

PEOPLECERT

20 Exam

IASSC Lean Six Sigma - Black Belt

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Question: 1	
A is used primarily to track the stability of the average value.	alue of a metric of interest.
A. NP Chart	
B. Xbar-R Chart	
C. I-MR Chart	
D. C Chart	
b. C chart	
	Answer: B
Question: 2	
For her injection molding project a Belt needed to track the percentage	e of defectives of a particular
sample set so she used a to display the data?	
A. Individual Chart	
B. C Chart	
C. Xbar Chart	
D. P Chart	
	Answer: D
Question: 3	
Which of these graphs demonstrates conditions which would be suffic	ient to enable OCAP for the
process?	
A. Xbar Chart	
B. Time Series Chart	
C. Neither	
D. Both	
	Answer: A
Question: 4	

Control Charts were developed by Dr. Shewhart to track data over time. To detect Special Cause variation the Control Charts use which of these?

- A. Data shift analysis
- B. Outlier analysis methods
- C. Center Line and Control Limits
- D. None of the above

	Λ 15.51	
	Ans	wer: C
Question: 5	-	
Common and	Cause Variation are the focus of Statistical Process Cor	ntrol.
A. Uncommon		
B. Ordinary		
C. Special		
D. Selective		
	Ans	wer: C
Question: 6		
Questioni s	-	
Special Cause Variation falls i	nto which two categories?	
A. Natural & Unnatural		
B. Short Term & Long Term		
C. Assignable & Pattern		
D. Attribute & Discreet		
	Ans	wer: C
	Alis	wei. C
Question: 7	-	
	-	
Range Charts are the techniq	ue used to determine if Special Causes are occurring with	nin the
subgroups of the		
A. Histograms		
B. SPC Charts C. NP Charts		
D. Pareto Charts		
D. Taleto Charts		
	Δης	wer: B
		.,
Question: 8	-	

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 Data, which SPC Chart is best to be selected?

- A. Xbar-R Chart
- B. Individual-MR Chart
- C. NP Chart
- D. CUSUM Chart

	Answer: A
Question: 9	
When a Belt Poka-Yoke's a defect out of the process entir robust SPC system on the characteristic of interest in the	
A. True B. False	
	Answer: B
Question: 10	
Following the completion of a LSS project the Belt not on so those involved in the process know w out of spec. A. Response Plan B. Call List C. Chain-of-Command D. Defect Analysis Plan	ly creates a Control Plan he also develops a hat to do when the critical metrics move
	Answer: A
Question: 11	
The Control Limits width varies if the sample size varies for A. P Charts B. NP Charts C. Xbar-R Charts D. Time Series Charts	or which type of chart?
	Answer: A
Question: 12	

Which of these elements are not included in Implementation plans?

- A. Work breakdown structure
- B. Risk management plans
- C. Cost/Benefit ratios
- D. Planned audits of work completion

Answer: C	

Upon completion and validation of an improvement to a process a Belt and the Project Team create a Control Plan that contains which of these?

- A. Standard operating work description of the process change
- B. Description of the monitoring system in place to assure continued compliance
- C. Summary of the targeted critical metrics for process performance measurement
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Question: 14

What conclusion is most correct about the Experimental Design shown here with the response in the far right column?

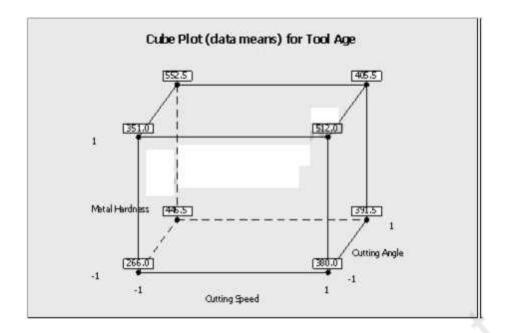
Adv	Bev	Des	Crux	Response
-1	-1	-1	-1	20
1	-1	-1	,I	14
-1	1.	-1	1	17
1	1	-1	-1	10
-1	-1	1	1	19
1	-1	1	-1	13
-1	1	1	-1	14
1	1	1	1	10

- A. No factor has enough statistical confidence greater than 95% to have an impact on the response rate
- B. Constant, Adv and Bev are the only factors statistically affecting the response rate with 95% confidence or more
- C. If the Adv is increased from the low level to the high level, the response rate increases
- D. The response level is statistically concluded to only need the Adv and Bev factors set at the low level to get the largest response rate
- E. This design does not have enough experimental runs to conclude anything as evidenced by the lack of P-values in the MINITABTM output

Answer: D	
Aliswei. D	

Question: 15

Which statement(s) are correct about the Factorial Plot shown here? (Note: There are 3 correct answers).



- A. When the cutting speed increased from low to high level, the tool age increases
- B. The coefficient of the metal hardness is positively related to the output of tool age
- C. The coded coefficient is lower for cutting speed than the cutting angle related to the output of tool age
- D. These plots prove a statistically significance factor with 95% confidence
- E. These plots are an example of interaction plots

Answer: A,B,C

Question: 16

How many experimental runs exist in a Full Factorial and fully randomized design for 4 factors with 2 replicates for the Corner Points and no Center Points? The factors in the experiment are only at 2-levels.

- A. 10
- B. 32
- C. 256
- D. 64

Answer: B

Question: 17

If an experiment has 5 factors and no replicates for a 2-level Experimental Design with 16 experimental runs which statement is incorrect?

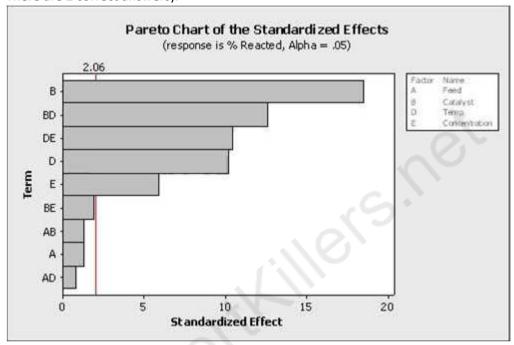
- A. The Experimental Design is half-fractional
- B. The Main Effects are confounded with only 4-way interactions

- C. The Main Effects for the 5 factors are not aliased or confounded but the 2-way interactions are confounded with the 3-way interactions
- D. The experiment has 8 experimental runs with the first factor at the high level

Answer: C

Question: 18

Which statement(s) are correct about the Pareto Chart shown here for the DOE analysis? (Note: There are 2 correct answers).



- A. It is unknown from this graph how many factors were in the Experimental Design
- B. The factors to keep in the mathematical model are E, D, DE, BD and B with an alpha risk equal to 2.06
- C. The effects to keep in the mathematical model are E, D, DE, BD and B with an alpha risk equal to 0.05
- D. The factors to keep in the mathematical model with a 5% alpha risk are BE, AB, A and AD

Answer: A,C

Question: 19

Fractional Factorial, _____and Response Surface Method are types of planned experiments.

- A. Multi-Vari Analysis
- B. Baldridge Channels
- C. One Factor at a Time or OFAT
- D. Factorial Design

	Answer: D
Question: 20	
Relative to a Design of Experiments the termcombination of each other.	refers to variables being a linear
A. Mirror Image	
B. Directly Parallel	
C. Collinear	
D. None of the above	
	Answer: C

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