

**Lean Six Sigma Yellow Belt Professional Certification - LSSYBPC**

**Sample Exam V102022**

1. The specification limits in the capability analysis are defined by \_\_\_\_\_:
  - a) Process data
  - b) The customer
  - c) The black belt
  - d) The supplier
  
2. One of the main characteristics of Six Sigma is to find the root cause of the problem, which is represented by the formula:  $Y = F(X)$ , where Y is defined as:
  - a) The problem
  - b) Input
  - c) Output
  - d) The customer
  
3. Validate the process baseline metrics and identify all the variables that influence the processes, is an input to the \_\_\_\_\_ phase. of the DMAIC cycle:
  - a) Analysis
  - b) Control
  - c) Implement
  - d) Measure
  
4. In a flow chart, the diamond symbol represents:
  - a) Starting or stopping a process
  - b) Continuation of the process flow to the next page
  - c) Decision box
  - d) Process step/activity

5. Which of the following is an idea classification tool?
  - a) Pareto
  - b) Brainstorming
  - c) VOC
  - d) Ishikawa
  
6. Who organizes, leads the initiation, development and implementation of Six Sigma throughout the organization?
  - a) Champion
  - b) Executive leadership
  - c) Master Black Belt
  - d) Black Belt
  
7. What does the acronym DMAIC stand for?
  - a) Develop - Measure - Analyze - Improve - Monitor
  - b) Define - Measure - Analyze - Show - Control
  - c) Design - Measure - Analyze - Improve - Control
  - d) Define - Measure - Analyze - Implement - Control
  
8. The fishbone (cause and effect) diagram was developed by:
  - a) Crosby
  - b) Deming
  - c) Ishikawa
  - d) Taguchi
  
9. In which phase of Six Sigma are sources of variation identified?
  - a) Define
  - b) Implement
  - c) Measure
  - d) Check

10. LSLs and USLs are calculated using data from the processes.
- a) True
  - b) False
11. As the Six Sigma level decreases, the defect rate \_\_\_\_\_:
- a) Decrease
  - b) Increase
  - c) Remains constant
  - d) Can increase or decrease
12. Which of the following is normally carried out before creating a fishbone (cause-effect) diagram?
- a) Brainstorming session
  - b) Check sheets
  - c) Sigma level calculation
  - d) Balanced scorecard
13. What is Six Sigma?
- a) Production and manufacturing oriented methodology.
  - b) Data-driven, customer-focused, results-driven methodology
  - c) Methodology oriented to the use of mathematics
  - d) Methodology oriented to improve only the manufacturing area.
14. What is Kaizen?
- a) Philosophy focused on the 5's
  - b) Philosophy focused on using poka yoke
  - c) Philosophy focused on using statistical data
  - d) Philosophy focused on continuous improvement

15. What is Lean?
- a) Methodology based on on-time delivery and elimination of waste
  - b) Methodology based on using 5's
  - c) Methodology that has as a principle the use of statistics.
  - d) Methodology guided by simplicity
16. Who is considered the father of Six Sigma?
- a) Taguchi
  - b) Deming
  - c) Smith
  - d) Crosby
17. Who is considered the father of Lean?
- a) Taguchi
  - b) Deming
  - c) Smith
  - d) Taiichi Ono
18. How many wastes are numbered in the Lean methodology?
- a) 9
  - b) 7
  - c) 6
  - d) 3
19. On-time delivery and minimum use of resources are part of the methodology.
- a) Six Sigma
  - b) Lean
  - c) Scrum
  - d) Quality tools

20. Which of the following is part of the phases of the Lean methodology?
- a) Define Value
  - b) Process control
  - c) Continuous improvement
  - d) Organize
21. In which company was the Six Sigma methodology created?
- a) Toyota
  - b) Motorola
  - c) Google
  - d) Apple
22. What are the measures of central tendency?
- a) Mean-Media-Mode
  - b) Center - Lower Limit - Upper Limit
  - c) Mode-Modal-Mean
  - d) Control limits-continuous data
23. What are the types of statistics?
- a) Differential and inferential
  - b) Descriptive and Inferential
  - c) Continuous and descriptive
  - d) Continuous and Discrete
24. What are the measures of dispersion?
- a) Range-Sigma-Six Sigma
  - b) Range-Variance-Mean
  - c) Range-Median-Mode
  - d) Range-Variance-Standard Deviation

