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C724 (INFORMATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT) - WGU EXAM QUESTIONS ANSWERED CORRECTLY LATEST 2026

Executive information system - Answers A system that facilitates and supports senior managerial decisions.
Data - Answers Unorganized data that lacks meaning.
Information - Answers Data that has been organized in a meaningful manner.
Information system - Answers An integrated network of components working together to convert data into useful information; includes an input, a process, and an output: comprised of people, processes, machines, and information technology.
Knowledge - Answers The practical application of information.
Data, Information, and Knowledge example - Answers Data: The number of people below the poverty line in the region is 50,000.
Information: The number of people below the poverty line increases between 2010 and 2018.
Knowledge: The number of people below the poverty line has increased due to stagnating wages and cuts to social programs.
Decision support system - Answers This system uses models and statistical analysis to help decision makers solve problems
Management information system (MIS) - Answers Provides timely and accurate information that enables managers to manage their departments more efficiently, analyzes performance.
Transaction processing system - Answers information system used for processing patient admissions, employee time cards, and purchase orders
Information management - Answers The management of organizational processes and systems; helps the organization reduce costs and adds value to products; helps the organization make better managerial decisions; stores and processes data.
Information technology - Answers The use of computer and telecommunications systems for storing, retrieving, and sending information; comprised of hardware, software, data, and networks.
Information technology management - Answers the management of hardware, software, data, networks, and people that facilitate access to information and allow the organization to achieve business objectives.
Strategic information systems - Answers provide tools used by an organization to accomplish specific tasks to gain competitive advantage.
Social Networking and interpersonal skills - Answers Enhances interpersonal and relationship-forming skills.
Porter's 5 competitive forces - Answers Intensity competitive rivalry
bargaining power of customers
bargaining power of suppliers
threat of new entrants
threat of substitutes
Network economics (network-based strategy) - Answers the cost of adding another business participant to a business venture is small, the potential gain is great.
Business ecosystems - Answers Network of businesses involved in delivering a product through mutual cooperation.
Product differentiation (business strategy) - Answers offering a higher quality product to differentiate from others in the market
growth (business strategy) - Answers adding new products or new enhancements to existing products
Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) - Answers involves utilizing computer technology to link various aspects of a business; a very complex resource planning system that spans the entire business; companies often have difficulty implementing the system.
Customer Relationship Management (CRM) - Answers Allows for personalized communication to customers.
Knowledge Management (KM) - Answers These systems provide tools to help manage organizational knowledge and create value to meet business requirements and strategic goals.

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WGU Foundations of Computer Science Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

Which character is used to indicate a range of values to be sliced into a new list?

- A. "+"
- B. ":"
- C. "="
- D. ","

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Python, slicing is the standard mechanism for extracting a range of elements from a sequence type such as a list, string, or tuple. The character that signals a slice range is the colon. The general slice syntax is `sequence[start:stop:step]`. Most commonly, you see `sequence[start:stop]`, where `start` is the index to begin from (inclusive) and `stop` is the index to end at (exclusive). This "inclusive start, exclusive stop" rule is emphasized in textbooks because it makes slice lengths easy to reason about: when `step` is 1, the number of elements returned is `stop - start`.

For example, if `items = ["a", "b", "c", "d", "e"]`, then `items[1:4]` returns `["b", "c", "d"]`. Omitting `start` defaults to the beginning (`items[:3]` gives the first three elements), and omitting `stop` defaults to the end (`items[2:]` gives everything from index 2 onward). The optional `step` supports patterns like `items[::2]` for every other element, and negative steps can reverse a sequence (`items[::-1]`).

The other characters do not define ranges in Python slicing: `,` separates items (or indices in multidimensional structures), `+` is addition/concatenation, and `=` is assignment. The colon is the slicing operator that indicates a range.

NEW QUESTION # 34

What happens if one element of a NumPy array is changed to a string?

