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The use of station warning lights, tool boards and jidohka devices in the application of Lean accomplish which of these principles?

A. Pilferage Minimization

- B. Visual Factory
- C. Management Awareness
- D. Operator Attentiveness

Suggested Answer: B

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& manisujai 10 months, 2 weeks ago visual factory upvoted 1 times

| Question #2 | |
|---|---------|
| Question w2 | Topic 1 |
| A Lean Principle that addresses efficiency by the process worker is called? | |
| | |
| A. Visual Factory | |
| B. Supervising | |
| C. Iraining | |
| | |
| Suggested Answer: D | |
| \Box \blacksquare | |
| a manisujai 10 months, 2 weeks ago | |
| Standardizing | |
| upvoted 1 times | |
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| Ouestion #3 | Topic 1 |
| A. Straighten B. Sort C. Shine D. Sustain | |
| Suggested Answer: D | |
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| Question #4 | Торі |
|--|--------|
| As part of a Visual Factory plan cards are created and utilized to identify areas in need of cleaning and organized | zation |
| A. Kanban | |
| B. Kaizen | |
| C. Poke-Yoke | |
| D. WhoSai | |
| Suggested Answer: A | |
| | |
| a dwoods35 1 year, 1 month ago | |
| A. Kanban | |
| upvoted 1 times | |
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| Question #5 | opic 1 |
| The use of Kanbans work best with pull systems for determining the timing of which products or services are produced. | |
| A. True | |
| B. False | |
| Suggested Answer: A | |
| | |
| | |
| a dwood\$35 1 year, 1 month ago | |
| A.True | |
| upvoted 1 times | |
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| Question #6 | c 1 |
| | Ĩ |
| When a Belt applies the practice of Poka-Yoke to a project challenge she is attempting to make certain the activity is | |
| · | |
| A. Well documented | |
| B. Removed from the line | |
| C. Mistake proofed | |
| D. Highly visible | |
| Suggested Answer: C | |
| rently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! | |
| Under the role condition in this docusion, of the first to condition. | 0.1 |
| Question #/ 10pic | |

The Lean Principle action in the 5S approach that deals with having those items needed regularly at hand and those items need less regularly stored out of the way is known as

| need ress regulary stored out of the way is mitowill as | |
|---|---|
| | |
| A. Shining | |
| B. Standardizing | |
| D. Sorting | |
| D. Sorting | |
| Suggested Answer: D | |
| | |
| Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! | |
| Question #8 Topic 1 | |
| SPC on the outputs is more preferred than SPC on the inputs when implementing SPC for your process | |
| Si e on the outputs is more preferred than Si e on the inputs when implementing Si e for your process. | |
| A. True | |
| B. False | |
| | 1 |
| Suggested Answer: B | J |
| Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! | |
| Ouestion #9 Topic 1 | |
| | _ |
| Significant variation in process performance is a consequence of several causes that can be classified using which of the | |
| terminologies shown. (Note: There are 2 correct answers). | |
| A. Common | |
| B. Random | |
| C. Uneducated | |
| D. Special | |
| E. Vital | |
| | 1 |
| Suggested Answer: AD | J |
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| Question #12 | Topic 1 |
| The data on SPC charts are typically constructed such that they have the most recent data point on the right ha | nd side. |
| A True | |
| B. False | |
| Suggested Answer: A | |
| rently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! | |
| Question #13 | Topic 1 |
| Which statement(s) describe an undesirable situation when implementing SPC? | |
| A. The lower Control Limit for the R chart is equal to zero | |
| B. Attempt to use SPC for tracking transaction times at a warehouse | |
| D. The Control Limits are wider than the customer specification limits | |
| Suggested Answer: D | |
| | |
| rently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! Ouestion #14 | Topic 1 |
| | |
| It a process has Outliers which pair of charts is most preferable if subgroups will exist for the Continuous Data | (? |
| A. Individuala€"Moving Range | |
| B. Abar-R Charts C. Xbar-S Charts | |
| D. nP and P Charts | |
| Suggested Answer: B | |
| Community vote distribution C (100%) | |
| | |
| | |
| Chr1s_Mrg 7 months, 3 weeks ago | |
| Selected Answer: C | |
| X-S, charts are ideal for processes with subgroups and continuous data, especially when subgroup sizes are rela large. The standard deviation considers all data points in the subgroup, while the range only focuses on the difference of the smallest and largest values making it more sensitive to outliers. | tively Terence |
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Question #15

Topic 1

Topic 1

After a Belt has put data through the smoothing process which chart would be used to look for trends in the data?

- A. Moving Average Chart
- B. Multi-Vari Chart
- C. X bar Chart
- D. Pareto Chart

Suggested Answer: A

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #16

A Belt concludes a Lean Six Sigma project with the creation of a Control Plan. At what point can the Control Plan be closed?

- A. Never, a Control Plan is a living document
- B. As soon as the Champion signs off
- C. Within 30 days of the LSS project review team meeting
- D. After the project has been presented at the recognition event

Suggested Answer: A

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

| Question #17 | Topic 1 |
|--|----------------|
| When analyzing a data set we frequently graph one metric as a function of another. If the slope of t line is -2.5 we would say the two metrics are correlated? | he Correlation |
| A. Positively | |
| B. Not | |
| C. Negatively | |
| D. None | |
| Suggested Answer: C | |
| Suggested Answer. C | |

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #18

Multiple Linear Regressions (MLR) is best used when which of these are applicable? (Note: There are 3 correct answers).

