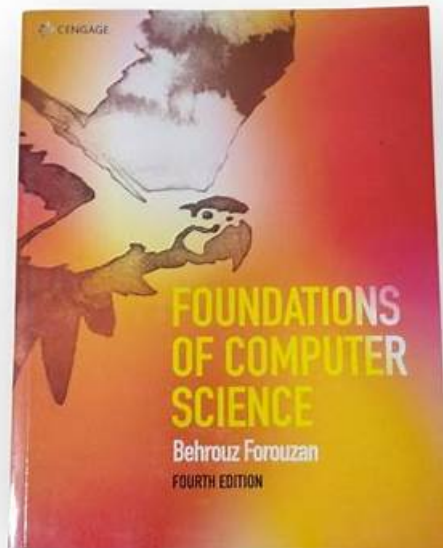


真実的なFoundations-of-Computer-Science問題集無料 &合格スムーズFoundations-of-Computer-Science合格 対策 | 正確的なFoundations-of-Computer-Scienceトレー ニング費用



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>> Foundations-of-Computer-Science問題集無料 <<

WGU Foundations-of-Computer-Science試験の準備方法 | 便利な Foundations-of-Computer-Science問題集無料試験 | 有効的なWGU Foundations of Computer Science合格対策

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WGU Foundations of Computer Science 認定 Foundations-of-Computer-Science 試験問題 (Q12-Q17):

質問 # 12

Which protocol provides encryption while email messages are in transit?

- A. IMAP
- **B. TLS**
- C. HTTP
- D. FTP

正解: B

解説:

"Encryption in transit" means protecting data while it moves across a network so that eavesdroppers cannot read or modify it. For email systems, this protection is most commonly provided by TLS (Transport Layer Security). TLS is a cryptographic protocol that can wrap application protocols (including mail protocols) to provide confidentiality, integrity, and server (and sometimes client) authentication. In practice, TLS is used to secure connections such as SMTP submission (often with STARTTLS or implicit TLS), IMAP over TLS, and POP3 over TLS. Textbooks present TLS as the standard successor to SSL and the foundation of secure communication on the modern Internet.

The other options are not correct in this context. FTP is a file transfer protocol and is traditionally unencrypted unless paired with additional security mechanisms (e.g., FTPS, which uses TLS, or SFTP, which uses SSH). HTTP is a web protocol; it becomes encrypted only when used as HTTPS, which again relies on TLS underneath. IMAP is an email retrieval protocol, but IMAP itself is not the encryption protocol- IMAP can be run over TLS (IMAPS) to become secure.

Therefore, the protocol that provides encryption while email messages (or email protocol traffic) are in transit is TLS.

質問 # 13

Which aspect of a security policy would define the ramifications of abusing company resources?

- **A. Acceptable Use Policy**
- B. Physical Security Policy
- C. Network Security Policy
- D. Data Retention Policy

正解: A

解説:

An Acceptable Use Policy (AUP) defines how employees and users are permitted to use an organization's computing resources- such as email, internet access, file storage, endpoints, and networks- and it typically specifies prohibited behaviors and the consequences of violations. In security and IT governance textbooks, the AUP is framed as both a behavioral contract and a risk-management tool: it reduces misuse, clarifies expectations, and provides an enforceable basis for disciplinary action.

The "ramifications of abusing company resources" (for example, installing unauthorized software, excessive personal use, accessing inappropriate content, attempting to bypass security controls, or sharing credentials) are precisely the kinds of issues an AUP addresses. The policy often includes monitoring statements (users have limited expectation of privacy), compliance requirements, and escalation paths for violations.

A Network Security Policy (A) focuses on technical rules for network protection- firewalls, segmentation, remote access, and intrusion detection- rather than broad user conduct and disciplinary consequences. A Physical Security Policy (B) addresses protection of facilities and hardware- badges, locks, visitor procedures, secure areas. A Data Retention Policy (D) defines how long data is stored, how it is archived, and how it is disposed, which is different from defining misuse consequences.

Thus, the policy aspect that defines permissible behavior and the consequences for abusing resources is the Acceptable Use Policy.

質問 # 14

What is the built-in data structure that implements a hash table in Python?

- **A. Dictionary**
- B. List

- C. Tuple
- D. Array

正解: A

解説:

A hash table is a data structure that supports fast lookup, insertion, and deletion by using a hash function to map keys to positions in an underlying storage structure. In Python, the built-in data structure that provides hash-table behavior is the dictionary, written with curly braces like `{"a": 1, "b": 2}`. Dictionaries store key-value pairs and are designed so that accessing a value by key, such as `d["a"]`, is efficient on average.

Textbooks typically describe this expected efficiency as average-case constant time, often written as $O(1)$, assuming a good hash function and a well-managed table size.

Tuples and lists are sequence types. Lists provide indexed access by integer position, not hashing by arbitrary keys. Tuples are immutable sequences and likewise do not provide key-based hashing semantics. "Array" is not the core built-in mapping structure in Python; while Python has an array module and NumPy has arrays, neither is the built-in hash table abstraction for general key-value storage.

Python dictionaries require keys to be hashable, meaning the key's hash value is stable during its lifetime (common examples: strings, numbers, tuples of hashable items). This requirement is directly tied to hash-table implementation. Dictionaries are used throughout computer science applications:

symbol tables in interpreters, caches and memoization, frequency counting, indexing, and implementing graphs via adjacency maps.

質問 # 15

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

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

正解: A

解説:

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 for file and folder permissions via 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.

質問 # 16

What will be the result of performing the slice `fam[:3]`?

- A. A list with the first three elements of `fam`
- B. A list with the last three elements of `fam`
- C. A list with the first two elements of `fam`
- D. A list with the first four elements of `fam`

正解: A

解説:

Python slicing uses the notation `sequence[start:stop]`, where `start` is inclusive and `stop` is exclusive. When `start` is omitted, it defaults

to 0, meaning the slice starts from the beginning of the sequence. Therefore, `fam[:3]` is equivalent to `fam[0:3]`. Because the stop index 3 is excluded, the slice includes elements at indices 0, 1, and 2—exactly the first three elements.

This convention is emphasized in programming textbooks because it makes many tasks natural and reduces boundary errors. For example, "take the first n items" is written as `[n]`, and "drop the first n items" is written as `[n:]`. The length of the slice is also easy to reason about: with step 1, it is stop - start, so here it is 3 - 0 = 3.

Option B is incorrect because including four elements would require `fam[:4]`. Option C would correspond to `fam[:2]`. Option D describes taking elements from the end, which would use negative indexing such as `fam[-3:]`.

Slicing is widely used for batching, windowing in algorithms, splitting datasets into training/testing segments, and extracting prefixes in parsing tasks. Understanding the inclusive start and exclusive stop rule is essential for correct Python programming.

質問 #17

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