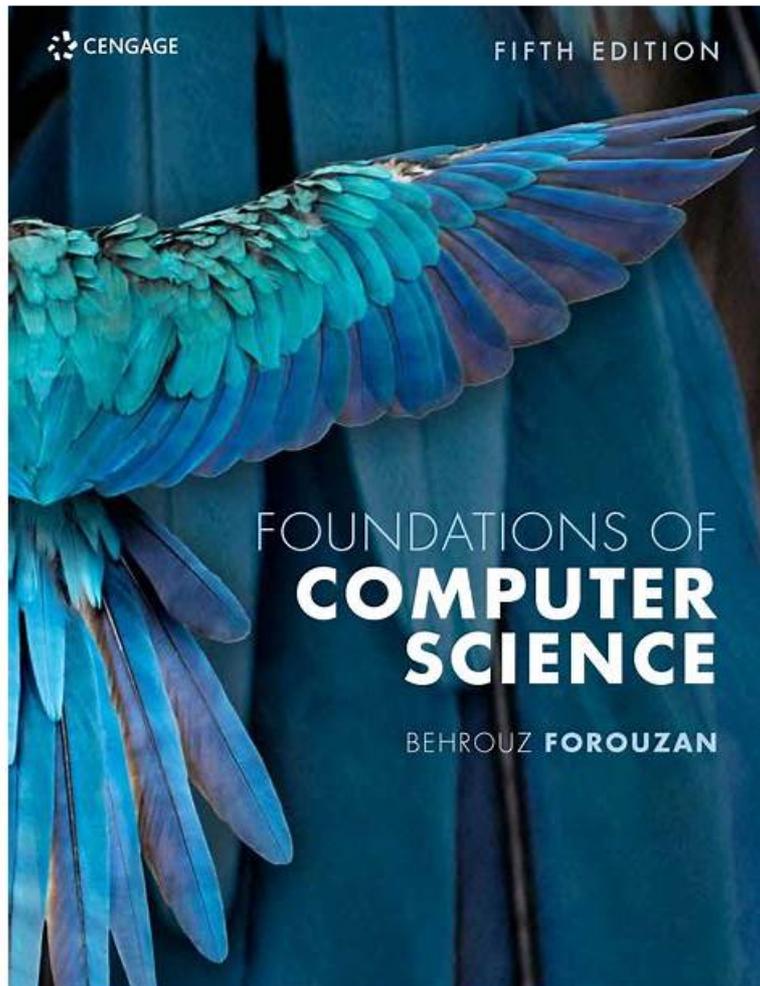# Foundations-of-Computer-Science證照 & Foundations-of-Computer-Science認證資料

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問題 #27

What is a correct call to the linear search defined as def linear_search(customersList, search_value): ?

- A. print(linear_search(customersList, search_value))
- B. search_linear(customersList, search_value)
- C. find_linear(customersList)
- D. linear_search()(customersList)

答案：A

解題說明：

A function definition in Python specifies a function name and a list of parameters. Here, def linear_search (customersList, search_value): defines a function named linear_search that requirestwo argumentswhen called: a list (or sequence) of customer items and the value being searched for. A correct call must therefore supply both arguments in the same order: linear_search(customersList, search_value). Option B is correct because it calls the function properly and then prints the returned result.

Textbooks describe linear search as scanning the list from the beginning to the end, comparing each element to search_value until a match is found or the list ends. The function typically returns an index (e.g., position of the match) or a Boolean, or possibly -1/None if not found. Wrapping the call in print(...) is a standard way to display the returned value for testing or demonstration.

Option A is incorrect because it calls a different function name, not linear_search. Option C is incorrect because linear_search() would attempt to call the function with zero arguments, which would raise a TypeError, and then it tries to call the result as if it were another function. Option D uses a different function name (search_linear) and also contains a spelling mismatch compared to the given definition.

問題 #28

Which brand of Type 1 hypervisor is commonly used to create virtual machines?

- A. Parallels Desktop
- B. VMware ESXi
- C. VMware Workstation
- D. VirtualBox

答案：B

解題說明：

AType 1 hypervisor, also called abare-metal hypervisor, runs directly on the host machine's hardware rather than on top of a general-purpose operating system. This design is widely described in virtualization textbooks because it improves performance and isolation: the hypervisor controls CPU scheduling, memory management, and I/O virtualization with minimal overhead from an intermediate OS layer. Type 1 hypervisors are therefore common in servers and data centers.

Among the options,VMware ESXiis the well-known Type 1 hypervisor product. It is installed directly onto physical server hardware and provides the virtualization layer used to run multiple virtual machines. In contrast, Parallels Desktop, VirtualBox, and VMware Workstation are typically categorized asType 2 hypervisors, meaning they run as applications on top of a host operating system like Windows, macOS, or Linux. Type 2 hypervisors are excellent for desktops, development, testing, and learning, but they generally rely on the host OS for device drivers and resource management, which can add overhead.

This distinction matters in practice: data centers favor Type 1 hypervisors for efficiency, centralized management, and robust isolation between workloads. Desktop users often choose Type 2 hypervisors for convenience and easier installation. Therefore, the commonly used Type 1 hypervisor brand listed here is VMware ESXi.

問題 #29

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

答案：A

解題說明：

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.

問題 #30

What are Python functions that belong to specific Python objects?

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

答案：D

解題說明：

In object-oriented programming, a method is 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. A module is a file containing Python code, including function and class definitions. A script is a Python program intended to be run directly. A library is 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.

問題 #31

Which statement describes the relationship between trees and graphs?

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

答案：D

解題說明：

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)

問題 #32

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