

Quiz 2026 Authoritative WGU Data-Driven-Decision-Making: VPC2Data-Driven Decision MakingC207 Valid Exam Discount

**WGU C207 DATA-DRIVEN DECISION
MAKING OA ACTUAL EXAM 2025/2026
COMPLETE QUESTIONS WITH
CORRECT DETAILED ANSWERS ||
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<BRAND NEW VERSION>**

1. Random Errors - ANSWER ✓ Error in measurement caused by unpredictable statistical fluctuations
2. Information Bias - ANSWER ✓ A prejudice in the data that results when either the respondent or the interviewer has an agenda and is not presenting impartial questions or responding with truly honest responses, respectively
3. Ratio Data - ANSWER ✓ Similar to interval data in that the data is ordered within a range and with each data point being an equal interval apart, also has a natural zero point which indicates none of the given quality
4. Data Set - ANSWER ✓ A collection of related data records on a storage device.
5. Nominal Data - ANSWER ✓ Sometimes called categorical data or qualitative data, this data type is used to label subjects or data by name
6. Reliable Data - ANSWER ✓ Data that is consistent and repeatable
7. Control chart - ANSWER ✓ A modified run chart that also provides upper and/or lower limits that a process should not exceed.

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WGU VPC2Data-Driven Decision MakingC207 Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13

A car dealership sells both new and used cars. The number of new cars sold on a given day ranges from 5 to 30 while the number of used cars sold ranges from 5 to 40. The number of used cars sold is mutually exclusive to the number of new cars sold.

Which statistic would be used to compare the number of new and used car sales on any given day?

- A. Chi-square
- B. Z-score
- C. R-squared
- D. F-statistic

Answer: A

Explanation:

The chi-square statistic is used to compare frequencies of categorical, mutually exclusive outcomes. In data-driven decision making, it is appropriate for analyzing differences between observed counts.

New and used car sales represent mutually exclusive categories, making chi-square the correct choice.

Therefore, the correct answer is B.

NEW QUESTION # 14

What is a basic assumption of a z-score?

- A. Outlier data points must be eliminated from a z-score calculation.
- B. The mean is equal to zero with a standard deviation of 1.
- C. The mean is equal to zero with a standard deviation of 2.
- D. Outlier data points are critical to a z-score calculation.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A z-score standardizes a value by expressing how many standard deviations it lies from the mean. A fundamental assumption of z-score analysis in data-driven decision making is that the data can be transformed to a standard normal distribution with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one.

This transformation allows analysts to compare values from different distributions on a common scale and to calculate probabilities using the standard normal table. The formula for a z-score subtracts the mean from the observed value and divides by the standard deviation, resulting in this standardized distribution.

Outliers are not eliminated by default in z-score calculations; instead, z-scores are often used to identify outliers. A standard deviation of 2 is incorrect and would not represent a standardized distribution.

Therefore, the correct answer is A, reflecting the core assumption underlying z-score usage.

NEW QUESTION # 15

A county government is creating a budget for the next fiscal year. They wish to use analytics to guide their decisions about costs.

Which analytic method can the county apply to this issue?

- A. Median cost for all county projects
- **B. Average cost per project spent by other similar counties**
- C. Median number of projects completed last year
- D. Average number of projects completed

Answer: B

Explanation:

To guide budgeting decisions, data-driven decision making emphasizes benchmarking against comparable organizations. Using the average cost per project spent by other similar counties allows the county to assess whether its planned expenditures are reasonable and competitive.

Benchmarking provides external context that internal historical metrics cannot. While median costs or project counts describe internal performance, they do not indicate whether spending levels are appropriate relative to peers. Comparing average costs across similar counties helps identify inefficiencies, cost-saving opportunities, and realistic budget targets.

Therefore, option A is the most effective analytic method for cost-based decision-making in this scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 16

A county government must increase trust among voters that their tallying machines are accurately calibrated to count their votes. Each department is tasked with creating an online marketing campaign; however, the budget for these campaigns is limited. How can the county apply data analytic approaches to allocate funds to each department?

- **A. By measuring the number of voter complaints per department**
- B. By surveying employees on polling strategies
- C. By surveying the county controllers
- D. By benchmarking the voter turnout rates in each county

Answer: A

Explanation:

Allocating limited resources effectively requires identifying where needs and risks are greatest. In data-driven decision making, measuring voter complaints per department provides a direct, objective indicator of trust issues and communication gaps.

Departments with higher complaint volumes may require greater outreach to restore voter confidence. Using this metric allows funds to be allocated where they will have the greatest impact. Benchmarking turnout rates does not isolate departmental needs, and surveys of controllers or employees introduce subjectivity rather than evidence-based prioritization.

Therefore, the correct answer is A.

NEW QUESTION # 17

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

Answer: B

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 # 18

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Don't mind what others say, trust you and make a right choice. We hope that you understand our honesty and cares, so we provide

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