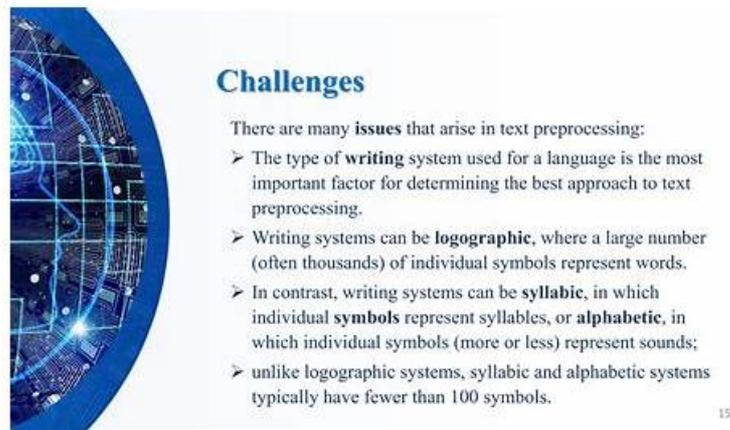# Scripting-and-Programming-Foundations Best Preparation Materials | Valid Scripting-and-Programming-Foundations Exam Sample

What's more, part of that Real4Prep Scripting-and-Programming-Foundations dumps now are free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=18IWjR5DdiqMnr3witsuqHLh26q5WrydX

Real4Prep web-based practice exam is compatible with all browsers and operating systems. Whereas the Scripting-and-Programming-Foundations PDF file is concerned this file is the collection of real, valid, and updated WGU Scripting-and-Programming-Foundations exam questions. You can use the WGU Scripting-and-Programming-Foundations Pdf Format on your desktop computer, laptop, tabs, or even on your smartphone and start WGU Scripting and Programming Foundations Exam (Scripting-and-Programming-Foundations) exam questions preparation anytime and anywhere.

This kind of polished approach is beneficial for a commendable grade in the WGU Scripting and Programming Foundations Exam (Scripting-and-Programming-Foundations) exam. While attempting the exam, take heed of the clock ticking, so that you manage the WGU Scripting and Programming Foundations Exam (Scripting-and-Programming-Foundations) questions in a time-efficient way. Even if you are completely sure of the correct answer to a question, first eliminate the incorrect ones, so that you may prevent blunders due to human error.

>> Scripting-and-Programming-Foundations Best Preparation Materials <<

Free PDF Quiz WGU - Accurate Scripting-and-Programming-Foundations Best Preparation Materials

All customer information to purchase our Scripting-and-Programming-Foundations guide torrent is confidential to outsides. You needn't worry about your privacy information leaked by our company. People who can contact with your name, e-mail, telephone number are all members of the internal corporate. The privacy information provided by you only can be used in online support services and providing professional staff remote assistance. Our experts check update on the Scripting-and-Programming-Foundations Exam Questions every day and keep customers informed. If you have any question about our Scripting-and-Programming-Foundations test guide, you can email or contact us online.

WGU Scripting and Programming Foundations Exam Sample Questions (Q63-Q68):

NEW QUESTION # 63
Which characteristic specifically describes an object-oriented language?

- A. Supports creating program as item that have data plus operations
- B. Requires a compiler to convert to machine code
- C. Supports creating programs as a set of functions
- D. Can be run on any machine that has an interpreter

Answer: A

Explanation:
Object-oriented programming (OOP) is characterized by the concept of encapsulating data and operations within objects. This characteristic is fundamental to OOP and distinguishes it from procedural programming, which is structured around functions rather than objects. In OOP, objects are instances of classes, which define the data (attributes) and the operations (methods) that can be performed on that data. This encapsulation of data and methods within objects allows for more modular, reusable, and maintainable code.
References: The characteristics of object-oriented programming languages are well-documented and include encapsulation, abstraction, inheritance, and polymorphism. These principles are foundational to OOP and are supported by languages like C++, Java, and Python12345.

NEW QUESTION # 64
Which term refers to a function that represents the number of fixed-size memory units used for an input of a given size?

