

Foundations-of-Computer-Science 시험패스 덤프 공부자료 & Foundations-of-Computer-Science 최고 품질 인증 시험기출문제



Itexamdump의 WGU인증 Foundations-of-Computer-Science 덤프를 선택하여 WGU인증 Foundations-of-Computer-Science 시험공부를 하는건 제일 현명한 선택입니다. 시험에서 떨어지면 덤프비용 전액을 환불처리해드리고 WGU인증 Foundations-of-Computer-Science 시험이 바뀌면 덤프도 업데이트하여 고객님의 최신버전을 발송해드립니다. WGU인증 Foundations-of-Computer-Science 덤프뿐만 아니라 IT인증 시험에 관한 모든 덤프를 제공해드립니다.

WGU Foundations-of-Computer-Science 시험탈락 시 WGU Foundations-of-Computer-Science 덤프비용 전액을 환불해드릴 만큼 저희 덤프자료에 자신이 있습니다. Itexamdump에서는 WGU Foundations-of-Computer-Science 덤프를 항상 최신버전이도록 보장해드리고 싶지만 WGU Foundations-of-Computer-Science 시험문제 변경시점을 예측할 수 없어 시험에서 불합격받을 수도 간혹 있습니다. 하지만 시험에서 떨어지면 덤프비용을 전액 환불해드리고 고객님의 이익을 보장해드립니다.

>> Foundations-of-Computer-Science 시험패스 덤프 공부자료 <<

Foundations-of-Computer-Science 최고 품질 인증 시험 기출문제 & Foundations-of-Computer-Science 완벽한 시험덤프 공부

Itexamdump의WGU Foundations-of-Computer-Science시험자료의 문제와 답이 실제시험의 문제와 답과 아주 비슷합니다. 우리의 짧은 학습가이드로 빠른 시일 내에 관련지식을 터득하여 응시준비를 하게 합니다. 우리는 우리의WGU Foundations-of-Computer-Science인증 시험덤프로 시험패스를 보장합니다.

최신 Courses and Certificates Foundations-of-Computer-Science 무료 샘플문제 (Q21-Q26):

질문 # 21

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

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

정답: D

설명:

NumPy's key advantage for large datasets is efficient 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.

질문 # 22

How is a NumPy array named data with 6 elements reshaped into a 2x3 array?

- A. `np.reshape(data, (2, 3))`
- B. `data.set_shape(2, 3)`
- C. `np_reshape(list, (2, 3))`
- D. `data_reshape[2, 3]`

정답: A

설명:

Reshaping is the operation of changing the "view" of an array so that the same elements are arranged with new dimensions. In NumPy, reshaping is possible when the total number of elements stays the same. A 2x3 array contains 6 elements, so a 1D array data of length 6 can be reshaped into shape (2, 3) without adding or removing values. Textbooks stress this invariant: the product of the dimensions must equal the original size.

NumPy provides two standard reshaping interfaces: the function `np.reshape(data, (2, 3))` and the method `data.reshape(2, 3)` (or `data.reshape((2, 3))`). Option A is correct because it uses the official NumPy function with the proper arguments: the original array and the target shape. The shape is passed as a tuple describing rows and columns.

Option B is incorrect because `np_reshape` is not the correct NumPy function name, and it references an unrelated identifier list. Option C is incorrect because NumPy arrays do not provide a `set_shape` method like that. Option D is not valid NumPy syntax for reshaping.

Option B is incorrect because `np_reshape` is not the correct NumPy function name, and it references an unrelated identifier list.

Option C is incorrect because NumPy arrays do not provide a `set_shape` method like that. Option D is not valid NumPy syntax for reshaping.

Reshaping is fundamental in data analysis and machine learning: it converts flat vectors into matrices, prepares batches of samples, and aligns dimensions for matrix multiplication and broadcasting.

질문 # 23

Which Python function is used to display the data type of a given variable?

- A. Data()
- B. Show()
- C. type()
- D. GetVar()

정답: C

설명:

Python is a dynamically typed language, meaning variables do not require explicit type declarations; instead, objects carry type information at runtime. To inspect the type of an object, Python provides the built-in function `type()`. When you pass a variable or value into `type()`, it returns the object's class, which represents its data type. For example, `type(5)` returns `<class 'int'>`, `type(3.14)` returns `<class 'float'>`, and `type("hello")` returns `<class 'str'>`. This is commonly used in debugging, learning exercises, and when writing functions that must behave differently depending on input types.

Textbook discussions often pair `type()` with Python's object model: everything in Python is an object, and each object is an instance of some class. `type()` reveals that class. In addition, `type()` can be used in more advanced ways, such as dynamic class creation, but its foundational educational use is type inspection.

The other options are not correct because `GetVar()`, `Show()`, and `Data()` are not standard Python built-ins for type checking. While developers can define functions with those names, they are not part of Python's core language or standard library in the sense required by the question. For typical coursework and professional Python usage, the correct and universally accepted function is `type()`.

질문 # 24

What is the name of the tool that can allow a device to run more than one operating system at a time as virtual machines?

- A. System Restore
- B. Bootloader
- C. Partition Manager
- D. Hypervisor

정답: D

설명:

A hypervisor is the software layer that enables virtualization—running multiple operating systems concurrently on the same physical hardware as separate, isolated virtual machines (VMs). Operating systems textbooks describe the hypervisor as managing and multiplexing core hardware resources such as CPU, memory, storage, and I/O devices among multiple guest operating systems. Each VM behaves as if it has its own hardware, while the hypervisor enforces isolation and schedules resource usage.

Hypervisors come in two broad categories. Type 1 (bare-metal) hypervisors run directly on the hardware (common in data centers), while Type 2 (hosted) hypervisors run as applications on top of a host OS (common on desktops). In both cases, the hypervisor is the key tool that makes "more than one OS at a time" possible.

System Restore is a recovery feature, not a virtualization platform. A partition manager can split a disk into multiple partitions, which can support dual-boot setups, but that runs only one OS at a time, not concurrently as VMs. A bootloader selects which OS to start at boot time; again, that is not simultaneous virtualization. Therefore, the correct tool that allows running multiple operating systems simultaneously as virtual machines is the hypervisor.

질문 # 25

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

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

정답: D

설명:

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.

질문 # 26

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당연히 고프조, 서하 개도 듣기론 글 쓰는 거 좋아한다던데, 구매의향이 있으시면 할인도 가능합니다, Itexamdump의 WGU인증 Foundations-of-Computer-Science덤프로 시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하면 정상에 오를수 있습니다, 믿을수 없다면 저희 사이트에서 샘플을 다운받아 보세요.

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