

High Data-Driven-Decision-Making Quality | Sample Data-Driven-Decision-Making Questions



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WGU VPC2Data-Driven Decision MakingC207 Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43

According to quality management principles, which two continuous improvement commitments should every individual in an organization make?

Choose 2 answers.

- A. Increasing one's effectiveness
- B. Increasing expert-level performance objectives
- C. Increasing one's skills
- D. Increasing one's independent work process

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Quality management emphasizes continuous improvement at the individual level as a foundation for organizational excellence. In data-driven decision making, this involves a commitment by every individual to enhance both their skills and effectiveness over time.

Increasing one's skills ensures that employees remain competent, adaptable, and capable of using analytical tools and data effectively. Improving effectiveness focuses on applying those skills efficiently to produce better outcomes, reduce errors, and add value to organizational processes.

Independent work processes and expert-level objectives are not universal expectations for all employees and may not align with collaborative quality frameworks. Continuous improvement is incremental and inclusive, encouraging consistent growth rather than elite specialization.

Therefore, the correct answers are A and B.

NEW QUESTION # 44

A political ballot gives voters the option to vote for one of three candidates. Eight voters cast their ballots. Which statistical rule should be used to determine the possible voting outcomes?

- A. Bayes' theorem
- B. Conditional probability
- C. Combination
- D. Multiplication principle

Answer: D

Explanation:

The multiplication principle is used to determine the number of possible outcomes when multiple independent choices occur in sequence. In data-driven decision making and probability theory, this rule applies when each event has a fixed number of outcomes and each outcome is independent of the others.

In this scenario, each of the eight voters can independently choose one of three candidates. The total number of possible voting outcomes is calculated by multiplying the number of choices available for each voter.

Because the voters act independently and order matters in counting outcomes, the multiplication principle is the correct method.

Conditional probability applies when outcomes depend on prior events, Bayes' theorem updates probabilities based on new information, and combinations are used when order does not matter. None of these fit the structure of this problem.

Therefore, the correct answer is A, multiplication principle.

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which two statements describe Ishikawa's seven basic tools of quality?

Choose 2 answers.

- A. An average worker can easily understand how to use the tools.
- B. Processes are represented with photos of each input and output.
- C. Processes are represented graphically.
- D. The tools help develop advanced training for employees.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Ishikawa's seven basic tools of quality were designed to be simple, visual, and accessible. In data-driven decision making, these tools help employees identify, analyze, and solve quality problems without requiring advanced statistical expertise.

The tools—such as flowcharts, histograms, Pareto charts, and cause-and-effect diagrams—represent processes graphically, making patterns and issues easier to understand. Additionally, they are intentionally designed so that an average worker can easily understand and use them, supporting organization-wide quality improvement.

They do not rely on photographic representations, nor are they intended for advanced or expert-level training.

Instead, they empower frontline employees to participate in continuous improvement efforts.

Therefore, the correct answers are A and C.

NEW QUESTION # 46

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. Missing data tend to skew the results of the analysis.

- C. Spreadsheets must be used to increase the likelihood of analyzing the flawed data.
- D. More time is spent managing data than analyzing data.

Answer: B,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 # 47

Two project teams are assigned to upgrade an on-premise data warehouse to a cloud-based data lake in 13 months. The infrastructure team has five team members, while the enterprise analytics team has three team members. The enterprise analytics team cannot move into production until the infrastructure team has completed the migration.

What should be used to find the probability that the project will be completed on time?

- A. Multiplication principle
- B. Bayes' theorem
- C. Conditional probability
- D. Combination

Answer: C

Explanation:

This scenario requires the use of **conditional probability**, which applies when the likelihood of one event depends on the occurrence of another event. In data-driven decision making, conditional probability is used to model dependent events within processes, workflows, and project timelines.

In this case, the enterprise analytics team's ability to move into production is **dependent on** the infrastructure team completing the migration. Because one event cannot occur unless another event has already occurred, the probability of completing the project on time must account for this dependency.

The multiplication principle applies to independent events, Bayes' theorem updates probabilities based on new information, and combinations are used for counting outcomes, not dependency analysis. Conditional probability explicitly captures the relationship between dependent tasks.

Project risk analysis and scheduling often rely on conditional probability to assess completion likelihood when tasks are sequentially linked. Therefore, the correct answer is **C**, conditional probability.

NEW QUESTION # 48

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