A. Non-linear relationships between the inputs X's and output Y

- B. Uncertainty in the slope of the linear relationship between an X and a Y
- C. Relationships between Y (output) and more than one X (Input)
- D. Preventing the use of a Designed Experiment if unnecessary
- E. We assume that the X's are independent of each other

Suggested Answer: CDE

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #19

Topic 1

Topic 1

Fractional Factorial designs for an experimental approach are used when ______ interaction in a process.

_____ about the multiple metric

Topic 1

Topic 1

- A. Much is known
- B. Little is known
- C. We don't care
- D. Data exists

Suggested Answer: B

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #20

A Belt will occasionally do a quick experiment referred to as an OFAT which stands for _____

- A. Only a Few Are Tested
- B. Opposite Factors Affect Technique
- C. One Factor At a Time
- D. Ordinary Fractional Approach Technique

Suggested Answer: C

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #21

Which statement(s) are correct for the Regression Analysis shown here? (Note: There are 2 correct answers).

Regression Analysis: HeatFlux versus %Cu, Thickness

```
The Regression Equation is
HeatFlux = 484 + 4.80 %Cu - 24.2 Thickness
Predictor Coef SE Coef T
                                 P
Constant 483.67 39.57 12.22 0.000
%Cu 4.7963 0.9511 5.04 0.000
Thickness -24.215 1.941 -12.48 0.000
S = 8.93207 R-Sq = 85.9% R-Sq (adj) = 84.8%
Analysis of Variance

        Source
        DF
        SS
        MS
        F
        P

        Regression
        2
        12607.6
        6303.8
        79.01
        0.000

Residual Error 26 2074.3 79.8
          28 14681.9
Total
Source
           DF Seq SS
%Cu
             1
                   184.5
                    12423.1
Thickness 1
Unusual Observations
                                SE Fit Residual St Resid
Obs %Cu HeatFlux Fit
   40.6 271.80 274.74 5.08 -2.94 -0.40 x
36.3 254.50 230.91 2.39 23.59 2.74R
1
22
R denotes an observation with a large standardized residual.
X denotes an observation whose X value gives it large influence.
```

A. This Regression is an example of a Multiple Linear Regression.

B. This Regression is an example of Cubic Regression.

C. %Cu explains the majority of the process variance in heat flux.

D. Thickness explains over 80% of the process variance in heat flux.

E. The number of Residuals in this Regression Analysis is 26.

Suggested Answer: AD

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

| Question #22 | Topic 1 |
|--|---------|
| The Regression Model for an observed value of Y contains the term $^{2-}$ which represents the Y axis intercept X = 0. | when |
| A. True B. False | |
| Suggested Answer: A | |
| urrently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! | |
| Ouestion #23 | Topic 1 |

Which statement(s) are true about the Fitted Line Plot shown here? (Note: There are 2 correct answers).

- A. When Reactant increases, the Energy Consumed increases.
- B. The slope of the equation is a positive 130.5.
- C. The predicted output Y is close to -18 when the Reactant level is set to 6.
- D. Over 85 % of the variation of the Energy Consumed is explained by the Reactant via this Linear Regression.

Suggested Answer: CD

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #24 Topic 1 Process Capability Sixpack of Dimension I Chart **Capability Histogram** Specification LSL 58 -60.15 USL 60 **Moving Range Chart** Normal Prob Plot AD: 0.333, P: 0.503 KL=5.817 Last 25 Observations **Capability** Plot Within Overall StDev 1.57837 StDev 1.77173 0.21 0.19 Cp Pp Overal Cok -0.03 Ppk -0.03 Cprr Specs

After reviewing the Capability Analysis shown here select the statement(s) that are untrue.

- A. The process is properly assumed to be a Normal process
- B. The Mean of the process moving range is 1.78
- C. The process is out of Control
- D. This Capability Analysis used subgroups

E. Majority of the dimensional values are outside of the tolerance than within

Suggested Answer: A

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #25

Topic 1

The actual experimental response data varied somewhat from what a Belt had predicted them to be. This is the result of which of these?

A. Inefficiency of estimates

B. Residuals

| C. Confounded data |
|--|
| D. Gap Analysis |
| Suggested Answer: B |
| Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! |
| Question #26Topic 1 |
| What is the Cycle Time, in minutes, for a process having a Throughput of 360 units per hour? |
| A 0.167 |
| B. 0.333 |
| C. 0.667 |
| D. 1.333 |
| Suggested Answer: A |
| Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! |
| Question #27 Topic 1 |
| The generation of a Regression Equation is justified when we (Note: There are 4 correct answers). |
| A. Expect the relationship to be Linear between the output and inputs |
| B. Know that there is a non-linear relationship between output and input(s) |
| C. Need to understand how to control a process output by controlling the input(s) |
| D. Experience several process defects and have no other way to fix hem |
| E. When it is very expensive or too late to measure the output |
| Suggested Answer: ACDE |
| Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! |
| Question #28 Topic 1 |
| According to the definition of Rolled Throughput Yield which of the following items best describe the purpose of RTY? |
| A A function of $Y=f(x)$ |
| B. Determines incremental Growth |
| C. Isolates the increase throughput |
| D. Accounts for rejects and reworks |
| Suggested Answer: D |
| Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! |
| Question #29Topic 1 |
| The following Business Case is constructed properly. `During fiscal year 2008 the warranty returns for electric razor Model 312 were 1.3%. This represents a gap of 0.5% over target costing the company \$18,500 per month.` |
| A. True B. False |
| Suggested Answer: A |
| Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! |
| Question #30 Topic 1 |

