Lean Six Sigma Green Belt Professional Certification (LSSGBPC)

Supporting Questions V052019

1. What tool is used to evaluate a measurement system?

a) Cost of poor quality (COPQ).
b) Metrics.
c) Customer requirements.
d) Gage R&R Studio.

2. What tool is used to prioritize input and output variables?

a) Cause-effect matrix.
b) CTQ.
c) Process map.
d) VOC.

3. Inferential statistics determine properties:

a) To sample a population.
b) To characterize the data coming from a population.
c) To obtain trends.
d) Of a population by means of induction.

4. What are the types of data in basic statistics?

a) Variable and sub-variables.
b) Explicit and implicit.
c) Variables and continuous.
d) Discrete and continuous.

5. What are the measures of statistical dispersion?

a) Range, variance, and standard deviation.
b) Mode, median, and mean.
c) Median and mean of means.
d) Average, value, and frequency.

6. What are the elements of the Gage R&R study?

a) Reproducibility and reactivity.
b) Resolution and repetition.
c) Repeatability and reproducibility.
d) All of the above.

7. Who is the father of the Six Sigma methodology?

a) Taiichi Ohno.
b) Henry Ford.
c) Eduard Deming.
d) Bill Smith.

8. What is the objective of Six Sigma?

a) Data analysis.
b) Reduction of variability.
c) Improve processes.
d) All of the above.

9. What are the independent variables called?

a) Variable inputs (x).
b) Variable outputs (y).
c) Symptoms 1, and 2.
d) Monitor, output (y).

10. What is the meaning of DPMO?

a) Potential deviation per million opportunities.
b) Defects per million opportunities.
c) Differences per million opportunities.
d) Deviations per million opportunities.

11. What is the value of defects per million opportunities at a Six Sigma level?

a) 3.1416 defects per million.
b) 3.05 defects per million.
c) 3.15 defects per million.
d) 3.4 defects per million.

12. Which tool is used in the Analyze phase?

a) Project Charter.
b) DOE.
c) FMEA.
d) All of the above.

13. In the FMEA study, what does RPN mean?

a) Reason priority number.
b) Risk priority number.
c) Risk principal number.
d) Risk potential number.

14. What is the RPN calculation?

a) Add occurrence, add detection, and add severity.
b) Multiply severity and detection plus occurrence.
c) Add occurrence, multiply by detection, and add severity.
d) Product of multiplying severity, occurrence, and detection.

15. What type of distribution is the example of flipping a coin and coming up "heads" or "tails"?

a) Normal.
b) Binomial.
c) Poisson.
d) Abnormal.

16. What are the elements of hypothesis testing?

a) Hypothesis Y and hypothesis Z.
b) Hypothesis A and Hypothesis B.
c) False hypothesis and true hypothesis.
d) Null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis.

17. What does CTQ stands for?

a) Critical to Quality.
b) Critical Technique Quality.
c) Crossed to Quality.
d) All of the above.

18. What are the elements of the Project Charter?

a) Solution of the problem and title.
b) Title and development.
c) Objective and savings.
d) Bussiness Y & bussiness Z.

19. What is the definition of defect?

a) Accepted feature.
b) A single feature that does not meet the requirement.
c) More than two characteristics that do not meet the requirement.
d) Features that do not meet an objective.

20. What control charts should be developed if you have discrete data?

a) P, NP, C and U.
b) P, H, PP and CPK.
c) CP, CPK, CPU and U.
d) CP, NC, C and U.

21. What is the classification of the specification limits?

a) Large limit, small limit, and deviation.
b) Upper, lower, and standard limit.
c) Upper, lower, and mean limit.
d) All of the above.

22. What does SPC stands for?

a) Specific control of parameters.
b) Statistical process control.
c) Statistical control of people.
d) Statistical control of preferences.

23. What are the 3 pillars of data control?

a) Standardize the process, document the process, and monitor the process.
b) Standardize the instrument, document the process, and monitor the process.
c) Standardize the instrument, document the process, and monitor deviations.
d) Statistical control of preferences.

24. What does VSM stands for?

a) Value Stream Mapping.
b) Value Standard Mock.
c) Value Stream Max.
d) Visual Stream Mapping.

Answers

1.D
2.A
3.D
4.D
5.A
6.C
7.D
8.D
9.A
10.B
11.D
12.C
13.B
14.D
15.B
16.D
17.A
18.C
19.B
20.A
21.C
22.B
23.A
24.A