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教材をシミュレートするFoundations-of-Computer-Scienceのページでは、サンプルの質問であるデモを提供しています。デモを提供する目的は、お客様にトピックの私たちの部分を理解してもらうことと、それが開かれたときの学習資料の形式は何ですか？私たちの考えでは、これら2つのことは、Foundations-of-Computer-Science試験に関心のあるお客様が最も心配しているということです。製品ページにアクセスできるクリック可能なWebサイトであるソフトウェアを提供します。 Foundations-of-Computer-Science試験でマークされた赤いボックスはデモです。 PDFバージョンを無料でダウンロードでき、3つの形式すべてをクリックして表示できます。

今の社会の中で、ネット上で訓練は普及して、弊社は試験問題集を提供する多くのネットの一つでございます。Fast2testが提供したのオンラインFoundations-of-Computer-Science商品がWGU業界では品質の高い学習資料、受験生の必要が満足できるサイトでございます。

>> Foundations-of-Computer-Science関連問題資料 <<

Foundations-of-Computer-Science最新テスト & Foundations-of-Computer-Scienceテスト問題集

すべてのWGU受験者の試験を容易にするために、Fast2testのFoundations-of-Computer-Science試験準備では履歴をテストし、パフォーマンスを確認することができます。その後、障害を見つけて克服できます。 また、このタイプのWGU Foundations of Computer Science試験問題を一度オンラインで使用すると、次回はオフライン環境で練習できます。 Foundations-of-Computer-Scienceテストトレントは、コンピューターや携帯電話の複数のクライアントがオンラインで勉強したり、オフラインで統合するためにデータを印刷したりするために使用できます。 また、試験のためにFoundations-of-Computer-Science試験問題を選択することをお勧めします。

WGU Foundations of Computer Science 認定 Foundations-of-Computer-Science 試験問題 (Q63-Q68):

質問 # 63
What is traversal in the context of trees and graphs?

- A. The process of visiting all nodes
- B. The process of changing the value of nodes
- C. The process of removing all nodes
- D. The process of connecting all nodes

正解：A

解説：
In data structures and algorithms,traversalrefers to systematicallyvisiting nodesin a tree or graph in order to process them. "Visiting" typically means performing some operation at each node, such as reading its value, marking it as seen, computing a property, or collecting it into an output structure. Traversal is foundational because many algorithms-search, path finding, connectivity checks, topological analysis, and evaluation of expressions-are built on traversal patterns.
Intrees, traversal has classic forms: preorder, inorder, and postorder depth-first traversals, as well as breadth- first traversal (level-order). Each defines a rule for the order in which nodes are visited relative to their children. Ingraphs, traversal must additionally handle the possibility of cycles and multiple paths; textbooks therefore emphasize maintaining a "visited" set to avoid infinite loops. The two principal graph traversal strategies areDepth-First Search (DFS)andBreadth-First Search (BFS). DFS explores along a path as far as possible before backtracking, while BFS explores layer by layer outward from a start node.
Options A, B, and C do not define traversal. Changing values may happen during traversal, but it is not what traversal means. Removing all nodes is deletion, not traversal. Connecting all nodes is not a standard traversal concept. The correct definition is the process of visiting all nodes (typically reachable from a starting node, or all nodes in the structure if fully connected).

質問 # 64
Which process is designed to establish the identity of the user such as with a username and password?

- A. Registration
- B. Verification
- C. Authentication
- D. Certification

正解：C

解説：
Authenticationis the security process of proving or establishing a user's identity. In textbook terminology, authentication answers the question: "Who are you?" Common authentication factors include something you know (password, PIN), something you have (smart card, hardware token), and something you are (biometrics). Username and password is the classic "something you know" mechanism, where the username identifies the account and the password serves as a secret used to validate that the user is the rightful owner of that account.
Authentication is distinct fromauthorization, which determines what an authenticated user is allowed to do (permissions, roles). It is also distinct from registration, which is the administrative act of creating an account or enrolling a user in a system. "Verification" is a general term that can appear in many contexts, but in security frameworks the precise term for identity establishment is authentication. "Certification" usually refers to issuing or validating credentials such as digital certificates (PKI) or professional certifications, not the act of logging in with a password.
Textbooks emphasize that authentication should be strengthened with practices like hashing and salting passwords, multi-factor authentication (MFA), lockout policies, and secure transport (e.g., TLS) to prevent credential theft. The core concept remains: the process that establishes identity using credentials like a username and password is authentication.

