Diagnostic Test

Time: 120 minutes
70 questions

DIRECTIONS: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by four suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and fill in the appropriate letter in the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

1. Consider the following code segment, which uses the variables a and c.

   $a \leftarrow 3$
   $a \leftarrow a + 5$
   $c \leftarrow 3$
   $a \leftarrow c + a$
   DISPLAY(a)
   DISPLAY(c)

   What is displayed when running the code segment?

   (A) 3 3
   (B) 3 8
   (C) 11 3
   (D) 3 11

2. When writing a program, what is true about program documentation?

   I. Program documentation is useful while writing the program.
   II. Program documentation is useful after the program is written.
   III. Program documentation is not useful when run speed is a factor.

   (A) I only
   (B) I and II only
   (C) II only
   (D) I, II, and III

3. An image stored on a computer contains pixels that represent how bright the red, green, and blue values are. The most common format for pixels is to represent the red, green, and blue, using 8 bits, which vary from 0 to 255. If the current red value is 10011101, what would be the new value in binary if the red value is increased by 4 in decimal?

   (A) 157_{BIN}
   (B) 0100_{BIN}
   (C) 10011111_{BIN}
   (D) 10100001_{BIN}

4. A programmer is writing software for a diverse set of users. While the program runs, the programmer wants to meet the needs of all her customers and reduce potential bias in her algorithms. What would be the benefit of collaborating with colleagues?

   (A) When collaborating, too many people try to lead the group and not enough members are willing to take a backseat, which will delay the release of the program.
   (B) Conflicts in the working styles within the group will decrease staff morale.
   (C) With multiple people looking over code, errors can be quickly fixed.
   (D) Multiple people with different life experiences can see the code and give perspective on the ways the original programmer can decrease bias.

5. Which of the following examples **LEAST** likely indicates a phishing attack?

   (A) An email indicates that a password is expiring and asks you to click a link to renew your password.
   (B) An email from a familiar company, which has the exact look of previous emails from this company, reports that the current credit card information on file has expired and has a link for you to reenter credit card information.
   (C) An email from the IRS contains the correct IRS logo and asks you to submit your social security number so the IRS can mail an additional tax refund. Additionally, the email contains a warning that if this information is not filled out within 30 days, the refund will be lost.
   (D) An email from your credit card company with the correct bank logo indicates that there has been unusual activity on your credit card and to call the number on your card to confirm the purchase.

6. With the lowering of the digital divide and more products using the internet, the world is running out of IP addresses. The current plan is to switch from IPv4, which holds 32 bits, to IPv6, which holds 128 bits.

   With the increase from 32 bits to 128 bits, what is the resulting increase in possible IP addresses?

   (A) 2×96
   (B) 2^{96}
   (C) 96^2
   (D) 96

7. What type of error will the following procedure cause?

```
Line 1: aList ← [1, 1, 35, 6]
Line 2: DISPLAY [mystery [aList]]
Line 3: PROCEDURE mystery [aList]
Line 4:     RETURN aList [0]
```

(A) Logic error on line 1
(B) Syntax error on line 4
(C) Runtime error on line 4
(D) Overflow error on line 1

8. What will the following code display?

```
words ← ["Cat", "Meow", "Cow", "Bark"]
DISPLAY [mystery [words]]
PROCEDURE mystery [words]
    a ← "Friend"
    FOR EACH item IN words
        a ← a + item
    a ← a + "Friend"
    RETURN [a]
```

(A) Friend
(B) Friend Friend
(C) Friend Cat Meow Cow Bark Friend
(D) a

9. A computer can use 6 bits to store non-negative numbers. Which of the following will **NOT** give an overflow error?

I. 54
II. 63
III. 64
IV. 89

(A) All of the above
(B) I, II, and IV only
(C) I and III only
(D) I and II only

Questions 10–14 refer to the information below.

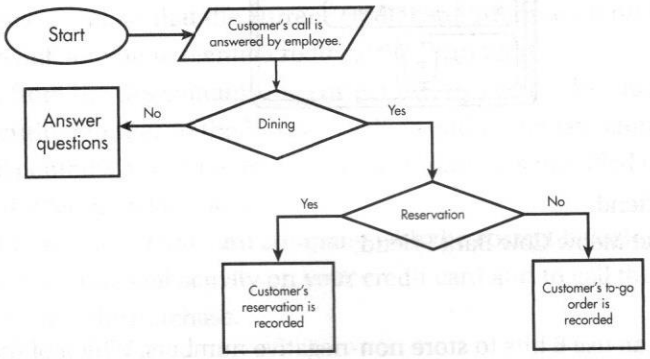
A restaurant uses phones to take reservations and to place to-go orders. The restaurant is planning to update its system to provide more options to customers while decreasing the ordering time. Customers will now interact with a website instead of an actual person.

