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WGU Foundations of Computer Science Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39

How does the data type of a variable get set in Python?

- A. It is always set to string by default.
- B. It is chosen randomly.
- C. It is determined by the value assigned to it.
- D. It is explicitly declared by the programmer.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Python uses dynamic typing, a core concept emphasized in programming language textbooks. In dynamically typed languages, a variable name does not permanently "own" a type. Instead, the object created by an expression has a type, and the variable becomes a reference to that object. Therefore, the type associated with a variable at any moment is determined by the value assigned to it. For example, after `x = 7`, `x` refers to an integer object. After `x = "seven"`, the same name now refers to a string object. The type changes because the binding changes, not because the variable's type declaration was edited.

Option A describes static typing systems (common in languages like Java, C, or C++), where programmers declare types and compilers enforce them. Python does not require such declarations for ordinary variables.

Option B is incorrect because type assignment is deterministic, not random. Option C is incorrect because Python does not default variables to strings; it assigns whatever type results from the right-hand-side expression.

This model is closely tied to Python's runtime behavior: type checks occur during execution, and functions can accept values of different types as long as the operations used are valid (often discussed as "duck typing"). This flexibility supports rapid development, but also motivates careful testing and, in larger systems, optional type hints for documentation and tool support.

NEW QUESTION # 40

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- B. The Python version is outdated.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

Answer: C

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 # 41

What is the time complexity of a binary search algorithm?

- A. $O(n)$
- B. $O(2)$

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