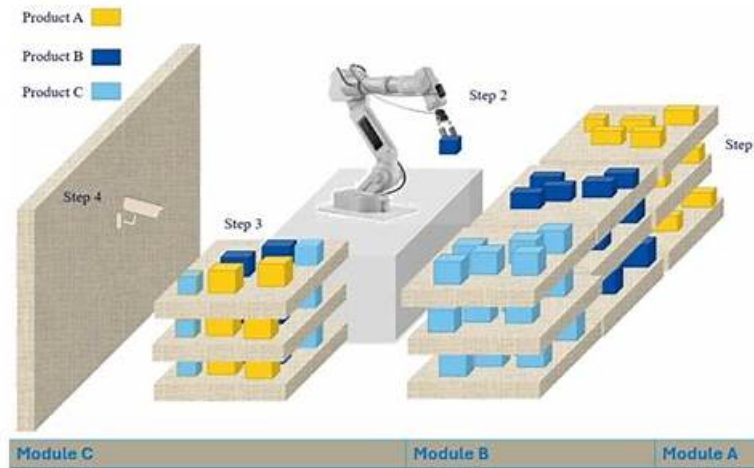


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WGU VPC2Data-Driven Decision MakingC207 Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

A patient satisfaction survey was conducted at Family Practice A. The average rating of online telemedicine visits was 4.5 out of 5, while in-person visits received a 3.0 out of 5.

Which samples should be used to compare the ratings?

- A. Online Family Practice A telemedicine visits and in-person Family Practice A visits
- B. Total Family Practice A visits and online telemedicine visits
- C. Online ratings of other family practices and online ratings for all Family Practice A visits
- D. Total Family Practice A visits and in-person visits

Answer: A

Explanation:

To make a valid comparison in data-driven decision making, samples must be comparable and drawn from the same population, differing only in the factor being evaluated. In this case, the goal is to compare patient satisfaction between online telemedicine visits and in-person visits at Family Practice A.

Using online Family Practice A telemedicine visits and in-person Family Practice A visits ensures that both samples come from the same organization, patient base, and survey methodology. This controls for external factors such as practice standards, demographics, and survey design, allowing differences in ratings to be attributed to the visit type rather than unrelated variables. Comparing total visits to only one visit type introduces imbalance. Including other family practices introduces external variation and invalidates the comparison. Data-driven decision making stresses consistency and relevance in sample selection to ensure accurate conclusions.

Therefore, the correct answer is D, as it uses comparable samples that isolate the variable of interest.

NEW QUESTION # 51

What results from starting an analysis with flawed data?

Choose 2 answers.

- A. Data must be put in a table or a chart so that errors can be more easily detected.
- B. Spreadsheets must be used to increase the likelihood of analyzing the flawed data.
- C. Missing data tend to skew the results of the analysis.
- D. More time is spent managing data than analyzing data.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Starting an analysis with flawed data significantly undermines the effectiveness of data-driven decision making. One major consequence is that more time is spent managing data than analyzing data. Analysts must devote substantial effort to cleaning, validating, and correcting errors before meaningful analysis can occur, delaying insights and increasing costs.

Another critical result is that missing data tend to skew the results of the analysis. Incomplete data can distort averages, trends, and statistical relationships, leading to biased conclusions and unreliable decisions. This is especially problematic in predictive and inferential analytics, where assumptions about data completeness are essential.

Using spreadsheets or placing data in charts does not inherently result from flawed data, nor does it resolve data quality issues.

While visualization can help identify errors, it is not a direct outcome of starting with flawed data.

Data-driven decision making emphasizes that poor-quality input leads to poor-quality output. Ensuring data accuracy and completeness before analysis is essential for producing valid insights. Therefore, the correct answers are B and D.

NEW QUESTION # 52

A store owner wants to know the average sales for each day of the week. Which is this store owner looking for?

- A. Mean
- B. Variance
- C. Distribution
- D. Median

Answer: A

Explanation:

The term "average" in this context refers to the mean, which is the most common measure of central tendency for numerical data. To calculate the mean daily sales, the store owner would add the sales values for the days being studied and divide by the number of days. This provides a single summary value representing the typical sales amount across the week. Variance measures how much the daily sales differ from one another, not the average itself. Distribution describes the overall pattern of the data, such as whether sales

are clustered, spread out, or skewed. Median identifies the middle value when observations are ordered from smallest to largest, which can be useful when data are highly skewed, but it is not the standard interpretation of "average" unless specifically stated. Because the question asks directly for the average sales for each day of the week, the most accurate statistical measure is the mean. Thus, the correct answer is mean, which summarizes daily sales using arithmetic average.

NEW QUESTION # 53

What is true about outliers?

Choose 2 answers.

- A. All outliers are statistically significant when using a normal distribution.
- B. Outliers detected in a study are useful in determining if something does not belong in the study.
- C. Outliers that are miskeyed can be corrected prior to analysis.
- D. All observed outliers should be eliminated from a study prior to analysis.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Outliers are observations that differ substantially from the rest of the data, but they are not automatically errors and should not be removed without investigation. One correct statement is that miskeyed outliers can be corrected before analysis. For example, if a value of 500 is entered instead of 50, this is a data-entry error, not a meaningful observation, and it should be fixed using source verification. Another correct statement is that outliers can help determine whether something does not belong in the study. They may reveal invalid records, unusual conditions, a different population, process breakdowns, or rare but important events. The incorrect choices are too absolute. Not all outliers are statistically significant, even under a normal distribution, because significance depends on context, sample size, and method. Likewise, not all observed outliers should be eliminated. Some outliers contain valuable information and can indicate real variation that deserves attention. In quality control, fraud detection, medical screening, and operational monitoring, outliers may be among the most important data points. Therefore, the correct answers are the ones that recognize both correction of miskeyed values and the analytical value of identifying unusual observations.

NEW QUESTION # 54

Which element of an experimental study is described as the procedures applied to each subject?

- A. Experimental units
- B. Responses
- C. Inputs
- D. Treatments

Answer: D

Explanation:

In an experimental study, treatments are defined as the specific procedures or conditions applied to each subject or experimental unit. This is a fundamental concept in experimental design within data-driven decision making and inferential statistics.

Experimental units are the subjects or entities being studied, such as individuals, machines, or products.

Responses are the measured outcomes observed after the treatment is applied. Inputs are factors or variables that may influence the experiment but are not the procedures themselves. Treatments, however, represent the deliberate interventions introduced by the researcher to study their effect on the response variable.

For example, in a pricing experiment, different price levels applied to customers would be considered treatments. In a manufacturing experiment, different machine settings would serve as treatments. By systematically varying treatments, analysts can determine causal relationships between variables.

Data-driven decision making relies on well-designed experiments to support valid conclusions. Clearly defining treatments ensures that the effects of specific actions can be isolated, measured, and analyzed accurately. Therefore, the correct answer is C, as treatments describe the procedures applied to each subject.

NEW QUESTION # 55

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