The upgraded system (but not the original system) stores all information from the web interactions for future references. This includes food items ordered, address, telephone number, and credit card info.

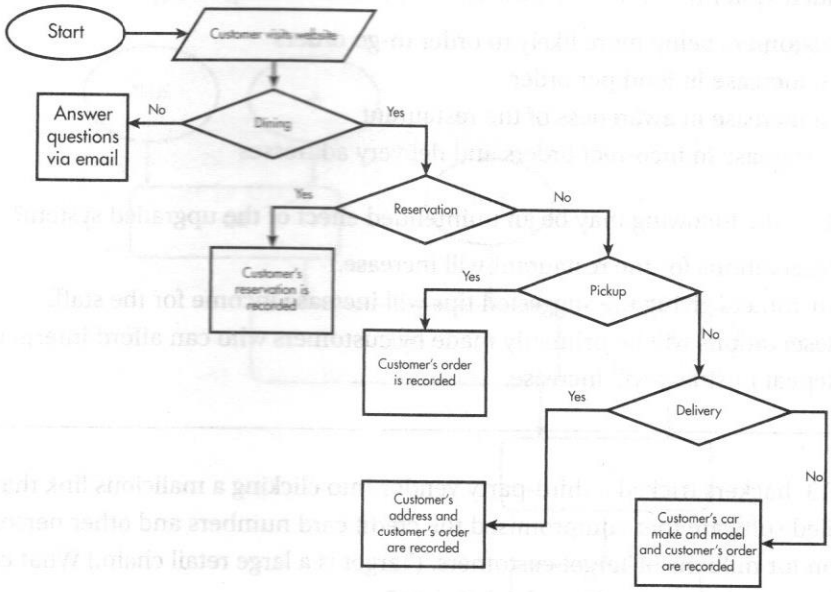
The original system and the upgraded system are described in the following flowcharts. Each flowchart uses the following blocks.

Block	Explanation
Oval	The start of the algorithm
Parallelogram	An input or output step
Diamond	A conditional or decision step, where execution proceeds to the side labeled "Yes" if the answer to the question is yes and to the side labeled "No" if the answer to the question is no
Rectangle	The result of the algorithm

Original System



Upgraded System



10. Which of the following input data is needed by the upgraded system but was **NOT** needed by the original system?
    (A) Name
    (B) Order
    (C) Time of pickup or reservation
    (D) Customer's car make and model

11. The upgraded system uses data not supplied by the customer. The new site is supposed to increase sales by suggesting products based on the order (would you like fries with that?) and decreasing processing time. Which of the following data is **LEAST** likely to be included in the web-based ordering system?
    (A) IP address of the customer
    (B) Previous list of food orders
    (C) A list of popular items frequently added to orders
    (D) Time to prepare order

12. Which of the following is **MOST** likely a data privacy concern of the upgraded system?
    (A) Storing credit card information can provide the user with a better experience by auto filling in data to speed up ordering.
    (B) Customers are more likely to make reservations.
    (C) Storing customer information will increase the likelihood of a phishing attack by rogue hackers.
    (D) Customers' personal data can be compromised if hackers gain access into the ordering system.

13. Of the following potential benefits, which is **LEAST** likely to be provided by the upgraded system?

(A) Customers being more likely to order to-go orders
(B) An increase in food per order
(C) An increase in awareness of the restaurant
(D) A decrease in incorrect orders and delivery addresses

14. Which of the following may be an unintended effect of the upgraded system?

(A) Reservations for the restaurant will increase.
(B) Customers giving the suggested tips will increase income for the staff.
(C) Reservations will be primarily made by customers who can afford internet access.
(D) Repeat business will increase.

---

15. In 2013, hackers tricked a third-party vendor into clicking a malicious link that installed software that compromised the credit card numbers and other personal information for millions of Target customers. (Target is a large retail chain.) What category of cyber attack does the Target hack fit into?

