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WGU Foundations of Computer Science Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68

Which Python function would be used to check the data type of a variable bmi?

- A. `type(bmi)`
- B. `check(bmi)`
- C. `typeof(bmi)`
- D. `datatype(bmi)`

Answer: A

Explanation:

Python provides the built-in function `type()` to determine the data type (more precisely, the class) of an object. Because Python is dynamically typed, variable names are references to objects, and the object itself carries its type information at runtime. Calling `type(bmi)` returns a type object such as `<class 'int'>`, `<class 'float'>`, or `<class 'str'>` depending on what value is currently bound to the name `bmi`. This is the standard, textbook-approved method for checking an object's type in Python.

Option C, `typeof(bmi)`, is common in JavaScript, not Python. Options A and B are not standard Python built-ins; they might exist in user code or other languages, but not in Python's core language. In typical coursework and professional usage, `type()` is the correct function.

Textbooks also discuss how `type()` differs from `instance()`. While `type()` directly reports the object's class, `instance(bmi, float)` is often preferred when you want to allow subclass relationships. For example, in object-oriented programming, a subclass instance should often be treated as an instance of its parent class, which `instance()` supports. However, when the question asks specifically for the function used to "check the data type," the expected answer is `type()`.

Understanding type inspection helps with debugging, writing robust functions, and reasoning about operations that are valid for different data types.

NEW QUESTION # 69

What is the built-in data structure that implements a hash table in Python?

- A. Dictionary
- B. Array
- C. List
- D. Tuple

Answer: A

Explanation:

A hash table is a data structure that supports fast lookup, insertion, and deletion by using a hash function to map keys to positions in an underlying storage structure. In Python, the built-in data structure that provides hash-table behavior is the dictionary, written with curly braces like `{"a": 1, "b": 2}`. Dictionaries store key-value pairs and are designed so that accessing a value by key, such as `d["a"]`, is efficient on average.

Textbooks typically describe this expected efficiency as average-case constant time, often written as $O(1)$, assuming a good hash function and a well-managed table size.

Tuples and lists are sequence types. Lists provide indexed access by integer position, not hashing by arbitrary keys. Tuples are immutable sequences and likewise do not provide key-based hashing semantics. "Array" is not the core built-in mapping structure in Python; while Python has an array module and NumPy has arrays, neither is the built-in hash table abstraction for general key-value storage.

Python dictionaries require keys to be hashable, meaning the key's hash value is stable during its lifetime (common examples: strings, numbers, tuples of hashable items). This requirement is directly tied to hash-table implementation. Dictionaries are used throughout computer science applications:

symbol tables in interpreters, caches and memoization, frequency counting, indexing, and implementing graphs via adjacency maps.

NEW QUESTION # 70

Which line of code below contains an error in the use of NumPy?

- A. `print(wgu_list)`
- B. `import numpy as np`
- C. `wgu_list = np.quicksort(arr)`
- D. `arr = np.array([3, 2, 0, 1])`

Answer: C

Explanation:

The NumPy library provides arrays and efficient numerical operations, including sorting. However, NumPy does not provide a function named `np.quicksort`. That is the API misuse in the code, making option A the correct answer. In NumPy, sorting is commonly performed using `np.sort(arr)` (which returns a sorted copy) or `arr.sort()` (which sorts in-place). If a specific algorithm is desired, NumPy exposes it through the `kind` parameter, such as `np.sort(arr, kind="quicksort")`, `kind="mergesort"`, or

kind="heapsort". Textbooks present this as a typical design: a single sorting interface with selectable strategies, rather than separate top-level functions per algorithm name.

Option C is correct and necessary: import numpy as np is standard convention. Option B is also correct:

printing a variable is valid assuming it exists. Option D, written as arr = np.array([3, 2, 0, 1]), is valid NumPy usage for constructing a 1D array from a Python list.

A subtle point taught in scientific computing courses is that library APIs matter as much as syntax: you can write perfectly valid Python that still fails if you call a function that the library does not define. In this case, the fix is to replace np.quicksort(arr) with np.sort(arr) or np.sort(arr, kind="quicksort") depending on whether you need to specify the algorithm.

NEW QUESTION # 71

How is a NumPy array named data with 6 elements reshaped into a 2x3 array?

- A. np_reshape(list, (2, 3))
- B. data.set_shape(2, 3)
- C. np.reshape(data, (2, 3))
- D. data_reshape[2, 3]

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reshaping is the operation of changing the "view" of an array so that the same elements are arranged with new dimensions. In NumPy, reshaping is possible when the total number of elements stays the same. A 2x3 array contains 6 elements, so a 1D array data of length 6 can be reshaped into shape (2, 3) without adding or removing values. Textbooks stress this invariant: the product of the dimensions must equal the original size.

NumPy provides two standard reshaping interfaces: the function np.reshape(data, (2, 3)) and the method data.

reshape(2, 3) (or data.reshape((2, 3))). Option A is correct because it uses the official NumPy function with the proper arguments: the original array and the target shape. The shape is passed as a tuple describing rows and columns.

Option B is incorrect because np_reshape is not the correct NumPy function name, and it references an unrelated identifier list.

Option C is incorrect because NumPy arrays do not provide a set_shape method like that. Option D is not valid NumPy syntax for reshaping.

Reshaping is fundamental in data analysis and machine learning: it converts flat vectors into matrices, prepares batches of samples, and aligns dimensions for matrix multiplication and broadcasting.

NEW QUESTION # 72

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. Incremental sort
- B. Progressive sort
- C. Selection sort
- D. Pointer 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 # 73

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