質問 # 65
What stores the location of the next node in a linked list?

- A. The pointer
- B. The header
- C. The value
- D. The index

正解：A

解説：
A linked list is a dynamic data structure made up of nodes, where each node typically contains two components: a data field (the value being stored) and a link field (commonly called a pointer or reference).
The pointer's role is to store the memory address (or reference) of the next node in the sequence, thereby maintaining the logical order of the list even though nodes may be scattered throughout memory. This is a key contrast with arrays, which store elements contiguously and rely on index arithmetic to locate the next element.
Because each node explicitly points to the next node, linked lists support efficient insertion and deletion operations compared with arrays. To insert a node, you allocate it and then adjust pointers so it fits into the chain. To delete a node, you redirect the pointer of the previous node to skip over the removed node.
Traversal is performed by starting at the head node and repeatedly following the pointer until a null reference indicates the end of the

list.
The other options do not correctly describe what stores the location of the next node. An index is used in array-like structures, not in a standard linked list node. The value is the payload data, not the link.
The "header" (often called the head pointer) is an external reference to the first node, not the field inside each node that links to the next. Therefore, the correct answer is the pointer.

質問 # 66
Which Python command can be used to display the results of calculations?

- A. print()
- B. compute()
- C. solve()
- D. result()

正解：A

解説：
In Python, the standard way to display output to the console is the built-in function print(). When a program performs calculations-such as arithmetic expressions, function results, or computed statistics-print() can be used to show those results to the user. For example, print(2 + 3) displays 5, and print(total / count) displays the computed average. Textbooks introduce print() early because it supports interactive learning, debugging, and communicating program behavior.
print() can display one or multiple items separated by commas, automatically converting them to string form.
It also supports formatting via f-strings (e.g., print(f"Sum = {s}")) and optional parameters like sep and end to control output formatting. This makes it versatile for reporting calculated values, intermediate steps in algorithms, and final program outputs.
The other options are not standard Python built-ins for output. compute(), result(), and solve() are not universally defined commands in Python; they might exist as user-defined functions or in specific libraries, but they are not the general command taught in textbooks for displaying results. Python follows a clear separation: expressions compute values; print() displays them.
Therefore, the correct answer is print(), as it is the primary mechanism for producing human-readable output from calculations in typical Python programs and coursework.

質問 # 67
How can a user subset a NumPy array bmi to only include values over 23?

- A. bmi.select(23)
- B. bmi.where(bmi > 23)
- C. bmi.get_values(>23)
- D. bmi[bmi > 23]

正解：D

解説：
NumPy supports a powerful technique calledBoolean indexing(also called Boolean masking) to filter arrays based on a condition. When you write bmi > 23, NumPy performs an element-wise comparison and produces a Boolean array of the same shape, containing True where the condition holds and False otherwise. Using that Boolean array inside square brackets, as in bmi[bmi > 23], tells NumPy to return a new 1D array containing only the elements whose mask value is True. This approach is heavily emphasized in scientific computing curricula because it expresses selection logic without explicit loops and runs efficiently in optimized compiled code.
Option B looks close but is not standard NumPy usage. The function commonly used is np.where(condition) or np.where(condition, x, y). While np.where(bmi > 23) can return indices, bmi.where(...) is not a NumPy array method; it is more associated with pandas objects. Options A and C are not valid NumPy APIs for filtering.
Boolean indexing is central in data analysis tasks such as removing invalid measurements, selecting a population subgroup, applying thresholds, and building feature subsets. It composes cleanly with vectorized computation, for example bmi[bmi > 23].mean(), enabling concise and high-performance numerical workflows.

質問 # 68
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偶然的なIT試験は常にあなたの勉強の目標になって、あなたの運命を変えるかもしれません。WGUの重要な認証科目として、Foundations-of-Computer-Science試験に参加する人が多くなっています。我々の参考資料は試験の状況によって更新されています。それに、あなたは資料を購入したら、我々はFoundations-of-Computer-Science資料の更新の第一時間であなたを知らせます。

Foundations-of-Computer-Science最新テスト: https://jp.fast2test.com/Foundations-of-Computer-Science-premium-file.html

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