- A. All elements in the array are coerced to integers.
- B. The array becomes a list of the original integers.
- C. The operation is not allowed and raises an error.
- D. All elements in the array are coerced to strings.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A central rule in NumPy is that an `ndarray` has a single, fixed data type called its `dtype`. That `dtype` is chosen when the array is created (for example, `int64`, `float64`, etc.), and it normally does not change just because you assign a new value into one element. When you attempt an assignment, NumPy tries to cast the assigned value into the array's existing `dtype`. If the cast is possible, the assignment succeeds; if the cast is impossible, NumPy raises an error.

So, if you have a numeric array such as `arr = np.array([1, 2, 3])`, its `dtype` is an integer type. Trying `arr[0] = "hello"` cannot be converted into an integer, so NumPy raises a `ValueError` (a casting/conversion error). This is exactly the behavior textbooks highlight when contrasting NumPy arrays with Python lists: lists can hold mixed types freely, but NumPy arrays trade that flexibility for speed and memory efficiency via uniform typing.

Option A is a common misconception. While NumPy may "upcast" values to a more general `dtype` at array creation time when mixed types are provided (e.g., numbers and strings in the same constructor), a pre-existing numeric array will not automatically convert itself into a string array during a single-element assignment. Options C and D do not reflect NumPy's assignment rules.

NEW QUESTION # 35

The `np_2d` array stores information about multiple family members. Each row represents a different person, and the columns store family member attributes in the following order:

Age (years)

Weight (pounds)

Height (inches)

How is the weight of all family members selected from the `np_2d` array?

- A. `np_2d[:, 2]`
- B. `np_2d[2, :]`
- C. `np_2d[1, :]`
- **D. `np_2d[:, 1]`**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In a 2D NumPy array, rows and columns represent different dimensions of the data. The indexing form array `[row_selection, column_selection]` allows you to select entire rows, entire columns, or submatrices. The slice `:` means "all indices along this dimension." Since each row corresponds to a family member (a person), selecting weights for all family members means selecting all rows for the weight column.

The problem states the columns are ordered as: Age (column 0), Weight (column 1), Height (column 2).

Therefore, the weight column has index 1. The expression `np_2d[:, 1]` uses `:` to take every row and `1` to take the second column, producing a 1D array (or a column view) containing the weight values for all people.

Option A, `np_2d[:, 2]`, would select the height column, not weight. Option C, `np_2d[2, :]`, selects the third row (the third person) and all columns—age, weight, and height for just that one person. Option D, `np_2d[1, :]`, selects the second person's entire row.

This column selection technique is fundamental in data analysis because datasets are often stored as

"rows = observations, columns = features," and extracting a feature vector is a frequent operation before computing statistics or building models.

NEW QUESTION # 36

What Python code would return the value 40 from `np_2d`, where `np_2d = np.array([[1, 2, 3, 4], [10, 20, 30, 40]])`?

- A. `np_2d[3, 1]`
- **B. `np_2d[1, 3]`**
- C. `np_2d[4, 1]`
- D. `np_2d[0, 4]`

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a 2D NumPy array, indexing is written as `array[row_index, column_index]` using zero-based indices. The array `np_2d = np.array([[1, 2, 3, 4], [10, 20, 30, 40]])` has two rows (indices 0 and 1) and four columns (indices 0, 1, 2, 3). The value 40 is located in the second row and the fourth column. Using zero-based indexing, that corresponds to row index 1 and column index 3.

Therefore, `np_2d[1, 3]` returns 40.

Option A attempts to access row 3, which does not exist and would raise an `IndexError`. Option C attempts to access column 4 in row 0, but valid column indices are only 0 through 3, so it would also error. Option D likewise refers to a non-existent row 4. Only option B uses valid indices and points to the correct location.

Textbooks emphasize multi-dimensional indexing because it underlies matrix operations, dataset manipulation, and feature extraction in data science. Correctly interpreting rows and columns is essential when rows represent observations (like people) and columns represent attributes (like age, weight, height). This question tests precise control over row/column addressing, which prevents subtle bugs in numerical analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 37

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Type 1 hypervisor, also called bare-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 ESXi is 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 as Type 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.

NEW QUESTION # 38

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She currently works as a web developer, focusing on issues of usability, Foundations-of-Computer-Science information design, and content development, Much of his most significant research has been relegated to yellowing, typed newsletters.

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