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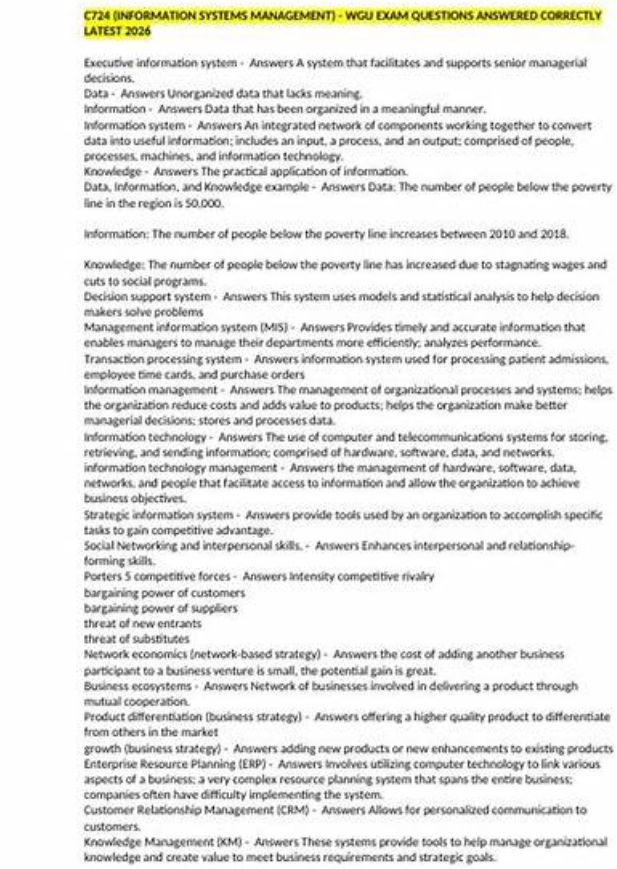

C724 (INFORMATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT) - WGU EXAM QUESTIONS ANSWERED CORRECTLY LATEST 2026

Executive information system - Answers A system that facilitates and supports senior managerial decisions.
Data - Answers Unorganized data that lacks meaning.
Information - Answers Data that has been organized in a meaningful manner.
Information system - Answers An integrated network of components working together to convert data into useful information; includes an input, a process, and an output; comprised of people, processes, machines, and information technology.
Knowledge - Answers The practical application of information.
Data, Information, and Knowledge example - Answers Data: The number of people below the poverty line in the region is 50,000.

Information: The number of people below the poverty line increases between 2010 and 2018.

Knowledge: The number of people below the poverty line has increased due to stagnating wages and cuts to social programs.
Decision support system - Answers This system uses models and statistical analysis to help decision makers solve problems
Management information system (MIS) - Answers Provides timely and accurate information that enables managers to manage their departments more efficiently; analyzes performance.
Transaction processing system - Answers information system used for processing patient admissions, employee time cards, and purchase orders
Information management - Answers The management of organizational processes and systems; helps the organization reduce costs and adds value to products; helps the organization make better managerial decisions; stores and processes data.
Information technology - Answers The use of computer and telecommunications systems for storing, retrieving, and sending information; comprised of hardware, software, data, and networks.
information technology management - Answers the management of hardware, software, data, networks, and people that facilitate access to information and allow the organization to achieve business objectives.
Strategic information system - Answers provide tools used by an organization to accomplish specific tasks to gain competitive advantage.
Social Networking and interpersonal skills. - Answers Enhances interpersonal and relationship-forming skills.
Porters 5 competitive forces - Answers Intensity competitive rivalry
bargaining power of customers
bargaining power of suppliers
threat of new entrants
threat of substitutes
Network economics (network-based strategy) - Answers the cost of adding another business participant to a business venture is small, the potential gain is great.
Business ecosystems - Answers Network of businesses involved in delivering a product through mutual cooperation.
Product differentiation (business strategy) - Answers offering a higher quality product to differentiate from others in the market
growth (business strategy) - Answers adding new products or new enhancements to existing products
Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) - Answers Involves utilizing computer technology to link various aspects of a business; a very complex resource planning system that spans the entire business; companies often have difficulty implementing the system.
Customer Relationship Management (CRM) - Answers Allows for personalized communication to customers.
Knowledge Management (KM) - Answers These systems provide tools to help manage organizational knowledge and create value to meet business requirements and strategic goals.

