Quiz 4

- Due May 11 at 11:59pm
- Points 100
- Questions 20
- Available May 9 at 12am - May 11 at 11:59pm
- Time Limit 60 Minutes
- Allowed Attempts 3

Instructions

See the Week 15 Overview for details.

Note: Students must complete and submit the exam in a single sitting within the allotted time once they click on **Take the Quiz.** You cannot pause or stop the timer for the exam once you start—even if you visit another page in the course, logout, or your browser quits unexpectedly. You can resume the exam by clicking on the title of the exam in your course and clicking on **Resume the Quiz.**

IMPORTANT REMINDER: Each student is expected to work on this **individually** and within the confines of the University Academic Honesty Policy (see **http://www.rowanonline.com** ⇥ **(http://www.rowanonline.com)** for University Policies and details).

> Take the Quiz Again

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	**Attempt 1**	3 minutes	100 out of 100

ⓘ Correct answers are hidden.

Score for this attempt: 100 out of 100
Submitted May 10 at 9:58pm
This attempt took 3 minutes.

⋮⋮

Question 1

5 / 5 pts

When are extreme statistical analyses not necessary to detect performance change?

○ When there is poor data quality.

○ When incorrect indicators have been developed.

○ When the wrong indicators are used.

◉ When there are large changes in performance.

⋮⋮

Question 2

5 / 5 pts

For which of the following is inferential statistics used to measure regarding change in performance?

○ Amount.

◉ Significance.

○ Average.

○ Size.

⋮⋮

Question 3

5 / 5 pts

A stable quality process is one that:

○ contains random causes.

○ meets target performance measures each time.

◉ is free of special-cause variation.

○ has acceptable levels of tolerance.

⋮⋮

Question 4

5 / 5 pts

What does stability of the statistical process control (SPC) technique imply regarding reference thresholds?

○ Data falls outside of established control limits.

○ Data cannot change within the control limits.

○ Data falls below established control limits.

◉ Data may shift within the control limits.

⋮⋮

Question 5

5 / 5 pts

How is a control chart used to capture the power of analytics? Use of control charts:

○ display data in a graphic array.

○ ensures control limits are maintained.

○ are easily displayed on dashboards.

◉ provide deeper insight into performance.

⋮⋮

Question 6

5 / 5 pts

The application of best practices to data visualization and presentation ensures:

◉ the desired message is communicated.

○ a true assessment of the data.

○ an accurate use of the information.

○ the data was analyzed in its proper context.

⋮⋮

Question 7

5 / 5 pts

Clear and appropriate data visualization can inhibit which of the following?

○ Communicate outcomes of improvement initiatives.

○ Random variations in data collection.

◉ Misunderstanding the patterns in the data.

○ Evidence-based decision making.

⋮⋮

Question 8

5 / 5 pts

A visualization that demonstrates the number of admissions among in-patient units last month is a:

○ relationship.

◉ comparison.

○ distribution.

○ trend.

⋮⋮

Question 9

5 / 5 pts

Which of the following is not a cause of poor chart usability in visual displays?

○ Data elements in the chart are not explained.

◉ Data stands out with appropriate reference lines.

○ Chart was constructed with incorrect scales.

○ Chart was designed for color, but printed in black and white.

⋮⋮

Question 10

5 / 5 pts

For improved usability of charts, the visual data displays should contain:

○ interesting background images.

◉ minimal clutter.

○ the largest scale possible.

○ a lack of reference lines.

⋮⋮

Question 11

5 / 5 pts

A dashboard designed to serve quality performance and improvement should:

○ limit its focus on successful indicators.

○ display departmental needs for new projects.

○ be designed to display raw data elements.

◉ relay information related to this purpose.

⋮⋮

Question 12

5 / 5 pts

Dashboard groupings must be done with:

◉ the end user in mind.

○ the greatest impact on organizational success.

○ under the direction of the executive administration.

○ in the most cost effective manner.

⋮⋮

Question 13

5 / 5 pts

Predictive analytics specifically refers to the:

○ graphic display of easily understood data.

○ a collection of methods and techniques to determine patterns.

○ identification of patterns found in quality improvement projects.

◉ tools and algorithms used to characterize historical data.

⋮⋮

Question 14

5 / 5 pts

Which of the following is not an application of advanced analytics?

○ Clinical decision support.

○ Fraud prevention/risk management.

◉ Data mining.

○ Population health management.

⋮⋮

Question 15

5 / 5 pts

There are two main types of predictive models known as _____ and _____.

◉ classification, regression.

○ between groups, repeated measures.

○ distribution, deviation.

○ common, random.

⋮⋮

Question 16

5 / 5 pts

What is the analytical meaning behind dealing with sparse features?

○ Removing outliers from the sample data.

○ Converting data into a usable format.

○ Selecting an appropriate sample size for the problem.

◉ Accommodating missing data in important data fields.

Question 17

5 / 5 pts

What is the primary factor being evaluated for a predictive test?

○ The variable scale.

◉ The output variable.

○ The specific control.

○ The algorithm.

Question 18

5 / 5 pts

The statistical model used to determine the strength of a relationship is called ____.

○ descriptives.

◉ regression.

○ standardized.

○ correlation.

Question 19

5 / 5 pts

The following are included as types of machine-learning except:

○ support vector machines.

◉ restrictive analyses.

○ decision trees.

○ artificial neural networks.

Question 20

5 / 5 pts

There are three main areas upon which analytics focus to achieve excellence. They include:

◉ technical, professional, execution.

○ resistance, change, distrust.

○ knowledge, skill, understanding.

○ impact, value, effectiveness.

Quiz Score: 100 out of 100