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QUESTION 1
The Lean toolbox includes all of these items except
A. Mistake Proofing
B. Visual Factory
C. Design of Experiments
D. Inventory Management
Correct Answer: C
QUESTION 2
Data that can be measured on a continuum and has meaningful decimal subdivisions are data.
A. Continuous
B. Surplus
C. Discrete
D. Variable
Correct Answer: A
QUESTION 3
To be an effective Lean Six Sigma practitioner one must understand the difference between
A. ANOVA and the Analysis of Variance
B. Nonparametric tests and tests of Non-normal Data
C. F-test and test of variances of 2 samples
D. Practical and Statistical significance
Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

Screening experiments are the proper choice when a Belt is faced with the situation of highly Fractional Factorial Designs.

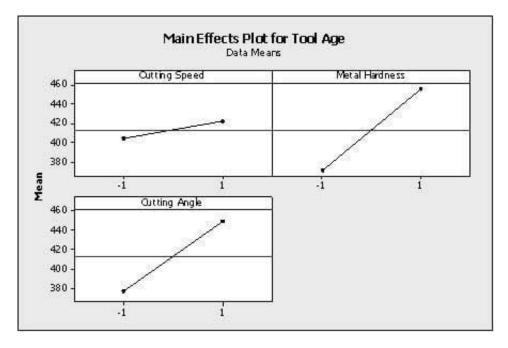
A. True

B. False

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Which statement(s) are correct about the DOE Factorial plot output here? (Note: There are 3 correct answers).



- A. Two factors were operated at 3 levels each
- B. The highest tool age was achieved with metal hardness at high level while keeping the cutting speed at the low level
- C. The design indicated above is a 32 factorial design
- D. The cutting speed and cutting angle are at the low level for the least tool age achieved
- E. All factors had 2 levels in the experiment

Correct Answer: BCE

QUESTION 6

When a Belt properly analyzes the results of an experiment he must examine the Residuals in expectation of finding all



of the following except
A. Some Residuals higher than others
B. Residuals will represent a Linear Regression
C. All Residuals within 2 Standard Deviations of the Mean
D. Some Residuals lower than others
Correct Answer: B
QUESTION 7
A Non-parametric Test should be used if just one distribution is not Normal out of the two or more gathered.
A. True
B. False
Correct Answer: A
QUESTION 8
QUESTION 8 When we compare short-term and long-term Capability which of these is true?
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When we compare short-term and long-term Capability which of these is true? A. Cp is better for the short term B. Both short-term and long-term performance are alike C. Performance tends to improve over time D. Cp is better for the long-term Correct Answer: A

B. False

Correct Answer: B



QUESTION 10
A(n) is best used to compare a Machine 1 average quality characteristic to the same quality characteristic of Machine 2.
A. 1-Sample t-test
B. 2-Sample t-test
C. F test
D. ANOVA test
Correct Answer: B
QUESTION 11
Which Experimental Design typically is most associated with the fewest number of input variables or factors in the design?
A. Response Surface design
B. Full Factorial design
C. Simple Linear Regression
D. Fractional Factorial design
Correct Answer: A
QUESTION 12
A natural logarithmic base is not required for which of these distributions for probability calculations?
A. Weibull
B. Normal
C. Poisson
D. Binomial
Correct Answer: D



QUESTION 13

If the production is for higher volume and	monitoring and the Mean and	variability is to be monitored	for four machines
producing product and the characteristic	to be monitored is Variable Da	ta, which SPC Chart is best	to be selected?

producing product and the characteristic to be monitored is Variable Data, which SPC Chart is best to be selected?
A. Xbar-R Chart
B. Individual-MR Chart
C. NP Chart
D. CUSUM Chart
Correct Answer: A
QUESTION 14
The distance between the Mean of a data set and the Point of Inflection on a Normal curve is called the
A. Curve Spread
B. Standard Deviation
C. Numerical Average
D. Data Breadth
Correct Answer: B
QUESTION 15
Screening experiments are the proper choice when a Belt is faced with the situation of highly Fractional Factorial Designs.
A. True
B. False
Correct Answer: A