WGU Foundations-of-Computer-Science試験関連赤本 & Foundations-of-Computer-Science試験問題集

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>> WGU Foundations-of-Computer-Science試験関連赤本 <<

試験の準備方法-100％合格率のFoundations-of-Computer-Science試験関連赤本試験-真実的なFoundations-of-Computer-Science試験問題集

IT技術の発展に従って、Foundations-of-Computer-Science試験資格認定証明書を持つ人はますます多くなっていました。どんなFoundations-of-Computer-Science試験参考書を選びますか？ ここで、お勧めたいのは弊社のFoundations-of-Computer-Science試験参考書です。Foundations-of-Computer-Science試験参考書の内容は全面的で、わかりやすいです。そのほかに、Foundations-of-Computer-Science試験の合格率は高い、多くの受験者が試験に合格しました。だから、弊社のFoundations-of-Computer-Science試験参考書はいろいろな資料の中で目立っています。

WGU Foundations of Computer Science 認定 Foundations-of-Computer-Science 試験問題 (Q41-Q46):

質問 # 41
Which aspect is excluded from a NumPy array's structure?

- A. The data type or dtype pointer
- B. The encryption key of the array
- C. The shape of the array
- D. The data pointer

正解：B

解説：
A NumPy ndarray is designed for efficient numerical computing, and its structure is defined by metadata required to interpret a

contiguous (or strided) block of memory as an n-dimensional array. Textbooks and NumPy's own conceptual model describe key components such as: adata buffer(where the raw bytes live), a data pointer(reference to the start of that buffer), thedtype(which specifies how to interpret each element's bytes-e.g., int32, float64), theshape(the size in each dimension), andstrides(how many bytes to step in memory to move along each dimension). Together, these allow fast indexing, slicing, and vectorized operations without Python-level loops.
Options A, B, and C are all part of what an array must track to function correctly: the array must know where its data is, how it is laid out (shape/strides), and how to interpret bytes (dtype). In contrast, anencryption key is not a concept that belongs to the internal representation of a numerical array. Encryption is a security mechanism applied at storage or transport layers (for example, encrypting a file on disk or encrypting data sent over a network), not something built into the in-memory structure of a NumPy array object.
Therefore, the aspect excluded from a NumPy array's structure is the encryption key.

質問 # 42
What happens if you try to create a NumPy array with different types?

- A. The array will contain a single type, converting all elements to that type.
- B. The array will be created with no issues.
- C. The array will be created, but calculations will not be possible.
- D. The array will be split into multiple arrays, one for each type.

正解：A

解説：
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.

質問 # 43
Which protocol provides encryption while email messages are in transit?

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

正解：C

解説：
"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.

質問 # 44
What is the main advantage of using NumPy arrays over regular Python lists for data analysis?

- A. NumPy arrays can bring different types into the array at the same time.
- B. NumPy arrays can concatenate lists by default.
- C. NumPy arrays can perform calculations over entire collections of values.
- D. NumPy arrays can only hold elements of the same type.

正解：C

解説：
The primary advantage of NumPy arrays in data analysis is their support for fast, vectorized computation over whole collections of numeric data. A NumPy `ndarray` stores elements in a contiguous memory block with a single, fixed data type, enabling efficient low-level operations implemented in optimized C/Fortran code. As a result, expressions like `arr + 5`, `arr * arr`, or `np.mean(arr)` operate over the entire array without explicit Python loops. This style is commonly called **vectorization**, and it is a central theme in scientific computing textbooks because it is both clearer to read and significantly faster for large datasets.
Option A describes a property of Python lists, not NumPy arrays. Python lists can mix types freely, but this flexibility comes with overhead. Option B is true-NumPy arrays typically hold a single dtype-but it is not the main advantage; it is more of an implementation feature that enables speed and memory efficiency.
Option D is not a defining advantage; both lists and arrays can be concatenated, and NumPy provides dedicated functions such as `np.concatenate`, but concatenation is not the core reason NumPy dominates data analysis workflows.
Because NumPy operations are applied element-wise across entire arrays and can leverage CPU vector instructions and efficient memory access patterns, they form the foundation for higher-level tools like pandas, SciPy, and many machine learning libraries. This is why the best answer is that NumPy arrays can perform calculations over entire collections of values.

質問 # 45
What code would print a subarray of the first 5 elements in numpy_array?

- A. print(numpy_array.get(5, 1))
- B. print(numpy_array.get(0, 5))
- C. print(numpy_array[1:5])
- D. print(numpy_array[:5])

正解：D

解説：
NumPy arrays support slicing using the same start:stop convention as Python sequences. To take the first five elements, you want indices 0 through 4. The slice numpy_array[:5] means "start from the beginning (default start is 0) and stop before index 5." Because the stop index is exclusive, this returns exactly the first five elements. Printing that slice with print(numpy_array[:5]) displays a 1D view (or copy depending on context) containing those elements.
Option A, numpy_array[1:5], starts at index 1, so it returns elements 1 through 4-only four elements-and it excludes the element at index 0, so it is not the first five elements. Options B and D are incorrect because NumPy arrays do not provide a .get() method for slicing in this manner; .get() is a method associated with dictionaries, not arrays.
Textbooks stress slicing because it is efficient and expressive, especially in data analysis. With slicing, you can take prefixes, suffixes, windows, or regularly spaced samples without writing loops. In NumPy, slicing is particularly important because many slices create views into the same underlying data buffer, enabling memory-efficient operations on large datasets. Understanding inclusive start and exclusive stop boundaries is critical to avoid off-by-one mistakes and to work correctly with batches and segments of numerical data.

質問 # 46
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