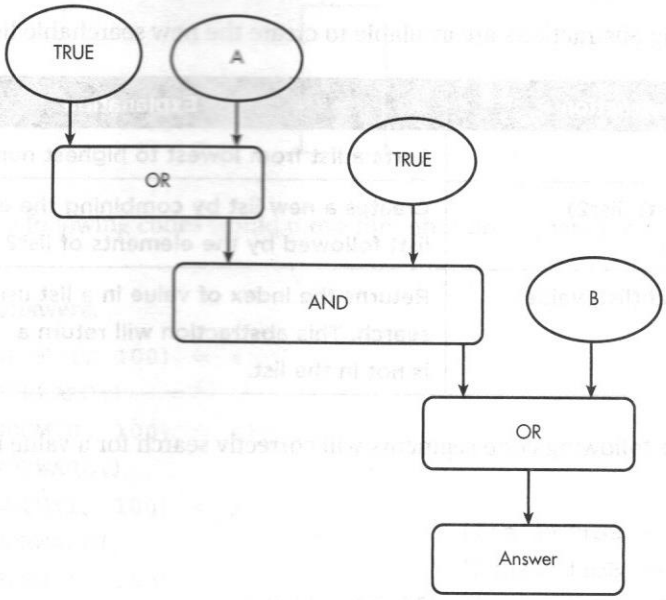
(A) Phishing attack
(B) Keylogging
(C) Rogue access point
(D) Packet metadata

16. What can replace <missing condition> to complete the last column of the table?

A	*B*	<missing condition>
T	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	F
F	F	F

(A) A AND B
(B) A OR B
(C) NOT(A OR B)
(D) A AND NOT(B)

17. The diagram below shows a circuit composed of logic gates. Each gate takes two inputs and produces a single output. What will the algorithm produce?



(A) TRUE when both A and B are TRUE only.
(B) TRUE when A is TRUE and B is FALSE.
(C) Always TRUE regardless of the values of A and B.
(D) Always FALSE regardless of the values of A and B.

18. Consider the following procedure called mystery, which is intended to display the number of times a number target appears in a list.

Which of the following best describes the behavior of the procedure?

```
PROCEDURE mystery(list, target)
  count ← 0
  FOR EACH n IN list
    IF (n = target)
      (count ← count + 1)
    ELSE
      (count ← 0)
  DISPLAY(count)
```

Select two answers.

(A) The program that correctly displays the count in the target is not in the list.
(B) The program never correctly displays the correct value for count.
(C) The program correctly displays the count if the the target appears once in the list and also at the end of the list.
(D) The program always correctly displays the correct value for count.

19. Two lists, list1 and list2, contain unique eight-number student IDs for Lake Brantley High School. An administrator for the school wants to create one list so the one list can be searched using a binary search.

The following abstractions are available to create the new searchable list.

Abstraction	Explanation
Sort(list)	Sorts a list from lowest to highest number
Combine(list1, list2)	Creates a new list by combining the elements of list1 followed by the elements of list2.
BinarySearch(list, value)	Returns the index of value in a list using a binary search. This abstraction will return a −1 if the value is not in the list.

Which of the following code segments will correctly search for a value using a binary search?

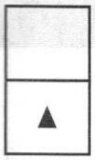
(A)
```
list1 ← Sort(list1)
list2 ← Sort(list2)
resultList ← combine(list1, list2)
BinarySearch(resultList, value)
```

(B)
```
resultList ← combine(list1, list2)
BinarySearch(resultList, value)
```

(C)
```
resultList ← combine(list1, list2)
resultList ← Sort(resultList)
BinarySearch(resultList, value)
```

(D)
```
BinarySearch(list1, value)
BinarySearch(list2, value)
```

20. The question below uses a robot in a grid of squares. The robot is represented as a triangle, which is initially facing toward the top of the grid.



Which of the following codes would move the robot one square forward 1% of the time?

Select two answers.

(A)
```
If(RANDOM(1, 100) = 4)
MOVE_FORWARD()
```

(B)
```
If(RANDOM(0, 100) = 4)
MOVE_FORWARD()
```

(C)
```
If(RANDOM(1, 100) < 2)
MOVE_FORWARD()
```

(D)
```
If(RANDOM(1, 100) ≤ 2)
MOVE_FORWARD()
```

21. At one of the lowest levels of abstraction, digital data are represented in binary that is a combination of digital zeros and ones.

