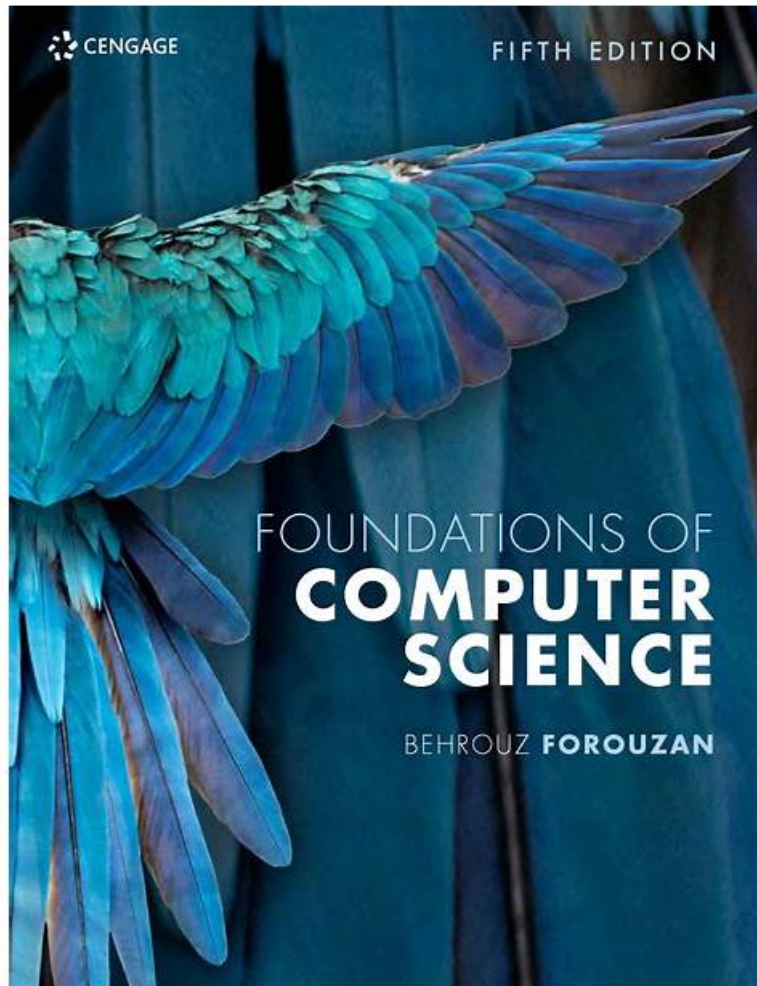


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WGU Foundations of Computer Science Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70

What are Python functions that belong to specific Python objects?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 71

What is the name of the tool that can allow a device to run more than one operating system at a time as virtual machines?

- A. Bootloader
- B. System Restore
- **C. Hypervisor**
- D. Partition Manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

A hypervisor is the software layer that enables virtualization—running multiple operating systems concurrently on the same physical hardware as separate, isolated virtual machines (VMs). Operating systems textbooks describe the hypervisor as managing and multiplexing core hardware resources such as CPU, memory, storage, and I/O devices among multiple guest operating systems. Each VM behaves as if it has its own hardware, while the hypervisor enforces isolation and schedules resource usage.

Hypervisors come in two broad categories. Type 1 (bare-metal) hypervisors run directly on the hardware (common in data centers), while Type 2 (hosted) hypervisors run as applications on top of a host OS (common on desktops). In both cases, the hypervisor is the key tool that makes "more than one OS at a time" possible.

System Restore is a recovery feature, not a virtualization platform. A partition manager can split a disk into multiple partitions, which can support dual-boot setups, but that runs only one OS at a time, not concurrently as VMs. A bootloader selects which OS to start at boot time; again, that is not simultaneous virtualization. Therefore, the correct tool that allows running multiple operating systems simultaneously as virtual machines is the hypervisor.

NEW QUESTION # 72

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 73

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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 requires two arguments when 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.

NEW QUESTION # 74

What is the correct way to represent a boolean value in Python?

- A. "true"
- B. True
- C. true
- D. "True"

Answer: B

Explanation:

Python has a built-in boolean type named `bool`, which has exactly two values: `True` and `False`. These are language keywords/constants and are case-sensitive. Therefore, the correct representation of a boolean value is `True` (capital T, lowercase rest) or `False` (capital F). This is consistently taught in introductory programming textbooks because it affects conditional statements (`if`, `while`), logical operations (`and`, `or`, `not`), and comparisons.

Option A, `"True"`, is a string literal, not a boolean. While it visually resembles the boolean constant, it behaves differently: non-empty strings are "truthy" in conditions, but `"True" == True` is false because they are different types (`str` vs `bool`). Option B, `"true"`, is also a string, and it differs in casing as well. Option D, `true`, is not valid in Python; it will raise a `NameError` unless a variable named `true` has been defined.

Textbooks also stress that boolean values often result from comparisons, such as `x > 0`, and that booleans are a subtype of integers in Python (`True` behaves like 1 and `False` like 0 in arithmetic contexts). Still, their primary use is representing logical truth values for control flow and decision-making.

NEW QUESTION # 75

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