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QUESTION 1

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

In your project, Review effort (hrs, X) and defect rate (no. of defects per hour, Y) show a negative correlation. It means:

- A. As Defect rate increases, Review effort also increases
- B. Negative correlation does not infer any relationship between Review effort and defect Factors
- C. As Defect Rate decreases, Review effort also decreases
- D. As Defect Rate increases, Review Effort Hrs decreases

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

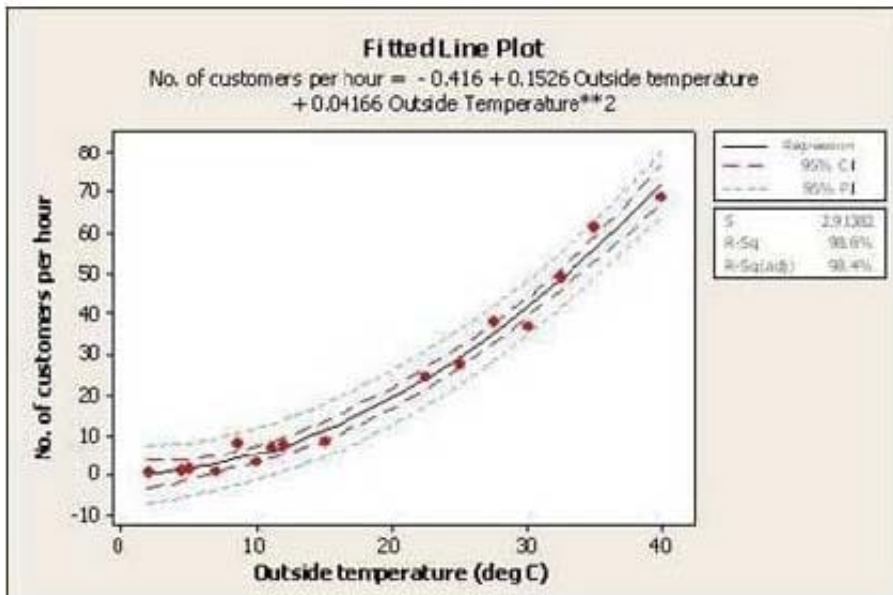
Special Cause Variation falls into which two categories?

- A. Natural and Unnatural
- B. Short Term and Long Term
- C. Assignable and Pattern
- D. Attribute and Discreet

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

Which statement is correct about the Regression shown here?



- A. The dependent variable is the outside temperature
- B. The relationship between outside temperature and number of customers per hour is a Linear Regression
- C. The dashed lines indicate with 95% confidence where all of the process data should fall between
- D. The dashed lines indicate with 95% confidence the estimate for the Quadratic Regression Line

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

Hypothesis Testing can save time and help avoid high costs of experimental efforts by using existing data.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 6

Stability, Bias and Linearity define the _____ of a Measurement System.

- A. Sensitivity
- B. Repeatability
- C. Accuracy
- D. Precision

Correct Answer: C

**QUESTION 7**

- A. Are downtime issues easily noted?
- B. Can extra inventory be seen easily?
- C. Are unneeded tools or supplies easily noted?
- D. Are setups optimized for lower scrap levels?

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 8

If a set of data is very similar in value yet far off the mark relative to the targeted value this data could be said to be:

- A. Precise but not accurate
- B. Accurate but not precise
- C. Precise but skewed
- D. Accurate but distributed

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 9

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.
- B. Greater than the Alpha level.
- C. Greater than the Beta and Alpha level.
- D. Less than one minus Alpha.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 10

What percentage of data is included in +/- 1.5 Sigma?

- A. 43.32 %
- B. 86.64 %



C. 68.24 %

D. 0 %

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 11

The Control Chart would help us to determine whether the process is:

A. Stable

B. Capable

C. Correlation

D. Prediction

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 12

Which Experimental Design typically is most associated with the fewest number of input variables or factors in the design?

A. Fractional Factorial design

B. Full Factorial design

C. Simple Linear Regression

D. Response Surface Design

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 13

Upon completion of a project a Belt must complete the _____ then transfer responsibility for this to the Process Owner.

A. Final Process Map

B. Project Timesheet

C. Team Briefing Paper

D. Documentation Plan

Correct Answer: D

**QUESTION 14**

The Control Limits width varies if the sample size varies for which type of chart?

- A. P Charts
- B. NP Charts
- C. Xbar-R Charts
- D. Time Series Charts

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 15

A Belt working in a supply chain environment has to make a decision to change suppliers of critical raw materials for a new product upgrade. The purchasing manager is depending on the Belt's effort requiring that the average cost of an internal critical raw material component be less than or equal to \$4,200 in order to stay within budget. Using a sample of 35 first article components, a Mean of the new product upgrade price of \$4,060, and a Standard Deviation of \$98 was estimated. Select the answer that best states the Practical Problem.

- A. If the average cost per component is \$4,200 or less, then the purchase manager will introduce the new product upgrade with new components.
- B. If the average cost per component is greater than \$4,200, then the purchase manager will introduce the new product upgrade with new components.
- C. Only if the average cost per product upgrade is \$4,060, will the purchase manager introduce new product upgrades with new components.
- D. If the average cost per new product upgrade is less than \$180, then the purchase manager will introduce the new product upgrade with new components.

Correct Answer: C

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