Question #30

Which statement(s) are true about the Fitted Line Plot shown here? (Note: There are 2 correct answers).

- A. When Reactant increases, the Energy Consumed increases.
- B. The slope of the equation is a positive 130.5.

C. The predicted output Y is close to -18 when the Reactant level is set to 6.

D. Over 85 % of the variation of the Energy Consumed is explained by the Reactant via this Linear Regression.

| Suggested Answer: CD | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| geekmagii 1 year ago fitted line plot is not shown upvoted 4 times | |
| ਤੇ ਦਾ ⊢ਾ≕ 2:6 ←)≈ | |
| Question #31 | Topic 1 |
| elect all the statements that are true after reviewing the Capability Analysis shorrect answers). A. The process is out of Control. B. The process is properly assumed to be a Normal process. | nown here. (Note: There are 4 |
| C. The Mean of the process moving range is 1.78.D. This Capability Analysis used subgroups.E. Majority of the dimensional values are outside of the tolerance than with | nin. |
| Suggested Answer: BCDE | |
| ently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! | |
| puestion #32 | Topic 1 |
| A Six Sigma tool that helps to screen factors by using graphical techniques to le iscrete X's plotted against a continuous Y is known as a Chart. | ogically subgroup multiple |
| A. SIPOC B. Multi-Vari | |
| C. Box Plot | |
| D. Whisker | |
| Suggested Answer: B | |
| ently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! | |
| Question #33 | Topic 1 |
| primary benefit of using a Multi-Vari Chart is it provides a visual presentatio | on of two-way interactions. |
| A. True B. False | |
| Suggested Answer: A | |
| ently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! | |
| Question #34 | Topic 1 |
| Distributions occur when data comes from several sources that are ot. | e supposed to be the same yet are |
| A. Skewed | |
| , _, _, | |

- C. Gaussian
- D. Tri-peaked

| Suggested Answer: A | |
|--|--------|
| urrently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! | |
| Question #35 To | opic 1 |
| Bias in Sampling is an error due to lack of independence among random samples or due to systematic samp procedures. | pling |
| A. True B. False | |
| Suggested Answer: A | |
| urrently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! | |
| Question #36 Te | opic 1 |
| To draw inferences about a sample population being studied by modeling patterns of data in a way that acc for randomness and uncertainty in the observations is known as | ounts |
| A. Influential Analysis | |
| B. Inferential Statistics | |
| C. Physical Modeling D. Sequential Inference | |
| Suggested Answer: B | |
| | |
| urrently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! | |
| | оріс 1 |
| A. True B. False | |
| Suggested Answer: A | |
| urrently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! | |
| Question #38 Te | opic 1 |
| When two Inputs have an impact on the Output together yet seem to have no or little impact on their own the called a/an | his is |
| A. Interaction | |
| B. Oddity | |
| C. Coincidence D. Impossibility | |
| Suggested Answer: A | |
| urrently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! | |
| Question #39 Te | opic 1 |
| Hypothesis Testing can save time and help avoid high costs of experimental efforts by using existing data. | |
| 4. True | |
| B. False | |
| Suggested Answer: A | |
| urrently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! | |
| Question #40 Ta | opic 1 |
| | |

It is a Type II error if we decide to reject the Null Hypothesis when it is actually true.

Suggested Answer: B

| Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! |
|---|
| Question #41 Topic 1 |
| A Belt experienced an Alpha of .05 and a Beta of .10 and knew these are the most common risk levels when running a Statistical test. |
| A. True |
| B. False |
| Suggested Answer: A |
| Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! |
| Question #42 Topic 1 |
| Inferential Statistics is largely about Significance. There are both Practical and Significance to consider during an analysis of data in a Lean Six Sigma project. |
| A. Problematic |
| B. Impractical |
| C. Usable |
| D. Statistical |
| Suggested Answer: D |
| Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! |
| Question #43Topic 1 |
| The Central Limit Theorem helps us understand the we are taking and is the basis for using sampling to estimate population parameters. |

- A. Analysis
- B. Kurtosis
- C. Risk
- D. Route

Suggested Answer: C

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

| Question #44 | Topic 1 |
|--|---------|
| Hypothesis Tests determine the probabilities of differences between observed data and the hypothesis be solely due to based on the result of the P-values. | eing |
| A. Human errorB. Measurement errorC. Shift differencesD. Chance | |
| Suggested Answer: D | |
| urrently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! | |

Question #45

Topic 1

The Alpha level of a test (level of significance) represents the yardstick against which P-values are measured and the Null Hypothesis is rejected if the P-value is which of these?

