

Data-Driven-Decision-Making認定資格、Data-Driven-Decision-Making受験対策書



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努力する人生と努力しない人生は全然違いますなので、あなたはのんびりした生活だけを楽しみしていき、更なる進歩を求めるのではないか？スマートを一方置いて、我々WGUのData-Driven-Decision-Making試験問題集をピックアップします。弊社のData-Driven-Decision-Making試験問題集によって、あなたの心と精神の満足度を向上させながら、勉強した後Data-Driven-Decision-Making試験資格認定書を受け取って努力する人生はすばらしいことであると認識られます。

>> Data-Driven-Decision-Making認定資格 <<

Data-Driven-Decision-Making受験対策書、Data-Driven-Decision-Making独学書籍

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WGU VPC2Data-Driven Decision MakingC207 認定 Data-Driven-Decision-Making 試験問題 (Q56-Q61):

質問 # 56

Amusement Park W is in California. Amusement Park X is in Texas. A survey asks 1,000 people living in California if they prefer Amusement Park W or X.

Which problem exists with this survey?

- A. Systematic error
- B. Random error
- C. Measurement bias
- D. Information bias

正解: A

解説:

The primary problem with this survey is systematic error, which occurs when the data collection process consistently favors certain outcomes due to flawed design. In data-driven decision making, systematic error arises when a sampling method introduces bias that skews results in a predictable direction.

In this scenario, surveying only people living in California creates a location-based bias. Respondents are far more likely to prefer Amusement Park W because it is geographically closer, more familiar, and more accessible than Amusement Park X in Texas. This bias does not occur randomly; instead, it systematically influences responses toward one option, making the results unreliable for comparing overall preferences between the two parks.

Random error would involve unpredictable variation, which is not the issue here. Measurement bias relates to how questions are asked or measured, and information bias concerns inaccurate or misleading data reporting.

The core issue is the non-representative sample, which violates the principle of unbiased data collection.

Data-driven decision making emphasizes that valid conclusions require representative samples. Because the survey design inherently favors one outcome, the results cannot be generalized, making systematic error the correct answer.

質問 # 57

For which situation could a scatter diagram be used?

- A. Demonstrating a significant difference between the frequencies of two groups of data
- B. Demonstrating a visual precedence of a prioritization matrix
- C. Demonstrating a significant difference between the means of two groups of data
- D. Demonstrating a relationship between variables

正解: D

解説:

A scatter diagram is used to visually examine the relationship between two quantitative variables. In data-driven decision making, scatter diagrams help analysts assess whether variables move together, whether the relationship is positive, negative, or nonexistent, and whether the relationship appears linear or nonlinear.

Each point on a scatter diagram represents a paired observation of two variables, such as advertising spend and sales revenue or hours studied and test scores. Patterns in the plotted points can suggest correlation, which may later be explored using regression analysis. Scatter diagrams are exploratory tools and do not, by themselves, establish causation.

A prioritization matrix ranks options, frequency differences are examined using bar or Pareto charts, and differences in means are evaluated using hypothesis tests such as t-tests or ANOVA. Therefore, the correct application of a scatter diagram is to demonstrate relationships between variables, making option B correct.

質問 # 58

Which graphical representation depicts the steps that compose a process?

- A. Flowchart
- B. Histogram
- C. Scatterplot
- D. Control chart

正解: A

解説:

A flowchart is the graphical tool used to depict the sequential steps that compose a process. In data-driven decision making and quality management, flowcharts visually represent how inputs move through a series of activities to produce outputs. This makes them essential for understanding, documenting, and improving processes.

Flowcharts use standardized symbols to show actions, decisions, inputs, and outputs. By mapping each step, organizations can identify inefficiencies, bottlenecks, redundancies, and opportunities for improvement. They are commonly used during process analysis, root-cause analysis, and continuous improvement initiatives.

Histograms display the distribution of numerical data, control charts monitor process variation over time, and scatterplots examine relationships between variables. None of these tools are designed to show step-by-step workflows.

Therefore, the correct answer is C, flowchart.

質問 # 59

A nonprofit organization is asking for donations. It hopes to design an email campaign that will ensure it receives at least \$50,000. The campaign will reach 10,000 donors and receive donations with a mean of \$10 and a standard deviation of \$5. Which measure should be used to determine the probability of the campaign receiving \$50,000?

- A. R-squared
- **B. Z-score**
- C. Median
- D. T-statistic

正解: B

解説:

To determine the probability of achieving a specific monetary threshold, data-driven decision making relies on standardization using the z-score. A z-score measures how many standard deviations a value is from the mean and allows analysts to calculate probabilities using the normal distribution.

In this scenario, the nonprofit wants to assess the likelihood that total donations will reach at least \$50,000 given a known mean and standard deviation. The z-score enables conversion of the donation target into a standardized value, which can then be evaluated using probability tables or statistical software.

R-squared measures model fit in regression, the t-statistic is used in hypothesis testing, and the median does not support probability calculations. Therefore, the appropriate measure for determining probability in this context is the z-score, making option B correct.

質問 # 60

An entrepreneur wants to start a boutique cupcake business based on family recipes shared for three generations. The entrepreneur knows the required costs associated with rent, supplies, utilities, and hourly wages and wants to determine how many cupcakes they need to sell to generate a profit.

Which technique should be used to analyze this data?

- A. Regression
- B. T-test
- **C. Break-even analysis**
- D. Crossover analysis

正解: C

解説:

Break-even analysis is the appropriate technique for determining the number of units that must be sold to cover all fixed and variable costs. In data-driven decision making, break-even analysis is widely used for pricing, production, and startup feasibility decisions. In this scenario, the entrepreneur already knows fixed costs such as rent and utilities, as well as variable costs like supplies and hourly wages. Break-even analysis calculates the point at which total revenue equals total cost, meaning profit is zero. Any sales beyond this point result in profit.

Crossover analysis is not a standard financial technique, t-tests are used to compare means, and regression analysis is used to predict outcomes based on relationships between variables rather than identify cost-revenue thresholds.

By applying break-even analysis, the entrepreneur can determine the minimum number of cupcakes required to sustain the business and make informed operational decisions. Therefore, the correct answer is C.

質問 # 61

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試験の準備方法-最高のData-Driven-Decision-Making認定資格試験-効果的なData-Driven-Decision-Making受験対策書

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