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WGU Foundations of Computer Science Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

What is the output of `print(employees[3])` when `employees = ["Anika", "Omar", "Li", "Alex"]`?

- A. "Anika"
- B. "Omar"
- C. "Li"
- D. "Alex"

Answer: D

Explanation:

Python lists are ordered sequences indexed starting from 0. This zero-based indexing is standard in many programming languages and is a core concept in data structures. For the list `employees = ["Anika", "Omar",`

`"Li", "Alex"]`, the mapping of indices to elements is: index 0 # "Anika", index 1 # "Omar", index 2 # "Li", index 3 # "Alex".

Therefore, the expression `employees[3]` selects the element at index 3, which is `"Alex"`, and `print(employees[3])` outputs `'Alex'` (strings print without quotes in normal output).

Option A would be correct for `employees[1]`, option D would be correct for `employees[2]`, and option C would be correct for `employees[0]`. This kind of question tests understanding of list indexing, which is essential for iteration, slicing, and algorithm implementation.

Textbooks also note the difference between indexing and slicing: indexing returns a single element, while slicing returns a sublist.

Here, because square brackets contain a single integer index, it is indexing. If you attempted an index that is out of range, Python would raise an `IndexError`, which reinforces careful reasoning about list length and positions. Understanding these fundamentals is critical for correctly manipulating datasets, where row/column positions and offsets frequently matter.

NEW QUESTION # 13

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which sorting algorithm works by finding the smallest or largest element in an unsorted part of a list and moving it to the sorted part of the list?

- A. Quicksort
- B. Radix sort
- C. Heap sort
- D. Selection sort

Answer: D

Explanation:

Selection sort is defined by a simple repeated strategy: divide the list into a sorted region and an unsorted region, then repeatedly select the smallest (or largest) element from the unsorted region and move it to the end of the sorted region. In the common "smallest-first" version, the algorithm scans the unsorted portion to find the minimum element, then swaps it into the next position in the sorted portion. After the first pass, the smallest element is fixed at index 0; after the second pass, the second-smallest is fixed at index 1; and so on until the entire list is sorted.

This exactly matches the description in the question, making selection sort the correct answer. Textbooks often use selection sort to teach algorithmic thinking because it is easy to understand and implement, though not efficient for large datasets. Its time complexity is $O(n^2)$ in the average and worst case because it performs roughly n scans of progressively smaller unsorted sections, with each scan taking linear time. Its space usage is $O(1)$ additional space because it sorts in place using swaps. The other options do not match the described mechanism. Quicksort partitions around a pivot, heap sort uses a heap data structure to repeatedly extract the maximum/minimum, and radix sort processes digits/keys by place value rather than selecting minima by scanning. Selection sort's defining action is the repeated "select the min/max and place it."

NEW QUESTION # 15

```
print(20 # 5)
```

What will the output be of this line?

- A. no output
- B. Syntax Error
- C. 20 + 5
- D. #25

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Python, the `#` character begins a comment. Everything from `#` to the end of the line is ignored by the interpreter and is not executed. Therefore, the line `print(20 # 5)` produces no output because it is a comment, not an executable statement. This is a standard concept in programming language textbooks: comments are for humans, not for the machine, and they are used to document code, explain intent, temporarily disable statements during debugging, or leave notes about assumptions and design choices.

Even though the line contains an unusual symbol `#`, it does not matter here, because the interpreter never tries to parse the commented text. If the `#` were removed, then Python would attempt to parse `print(20 # 5)`, and since `#` is not a valid Python operator, that would indeed trigger a syntax error. But with the leading `#`, the entire line is inert.

Option A is incorrect because nothing is evaluated. Option C is incorrect because comments are not printed; they remain only in the source code. Option D is incorrect for the commented version of the line, since Python does not check comment contents for syntax. Thus, the correct result is no output.

NEW QUESTION # 16

```
m = 30
```

```
n = 30
```

What will be the output of `print(id(m), id(n))` after executing the following code?

- A. 0 0
- B. Two identical numbers
- C. Error
- D. Two different numbers

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Python, `id(x)` returns the "identity" of an object, which in CPython (the most common implementation) is typically the object's memory address. When you write `m = 30` and `n = 30`, both names may refer to the same integer object because CPython caches a range of small integer objects for efficiency. This optimization means that commonly used small integers are pre-created and reused, so repeated occurrences of the same small integer literal often point to the same object, producing identical `id()` values. As a result, `print(id(m), id(n))` will most likely display two identical numbers in standard CPython builds when 30 falls within the cached range. (Real Python) This behavior is an implementation detail, but it is widely discussed in Python education because it illustrates the difference between object identity (whether two variables reference the same object) and value equality (whether two objects have the same value). Even if `id(m)` and `id(n)` were different in some edge environment, `m == n` would still be `True` because the values are equal; `id()` is about identity, not value. The options "0 0" and "Error" are not consistent with how `id()` works for valid objects.

NEW QUESTION # 17

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