A. Less than the Alpha level.

| 1 | |
|--|---|
| Suggested Answer: A | |
| ently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first | to comment! |
| uestion #46 | Topic 1 |
| 1-Sample t-test is used when you want to compare the M | edian of one distribution to a target value. |
| А Тпре | |
| B. False | |
| Suggested Answer: B | |
| 1 | |
|) | |
| KAVIN01 8 months, 3 weeks ago | |
| sample t-test is a statistical hypothesis test that compares | the mean of a sample to a designated value. It's used |
| = M $-\mu$ Sx | 011. |
| upvoted 1 times | |
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| | Topic 1 |
| | Topic 1 |
| /hen a Belt is analyzing sample data she should keep in m ithin +/- 2 Standard Deviations from the Mean. | <i>Topic 1</i> ind that 95% of Normally Distributed data is |
| Then a Belt is analyzing sample data she should keep in m ithin +/- 2 Standard Deviations from the Mean. | <i>Topic 1</i> ind that 95% of Normally Distributed data is |
| /hen a Belt is analyzing sample data she should keep in m ithin +/- 2 Standard Deviations from the Mean. A. True B. False | <i>Topic 1</i> ind that 95% of Normally Distributed data is |
| /hen a Belt is analyzing sample data she should keep in m ithin +/- 2 Standard Deviations from the Mean. A. True B. False | <i>Topic 1</i> ind that 95% of Normally Distributed data is |
| Then a Belt is analyzing sample data she should keep in m ithin +/- 2 Standard Deviations from the Mean. A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A | <i>Topic 1</i> ind that 95% of Normally Distributed data is |
| /hen a Belt is analyzing sample data she should keep in m ithin +/- 2 Standard Deviations from the Mean. A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A | Topic 1 ind that 95% of Normally Distributed data is |
| Then a Belt is analyzing sample data she should keep in m ithin +/- 2 Standard Deviations from the Mean. A. True B. False Suggested Answer: <i>A</i> ently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first uestion #48 | Topic 1 ind that 95% of Normally Distributed data is : to comment! Topic 1 |
| Then a Belt is analyzing sample data she should keep in m ithin +/- 2 Standard Deviations from the Mean. A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A ently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first uestion #48 the Standard Deviation for the distribution of Means is cal mple size reaches 30. | Topic 1 ind that 95% of Normally Distributed data is ind that 95% of Normally Distributed data is it to comment! Topic 1 led the and approaches zero as the |
| Then a Belt is analyzing sample data she should keep in m ithin +/- 2 Standard Deviations from the Mean. A. True B. False Suggested Answer: <i>A</i> ently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first uestion #48 the Standard Deviation for the distribution of Means is cal mple size reaches 30. A. Standard Error | Topic 1 ind that 95% of Normally Distributed data is to comment! Topic 1 led the and approaches zero as the |
| Then a Belt is analyzing sample data she should keep in m ithin +/- 2 Standard Deviations from the Mean. A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A ently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first uestion #48 the Standard Deviation for the distribution of Means is cal mple size reaches 30. A. Standard Error B. Mean Deviation | Topic 1 ind that 95% of Normally Distributed data is : to comment! Topic 1 led the and approaches zero as the |
| Then a Belt is analyzing sample data she should keep in mithin +/- 2 Standard Deviations from the Mean. A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A ently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first uestion #48 the Standard Deviation for the distribution of Means is caluple size reaches 30. A. Standard Error B. Mean Deviation C. Mean Spread | Topic 1 ind that 95% of Normally Distributed data is to comment! Topic 1 led the and approaches zero as the |
| Then a Belt is analyzing sample data she should keep in mithin +/- 2 Standard Deviations from the Mean. A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A ently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first uestion #48 the Standard Deviation for the distribution of Means is calimple size reaches 30. A. Standard Error B. Mean Deviation C. Mean Spread D. Mean Error | <i>Topic 1</i> ind that 95% of Normally Distributed data is : to comment! Ided the and approaches zero as the |
| Then a Belt is analyzing sample data she should keep in mithin +/- 2 Standard Deviations from the Mean. A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A ently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first uestion #48 the Standard Deviation for the distribution of Means is cal mple size reaches 30. A. Standard Error B. Mean Deviation C. Mean Spread D. Mean Error Suggested Answer: A | Topic 1 ind that 95% of Normally Distributed data is to comment! Topic 1 led the and approaches zero as the |
| Then a Belt is analyzing sample data she should keep in mithin +/- 2 Standard Deviations from the Mean. A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A ently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first uestion #48 the Standard Deviation for the distribution of Means is cal mple size reaches 30. A. Standard Error B. Mean Deviation C. Mean Spread D. Mean Error Suggested Answer: A | Topic 1 ind that 95% of Normally Distributed data is to comment! Topic 1 led the and approaches zero as the it to comment! |

their office commute while the management set a policy of not more than 40 minutes for their daily one-way commute. A survey conducted one day on 70 employees showed an average of 34 minutes commuting time using the metro public transportation system with a Standard Deviation of 21 minutes. Assuming a Normal Distribution for the commute times by either personal or public transportation, which of these is true?

