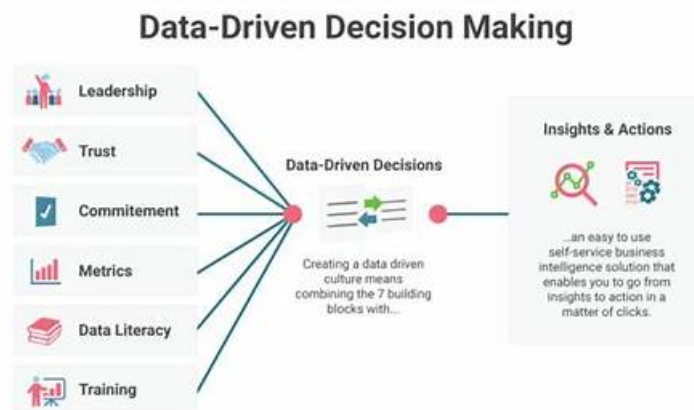


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WGU VPC2Data-Driven Decision MakingC207 Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67

A boutique specializing in gifts reviews its sales data over the last year. It observes a slow decline in revenue in the first quarter, a growth in revenue in the second quarter, a slight decline in revenue in the third quarter, and a rapid increase in revenue in the fourth quarter.

Which data pattern type can the sales data be assessed against?

- A. Irregularity
- **B. Seasonality**
- C. Random variation
- D. Cyclicity

Answer: B

Explanation:

Seasonality refers to predictable patterns in data that repeat at regular intervals, such as quarters or months, due to seasonal factors. In data-driven decision making, identifying seasonal patterns helps organizations forecast demand and plan operations.

The boutique's revenue shows distinct quarterly patterns: declines and increases that align with different times of the year. The sharp increase in the fourth quarter is especially indicative of seasonal effects, such as holiday shopping.

Random variation and irregularity describe unpredictable fluctuations, while cyclical refers to long-term economic cycles rather than recurring annual patterns. Therefore, the correct answer is C, seasonality.

NEW QUESTION # 68

Which step in the plan-do-check-act cycle is described as analyzing the results of an experiment and deciding whether those results can be improved?

- A. Check
- B. Act
- C. Plan
- D. Do

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Check phase of the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle involves evaluating outcomes and analyzing results. In data-driven decision making, this step compares actual performance against expected results to determine whether objectives were met.

During the Check phase, organizations review data, assess variation, and identify opportunities for improvement. Planning defines objectives, Doing implements changes, and Acting standardizes or adjusts processes based on evaluation.

Therefore, the correct answer is A, Check.

NEW QUESTION # 69

What is an omission error?

- A. When data contains outliers
- B. When crucial data is missing
- C. When not all the data has been reviewed
- D. When data is inaccurate

Answer: B

Explanation:

An omission error occurs when crucial data is missing from a dataset, which can significantly compromise the quality of analysis and decision-making. In data-driven decision making, omission errors are a serious concern because missing information can lead to biased results, incorrect interpretations, and flawed conclusions.

Omission errors may arise during data collection, data entry, or data integration processes. For example, failing to record customer demographics, transaction values, or time periods can distort descriptive statistics and weaken predictive models. Unlike inaccuracies, which involve incorrect values, omission errors involve the absence of necessary data altogether.

Outliers represent extreme values and are not omission errors. Similarly, failing to review all data is a process issue rather than a data-quality error definition. Inaccurate data refers to incorrect or erroneous values, not missing ones.

Effective data quality management emphasizes identifying and correcting omission errors through validation rules, completeness checks, and data audits. In data-driven decision making, ensuring that all relevant data is captured is essential for producing reliable insights and supporting sound business decisions. Therefore, the correct answer is B, as an omission error occurs when crucial data is missing.

NEW QUESTION # 70

What was the cumulative incidence rate during Year 2 at the university?

- A. 3.70%
- B. 11.84%
- C. 10.04%

- D. 17.87%

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cumulative incidence is the proportion of a population initially at risk that develops a condition during a specified period. It is commonly used in epidemiology to estimate the probability or risk of disease occurrence over time. In this question, the correct Year 2 cumulative incidence rate is 11.84 percent. This represents the proportion of individuals in the university population who developed the condition during that second year, based on the underlying at-risk population used in the original problem. Cumulative incidence is different from prevalence because it counts only new cases that arise during the stated interval rather than all existing cases. It also differs from incidence rate measures that incorporate person-time. Because the answer options are all percentages, the task is to identify the correct calculated proportion for Year 2. Based on the provided choices, 11.84 percent is the correct cumulative incidence value. Therefore, the correct answer is 11.84 percent.

NEW QUESTION # 71

What classifies analytics as descriptive, predictive, or prescriptive?

- A. The data validity and reliability
- B. The sample size and analysis technique used
- **C. The purpose and methods**
- D. The kind of software used for the analysis

Answer: C

Explanation:

Analytics is classified as descriptive, predictive, or prescriptive based on the purpose of the analysis and the methods used to carry it out, which is a foundational concept in data-driven decision making. The distinction reflects the type of managerial question being addressed rather than technical aspects such as software tools, sample size, or data reliability.

Descriptive analytics focuses on understanding what has happened by summarizing historical data. It relies on descriptive statistics, reports, dashboards, and data visualizations to provide insights into past performance.

Predictive analytics extends this approach to determine what is likely to happen by using statistical models, probability distributions, regression analysis, and forecasting techniques to estimate future outcomes.

Prescriptive analytics goes further by identifying what should be done to achieve desired results. It uses optimization models, decision trees, simulations, and scenario analysis to recommend the best course of action under given constraints.

In data-driven decision making, the classification of analytics depends on how results are intended to support decisions and the analytical techniques applied to achieve that goal. Factors such as data quality and software influence accuracy and efficiency but do not define the analytics category itself. Therefore, the correct classification criterion is the purpose and methods, making option C the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 72

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