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Question: 1

In response surface analysis, which of the following values for s and t weights would indicate that the target value and the boundaries are equally important?

- A.-3
- B.0
- C.1
- D.0.7

Answer: B

Explanation:

In phase 2 of response surface analysis, the s and t weights are based on the relationship between the target and the boundary. When the target and the boundary have equal value, the s and t weights are 0. When the target is more important than the boundary, the t weight is between 0.1 and 1.

Question: 2

Which type of human error is typically limited to a particular task?

- A. Willful
- B. Inadvertent
- C. Technique
- D. Selective

Answer: C

Explanation:

Technique error is typically limited to a particular task. Six Sigma experts identify three categories of human error: technique, inadvertent, and willful. Technique errors are the result of a lack of comprehension or poor training. It is more likely that technique errors will occur on duct tasks. Inadvertent errors are slightly different because they occur by accident even when an employee is experienced and understands the task. It is impossible to entirely eliminate inadvertent errors so long as there are human operators. A willful error is made intentionally by an employee. The best way to reduce willful errors is to maintain high morale and incentivize high performance.

Question: 3

If a process consists of two tasks, the first of which has a 0.04 probability of error and the second of which has a 0.03 probability of error, and these errors can occur at the same time,

what is the overall likelihood of an error occurring during the process?

- A.0.0012
- B.0.0688
- C.0.0120
- D.0.1688

Answer: B

Explanation:

If a process consists of two tasks, the first of which has a 0.04 probability of error and the second of which has a 0.03 probability of error. and these errors can occur at the same time, the overall likelihood of an error occurring during the process 0.0638. The formula for the probability of two events that can happen at the same time is $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$. means the probability of A or B occurring equal to the probability of A plus the probability of B minus the probability of A and B. In this case, then, the probability would be calculated as $0.04 + 0.03 - (0.04 \times 0.03) = 0.0688$.

Question: 4

In a histogram, the number of bars is equal to

- A.the square root of the total number of data values.
- B.the square root of the range of data.
- C.the range of data divided by the total number of data values.
- D.the number of data observations.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a histogram, the number of bars is equal to the square root of the total number of data values. Histograms look like bar graphs, but the bars on a histogram represent the number of observations that fall within a particular range. Histograms are often used to locate multiple distributions or apply a dimension to capacity analysts. The width of each bar in a histogram is calculated by dividing the range of data by the number of bars. The range of data is determined by subtracting the minimum data value from the maximum data value. On a histogram, the x-axis represents the data values of each bar, and the y-axis indicates the number of observations.

Question: 5

Which of the following diagrams indicates the critical path of a process?

- A.Gantt chart
- B.Work breakdown structure
- C.Value stream analysis
- D.Matrix diagram

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Gantt chart indicates the critical path of a process. The critical path is the sequence of steps that have a direct bearing on the overall length of the process. Some steps can be delayed without elongating the overall duration of the process: These steps are not considered to be on the central path. A work breakdown structure depicts the organization of a process. To create a work breakdown structure, one isolates the various components of a problem and then considers the various contingencies associated with each component. A value stream analysis determines the elements of a process that add value to the finished product. These elements are targeted for special attention. Finally, a matrix diagram depicts the relative strengths of the relationships between items in different groups. A minx engrams might indicate causal relationships between various factors in a process or might simply indicate which of the factors are related.

Question: 6

During which stage of DMAIC is level loading typically performed?

- A. Define
- B. Control
- C. Improve
- D. Measure

Answer: C

Explanation:

Level loading is typically performed during the improve stage of DMAIC. The intention of level loading is to make the flow of orders in a process more regular and predictable. When level loading is effective, fewer inventory checks and less wait time should be required during the course of a process. Level loading depends on careful measurement of takt time earlier in the DMAIC process.

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