A. The probability that they would arrive on time using personal vehicles is much higher than using the metro public transportation system (MPTS)

B. The probability that they would arrive on time using the MPTS is much higher than using their personal vehicles

- C. The two probabilities are about the same excepting in one case the consistency is higher than the other
- D. We need to compile more data around weekends to incorporate for traffic differences
- E. When Standard Deviation is higher the probability goes down and so the MPTS is worse

Suggested Answer: B

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

| Question #50 | Topic 1 |
|--|--|
| According to a manager it takes an average weekday commute of 39 minutes with a Standard Devia minutes for the employees to get to work when they use their personal vehicles for their office communities for the employees to get to work when they use their personal vehicles for their office communities and a policy of not more than 40 minutes for their daily one-way commute. A sur conducted one day on 70 employees showed an average of 34 minutes commuting time using the mouth public transportation system with a Standard Deviation of 21 minutes. For the employees choosing to increase their chances to come on time using personal transportation their variation should be reduced to? | ation of 7 mute rvey ietro |
| A 1 minute | |
| B. 6 minutes | |
| C. 3.5 minutes | |
| D. Eliminate it to 0.0 minutes | |
| Suggested Answer: C | |
| Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! | |
| Question #51 | Topic 1 |
| According to a manager it takes an average weekday commute of 39 minutes with a Standard Devia minutes for the employees to get to work while they use their personal vehicles for their office communities the management set a policy of not more than 40 minutes for their daily one-way commute. A conducted one day on 70 employees showed an average of 34 minutes commuting time using the m public transportation system with a Standard Deviation of 21 minutes. If the Standard Deviation is uncontrollable then the other option to increase the probability coming in on time via personal vehicles to work could be? | ation of 7 mute A survey letro lity of |
| A. Increase the average time of commute | |
| B. Maintain the average time of commute and change route to work | |
| C. Reduce average commute time to work by departing earlier | |
| D. Change policy at work and request for flexible times based on location | |
| Suggested Answer: C | |
| Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! | |
| Question #52 | Topic 1 |
| Which of the following is used to test the significance for the analysis of a Variance Table? | |
| A. t Test | |
| B. F Test | |
| C. Chi Square Test | |
| D. Acid Test | |
| Suggested Answer: B | |
| Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! | |
| Question #53 | Topic 1 |
| | |

Non-parametric testing is done when which of these are applicable? (Note: There are 3 correct answers).

A. When the traditional t tests don't produce the results we need

B. A Hypothesis Test for the Median of the population is in question

C. It does not require data to come from Normally Distributed populations

D. They look at the Median wether than the Mean of nonvolations

| D. They look at the Median rather than the Mean of popula | illons |
|---|--------|
|---|--------|

E. When there are no parameters to measure in the process

Suggested Answer: BCD Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! Question #54 Topic 1

The Mann-Whitney Test is used to test if the Means for two samples are different.

A. True

B. False

Suggested Answer: B

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& KAVIN01 8 months, 3 weeks ago

2

that is used to compare two sample means that come from the same population, and used to test whether two sample means are equal or not.

Mann-Whitney U test is equivalent to Wilcoxon rank-sum test.

The computations for the Mann–Whitney U test that are now described are based on the formula for the case where both nis are less than or equal to 20. The total number of subjects across groups is N = n1 + n2 and U = n 1 · n 2 + n 1 (n 1 + 1) 2 - R 1 , where R1 is the sum of the ranks for group 1.

Disadvantages. This test is mainly designed for comparing the distributions of two independent samples or groups. It cannot directly compare more than two groups. Extremely imbalanced sample sizes can negatively impact the test's power as the test's ability to detect significant differences can get reduced.

| 2. | |
|----|--|

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Question #55 Topic 1 Contingency Tables are used to perform which of these functions? A. Illustrate one-tail proportions B. Analyze the "what if" scenario C. Contrast the Outliers under the tail D. Compare more than two sample proportions with each other Suggested Answer: D Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #56

For the data shown here a Belt suspects the three grades are supplying the same results. Which statement(s) are true for proper Hypothesis Testing?

| Grade A | Grade B | Grade C |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 0.917 | 1.1 | 0.63 |
| 0.68 | 0.173 | 4.17 |
| 1.74 | 0.24 | 0.6 |
| 0.3 | 0.67 | 0.84 |
| 0.33 | 6.94 | 0.22 |
| 4.13 | | |

