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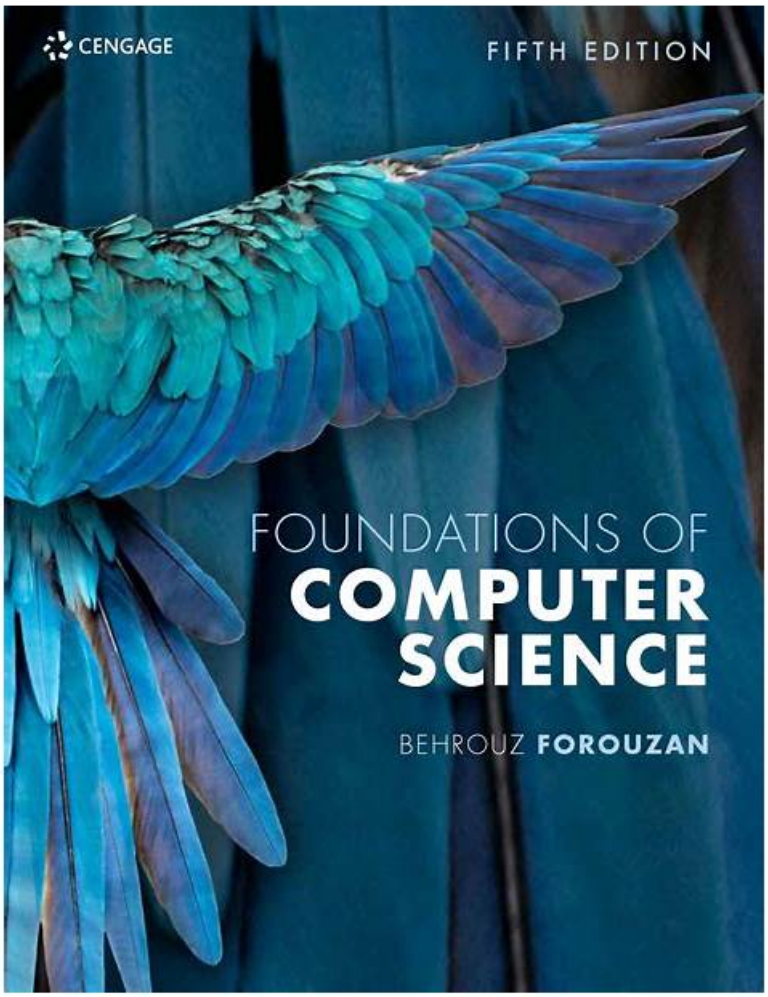

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WGU Foundations of Computer Science Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71
What are Python functions that belong to specific Python objects?

- A. Methods
- B. Libraries
- C. Scripts
- D. Modules

Answer: A

Explanation:
In object-oriented programming, amethodis a function that is associated with an object (or its class) and is called using the dot operator. In Python, everything is an object, and many operations are provided through methods. For example, "hello".upper() calls the upper method of a str object, and [1, 2, 3].append(4) calls the append method of a list object. Textbooks emphasize that methods operate on an object's internal state and typically receive the object itself as an implicit first argument (commonly named self in class definitions).
This is what distinguishes methods from standalone functions.
Modules, scripts, and libraries are different organizational concepts. Amoduleis a file containing Python code, including function and class definitions. Ascriptis a Python program intended to be run directly. A libraryis a collection of modules that provides reusable functionality. None of these terms specifically mean
"functions that belong to objects."
Understanding methods matters because it connects to encapsulation and abstraction: objects provide behaviors (methods) that manipulate their data in well-defined ways. This design enables clearer APIs and supports polymorphism, where different object types can expose methods with the same name but different implementations. In Python, method calls are central to working with built-in types (strings, lists, dictionaries) and with user-defined classes, making "methods" the correct term for functions that belong to specific objects.

NEW QUESTION # 72
Which method converts the default smallest-to-largest index order of a list to instead be the opposite?

