



1.1.2 answer key

Sometimes there are no real answers. There are a lot of decisions to make these days. Not so different than usual, except even the most basic - decisions we've never really had to think about before - seem impossibly hard. Send your children to school or home school? Go to church or stay home? Join an important family gathering or social distance? And that's just to name a few. Such decisions have never really been a given. Until now. And people sure don't seem to be shy about shouting from the rooftops - or their laptops - how they think we should all answer these questions. But the truth is that there are no real answers to these questions or the infinite others that seem impossible to answer. Sometimes none of the options are good options. Sometimes opinions are high and cause us to question our own judgment. Sometimes our thoughts are a whirl of confusion as we try to determine the right answer to a question that doesn't have to worry about the right-for-all answer, you just have to determine the right-for-you answer. It's true that some people may be disappointed with the decision you make, after all, no matter what you decide to do, you're never ever going to please everyone. But if you know that you are doing the right thing based on your own circumstances —if your answer to these questions has created a god given peace in the midst of difficult circumstances there is no reason to feel guilty. There's no need to explain. There's no need to feel bad. You can go forward in faith knowing that you've made the very best right for you or right-to-your family decision as you could – maybe it won't be perfect, but you're human and perfection doesn't exist. It's okay to accept it and choose differently than what's right for her, or those or the people over there. We're all different. Our situation is all different. You can't expect there to be a right-for-all answer. But perhaps we can agree that some decisions are difficult for everyone to make. What is communism? Why are hurricanes happening? Why are we yawning? Where can you find the answers to these questions and so many more? Facty Answers is the place to go when you want to learn something new or the answer, but you might want to double-check or read more in more detail about it. Our website contains accurate and easy information, perfect for a busy lifestyle. Learning doesn't have to stop when you're done with school. Keep your brain young and energetic with a stream of new and and Information. Take in facts from all school subjects from grammar to biology. Instead of searching through research pages or getting lost down a clickhole, spend your time productively finding what you're looking for. It doesn't stop there, use Facty Answers to find great quotes or book recommendations. Impress your friends and colleagues with a wide range of general knowledge. Be a star at your local pub's trivia night. Finally win that game of Trivial Pursuit with your family. According to Gartner, the global market for analytics and business intelligence software reached \$21.6 billion in 2018. The company has also predicted that by 2022, only 20% of analytics with minimal returns - hardly a recipe for success. Often this interruption is not due to deficient data science, but from an organization's failure to account for activation, or the art of harnessing data to do something meaningfully different in the market is the missing piece that bridges the gap between insight and business value. While most mature organizations understand how to utilize analytics for the discovery in the right direction. This results in undeniably impressive analyses that are functionally useless. To avoid this analytics trap, organizations should take the following steps when designing and developing their analytics processes: Priorize Kbqs (High-Value Key Business to arrive at the kind of core business issues (KBQs) that set organizations up for analytic success. KBQs are forward-looking questions that provide a framework for what an organization will do with the insights produced by analytics. For example, can we identify customers who churned after we discontinued one of our services and hit our remaining services in a way that will win them back? Or a referral relationships between healthcare provider? Placing the KBQ generation process in a broader activation readiness discussion requires you to go deeper into the final step of the process: Prioritizing your KBQs. Once you have compiled an exhaustive list of your KBQs, you should evaluate them along two axes: the ability to activate and the potential to influence your business. (See figure below.) Organisations that understand at least how to use analysis to discover knowledge, KBQs that fall within the upper left (pipe dreams) and upper right (high value KBQs) quadrants of this grid. High-value KBQs are the North Star for pre-registration. Pipe dreams are questions whose answers possess enormous potential to affect your business but are difficult to trade on in the market. If you're trying to reduce customer departure, one of your KBQs may be: How can we create organic growth for our business by increasing our average customer life value? From an analytical perspective, it is fairly straightforward to answer this question. With the right data, your analytics team can create a probability-based scoring model that predicts the likelihood of losing a customer early in their customer journey. However, although this model provides an analytical solution to a critical business issue, its mere existence does not qualify the issue as a high-value kbq. A data-driven churn prediction model is only valuable if it allows you to change what you're doing in the market in a meaningful way – that is, if you are able to activate on the insights the model produces. If you don't have the right CRM and technology infrastructure in place, you can't put your model on the market, and your original question will end up as a dream – its potential business impact is high, but your ability to realize that bridge the gap between insight and business value - and thus move from knowledge discovery to activation-ready solutions - almost always requires a shift in team structure. To understand why, we need to dig deeper into what activation entails. A sophisticated example of activation may include using transaction data to develop