A. The most appropriate Central Tendency to test is the Means

B. An appropriate test to test Central Tendency is the Levene's test

C. An appropriate test to test Central Tendency is the ANOVA test

D. An appropriate test to test Central Tendency is the Mood's Median test

Topic 1

| Suggested Answer: D |
|---|
| Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! |
| Question #57Topic 1 |
| If the data displayed in a Histogram displays two peaks the distribution would likely be |
| A. Transformed |
| B. Multi-skewed |
| C. Bi-attribute |
| Suggested Answer: D |
| |
| Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! |
| Quesuon #56 Topic 1 |
| The is important because it provides an estimate of the probability of an event occurring depending on the Standard Deviation from the Mean. |
| A. Shewhart Principle |
| B. Pareto Rule |
| C. Mean/Mode Spread D. Empirical Rule |
| |
| Suggested Answer: D |
| Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! |
| Question #59Topic 1 |
| Skewed, or Mixed, Distributions occur when data comes from several sources that are supposed to be the |
| same yet die not. |
| A. True |
| A. True B. False |
| A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A |
| A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! |
| A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! Question #60 Topic 1 |
| A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! Question #60 Topic 1 Measurement System Analysis is a procedure used to quantify all in the method or system used for taking measurements. |
| A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A Question #60 Topic 1 Measurement System Analysis is a procedure used to quantify all in the method or system used for taking measurements. A. Totals |
| A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! Question #60 Topic 1 Measurement System Analysis is a procedure used to quantify all in the method or system used for taking measurements. A. Totals B. People involved F. Linic in the system Analysis is a procedure used to quantify all in the method or system |
| A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! Question #60 Topic 1 Measurement System Analysis is a procedure used to quantify all in the method or system used for taking measurements. A. Totals B. People involved C. Variation D. Summations |
| A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! Question #60 Topic 1 Measurement System Analysis is a procedure used to quantify all in the method or system used for taking measurements. A. Totals B. People involved C. Variation D. Summations |
| A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! Question #60 Topic 1 Measurement System Analysis is a procedure used to quantify all in the method or system used for taking measurements. A. Totals B. People involved C. Variation D. Summations Suggested Answer: C |
| A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! Question #60 Topic 1 Measurement System Analysis is a procedure used to quantify all in the method or system used for taking measurements. A. Totals B. People involved C. Variation D. Summations Suggested Answer: C Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! |
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| A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! Question #60 Topic 1 Measurement System Analysis is a procedure used to quantify all in the method or system used for taking measurements. A. Totals B. People involved C. Variation D. Summations Suggested Answer: C Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! Question #60 Topic 1 Topic 1 The FMEA is used to analyze potential source of defects in the process of interest and stands for |
| A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! Question #60 Topic 1 Measurement System Analysis is a procedure used to quantify all in the method or system used for taking measurements. A. Totals B. People involved C. Variation D. Summations Suggested Answer: C Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! Question #61 Topic 1 The FMEA is used to analyze potential source of defects in the process of interest and stands for A. Failure Measure for Effective Automation |
| A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! Question #60 Topic 1 Measurement System Analysis is a procedure used to quantify all in the method or system used for taking measurements. A. Totals B. People involved C. Variation D. Summations Suggested Answer: C Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! Question #61 Topic 1 The FMEA is used to analyze potential source of defects in the process of interest and stands for A. Failure Measure for Effective Automation B. Failure Modes and Effect Analysis |
| A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! Question #60 Topic 1 Measurement System Analysis is a procedure used to quantify all in the method or system used for taking measurements. A. Totals B. People involved C. Variation D. Summations Suggested Answer: C Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! Question #61 Topic 1 The FMEA is used to analyze potential source of defects in the process of interest and stands for A. Failure Measure for Effective Automation B. Failure Modes and Effect Analyzis C. Focused Mental Efforts Analyze D. Evided Mental Efforts Analyze |
| Same yet are not. A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! Question #60 Topic 1 Measurement System Analysis is a procedure used to quantify all in the method or system used for taking measurements. A. Totals B. People involved C. Variation D. Summations Suggested Answer: C Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! Question #61 Topic 1 The FMEA is used to analyze potential source of defects in the process of interest and stands for A. Failure Measure for Effective Automation B. Failure Modes and Effect Analyze D. Failed Manufacturing Efforts Analyzed |