The number "1001001" in binary is equivalent to what number when converted to base 10 (DEC)?

(A) 37
(B) 45
(C) 73
(D) 86

22. Using a binary search, how many iterations would it take to find the letter *w*?
str ← [a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z]

(A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 23
(D) 24

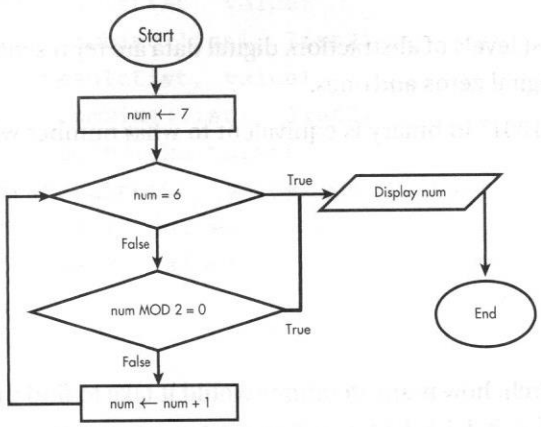
23. Using a linear search, how many iterations would it take to find the letter *x*?
str ← [a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z]

(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 23
(D) 24

24. A flowchart is a way to visually represent an algorithm. The flowchart below uses the following building blocks.

Block	Explanation
Oval	The start or end of the algorithm
Rectangle	One or more processing steps, such as a statement that assigns a value to a variable
Diamond	A conditional or decision step, where execution proceeds to the side labeled `true` if the condition is true and to the side labeled `false` otherwise
Parallelogram	Display a message

What will the below algorithm display?



(A) 6
(B) 8
(C) 10
(D) No numbers due to an infinite loop

25. Sequencing, selection, and iteration are building blocks of algorithms. Which of the following is considered selection?

(A) The application of each step of an algorithm in the order in which the statements are given
(B) Using a Boolean condition to determine which part of an algorithm is used
(C) The repetition of part of an algorithm until a condition is met or for a specified number of times
(D) The selection of proper computer languages designed to express algorithms better

26. If your algorithm needs to search through a list of unsorted words, what type of search would you use?

(A) Linear search
(B) Binary search
(C) Bubble sort
(D) Insertion sort

27. The code segment below is a test program intended to diagnose the disease held by a young child based on a user's entry of `fatigue_present` and `has_cough`.

```
IF fatigue_present AND has_cough
    DISPLAY "Flu"
IF has_cough
    DISPLAY "Cold"
DISPLAY "Healthy"
```

If all variables have the value `TRUE`, what is displayed as a result of running the segments as shown?

(A) `Flu`
(B) `Cold`
(C) `Flu Healthy`
(D) `Flu Cold Healthy`

28. Which of the following trade-offs is true when representing information as digital data?

I. There are trade-offs in using lossy and lossless compression techniques for storing and transmitting data.
II. Reading data and updating data have different storage requirements.
III. Lossy data compression reduces the number of bits stored or transmitted at the cost of being able to reconstruct only an approximation of the original.

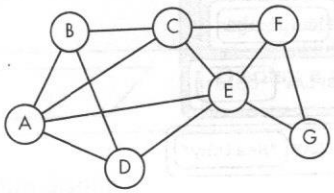
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

29. What is a possible value that can be displayed after this code segment is run?

```
a ← RANDOM(1, 10)
b ← RANDOM(11, 20)
a ← a - b
DISPLAY(a * - 1)
```

(A) −11
(B) −5
(C) 5
(D) 11

30. This is a web of devices connected through the fault-tolerant redundant internet.



What is the minimum number of other devices that device C must connect with to communicate with D?

(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 3
(D) 4

31. What will the following code segment display?

```
nums ← 1, 4, 7, 10, 13
count ← 0
REPEAT LENGTH nums TIMES
    DISPLAY nums LENGTH nums - count
    count ← count + 1
```

(A) 1 4 7 10 13
(B) 35
(C) 13 10 7 4 1
(D) 1 4 7 1 4 7

32. What will the following code segment display?

```
list1 ← 11, 3, 5, 6
DISPLAY list1 4
```

(A) Nothing will be displayed due to an error.
(B) 3
(C) 6
(D) 11

33. What is displayed after running the following algorithm?

```
list1 ← 1, 35, 6, 76, -4, -98
min ← 0
FOR EACH item IN list1
    IF item < min
        min ← item
DISPLAY min
```