an algorithm that determines your customers' propensity to make certain types of purchases, feed this algorithm data in real time to make predictions, and implement those predictions, and implement those predictions on an activation platform to drive customer-specific offering targeting on a large scale. In addition to an analysis team capable of training a reliable algorithm, this activation level requires both the data and IT infrastructure to maintain and transmit customer data in real time. It also needs marketing technology able to take the insights produced by the algorithm, translate them into strategic offerings, and independently deliver these offerings to the market. As such, organizations need to bring together crossfunctional teams of domain experts who understand all the considerations that help enable data in the market— not just the analytical disciplines. In other words, activation-ready analysis teams to collaborate – and even share decision responsibilities – with colleagues whose expertise outside the analytical disciplines. As a result, organizations may encounter internal resistance, as members of cross-functional teams may be hesitant to cede authority over their area of expertise. There are several steps you can take to minimize this resistance: Recognize that this is a new process for everyone and that you don't expect your cross-functional teams to get everything right right away. Explain why each domain expert is present. If your analytics team doesn't understand why you've invited your IT and marketing teams to participate in analytics program is a collaboration, and you must actively request feedback from all members of your cross-functional team(s). Use process formalization as a stand-in for someone who can translate Analytics In addition to the steps above, ensure that analytics teams, business teams, IT teams, marketing teams, and partner vendors understand each other's strengths, limitations, and priorities, and that multiple translation actions are performed at all times of the analysis process. As has been formulated in other HBR articles, having an analytics translator that can orchestrate the analytics professionals' operation and make them understandable to non-technical stakeholders can dramatically improve your odds of analytics success. That said, McKinsey estimates that domestic demand for analytics translators could reach 4 million by 2025. To meet this kind of work, but currently only 10% do. This lack of translators is already stark, but its difficulty increases exponentially when considered against the backdrop of the kind of cross-functional teams described above. If activation-ready analysis is the goal, organisations need translators who are multilingual and not just bilingual. Finding such translators can feel like a fool's errand, which is why most organizations need to consider alternative approaches to facilitating communication within their cross-functional teams. This typically involves formalizing processes that create space for active, ongoing communication between domain experts. This begins by preparing both a team charter that delineates responsibilities and comprehensive analytics briefs for each project that includes: KBQs to which the project responds. Measurements to monitor project progress. Analytical approaches that will be utilized in each phase of the project. Market measures to be taken in response to various potential analytical outputs. Test-and-learn plans that establish activation-oriented next steps. If, through this short udarbejdelse process udarbejdelsesproces Activation becomes part of how you perform all your analysis, your team can never feel the absence of a domain polyglot. Bringing it all together: A layered approach to Activation Ready Analytics Ultimately, bridging the gap between analytical insight and business value is less a step-by-step process than a layered process. This involves selecting the right high-value KBQs, assembling cross-functional teams to ensure activation is considered from the start, and formalizing the analysis process in a way that enables collaboration across disciplines. Imagine that you are leading global marketing for a hotel chain whose revenues have fallen steadily over the last several guarters. A preliminary analysis shows that while the number of new guests is the primary culprit of declining turnover. To guide the stabilization of your revenue, you can make KBQs like, Can we predict when customers are at risk of churning and providing incentives that will solidify their loyalty? or Can we implement real-time pricing optimization that will allow us to be the most affordable option for customers? These are good questions to ask, but taking the right or the right next steps will require input from a diversity of stakeholders. Although your analytics team can understand how to answer the second question, your IT team can inform you that your website isn't built to support real-time price adjustments — even if you set the optimal room rate for each customer, you don't have the IT infrastructure to actually offer customers those prices. In other words, the second question is a dream. Further, if your analytics team locates a customer who was once a monthly patron but is now a quarterly patron, how should you encourage the customer to stay loyal? Offer the customer double points on any stays in the next three months? Pilot a stay nine nights and your tenth night is free program with the customer? Give the customer a free room upgrade during their next stay? Everyone from marketing to IT to accounting will have valuable input on the feasibility of these activations, and it's critical that you create a forum (in the form of an analytics card) for these different streams of input to gather in collaborative innovation if you want to drive changes to customer behavior that will strengthen your bottom line. All three of these layers are interdependent – and they all need to be in place for activation-ready analysis machines to operate on a large scale. In my opinion, this complexity is a big struggling to translate data-driven insights into business results. But while activation-ready analyses may initially be something of a juggling act, All the pieces begin to fall into place, the return can be game changing. Change. Change.

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