| e perfect sample size is the minimum number of data points required to provide exactly 6% overlap or if one wants a 95% confidence level. A. True B. False aggested Answer: B thy there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! analyze it and draw conclusions as to all of the data. A. True B. False aggested Answer: B thy there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! analyze it and draw conclusions as to all of the data. A. True B. False aggested Answer: B thy there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! analyze it and draw conclusions as to all of the data. A. True B. False aggested Answer: B thy there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! analyze it and draw conclusions as to all of the data. A. True B. False C. Inventory issues D. Customer requests aggested Answer: A thy there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! astion #65 Topic I pothesis Testing can help avoid high costs of experimental efforts by using existing data. A. True B. False aggested Answer: A aggested Answer: A aggested Answer: A aggested Answer: B aggested Answer: A aggested Answer: A aggested Answer: B aggested Answer: A aggested Answer: B aggested Answer: B aggested Answer: A aggested Answer: B aggested Answer: B aggested Answer: B aggested Answer: B aggested Answer: A aggested Answer: B agg | | Topic 1 |
|---|--|--|
| A. True B. False aggested Answer: B aty there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! estion #63 Topic 1 th the use of Statistics we define the population to be a large enough sample set of data such that you analyze it and draw conclusions as to all of the data. A. True B. False aggested Answer: B aty there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! estion #64 Topic 1 and draw use of Effect Diagram the team needs to continually broaden their view as well as a l down unil they identify all the potential and you there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! estion #64 Topic 1 aggested Answer: B A. Line operators B. Root Causes C. Inventory issues D. Customer requests aggested Answer: B aty there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! estion #65 Topic 1 pothesis Testing can help avoid high costs of experimental efforts by using existing data. A. True B. False aggested Answer: A aty there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! estion #66 Topic 1 pothesis Testing can help avoid high costs of experimental efforts by using existing data. A. True B. False aggested Answer: A aty there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! estion #66 Topic 1 pothesis Tests determine the probabilities of differences between observed data and the hypothesis A. Random acts B. Povalues S. Pavalues aggested Answer: B aggested An | he perfect sample s sk if one wants a 9 | size is the minimum number of data points required to provide exactly 6% overlap or 5% confidence level. |
| B. False arggested Answer: B uk there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! extion #63 Topic 1 th the use of Statistics we define the population to be a large enough sample set of data such that you a. True B. False arggested Answer: B uk there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! uk there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! estion #64 Topic 1 encreating a Cause and Effect Diagram the team needs to continually broaden their view as well as l down until they identify all the porential | A. True | |
| upgested Answer: B updested Answer: B aggested Answer: B aggested Answer: B updested Answer: B updested Answer: B updested Answer: B updested Answer: B and idown until they identify all the potential impacting their process. A. True D. Classoner requests A. True D. Classoner requests A. True B. False A. True B. False A. True B. Classoner requests A. True B. Classoner requests aggested Answer: B updested Answer: B updested Answer: B updested Answer: B updested Answer: B True B. False D. Custoner requests argested Answer: B updested Answer: A | B. False | |
| thy there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! estion #63 Topic 1 A. True B. False aggested Answer: B and the are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! estion #64 Topic 1 aggested Answer: B at the operators B. Root Causes C. Inventory issues D. Customer requests A. True B. False and there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! estion #65 Topic 1 aggested Answer: B at the operators B. Root Causes C. Inventory issues D. Customer requests A. True B. False and there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! estion #65 Topic 1 apgested Answer: A aggested Answer: A and there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! estion #65 Topic 1 appeters Testing can help avoid high costs of experimental efforts by using existing data. A. True B. False aggested Answer: A and there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! estion #65 Topic 1 appeters Testing can help avoid high costs of experimental efforts by using existing data. A. True B. False aggested Answer: A and the are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! estion #66 Topic 1 appeters Testing can help avoid high costs of experimental efforts by using existing data. A. True B. False aggested Answer: A and the probabilities of differences between observed data and the hypothesis and solely due to chance. This is determined based on the result of the | Suggested Answer | r: B |
| estion #63 Tople 1 the use of Statistics we define the population to be a large enough sample set of data such that you analyze it and draw conclusions as to all of the data. A. True B. False | ently there are no c | comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! |
| the the use of Statistics we define the population to be a large enough sample set of data such that you analyze it and draw conclusions as to all of the data. A. True B. False aggested Answer: B adv there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! estion #66 Topic 1 and they identify all the potential impacting their process. A. Line operators B. Root Causes C. Inventory issues D. Customer requests aggested Answer: B adv there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! estion #65 Topic 1 pothesis Testing can help avoid high costs of experimental efforts by using existing data. A. True B. False aggested Answer: A adv there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! estion #66 Topic 1 pothesis Testing can help avoid high costs of experimental efforts by using existing data. A. True B. False aggested Answer: A A. Candom acts B. P-values C. Standard Deviations D. R-values aggested Answer: B adv there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! estion #66 Topic 1 pothesis Tests determine the probabilities of differences between observed data and the hypothesis aggested Answer: B adv there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! estion #66 Topic 1 pothesis Tests determine the probabilities of differences between observed data and the hypothesis aggested Answer: B adv there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! estion #66 Topic 1 pothesis Tests determine the probabilities of differences between observed data and the hypothesis aggested Answer: B adv there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! estion #66 Topic 1 pothesis Tests determined based on the result of the | uestion #63 | Topic 1 |
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| uly there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! estion #64 Topic 1 ren creating a Cause and Effect Diagram the team needs to continually broaden their view as well as impacting their process. A. Line operators impacting their process. A. Line operators B. Root Causes C. Inventory issues D. D. Customer requests Impacting their process. uty there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! Impacting their process. uty there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! Impacting their process. pothesis Testing can help avoid high costs of experimental efforts by using existing data. A. True B. False Impacting their probabilities of differences between observed data and the hypothesis and solve to chance. This is determined based on the result of the | Suggested Answei | r: B |
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It is a Type I error if we reject the Null Hypothesis when it is actually true.