(A) −98
(B) −4
(C) 0
(D) 76

34. What is displayed after running the following algorithm?

```
list1 ← -1, -35, -6, -76, -4, -98
max ← 0
FOR EACH item IN list1
    IF item > max
        max ← item
DISPLAY max
```

(A) −98
(B) −76
(C) −1
(D) 0

35. What is displayed after running the following algorithm?

```
list1 ← -1, -35, -6, -76, -4, -98
max ← list1 1
FOR EACH item IN list1
    IF item > max
        max ← item
DISPLAY max
```

(A) −98
(B) −76
(C) −1
(D) 0

36. The below procedure is intended to display the sum of all numbers in the list. Instead it displays only the total of all even numbers. What type of error did the below procedure suffer from?

```
PROCEDURE getTotal list
total ← 0
FOR EACH item IN list
    IF item MOD 2 = 0
        total ← total + item
DISPLAY total
```

(A) Syntax error
(B) Logical error
(C) Runtime error
(D) No error. The program works as intended.

37. Who creates computing innovations?

(A) Industry creates innovations.
(B) People are the ones who create innovations.
(C) Companies create innovations.
(D) Innovations create other innovations.

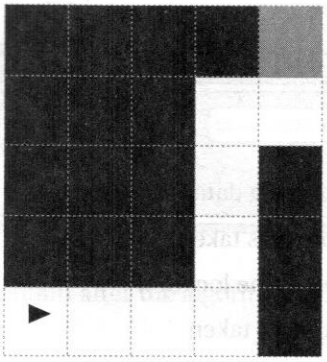
38. What is displayed after running the following algorithm?

```
list1 ← [1, 1, 35, 6]
total ← 0
FOR EACH item IN list1
    total ← total + item
DISPLAY [total]
```

(A) 35
(B) 43
(C) 68
(D) 73

39. The following question uses a robot in a grid of squares. The robot is represented as a triangle, which is initially in the bottom-left square and facing right.

Which of the following code segments places the robot in the gray goal?



`PROCEDURE MoveForward(int y)`
`{`
`  REPEAT y TIMES`
`  {`
`  MOVE_FORWARD()`
`  }`
`}`
	`PROCEDURE TurnRight(int x)`
	`{`
	`  REPEAT x TIMES`
	`  {`
	`  TURN_RIGHT()`
	`  }`
	`}`

(A) `MoveForward(4)`
`TurnRight(1)`
`MoveForward(4)`
`TurnRight(1)`
`MoveForward(1)`
`TurnRight(1)`
`MoveForward(1)`

(B) `MoveForward(4)`
`TurnRight(3)`
`MoveForward(4)`
`TurnRight(1)`
`MoveForward(1)`
`TurnRight(3)`
`MoveForward(1)`

(C) `MoveForward(3)`
`TurnRight(3)`
`MoveForward(3)`
`TurnRight(1)`
`MoveForward(1)`
`TurnRight(3)`
`MoveForward(1)`

(D) `MoveForward(3)`
`TurnRight(3)`
`MoveForward(3)`
`TurnRight(3)`
`MoveForward(1)`
`TurnRight(3)`
`MoveForward(1)`

40. A smartphone stores the following data for each picture taken using the phone:

The location where the photo was taken

The number of photos taken at the location

The date and time the photo was taken

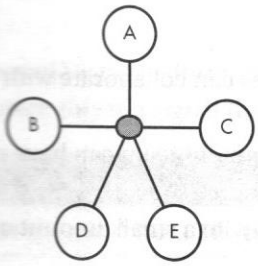
The filename of the photo

Which of the following can be determined using the metadata described above?

I. How many photos were taken at Walt Disney World
II. The name of the person who took the most recent photo
III. Whether people tend to take more photos on the weekend than during the week

(A) I only
(B) III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

41. How many lines need to be cut to completely isolate A?



(A) 1 line
(B) 3 lines
(C) 4 lines
(D) 5 lines

42. The following algorithm is run with two data structures.

```
list1 ← [1, 1, 35, 6, 76, -4, -98]
list2 ← [ ]
FOR EACH item IN list1
    IF [item MOD 2 = 0] AND [item MOD 2 = 1]
        APPEND [list2, item]
```

What elements does list2 contain after the algorithm is run?

