

Foundations-of-Computer-Science難易度、Foundations-of-Computer-Science試験資料



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WGU Foundations-of-Computer-Science Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Software Engineering & Programming Basics	15%	- Programming paradigms - Software development lifecycle - Testing and debugging fundamentals - Basic syntax and control structures
Algorithms & Complexity	25%	- Recursion and iterative structures - Algorithm design and analysis - Sorting and searching algorithms - Big O notation, time and space complexity
Data Structures	20%	- Arrays, linked lists, stacks, queues - Primitive and composite data types - Data storage and retrieval principles - Trees, graphs, hash tables
Discrete Mathematics & Logic	25%	- Set theory, relations, functions - Boolean algebra and digital logic - Propositional and predicate logic - Proof techniques and mathematical induction
Computer Architecture & Organization	15%	- Von Neumann architecture - Memory hierarchy and performance - CPU, memory, I/O systems - Instruction sets and execution cycles

>>> Foundations-of-Computer-Science難易度 <<<

Foundations-of-Computer-Science試験資料 & Foundations-of-Computer-Scienceトレーニング

学ぶことは遅すぎることはありません。あなたは引き続き勉強したい場合、Foundations-of-Computer-Science認定

試験資格証明書を取得する機会があります。そのほかに、多くの人がFoundations-of-Computer-Science認定試験に合格した後、成功し、幸せになりました。給料が高い仕事を見つけたからです。あなたは決してこの有難い機会をあきらめないで、早くFoundations-of-Computer-Science学習材料を買きましょう！

WGU Foundations of Computer Science 認定 Foundations-of-Computer-Science 試験問題 (Q48-Q53):

質問 # 48

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

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

正解: B

解説:

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.

質問 # 49

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

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

正解: D

解説:

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.

質問 # 50

What is the slicing outcome of `client_locations[1:3]` from `client_locations = ["TX", "AZ", "UT", "NY"]`?

- A. ["AZ", "UT"]
- B. ["UT", "NY"]
- C. ["TX", "AZ"]
- D. ["TX", "UT"]

正解: A

解説:

Python list slicing uses the notation `list[start:stop]`, where `start` is inclusive and `stop` is exclusive. This means the slice begins at index `start` and includes elements up to, but not including, index `stop`. Lists in Python are zero-indexed, so for `client_locations = ["TX", "AZ", "UT", "NY"]`, the indices are: 0 # "TX", 1 # "AZ", 2 # "UT", 3 # "NY".

The slice `client_locations[1:3]` starts at index 1 and stops before index 3. Therefore, it includes elements at indices 1 and 2, which are "AZ" and "UT". The result is ["AZ", "UT"].

This slice rule is heavily emphasized in programming textbooks because it supports efficient sub-list extraction and is consistent across Python sequence types such as strings and tuples. It also helps avoid off-by-one errors by using an exclusive end boundary.

The exclusive stop index makes it easy to take

"the first `n` items" via `[0:n]` and to split sequences at a boundary without overlap. In practical software development, slicing is widely used for batching data, windowing in algorithms, and parsing structured inputs, making it an essential Python skill.

質問 # 51

What is the only content that will display if the List folder contents permission is not enabled for a particular folder in Windows 11?

- A. Files with Write permission
- B. The folder's author
- C. The folder's creation date
- D. Files with Read permission

正解: C

解説:

In Windows file security (NTFS permissions), "List folder contents" controls whether a user can see the names of files and subfolders inside a folder. If a user does not have permission to list a folder, Windows prevents directory enumeration: the user cannot browse the folder and view what is inside. (2BrightSparks) This is a key concept in access control: it separates "being able to traverse to a location" from "being able to see what is stored there." When "List folder contents" is not enabled, the user typically cannot view the list of files regardless of whether individual files might have separate permissions. In standard user-facing behavior, what remains visible in the folder's properties and metadata is limited; among the choices given, the only item that is reliably a folder-level metadata attribute (and not a listing of contents) is the folder's creation date. The

"author" is not a universal, reliably displayed NTFS folder property, and options C and D talk about files (contents), which cannot be listed without the list permission. (2BrightSparks) This reflects a broader textbook principle: operating systems enforce access control both on objects (files/folders) and on operations (read data, write data, list directory). Removing the list operation blocks visibility of contents, even if other permissions exist elsewhere.

質問 # 52

What is another term for the inputs into a function?

- A. Arguments
- B. Variables
- C. Procedures
- D. Outputs

正解: A

質問 # 53

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