25. One of the main characteristics of Six Sigma is to find the root cause of the problem.

- a) True
- b) False

26. DMAIC is a non-cyclical methodology.

- a) True
- b) False

27. What is the meaning of DMAIC?

- a) Define-Measure-Analyze-Improve-Control.
- b) Define-Measure-Advance-Improve-Control
- c) Define-Measure-Analyze-Measure-Control.
- d) Define-Measure-Analyze-Improve-Change.

28. Within the DMAIC cycle, determining and specifying the problem to be addressed is part of the \_\_\_\_\_ phase.

- a) Measure
- b) Analyze
- c) Define
- d) Control

29. Within the DMAIC cycle, identifying the root cause of the problem is part of the \_\_\_\_\_ phase:

- a) Measure
- b) Analyze
- c) Define
- d) Control

30. In which phase of the DMAIC cycle are the Lean Poka Yoke and 5's tools used?
- a) Measure
  - b) Control
  - c) Define
  - d) Improve
31. Checking that the objectives set for improvement are met is part of the \_\_\_\_\_ phase of the DMAIC cycle:
- a) Measure
  - b) Control
  - c) Define
  - d) Improve
32. Machinery and labor are part of which Lean tool?
- a) Process diagram
  - b) Histogram
  - c) Cause and Effect Diagram
  - d) Pareto Diagram
33. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the graphical representation on an XY plane of the possible relationship between two chosen variables.
- a) Process diagram
  - b) Histogram
  - c) Pareto Diagram
  - d) Scatter diagram
34. With which lean tool is it possible to monitor a repetitive process?
- a) Control charts
  - b) Histogram
  - c) Pareto Diagram
  - d) Scatter diagram

35. In which Lean tool is the upper control limit set?
- a) Control charts
  - b) Histogram
  - c) Pareto Diagram
  - d) Scatter diagram
36. What is the meaning of the acronym UCL-LCL-CL?
- a) Upper quality limit - Lower quality limit - Central quality limit
  - b) Upper control limit-Lower control limit-Central control limit
  - c) Control limit unit-Control lower limit-Control center limit
  - d) Control limit unit-Lower limit control-Linear control
37. This Lean Tool allows the visualization of the collected data, showing their variation and distribution.
- a) Control charts
  - b) Histogram
  - c) Pareto Diagram
  - d) Scatter diagram
38. The data types are:
- a) Discrete and Linear
  - b) Discrete and regular
  - c) Discrete and continuous
  - d) Continuous and Differentials
39. Which belt knows the concept of Lean Manufacturing and Lean Six Sigma?
- a) Champion
  - b) Yellow Belt
  - c) Green Belt
  - d) White Belt



40. Which belt knows and applies basic quality tools?
- a) Champion
  - b) Yellow Belt
  - c) Green Belt
  - d) White Belt
41. The basis of Six Sigma is in mathematical analysis.
- a) True
  - b) False
42. Choose a possible source of a Six Sigma project
- a) Manufacturing variations
  - b) Unclear objectives
  - c) Confusing diagrams
  - d) Known solutions

## Responses

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|----------|-------|
| 1. b     | 22. a |
| 2. a     | 23. b |
| 3. d     | 24. d |
| 4. c     | 25. a |
| 5. d     | 26. b |
| 6. a     | 27. a |
| 7. c     | 28. c |
| 8. c     | 29. b |
| 9. c     | 30. d |
| 10. a    | 31. b |
| 11. b    | 32. c |
| 12. a    | 33. d |
| 13. b    | 34. a |
| 14. d    | 35. a |
| 15. a    | 36. b |
| 16. c    | 37. b |
| 17. d    | 38. c |
| 18. b    | 39. d |
| 19. b    | 40. b |
| 20. a, c | 41. a |
| 21. b    | 42. a |