value
- B. The header
- C. The index
- D. The pointer

正解：D

解説：
A linked list is a dynamic data structure made up of nodes, where each node typically contains two components: a data field (the value being stored) and a link field (commonly called a pointer or reference).
The pointer's role is to store the memory address (or reference) of the next node in the sequence, thereby maintaining the logical order of the list even though nodes may be scattered throughout memory. This is a key contrast with arrays, which store elements contiguously and rely on index arithmetic to locate the next element.
Because each node explicitly points to the next node, linked lists support efficient insertion and deletion operations compared with arrays. To insert a node, you allocate it and then adjust pointers so it fits into the chain. To delete a node, you redirect the pointer of the previous node to skip over the removed node.
Traversal is performed by starting at the head node and repeatedly following the pointer until a null reference indicates the end of the list.
The other options do not correctly describe what stores the location of the next node. An index is used in array-like structures, not in a standard linked list node. The value is the payload data, not the link.
The "header" (often called the head pointer) is an external reference to the first node, not the field inside each node that links to the next. Therefore, the correct answer is the pointer.

質問 # 72
What is the correct way to represent a boolean value in Python?

- A. "True"
- B. "true"
- C. True
- D. true

正解：C

解説：
Python has a built-in boolean type named bool, which has exactly two values: True and False. These are language keywords/constants and are case-sensitive. Therefore, the correct representation of a boolean value is True (capital T, lowercase rest) or False (capital F). This is consistently taught in introductory programming textbooks because it affects conditional statements (if, while), logical operations (and, or, not), and comparisons.
Option A, "True", is a string literal, not a boolean. While it visually resembles the boolean constant, it behaves differently: non-empty strings are "truthy" in conditions, but "True" == True is false because they are different types (str vs bool). Option B, "true", is also a string, and it differs in casing as well. Option D, true, is not valid in Python; it will raise a NameError unless a variable named true has been defined.
Textbooks also stress that boolean values often result from comparisons, such as x > 0, and that booleans are a subtype of integers in Python (True behaves like 1 and False like 0 in arithmetic contexts). Still, their primary use is representing logical truth values for control flow and decision- making.

質問 # 73
What is the expected output of calling .shape on a NumPy 2D array?

- A. The total number of elements in the array
- B. The type of elements in the array
- C. The number of rows and columns in the 2D array
- D. The sum of the dimensions of the array

正解：C

解説：
In NumPy, every ndarray has a shape attribute that describes the size of the array along each dimension. For a 2D array, shape returns a tuple with two integers: (number_of_rows, number_of_columns). For example, if a = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]]), then a.shape is (2, 3), meaning 2 rows and 3 columns. This is a fundamental idea in matrix and array computing, because shape governs how indexing, slicing, broadcasting, and linear algebra operations behave.
Option A describes the dtype, which can be accessed with a.dtype, not a.shape. Option C is incorrect because shape provides per-dimension sizes, not their sum. Option D refers to the total number of elements, which NumPy provides via a.size (or equivalently np.prod(a.shape)).
Textbooks emphasize shape because many errors in numerical computing come from mismatched dimensions. For example, matrix multiplication requires compatible inner dimensions, and broadcasting rules depend on dimension sizes. By checking .shape, programmers can verify their data layout before applying algorithms, ensuring rows represent observations and columns represent features (or vice versa). Thus, for a 2D NumPy array, .shape indicates the number of rows and columns.

質問 # 74
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