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WGU Foundations of Computer Science Sample Questions (Q64-Q69):

NEW QUESTION # 64
What will the expression fam[3:6] return?

- A. A list with elements at index 4, 5, and 6
- B. A list with elements at index 3, 4, 5, and 6
- C. A list with elements at index 6
- D. A list with elements at index 3, 4, and 5

Answer: D

Explanation:
Python slicing follows the rule `sequence[start:stop]`, where the `start` index is **inclusive** and the `stop` index is **exclusive**. This convention is taught widely because it makes many algorithms and boundary cases simpler: the length of the slice is `stop - start` (when step is 1), and adjacent slices can partition a sequence without overlap. For a list named `fam`, the slice `fam[3:6]` starts at index 3 and includes the elements at indices 3, 4, and 5, but it stops before index 6.
This is a frequent source of off-by-one errors for beginners, so textbooks emphasize remembering: "start is included, stop is not." If `fam` had at least 6 elements, then `fam[3:6]` would produce a new list of exactly three elements (positions 3, 4, 5). If `fam` had fewer than 6 elements, Python would still return a valid slice up to the end without raising an error, because slicing is designed to be safe within bounds.
Option A is incorrect because it skips index 3 and incorrectly includes index 6. Option B is incorrect because it includes index 6, which the stop boundary excludes. Option D is incorrect because slicing returns a sublist, not a single element; a single element would require indexing like `fam[6]`.

NEW QUESTION # 65
Which aspect of a security policy would define the ramifications of abusing company resources?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
AnAcceptable 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.

NEW QUESTION # 66
Which protocol provides encryption while email messages are in transit?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
"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 byTLS (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, butIMAP 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.

NEW QUESTION # 67
Which Python function would be used to check the data type of a variable bmi?

- A. typeof(bmi)
- B. check(bmi)
- C. datatype(bmi)
- D. type(bmi)

Answer: D

Explanation:
Python provides the built-in function `type()` to determine the data type (more precisely, the class) of an object. Because Python is dynamically typed, variable names are references to objects, and the object itself carries its type information at runtime. Calling `type(bmi)` returns a type object such as `<class 'int'>`, `<class 'float'>`, or `<class 'str'>` depending on what value is currently bound to the name `bmi`. This is the standard, textbook-approved method for checking an object's type in Python.
Option C, `typeof(bmi)`, is common in JavaScript, not Python. Options A and B are not standard Python built- ins; they might exist in user code or other languages, but not in Python's core language. In typical coursework and professional usage, `type()` is the correct function.
Textbooks also discuss how `type()` differs from `isinstance()`. While `type()` directly reports the object's class, `isinstance(bmi, float)` is often preferred when you want to allow subclass relationships. For example, in object-oriented programming, a subclass instance should often be treated as an instance of its parent class, which `isinstance` supports. However, when the question asks specifically for the function used to "check the data type," the expected answer is `type()`.
Understanding type inspection helps with debugging, writing robust functions, and reasoning about operations that are valid for different data types.

NEW QUESTION # 68
Which action is taken if the first number is the lowest value in a selection sort?

- A. The first number is duplicated.

- B. It swaps the selected element with the first unsorted element.
- C. It swaps the selected element with the last unsorted element.
- D. The first number is increased by one.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Selection sort works by maintaining a boundary between a sorted prefix and an unsorted suffix. On each pass, the algorithm finds the smallest value in the unsorted portion and places it into the first position of that unsorted portion (which is also the next position in the sorted prefix). This is usually done by swapping the element at the minimum's index with the element at the boundary index (the "first unsorted element"). That description matches option D.
If the first element of the unsorted portion is already the smallest, then the minimum's index equals the boundary index. In textbook implementations, the algorithm may still execute a swap operation, but it becomes a swap of an element with itself (a no-op), leaving the array unchanged. Many implementations include a small optimization: perform the swap only if the minimum index differs from the boundary index.
Either way, conceptually the "action taken" by selection sort is still "swap the selected minimum into the first unsorted position," which is exactly what option D states.
Options A and B are unrelated to sorting; selection sort never increases or duplicates values. Option C is incorrect because selection sort swaps the minimum with thefirstunsorted element, not the last. After the swap (or no-op), the sorted region grows by one element, and the algorithm repeats from the next boundary position.
This logic is fundamental for understanding how selection sort ensures correctness: after pass i, the smallest i+1 elements are fixed in their final positions.

NEW QUESTION # 69
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