| B. False | |
|---|---|
| Suggested Answer: A | |
| | |
| ently there are no comments in this discussion, be th | ne first to comment! |
| uestion #68 | Topic |
| he purpose of a Process Map is to identify the comp ecision points in the process. | elexity of the process and to record all actions and |
| A. True | |
| B. False | |
| | |
| Suggested Answer: A | |
| ently there are no comments in this discussion, be th | ne first to comment! |
| chily there are no comments in this discussion, be th | |
| uestion #69 faving an Alpha of .05 and a Beta of .10 are the mos | <i>Topic</i> . It common risk levels when running a Statistical test. |
| Puestion #69 Naving an Alpha of .05 and a Beta of .10 are the mos A. True B. False | <i>Topic</i> . It common risk levels when running a Statistical test. |
| A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A | <i>Topic</i> . t common risk levels when running a Statistical test. |
| Puestion #69 Taving an Alpha of .05 and a Beta of .10 are the mos A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A ently there are no comments in this discussion, be th | <i>Topic</i> . It common risk levels when running a Statistical test. The first to comment! |
| A. True B. False Suggested Answer: <i>A</i> ently there are no comments in this discussion, be the puestion #70 | Topic . It common risk levels when running a Statistical test. ne first to comment! Topic . |
| Puestion #69 Iaving an Alpha of .05 and a Beta of .10 are the most A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A Puestion #70 Ise of the approach is the most classic array | Topic . at common risk levels when running a Statistical test. the first to comment! Topic . angement when constructing a Fishbone Diagram. |
| A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A ently there are no comments in this discussion, be the procession #70 Ise of the approach is the most classic array A. Chronological | <i>Topic</i> . at common risk levels when running a Statistical test. the first to comment! <i>Topic</i> . angement when constructing a Fishbone Diagram. |
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| <pre>tently there are no comments in this discussion, or a puestion #69 faving an Alpha of .05 and a Beta of .10 are the mos A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A ently there are no comments in this discussion, be th puestion #70 fse of the approach is the most classic arra A. Chronological B. 6M C. 5M</pre> | <i>Topic</i> . It common risk levels when running a Statistical test. He first to comment! <i>Topic</i> angement when constructing a Fishbone Diagram. |
| (aving an Alpha of .05 and a Beta of .10 are the most A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A ently there are no comments in this discussion, be the puestion #70 (se of the approach is the most classic array A. Chronological B. 6M C. 5M D. Alphabetical | <i>Topic</i> . at common risk levels when running a Statistical test. the first to comment! <i>Topic</i> . angement when constructing a Fishbone Diagram. |
| <pre>intro duction in this discussion, be in puestion #69 iaving an Alpha of .05 and a Beta of .10 are the most A. True B. False Suggested Answer: A ently there are no comments in this discussion, be the puestion #70 ise of the approach is the most classic array A. Chronological B. 6M C. 5M D. Alphabetical Suggested Answer: B</pre> | <i>Topic</i> . angement when constructing a Fishbone Diagram. |

The deviation of the measured value from the actual value regardless of the operator is known as

- A. Linearity
- B. Bias
- C. Repeatability
- D. Movement

Suggested Answer: B

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

| Question #72 | Topic 1 |
|---|---------|
| A 1-Sample t-test is used to compare an expected population Mean to a target. | |
| A. True | |
| B. False | |
| Suggested Answer: A | |
| Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! | |
| Question #73 | Topic 1 |

Unequal Variances can be the result of differing types of distributions.

A. True

B. False

Suggested Answer: A

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment! Question #74 Topic 1 Due to excessive pollution, GREEN Solutions Inc. is considering subsidizing public transportation to work for its employees. According to the manager it takes an average weekday commute of 39 minutes with a Standard Deviation of 7 minutes for the employees to get to work while they use their personal vehicles for their office commute while the management set a policy of not more than 40 minutes for their daily one-way commute. A survey conducted one day on 70 employees showed an average of 34 minutes commuting time using the metro public transportation system with a Standard Deviation of 21 minutes. Assuming a Normal Distribution for the commute times by either personal or public transportation, which of these is true? A. The probability that they would arrive on time using personal vehicles is much higher than using the metro public transportation system (MPTS) B. The probability that they would arrive on time using the MPTS is much higher than using their personal vehicles C. The two probabilities are about the same excepting in one case the consistency is higher than the other D. We need to compile more data around weekends to incorporate for traffic differences E. When Standard Deviation is higher the probability goes down and so the MPTS is worse Suggested Answer: B Ξ \oplus **Ahmednm** 7 months, 3 weeks ago answer is E upvoted 1 times \Box \oplus **& Castoli** 1 year, 1 month ago Confidence interval of personal vehicule is 37.4 to 40.6, and for the metro is 29.1 to 38.9, with a confidence leve of 95% upvoted 1 times 2.4 \Box \oplus

Should not the answer be C. The two probabilities are about the same excepting in one case the consistency is higher than the other? When you calculate the confidence interval PV [31, 39] and

 \oplus

amxe 1 year, 2 months ago

upvoted 1 times

MPTs [37,3, 40,6], are overlapping?

Question #75

Topic 1

According to a manager it takes an average weekday commute of 39 minutes with a Standard Deviation of 7 minutes for the employees to get to work when they use their personal vehicles for their office commute while management set a policy of not more than 40 minutes for their daily one-way commute. A survey conducted one day on 70 employees showed an average of 34 minutes commuting time using the metro public transportation system with a Standard Deviation of

21 minutes. For the employees choosing to increase their chances to come on time using personal transportation their variation should be reduced to

A. 1 minute

B. 6 minutes

C. 3.5 minutes

D. Eliminate it to 0.0 minutes

Suggested Answer: C



According to a manager it takes an average weekday commute of 39 minutes with a Standard Deviation of 7 minutes for the employees to get to work while they use their personal vehicles for their office commute while the management set a policy of not more than 40 minutes for their daily one-way commute. A survey conducted one day on 70