- A. sortDescending()
- B. flip()
- C. invert()
- D. reverse()

Answer: D

Explanation:
Python lists maintain an order, and sometimes you need to reverse that order so the last element becomes first and the first becomes last. The standard list method for reversing the elementsin placeis reverse(). For example, if nums = [1, 2, 3, 4], then nums.reverse() mutates the list so it becomes [4, 3, 2, 1]. This is a built-in operation taught in introductory programming texts because it is efficient and conceptually simple: it does not create a new list unless you explicitly copy the data.
It is important to distinguish reversing from sorting. Reversing changes the sequence order as-is, while sorting rearranges elements according to comparisons. The question refers to converting the index order to the opposite, which is reversing. If you wanted descendingsortedorder, you would typically use sort (reverse=True) or sorted(nums, reverse=True). But the direct method that reverses the list's order is reverse().
The other options are not standard Python list methods. sortDescending(), flip(), and invert() are not part of Python's built-in list API. Textbooks emphasize learning the correct method names because Python's standard library provides a consistent, widely used interface across programs. Thus, reverse() is the correct answer for reversing the index order of a list.

NEW QUESTION # 73
Which method allows a user to convert a string value to all capital letters in Python?

- A. makeUpper()
- B. upper()
- C. upperCase()
- D. toUpperCase()

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Python, strings are objects of type str, and the language provides many built-in string methods for common transformations. The standard method used to convert all alphabetic characters in a string to uppercase is upper(). For example, "Hello, World".upper() produces "HELLO, WORLD". This method is part of Python's core string API and is documented as returning anewstring because strings are immutable in Python; the original string is not modified.
Options A and D resemble methods from other programming languages. For instance, toUpperCase() is commonly seen in Java and JavaScript, not Python. Option B, makeUpper(), is not a standard method in Python's str type. Python's naming conventions for built-in methods are typically short and lowercase, which is consistent with upper(), lower(), strip(), and replace().
It is also important to note what upper() does and does not do. It affects letters according to Unicode case-mapping rules, so it works beyond ASCII and supports many languages. Non-alphabetic characters such as digits, punctuation, and whitespace remain unchanged. Because the method returns a new string, it supports functional-style programming and safe reuse of the original data. In many textbook examples, upper() is paired with input normalization tasks, such as case-insensitive comparisons and cleaning user-entered text.

NEW QUESTION # 74
What is the expected result of running the following code: list1[0] = "California"?

- A. The first value in the list will be replaced with "California".
- B. A second element will be added to the line "California".
- C. A new list will be created with the value "California".
- D. The list will be extended by adding "California" at the end.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Python lists are mutable sequences, which means elements can be changed in place after the list has been created. The expression list1[0] = "California" uses indexing to target the element at position 0 (the first element, because Python uses zero-based indexing) and assignment (=) to replace that element with a new value. As a result, the list keeps the same length, but its first entry becomes "California".
This operation does not create a new list (so option A is incorrect); it modifies the existing list object referenced by list1. It also does not append to the end of the list (so option C is incorrect). Appending would use methods like list1.append("California"). Option D is not meaningful in Python list semantics; assignment to a single index replaces exactly one element rather than "adding a second element to the line." Textbooks highlight this difference between mutable and immutable sequence types. For example, strings are immutable, so you cannot assign to some_string[0]. Lists, however, are designed for collections that change over time, supporting updates, insertions, deletions, and reordering. Index assignment is fundamental for many algorithms: updating an array-like buffer, modifying a dataset row, replacing incorrect values, or implementing in-place transformations efficiently.

NEW QUESTION # 75
Which type of sorting algorithm starts at the first position and moves the pointer until the end of the list, determining the lowest value?

- A. Progressive sort
- B. Pointer sort
- C. Selection sort
- D. Incremental sort

Answer: C

Explanation:
Selection sort is the algorithm that repeatedly scans the unsorted portion of a list to find the lowest (or highest) value and then places

it into its correct position in the sorted portion. It begins at the first index (position 0) and treats that as the boundary between sorted and unsorted regions. On the first pass, it moves a scanning pointer through the entire list to determine the minimum element and swaps it into position 0. On the second pass, it starts from position 1, scans to the end to find the next minimum, and swaps it into position 1.
This continues until the list is sorted.
This matches the question's description: "starts at the first position and moves the pointer until the end of the list, determining the lowest value." Textbooks often describe selection sort with two indices: one for the current boundary position and one for scanning the remainder of the list to find the minimum. The algorithm is simple and uses O(1) extra space, but it is inefficient for large lists because it performs $O(n^2)$ comparisons regardless of input order.
The other options are not standard algorithm names in typical computer science curricula. While many sorting algorithms exist (insertion sort, merge sort, quicksort, heap sort), "incremental," "progressive," and "pointer sort" are not canonical textbook algorithms in this context. Therefore, the correct answer is selection sort.

NEW QUESTION # 76
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