- **A. Space complexity**
- B. Linear search
- C. Computational complexity
- D. Runtime

Answer: A

Explanation:
Space complexity refers to the amount of memory space required by an algorithm in relation to the size of the input data. It is a function, often denoted as S(N), that represents the number of fixed-size memory units used by the algorithm for an input of size N. For example, if an algorithm needs to create a new array that is the same size as the input array, its space complexity would be linear, or O(N), where N is the size of the input array. This term is crucial in evaluating the efficiency of an algorithm, especially when working with large data sets or in systems with limited memory resources.
References: The definition and explanation of space complexity can be found in various educational resources and literature on data structures and algorithms, such as computer science textbooks and online educational platforms12.

NEW QUESTION # 65
A sequence diagram is shown:
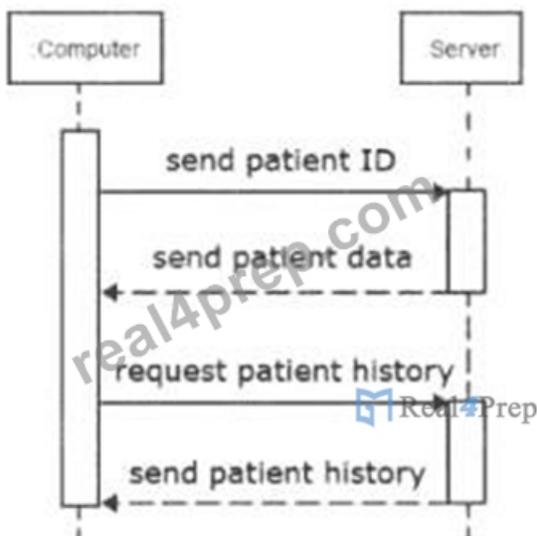
What is the purpose of a sequence diagram?

- A. It depicts program operations, branches, and loops.
- B. It outlines the potential actions of a user
- **C. It illustrates the communication steps for a particular software scenario.**
- D. It outlines the needed computations.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A sequence diagram is a type of interaction diagram that details how operations are carried out within a system. It is used to model the interactions between objects or components in a sequence that reflects the order of operations, particularly focusing on the messages exchanged between these objects over time. The vertical axis of a sequence diagram represents time, and the horizontal axis represents the objects involved in the interaction. The purpose of a sequence diagram is to illustrate the sequence of messages or events that occur between these objects, typically in the context of a specific use case or scenario within the software system1234.

NEW QUESTION # 66

Which output results from the following pseudocode?
x = 5
do
x = x + 4
while x < 18
Put x to output

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The pseudocode uses a do-while loop, which executes the loop body at least once before checking the condition. The variable x is updated by adding 4 each iteration, and the loop continues as long as x < 18. The final value of x is output after the loop terminates. According to foundational programming principles, we trace the execution step-by-step.
* Initial State: x = 5.
* First Iteration:
* x = x + 4 = 5 + 4 = 9.
* Check: x < 18 (9 < 18, true). Continue.
* Second Iteration:
* x = x + 4 = 9 + 4 = 13.
* Check: x < 18 (13 < 18, true). Continue.
* Third Iteration:
* x = x + 4 = 13 + 4 = 17.
* Check: x < 18 (17 < 18, true). Continue.
* Fourth Iteration:
* x = x + 4 = 17 + 4 = 21.
* Check: x < 18 (21 < 18, false). Exit loop.
* Output: Put x to output outputs x = 21.
* Option A: "9." Incorrect. This is the value after the first iteration, but the loop continues.
* Option B: "18." Incorrect. The loop stops when x >= 18, so x = 18 is not output.
* Option C: "21." Correct. This is the final value of x after the loop terminates.
* Option D: "25." Incorrect. The loop stops before x reaches 25.
Certiport Scripting and Programming Foundations Study Guide (Section on Loops).
Python Documentation: "While Statements" (https://docs.python.org/3/reference/compound_stmts. html#while).
W3Schools: "C Do While Loop" (https://www.w3schools.com/c/c_do_while_loop.php).

NEW QUESTION # 67

Which two operators can be used for checking divisibility of a number?
Choose 2 answers.

- A. %
- B. *
- C. +

- D. /
- E. $
- F.

What's more, part of that Real4Prep Scripting-and-Programming-Foundations dumps now are free:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=18lWjR5DdiqMnr3witsuqHLh26q5WrydX