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WGU Foundations of Computer Science Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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, an encryption 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.

NEW QUESTION # 40

What is traversal in the context of trees and graphs?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

In data structures and algorithms, traversal refers to systematically visiting nodes in 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.

In trees, 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. In graphs, 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 are Depth-First Search (DFS) and Breadth-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).

NEW QUESTION # 41

Which statement describes the relationship between trees and graphs?

- A. Trees do not have levels.
- **B. Trees cannot have cycles.**
- C. Trees can have unconnected nodes.
- D. Trees can have cycles.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In discrete mathematics and computer science, a tree is a special kind of graph. The standard graph-theory definition is that a tree is a connected, acyclic undirected graph. "Acyclic" means it contains no cycles, i.e., you cannot start at a vertex, follow a sequence of edges, and return to the starting vertex without repeating edges in a way that forms a loop. (Wikipedia) This property is exactly what makes option D correct.

The other options contradict the definition. If a structure has cycles, it is not a tree (though it may still be a graph). If it has unconnected nodes, it is not connected; such a structure is more like a forest (a disjoint union of trees) rather than a single tree. (Wikipedia) The idea of "levels" belongs to a particular computer-science representation called a rooted tree, where one node is chosen as the root and nodes can be assigned depths

/levels based on distance from the root. But levels are not required in the abstract definition of a tree as a graph; they arise from choosing a root and orientation for convenience in algorithms like BFS/DFS, heaps, and parse trees.

So, the relationship is: every tree is a graph with extra structure—specifically, no cycles and (typically) connectivity—and the "no cycles" rule is the key distinguishing feature. (Discrete Mathematics)

NEW QUESTION # 42

What statistical measure can be used to detect outliers in a dataset using NumPy?

- A. Variance
- B. Standard deviation
- C. Median absolute deviation
- D. Mode

Answer: C

Explanation:

Outlier detection often relies on measuring how far values deviate from a "typical" center. While variance and standard deviation can be used in simple z-score based methods, they are not robust: a few extreme outliers can inflate the mean and standard deviation, masking the very outliers you want to find. A widely taught robust alternative is the median absolute deviation (MAD), which is based on the median rather than the mean and therefore resists distortion by extreme values.

MAD is computed by first taking the median of the data, then computing the absolute deviation of each point from that median, and finally taking the median of those deviations. Because medians are stable under extreme values, MAD provides a strong baseline for identifying unusually distant points. Many textbooks and data analysis references present MAD as a robust scale estimator for outlier detection, often combined with a threshold rule such as flagging points whose deviation exceeds a constant multiple of MAD (with a scaling factor sometimes used to make it comparable to standard deviation under normality assumptions).

In NumPy, you can implement MAD using `np.median()` and `np.abs()`. Mode is generally not useful for continuous numeric outlier detection, and variance/standard deviation are more sensitive to outliers than MAD. Thus, among the given options, the best statistical measure for detecting outliers robustly is the median absolute deviation.

NEW QUESTION # 43

What will be the result of performing the slice `fam[:3]`?

- A. A list with the first four elements of `fam`
- B. A list with the last three elements of `fam`
- C. A list with the first two elements of `fam`
- D. A list with the first three elements of `fam`

Answer: D

Explanation:

Python slicing uses the notation `sequence[start:stop]`, where `start` is inclusive and `stop` is exclusive. When `start` is omitted, it defaults to 0, meaning the slice starts from the beginning of the sequence. Therefore, `fam[:3]` is equivalent to `fam[0:3]`. Because the stop index 3 is excluded, the slice includes elements at indices 0, 1, and 2—exactly the first three elements.

This convention is emphasized in programming textbooks because it makes many tasks natural and reduces boundary errors. For example, "take the first `n` items" is written as `[:n]`, and "drop the first `n` items" is written as `[n:]`. The length of the slice is also easy to reason about: with step 1, it is `stop - start`, so here it is `3 - 0 = 3`.

Option B is incorrect because including four elements would require `fam[:4]`. Option C would correspond to `fam[:2]`. Option D describes taking elements from the end, which would use negative indexing such as `fam[-3:]`.

Slicing is widely used for batching, windowing in algorithms, splitting datasets into training/testing segments, and extracting prefixes in parsing tasks. Understanding the inclusive start and exclusive stop rule is essential for correct Python programming.

NEW QUESTION # 44

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