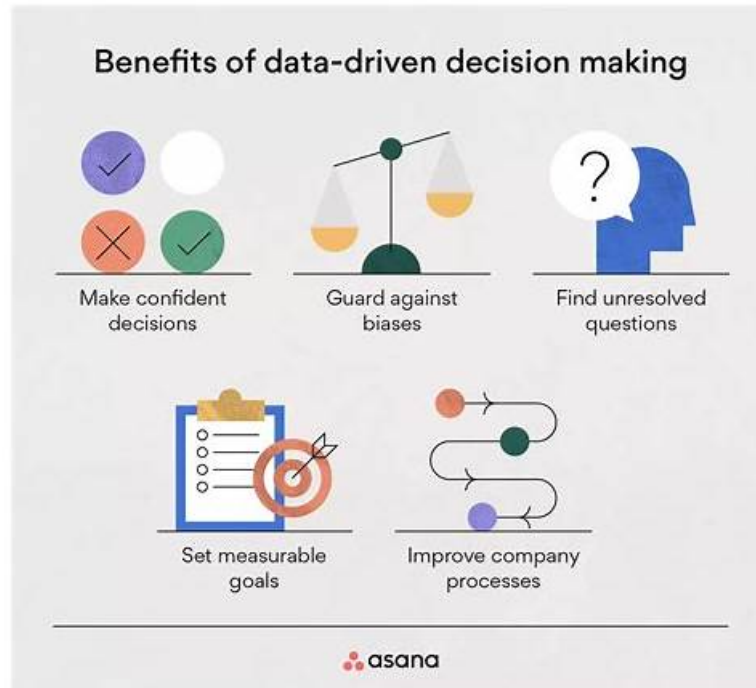


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## WGU VPC2Data-Driven Decision MakingC207 Sample Questions (Q90-Q95):

### NEW QUESTION # 90

What is a primary objective of the Six Sigma quality management system?

- A. Establishing ISO 9000 standards for excellence
- B. Producing a balanced scorecard

- C. Approaching perfection in manufacturing operations
- D. Providing an organizational roadmap for project managers and operations managers

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

A primary objective of Six Sigma is to reduce defects and process variation so extensively that operations move toward near-perfect performance. This is why the best answer is approaching perfection in manufacturing operations. Six Sigma is built on the idea that consistent measurement, disciplined process improvement, and statistical control can dramatically improve quality and efficiency. The goal is not absolute perfection in a literal sense, but very low defect rates and highly reliable outcomes. Producing a balanced scorecard is unrelated to the main objective of Six Sigma, as that is a strategic performance measurement framework. Establishing ISO 9000 standards is also different; ISO standards relate to quality system requirements, while Six Sigma is a methodology for improvement and defect reduction. Although Six Sigma projects may help managers organize improvement efforts, its primary purpose is not simply to provide a roadmap. Its central mission is achieving superior quality performance through continuous reduction of errors and variability. Therefore, the correct answer is approaching perfection in manufacturing operations.

#### NEW QUESTION # 91

Which process is designed to proactively prevent a problem?

- A. Quality control
- B. Quality assurance
- C. Common cause variation activity
- D. Plan-do-check-act activity

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Quality assurance is the process designed to proactively prevent problems before they occur. It focuses on improving the systems, procedures, and standards used to produce outcomes so that defects, errors, or failures are less likely to happen in the first place. This preventive orientation distinguishes quality assurance from quality control, which is more concerned with identifying defects after or during production through inspection and monitoring. Common cause variation refers to the natural variability present in a stable process and is not itself a preventive process. The plan-do-check-act cycle is a structured improvement framework, but it is broader and not the specific term used to describe proactive prevention. In data-driven decision-making and quality management, assurance activities often include standardizing procedures, training employees, documenting workflows, and building reliable systems that reduce variation and improve consistency. Because the question asks which process is specifically designed to act proactively, the best answer is quality assurance. It aims to stop issues before they occur, making it a preventive rather than reactive approach.

#### NEW QUESTION # 92

The daily sales from a salon are normally distributed with a mean of \$1,500 and a standard deviation of \$250.

The salon owner notices that sales were \$750 on a particular day.

Why should the owner be concerned about sales based on this scenario?

- A. Sales of \$750 are outside three standard deviations of the mean.
- B. Sales of \$750 are within three standard deviations of the mean.
- C. Sales of \$750 are two standard deviations of the mean.
- D. Sales of \$750 are within two standard deviations of the mean.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In a normal distribution, most observations fall within three standard deviations of the mean. This principle is central to data-driven decision making and statistical process control. Values outside this range are considered highly unusual and may indicate an underlying problem.

Here, the mean is \$1,500 and the standard deviation is \$250. Three standard deviations below the mean equals \$750 ( $\$1,500 - 3 \times \$250$ ). Sales of exactly \$750 fall at the extreme lower boundary, indicating an unusually low sales day.

Such an outcome signals a potential anomaly that warrants investigation, such as operational issues, staffing shortages, or external disruptions. Values this far from the mean occur very infrequently in normal conditions.

Therefore, the owner should be concerned because sales of \$750 are outside the typical operating range, making option C the correct answer.

### NEW QUESTION # 93

Which tool sorts data into categories to help teams identify the most significant factors that contribute the most to problems?

- A. Flowchart
- B. Pareto chart
- C. Run chart
- D. Cause chart

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A Pareto chart sorts data into categories and ranks them by frequency or impact. In data-driven decision making, this helps teams focus on the most significant contributors to a problem.

The chart combines bars and a cumulative line to highlight which factors account for the largest share of issues. This aligns with the Pareto principle and supports prioritization of improvement efforts.

Run charts track data over time, flowcharts describe processes, and cause charts are not a standard quality tool. Therefore, the correct answer is C.

### NEW QUESTION # 94

Why is choosing appropriate performance indicators important for data-driven decision-making?

- A. They are a key part of an organization's rules and bylaws.
- B. They satisfy governmental regulations.
- C. They convince employees that they are equally as important as their managers.
- D. They align with an organization's definition of success.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Performance indicators guide behavior, priorities, and decision-making. In data-driven decision making, selecting the right indicators ensures alignment with an organization's definition of success. Metrics determine what is measured, monitored, and improved.

If indicators are poorly chosen, organizations may optimize the wrong outcomes, leading to unintended consequences. Well-aligned indicators translate strategic goals into measurable targets and ensure that analytics support meaningful results.

Rules, motivation, and compliance may be secondary effects, but the primary purpose of performance indicators is strategic alignment. Therefore, the correct answer is C.

### NEW QUESTION # 95

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