(A) [ ]
(B) [−4, −98]
(C) [1, 35, 6, 76, −4, −98]
(D) [6, 4, 98]

43. A certain computer has a single central processing unit (CPU). The following table indicates the amount of time the computer takes to execute processes using a single CPU. Assume none of the processes are dependent on any other process.

Process	Execution Time (seconds)
One	8
Two	2
Three	6

Which of the following best approximates the minimum possible time to run all three processes in series?

(A) 2 seconds
(B) 6 seconds
(C) 8 seconds
(D) 16 seconds

44. Which of the following are examples of collaborations that have been created through crowdsourcing?

Select two answers.

(A) Small teams and businesses can collaborate with the general public to receive financing for projects.

(B) A moderately sized development team can have members of the general public edit and improve a beta's source code.

(C) A development team can invite a small amount of potential users to give comments on a current beta build.

(D) A project that had been abandoned can be remade and finished by another group made up of members of the general public.

45. In a centralized internet, what is the minimum number of nodes needed to disable the internet?

(A) 1

(B) 7

(C) 11,356

(D) 12,587

46. A certain computer has two identical processors that can run in parallel. Each processor can run only one process at a time, and each process must be executed on a single processor. In this problem, processes four and five must be run in series while processes one, two, and three can all run in parallel. The following table indicates the amount of time each process takes to execute on a single processor. Assume none of the processes are dependent on any other process.

Process	Execution Time (seconds)
One	3
Two	2
Three	5
Four	4
Five	4

Which of the following best approximates the minimum possible time to run the three processes in parallel?

(A) 5 seconds

(B) 9 seconds

(C) 13 seconds

(D) 18 seconds

47. Errors in Microsoft Windows are often displayed with binary error codes. If this number is converted into a decimal, it can be used by certain utilities to diagnose the problem with the computer.

If a stop error (i.e., a "Blue Screen of Death") returns the error code 10001111, what is the error? (Ignore the "0x" at the start; this is a signal that the number is in hexadecimal.)

Decimal error code	Error type
138	GPIO_CONTROLLER_DRIVER_ERROR
139	KERNEL_SECURITY_CHECK_FAILURE
140	STORAGE_DEVICE_ABNORMALITY_DETECTED
141	VIDEO_ENGINE_TIMEOUT_DETECTED
142	VIDEO_TDR_APPLICATION_BLOCKED
143	PP0_INITIALIZATION_FAILED
144	PP1_INITIALIZATION_FAILED
145	SECURE_BOOT_VIOLATION
147	ABNORMAL_RESET_DETECTED
149	REFS_FILE_SYSTEM
150	TCPIP_AOAC_NIC_ACTIVE_REFERENCE_LEAK

(A) TCPIP_AOAC_NIC_ACTIVE_REFERENCE_LEAK
(B) PP1_INITIALIZATION_FAILED
(C) PP0_INITIALIZATION_FAILED
(D) VIDEO_TDR_APPLICATION_BLOCKED

48. How is the word "Mississippi" stored in a computer's memory?

(A) It is a set of decimal numbers representing each letter.
(B) It is a set of binary numbers representing each letter.
(C) It is a single binary number representing the word as a whole.
(D) It is a set of characters that cannot be broken down any further.

49. What error has occurred if x is not equal to y?

```
x ← 2/3
y ← 2/3
```

(A) Roundoff error
(B) Overflow error
(C) Logical error
(D) 2/3 will always equal 2/3

50. A programmer is planning to make a program that allows a company to organize its employees by name, ID number, and salary. Suppose the programmer is making a procedure called `newEntry` that takes in this data to create a new entry.

Which of the following would be a good header for the procedure?

(A) `newEntry(name, idNo, salary)`
(B) `newEntry(n, i, s)`
(C) `newEntry(id, n, s, n)`
(D) `newEntry(name, idNo)`

51. Why is it best to use an iterative and incremental process of program development?

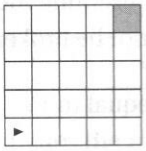
(A) It is easier to find errors because any error-causing code is usually in the last change.
(B) It is faster because it requires less testing.
(C) It always produces the desired output regardless of the point in the development cycle.
(D) It requires less processor time at all stages of development.

