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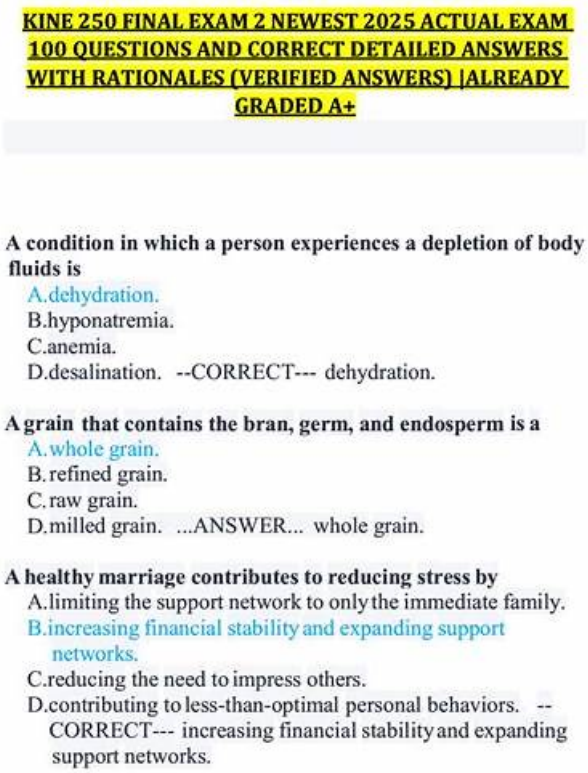

KINE 250 FINAL EXAM 2 NEWEST 2025 ACTUAL EXAM 100 QUESTIONS AND CORRECT DETAILED ANSWERS WITH RATIONALES (VERIFIED ANSWERS) |ALREADY GRADED A+

A condition in which a person experiences a depletion of body fluids is
A.dehydration.
B.hyponatremia.
C.anemia.
D.desalination. --CORRECT--- dehydration.

A grain that contains the bran, germ, and endosperm is a
A.whole grain.
B.refined grain.
C.raw grain.
D.milled grain. ...ANSWER... whole grain.

A healthy marriage contributes to reducing stress by
A.limiting the support network to only the immediate family.
B.increasing financial stability and expanding support networks.
C.reducing the need to impress others.
D.contributing to less-than-optimal personal behaviors. --CORRECT--- increasing financial stability and expanding support networks.

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WGU Foundations of Computer Science Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
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 be created with no issues.
- C. The array will be split into multiple arrays, one for each type.
- D. The array will contain a single type, converting all elements to that type.

Answer: D

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 # 21
Which file system is commonly used in Windows and supports file permissions?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
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 forfile and folder permissionsvia 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.

NEW QUESTION # 22
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

Answer: D

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 # 23
What is the time complexity of a quicksort algorithm?

- A. O(n log n)
- B. O(1)
- C. O(n)
- D. O(log n)

Answer: A

Explanation:
Quicksort is a divide-and-conquer sorting algorithm. It works by selecting a pivot element, partitioning the array into two subarrays (elements less than the pivot and elements greater than the pivot), and then recursively sorting those subarrays. In the average case, the partition step splits the array into roughly equal halves, so the recurrence is commonly written as (T(n) = T(n/2) + T(n/2) + O(n)), where (O(n)) is the cost of partitioning. This solves to (O(n \log n)), which is why quicksort is widely taught as an efficient general-purpose sorting method.
However, textbooks also emphasize that quicksort has a worst-case time complexity of (O(n