



**Vendor:** Six Sigma

**Exam Code:** ICBB

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**QUESTION 1**

For a Normal Distribution as samples size increases the Range in Mean and Standard Deviation decrease relative to the Mean and Standard Deviation of the population.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION 2**

Some of the sources for different types of error that can be quantified using Statistical Analysis are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Error in sampling
- B. Bias in sampling
- C. Error in measurement
- D. All of these answers are correct

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION 3**

Since Normality is required if we intend to use the data collected as a predictive tool. To test for Normality of data we must determine if the P-value is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Equal to 0.05
- B. Less than 0.05
- C. Greater than 0.05
- D. Greater than 0.5

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION 4**

The Normal Distribution is considered to be the most important distribution in statistics and, among other things is defined as having a total area under the curve of 1, is mound and symmetrical and the Mean, Median and Mode are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. All evenly divisible by 3
- B. Twice the Standard Deviation
- C. Within 10% of each other
- D. The same number

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION 5**

Following process modifications, the Null Hypothesis states that no improvement to the process has occurred. If we discover the Null Hypothesis Test was rejected when it was false that would be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Alpha Error

- B. Type I Error
- C. Type II Error
- D. Type III Error

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION 6**

A statistical test or Hypothesis Test is performed to reject or fail to reject a stated hypothesis and it converts the Practical Problem into a Statistical Problem.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION 7**

The class score distribution of schools in a metropolitan area is shown here along with an analysis output. Comment on the statistical significance between the Means of the two distributions. Select the most appropriate statement.

- A. The two class Means are statistically different from each other
- B. The two class Means statistically not different from each other
- C. Inadequate information on class Means to make any statistical conclusions
- D. A visual comparison shows that class Means are not statistically different
- E. A visual comparison shows that class Means are statistically different

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION 8**

How many experimental runs exist in a Full Factorial and fully randomized design for 5 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. 128
- C. 256
- D. 64

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION 9**

If an experiment has 5 factors and no replicates for a 2-level Experimental Design with 16 experimental runs which statement(s) are correct? (Note: There are 3 correct answers).

- A. The Main Effects for the 5 factors are not aliased or confounded but the 2-way interactions are confounded with the 3-way interactions
- B. The Main Effects are confounded with only 4-way interactions
- C. The Experimental Design is half-fractional
- D. The experiment has 8 experimental runs with the first factor at the high level

E. The experiment has only 4 experimental runs with the 5th factor at the high level

**Answer:** BCD

**QUESTION 10**

With Measurement System Analysis we are concerned with two issues that impact the potential variability of the data. They are \_\_\_\_\_ and Accuracy.

- A. Spread
- B. Reliability
- C. Precision
- D. Deflection

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION 11**

An operator is measuring the distance between two points. Which is most likely to be influenced by the operator?

- A. Precision of the measurement
- B. Accuracy of the measurement
- C. Calibration of the instrument
- D. All of these answers are correct

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION 12**

Accuracy can be assessed in several ways and a fairly accurate means of measurement is visual comparison.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION 13**

Measurement \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the difference between the observed and the expected values for a given set of data.

- A. Breadth
- B. Linearity
- C. Range
- D. Bias

**Answer:** D

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