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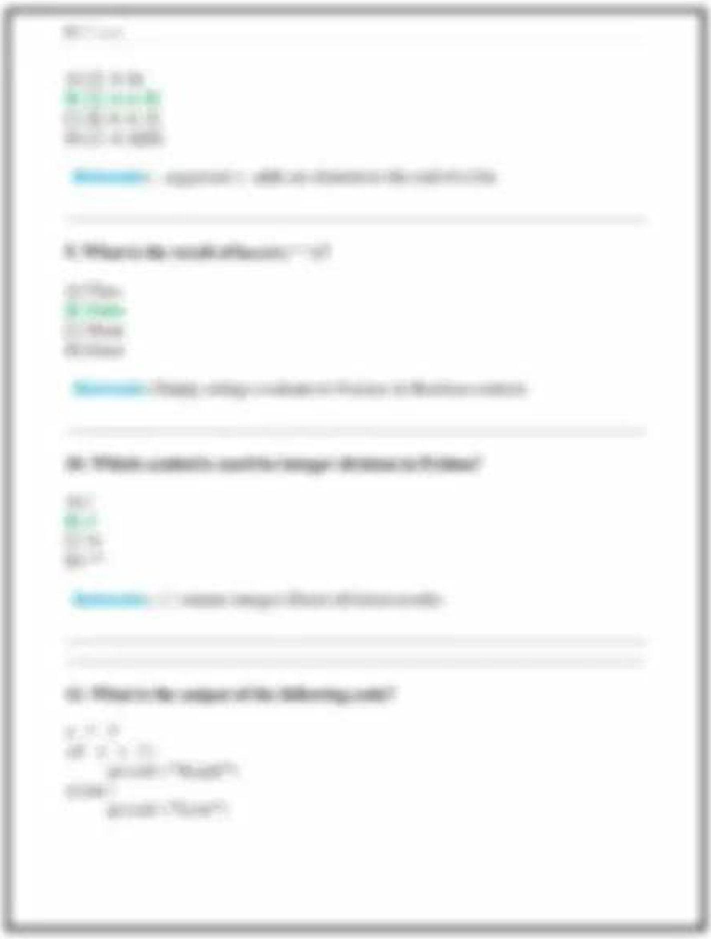

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WGU Foundations of Computer Science Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27
What is the purpose of user management and access control in a networked environment?

- A. To ensure all users have the same level of access to resources
- B. To provide unlimited access to all network resources
- C. To restrict all users from accessing confidential documents
- D. To establish permissions and monitor resource usage

Answer: D

Explanation:
In a networked environment, user management and access control exist to ensure that resources are used securely, appropriately, and accountably. The core idea isauthorization: defining what each user (or group of users) is allowed to do-read files, modify data, access applications, administer systems, and so on. This is commonly guided by the principle ofleast privilege, which states that users should receive only the permissions necessary to perform their tasks. Proper access control reduces the damage from mistakes and limits the impact of compromised accounts.
User management also includesauthenticationsupport (ensuring a user is who they claim to be) and administrative functions such as creating accounts, assigning roles, revoking access, and enforcing policies (password rules, multi-factor authentication requirements, session timeouts). In many systems, access control is implemented through models like discretionary access control (DAC), role-based access control (RBAC), or mandatory access control (MAC), each with different security properties.
Option B correctly reflects this: the goal is to establish permissions and to monitor or audit usage (logging access, tracking changes, detecting suspicious behavior). Option A is wrong because equal access is rarely secure or practical. Option C is the opposite of secure practice. Option D is too absolute:
systems typically restrict some users from some confidential resources, not all users from all confidential documents.

NEW QUESTION # 28
What is a correct call to the linear search defined as def linear_search(customersList, search_value): ?

- A. linear_search()(customersList)
- B. print(linear_search(customersList, search_value))
- C. find_linear(customersList)
- D. search_linear(customersList, search_value)

Answer: B

Explanation:
A function definition in Python specifies a function name and a list of parameters. Here, def linear_search (customersList, search_value): defines a function named linear_search that requirestwo argumentswhen called: a list (or sequence) of customer items and the value being searched for. A correct call must therefore supply both arguments in the same order:
linear_search(customersList, search_value). Option B is correct because it calls the function properly and then prints the returned result.
Textbooks describe linear search as scanning the list from the beginning to the end, comparing each element to search_value until a match is found or the list ends. The function typically returns an index (e.g., position of the match) or a Boolean, or possibly -1/None if not found. Wrapping the call in print(...) is a standard way to display the returned value for testing or demonstration.
Option A is incorrect because it calls a different function name, not linear_search. Option C is incorrect because linear_search() would attempt to call the function with zero arguments, which would raise a TypeError, and then it tries to call the result as if it were another function. Option D uses a different function name (search_linear) and also contains a spelling mismatch compared to the given definition.

NEW QUESTION # 29
What happens if you try to create a NumPy array with different types?

- A. The array will be created, but calculations will not be possible.
- B. The array will contain a single type, converting all elements to that type.

- C. The array will be split into multiple arrays, one for each type.
- D. The array will be created with no issues.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When NumPy constructs an ndarray, it chooses a single data type called the dtype for the entire array. This is a defining feature of NumPy arrays: unlike Python lists, which can hold mixed object types freely, a NumPy array is designed for efficient numerical computation by storing values in a uniform, contiguous representation. Therefore, if you provide mixed types at creation time, NumPy will select a dtype that can represent all provided values and will convert elements as needed.
This process is commonly described as type promotion or coercion to a common type. For example, mixing integers and floats produces a float array because floats can represent integers without loss of generality.
Mixing numbers and strings often results in a string dtype (or, in some cases, an object dtype), because numbers can be converted to their string representations. Once the dtype is chosen, the array behaves consistently under vectorized operations appropriate for that dtype.
Option B correctly summarizes this textbook behavior: the array will contain a single type, converting all elements to that type.
Option A is too absolute-many mixed-type arrays still support calculations depending on the resulting dtype. Option C is vague and misses the crucial fact that conversion occurs. Option D is not how NumPy works; it never automatically splits inputs into multiple arrays by type.
Understanding dtype coercion matters because it affects memory usage, performance, and whether numerical operations behave as expected.

NEW QUESTION # 30
How can someone subset the last two rows and columns of a 2D NumPy array?

- A. array[-2:, :]
- B. array[-2:, -2:]
- C. array[-1:, -1:]
- D. array[:, -2:]

Answer: B

Explanation:
NumPy slicing uses the same start/stop rules as Python sequences, and it also supports negative indices to count from the end. In a 2D array, slicing is written as array[rows, columns]. To get thelast two rows, you use
-2: in the row position, meaning "start two rows from the end and go to the end." Similarly, to get thelast two columns, you use -2: in the column position. Combining these gives array[-2:, -2:], which selects the bottom- right 2×2 subarray.
Option A, array[-2:, :], selects the last two rows butall columns, so it is not restricted to the last two columns.
Option D, array[:, -2:], selects all rows but only the last two columns. Option B, array[-1:, -1:], selects only the last row and the last column, producing a 1×1 (or 1×1 view) subarray, not a 2×2.
This kind of slicing is widely taught because it is essential for matrix operations, extracting submatrices, working with sliding windows, and manipulating image or time-series data where "take the last k observations/features" is common. Negative indexing reduces errors and makes code clearer, especially compared with computing explicit indices like array[rows-2:rows, cols-2:cols].

NEW QUESTION # 31
What is a key advantage of using NumPy when handling large datasets?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
NumPy's key advantage for large datasets isefficient 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.

NEW QUESTION # 32

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