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WGU Foundations of Computer Science Sample Questions (Q63-Q68):

NEW QUESTION # 63

What is another term for the inputs into a function?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

In programming, a function takes inputs, performs computation, and may return an output. The standard term for a function's inputs is arguments (also commonly discussed alongside the closely related term parameters).

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 # 64

How can a user subset a NumPy array `bmi` to only include values over 23?

- A. `bmi[bmi > 23]`
- B. `bmi.select(23)`
- C. `bmi.get_values(>23)`
- D. `bmi.where(bmi > 23)`

Answer: A

Explanation:

NumPy supports a powerful technique called Boolean indexing (also called Boolean masking) to filter arrays based on a condition. When you write `bmi > 23`, NumPy performs an element-wise comparison and produces a Boolean array of the same shape, containing `True` where the condition holds and `False` otherwise. Using that Boolean array inside square brackets, as in `bmi[bmi > 23]`, tells NumPy to return a new 1D array containing only the elements whose mask value is `True`. This approach is heavily emphasized in scientific computing curricula because it expresses selection logic without explicit loops and runs efficiently in optimized compiled code.

Option B looks close but is not standard NumPy usage. The function commonly used is `np.where(condition)` or `np.where(condition, x, y)`. While `np.where(bmi > 23)` can return indices, `bmi.where(...)` is not a NumPy array method; it is more associated with pandas objects. Options A and C are not valid NumPy APIs for filtering.

Boolean indexing is central in data analysis tasks such as removing invalid measurements, selecting a population subgroup, applying thresholds, and building feature subsets. It composes cleanly with vectorized computation, for example `bmi[bmi > 23].mean()`, enabling concise and high-performance numerical workflows.

NEW QUESTION # 65

What is the likely cause if a default Python configuration does not recognize a NumPy array as an allowed data structure?

- A. The Python interpreter is misconfigured.
- B. The NumPy package is not present.
- C. The array module is not imported.
- D. The Python version is outdated.

Answer: B

Explanation:

NumPy arrays are not a built-in Python data structure. In a default Python installation, the interpreter includes core types such as `int`, `float`, `str`, `list`, `tuple`, `dict`, and `set`, plus the standard library. A NumPy array, typically created as `numpy.ndarray`, is provided by the third-party NumPy library. Therefore, if a "default Python configuration" does not recognize a NumPy array, the most likely cause is that NumPy is not installed or not available in the active environment. This happens often when a user has multiple Python environments (system Python, virtual environments, conda environments) and installs NumPy into one environment while running code in another.

Option B is incorrect because Python's standard-library array module is different from NumPy. Importing `array` does not create or enable NumPy's `ndarray` type. Option C is possible in rare cases, but the typical, textbook-aligned explanation is missing dependencies rather than an incorrectly configured interpreter. Option D is also unlikely: while very old Python versions may cause

compatibility issues with modern NumPy releases, the symptom described-NumPy arrays not being recognized at all-more directly indicates the package is absent in the running environment.

In practice, verifying `import numpy` and checking the installed packages for the current interpreter resolves the issue.

NEW QUESTION # 66

What happens if one element of a NumPy array is changed to a string?

- A. All elements in the array are coerced to integers.
- **B. The operation is not allowed and raises an error.**
- C. All elements in the array are coerced to strings.
- D. The array becomes a list of the original integers.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A central rule in NumPy is that an ndarray has a single, fixed data type called its dtype. That dtype is chosen when the array is created (for example, `int64`, `float64`, etc.), and it normally does not change just because you assign a new value into one element. When you attempt an assignment, NumPy tries to cast the assigned value into the array's existing dtype. If the cast is possible, the assignment succeeds; if the cast is impossible, NumPy raises an error.

So, if you have a numeric array such as `arr = np.array([1, 2, 3])`, its dtype is an integer type. Trying `arr[0] = "hello"` cannot be converted into an integer, so NumPy raises a `ValueError` (a casting/conversion error). This is exactly the behavior textbooks highlight when contrasting NumPy arrays with Python lists: lists can hold mixed types freely, but NumPy arrays trade that flexibility for speed and memory efficiency via uniform typing.

Option A is a common misconception. While NumPy may "upcast" values to a more general dtype at array creation time when mixed types are provided (e.g., numbers and strings in the same constructor), a pre-existing numeric array will not automatically convert itself into a string array during a single-element assignment. Options C and D do not reflect NumPy's assignment rules.

NEW QUESTION # 67

Which order is impossible when traversing a binary tree using depth first search?

- A. Pre-order traversal
- **B. Level-order traversal**
- C. Post-order traversal
- D. In-order traversal

Answer: B

Explanation:

Depth-first search (DFS) explores a tree by going as deep as possible along a branch before backtracking. In binary trees, DFS gives rise to the classic traversal orders pre-order, in-order, and post-order, each defined by when you "visit" the node relative to its left and right subtrees. Pre-order visits the node first, then left subtree, then right subtree. In-order visits left subtree, then the node, then right subtree. Post-order visits left subtree, then right subtree, then the node. These are all DFS-based because they fully explore subtrees before moving sideways to another branch.

Level-order traversal is different: it visits nodes layer by layer from the root outward (all nodes at depth 0, then depth 1, then depth 2, etc.). This is a hallmark of breadth-first search (BFS), not DFS. Textbooks emphasize this distinction because DFS and BFS have different properties: BFS naturally finds shortest paths in unweighted graphs and produces level-order traversal in trees, while DFS is useful for tasks like topological sorting, cycle detection, and exploring structure recursively.

Therefore, the traversal order that is impossible to produce as a depth-first traversal of a binary tree is level-order traversal. The DFS orders (pre-, in-, post-) are all achievable by depth-first strategies, typically implemented recursively or with an explicit stack.

NEW QUESTION # 68

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