52. How many times does the inner loop iterate in the following?

```
REPEAT x TIMES
    REPEAT y TIMES
        < Program Statement >
```

(A) $2xy$
(B) $y \times (x - 1)$
(C) $2x$
(D) $x \times y$

53. The figure below uses a robot in a grid of squares. The robot is represented as a triangle, which is initially in the bottom-left square and facing right. Which of the following algorithms will place the robot into the gray square?



(A)
```
ROTATE_LEFT()
MOVE_FORWARD()
MOVE_FORWARD()
MOVE_FORWARD()
MOVE_FORWARD()
ROTATE_LEFT()
MOVE_FORWARD()
MOVE_FORWARD()
MOVE_FORWARD()
MOVE_FORWARD()
```

(B)
```
ROTATE_LEFT()
REPEAT 4 TIMES
{
  MOVE_FORWARD()
}
ROTATE_LEFT()
REPEAT 4 TIMES
{
  MOVE_FORWARD()
}
```

(C)
```
ROTATE_LEFT()
REPEAT 4 TIMES
{
  MOVE_FORWARD()
}
ROTATE_LEFT()
ROTATE_LEFT()
REPEAT 4 TIMES
{
  MOVE_FORWARD()
}
```

(D)
```
REPEAT 4 TIMES
{
  MOVE_FORWARD()
}
ROTATE_LEFT()
REPEAT 4 TIMES
{
  MOVE_FORWARD()
}
```

54. What percentage of the time will the following program display an even number?

```
DISPLAY(RANDOM(1,10))
```

(A) 0%
(B) 10%
(C) 40%
(D) 50%

55. Which of the following codes performs the following?

Step 1: A user to enter a number.
Step 2: If the number is between 0 and 10 inclusive, write the word Waffles.
Step 3: If the number is between 11 and 20 inclusive, write the word Novack.
Step 4: If it is any other number, write the word Benji.

(A)
```
num ← input()
IF(num > 0 and num < 10)
DISPLAY("Waffles")
IF(num > 10 and num < 20)
DISPLAY("Novack")
ELSE
DISPLAY("Benji")
```

(B)
```
num ← input()
IF(num ≥ 0 and num ≤ 10)
DISPLAY("Waffles")
IF(num ≥ 11 and num ≤ 20)
DISPLAY("Novack")
ELSE
DISPLAY("Benji")
```

(C)
```
num ← input()
IF(num ≥ 0 and num ≤ 10)
DISPLAY("Waffles")
ELSE(num ≥ 11 and num ≤ 20)
DISPLAY("Novack")
DISPLAY("Benji")
```

(D)
```
num ← input()
IF(num ≥ 0 and num ≤ 10)
DISPLAY("Waffles")
IF(num ≥ 11 and num ≤ 20)
DISPLAY("Novack")
IF(num > 20)
DISPLAY("Benji")
```

56. In general, which of the following are **NOT** advantages of using computer simulations?

Select two answers.

(A) Simulations are more expensive to use and harder to make changes to.
(B) The parameters of a simulation can be altered easily to test varying circumstances.
(C) Simulations can run faster than real-time experiments and thus save time.
(D) Information gathered by simulations is more accurate than that gathered by real-world experiments.

57. Which of the following describes a lossy transformation of digital data?

I. Compressing an image file into a smaller resolution image so the image can easily be emailed

II. Inverting the colors of an image by subtracting each RGB value from 255

III. Converting an image by averaging its RGB values and assigning the new value to a shade of gray ranging from white to black

(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) I and II only
(D) I and III only

58. Which of the expressions are equivalent to the Boolean expression NOT(num < 13)?

(A) num > 13 OR num = 13
(B) num > 13
(C) num < 13 AND num = 13
(D) num > 13 AND num = 13

59. The following are steps data take as the data travel across the internet.

I. Data are chopped into chunks called packets.

II. Packets are reassembled into a coherent message.

III. Packets are routed throughout the internet.

IV. Packets go through internet service providers (ISPs) to access the internet.

Which of the following is the correct path data take when the data travel from one device to another device through the internet?

(A) IV $\longrightarrow$ II $\longrightarrow$ I $\longrightarrow$ III
(B) I $\longrightarrow$ III $\longrightarrow$ IV $\longrightarrow$ II
(C) I $\longrightarrow$ IV $\longrightarrow$ II $\longrightarrow$ III
(D) I $\longrightarrow$ IV $\longrightarrow$ III $\longrightarrow$ II

60. An algorithm has n number of steps. Which of the following would **NOT** be considered a reasonable number of steps?

(A) n
(B) $4n + 8n^2$
(C) $100n^4$
(D) 3^n

61. Large data sets are useful in finding patterns in the data that can predict future usage. Which of the following is used to predict future usage?

