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## What Does CSSBB Test Consist of?

The ASQ CSSBB exam consists of different multiple-choice questions that evaluate the candidates' knowledge of the domains included in the test's BoK. The candidates can take the actual test in two formats. The first one is the computer-delivered method. Here, the CSSBB includes 165 questions out of which only 150 will be scored. The remaining ones should also be answered by the test-takers but they are used just for statistics, not grades. To add more, the exam delivered through this method is available in the English language only. Plus, the examinees will have 4 hours and 18 minutes to answer all items. The other delivery option is the paper and pencil version. This one requires test-takers to answer 150 questions during four hours. As a rule, the candidates can take the test in English, but they also access different locations in which the exam can be taken in Mandarin or Spanish languages. Another important aspect is that both exam versions are open-book. This means that you can use any material you consider helpful during the real test period to get the passing score from the first try. As for the registration fee, ASQ members will need to pay \$438

for the CSSBB evaluation. The non-members, on the other hand, will pay another \$100 to be able to take this test.

## Skills Tested in CSSBB Evaluation

You can pass the ASQ CSSBB certification test if you are able to develop the following skills and demonstrate them during the actual test:

- Developing measurement procedures and processes that match the business requirements;
- Discerning the impact that your decisions as a leader have on the organization as well as learning how to communicate your decisions with the team;
- Identifying interested customers in your products and services, together with defining business cases and project scope;
- Developing solid team management skills;
- Understanding how analytical tools function;
- Modeling and measuring the relationships between different variables;

## ASQ Six Sigma Black Belt Certification - CSSBB Sample Questions (Q177-Q182):

### NEW QUESTION # 177

Customers make their decisions based on Features, Integrity (of the seller) Delivery and \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. Color
- B. None
- C. Season
- D. Expense

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

### NEW QUESTION # 178

A team is concerned that the read-write time on their hard drives will be affected by a mandated repair. The team collects data on hard drives before and after they are repaired. To determine the performance differences on each drive, which of the following tests should be used?

- A. Paired t test
- B. t test
- C. F test
- D. ANOVA

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. Paired t test . The key phrase in the question is that the team measures the same hard drives before and after repair. In CSSBB statistics, a paired t test is used when data are taken in pairs , with a difference calculated for each pair. The CSSBB source states that the paired t test "tests the difference between 2 sample means" when the "data is taken in pairs," and that a different d is calculated for each pair.

This is exactly a before-versus-after situation on the same units, so the observations are dependent , not independent. The supplemental material also explains paired sampling as pre-test/post-test measurements on the same element , which confirms that this is not an ordinary two-sample independent t test. ANOVA is used for comparing three or more means, and the F test is used to compare variances. Therefore, the proper CSSBB-aligned test for performance differences on each drive is the paired t test .

### NEW QUESTION # 179

For a line in an FMEA form a team has established the following:

Cost: \$82

Severity: 7

Occurrence: 9

Detection: 4

Target date: 7 days

What should the risk priority number (RPN) be for this line:

- A. 0
- B. 144,648
- C. none of the above
- D. 1
- E. 2

**Answer: E**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 180**

When a Black Belt is running a designed experiment, which of the following details can be determined only after data collection?

- A. Blocks
- B. Resolution
- C. Factors
- D. Estimate of variance

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In DOE, factors, blocks, and design resolution are determined during experiment planning, before data are collected. Factors are the independent variables selected for study, blocks are chosen to account for nuisance variation, and resolution is part of the experimental design selection. The CSSBB supplemental material explains that factors and blocks are design elements established in advance, while resolution reflects the level of confounding and is also chosen as part of the design setup. By contrast, the estimate of variance depends on the observed experimental results. The CSSBB materials describe the need for "an estimate of the inherent error variation" and place this in the context of replication, power, and post-data understanding of noise in the system. That variance estimate comes from the collected response data and is not fully known until the experiment has been run. This is fundamental in Analyze Phase thinking, because the team uses the experimental results to quantify error, assess significance, and separate signal from noise. Therefore, among the listed choices, the only item that can be determined only after data collection is the estimate of variance.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 181**

Which of the following is an example of an effective goal statement in a project charter?

- A. Reduce cycle time for parts to 3 days in two months
- B. Reduce cycle time for parts from 10 days to 1 day by fiscal year end
- C. Increase productivity levels from 5 to 7 units per hour on all shifts
- D. Reduce defects to 10% per lot

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Reduce cycle time for parts from 10 days to 1 day by fiscal year end . The CSSBB source explains that effective project goals should follow SMART principles: Specific, Measurable, Assignable, Realistic, and Time-related . It also notes that a goal statement should be created and agreed to by the team and champion, with a clear sense of baseline, target, and time frame.

Option C is the strongest example because it includes a baseline (10 days), a target (1 day), the metric (cycle time for parts), and a deadline (by fiscal year end). That makes it both measurable and time-bound. Option A has a metric and target, but it lacks a time frame. Option B gives a target but lacks baseline and timing. Option D has a target and timing, but it does not provide the current baseline from which improvement will be measured. Because a good charter goal must clearly define what will improve, by how much, and by when, option C is the most effective goal statement under CSSBB guidance.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 182**

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