(A) Calculating the monthly bill charged
(B) Using past purchases to recommend products for possible purchase
(C) Identifying the largest-spending addresses
(D) Identifying the time at which most purchases are made

62. Which of the following are benefits to having information be easy to access?

    I. Information can be easily found by researchers, which can improve experimental and investigational findings.

    II. Information can be easily found by students, who can use it to improve their understanding of a topic.

    III. Information can be easily checked by third parties, which ensures that it is always correct and up-to-date.

    (A) I only
    (B) I and II
    (C) II only
    (D) I, II, and III

63. Most coding languages enable programmers to include a source file in the form of abstractions. For example, in C++, the command #include <iostream> grants the program access to basic input/output commands. Why would such a feature be useful in a language?

    (A) It enables programmers to increase the level of complexity of the program and just focus on the current program.
    (B) It ensures programmers can modify the language's functions.
    (C) It enables features to be used in multiple programs, which reduces the complexity of the code by allowing for reuse.
    (D) It is a useful reminder to copy the entire source file at a later time.

64. Why would a heuristic analysis be useful in an antivirus program?

    (A) Heuristic solutions are used when an exact solutions is not needed. By not checking every file and instead just investigating the most likely infected programs, it will increase the run time of antivirus programs.
    (B) It enables the program to flag files that it needs to fully inspect, which ensures it does not need to fully scan the entire computer.
    (C) It is able to pick out viruses without selecting false positives and without requiring a full file scan at all.
    (D) It is more capable of separating dangerous viruses from simple adware.

65. "Boids" is a flocking algorithm that is used to determine the direction of objects in a moving population. It is built on three principles:

I. Separation: steer to keep local flock mates at a certain distance
II. Alignment: steer toward the average heading
III. Cohesion: steer toward the center of the flock

Suppose that a programmer is creating a method called findBoidHeading that calculates the heading of an individual boid in the flock. findBoidHeading takes in a data structure of the other boids in the program.

The following commands are used on Boid objects. Assume that the name is representative of the function. Which might be useful in findBoidHeading?

Select two answers.

(A) getVelocity
(B) getDate
(C) getShape
(D) getHeading

66. A simulation for a coin flip should result in 50% heads and 50% tails. Select two answers that could replace the missing condition.

```
sum ← 0
REPEAT 1000 TIMES
    IF < MISSING CONDITION >
        sum ← sum + 1
IF sum = 500
    DISPLAY "TRUE"
ELSE
    DISPLAY "FALSE"
```

Select two answers.

(A) `RANDOM(1,5) < 2`
(B) `RANDOM(1,10) < 6`
(C) `RANDOM(1,2) = 2`
(D) `RANDOM(6,10) < 6`

67. A program for children is designed to display a math problem and let the user input what he or she believes to be the answer. What data transformations are undergone at the most basic level of the program?

Select two answers.

(A) The keyboard number entry is converted from number to machine code.
(B) The keyboard entry is converted from text to number to hexadecimal.
(C) The problem is converted from decimal to text.
(D) The solution is converted from machine code to decimal.

68. Why is it more effective to use abstractions in a program than to repeat code?

Select two answers.

(A) Abstractions make it harder to edit because every extraction is saved on a distinct file.

(B) Abstractions simplify editing by requiring only one edit to the abstraction rather than to every instance of the code.

(C) Using abstractions takes up less space than repeating code, which makes the program easier to read.

(D) Abstractions are guaranteed to work in every instance, and if they work once, they are used.

69. Which of the following is **NOT** possible using the RANDOM(*a*, *b*) and DISPLAY(expression) abstractions?

Select two answers.

DISPLAY (RANDOM(1, 4) + RANDOM(2, 5))

(A) 1

(B) 5

(C) 6

(D) 10

70. The algorithm below displays TRUE 60% of the time.

```
x ← RANDOM 5,14
IF < MISSING CONDITION >
DISPLAY "TRUE"
ELSE
DISPLAY "FALSE"
```

What are the missing conditions?

Select two answers.

(A) `x > 8`

(B) `x <= 10`

(C) `x > 10`

(D) `x >= 10`