

Sample Flash cards for Six Sigma Black Belt Examination

1-Sample Sign Test

This is used to test the probability of a sample median being equal to hypothesized value.

1-Sample t-Test

Used for testing hypothesis about the location of the sample mean and a target mean being equal.

2-Sample t-Test

2-Sample t-Test: Used for testing hypothesis about the location two sample means being equal.

3P

The three Ps stand for People, Product and Process. When implementing TQM, all three parameters should be improved.

5Ps of effective meetings

1. Purpose – why the meeting is being held
2. Product/Pay-off – what the desired outcome of the meeting is
3. Participants – who should attend the meeting
4. Probable issues – what concerns or questions are likely to be raised during the meeting.
5. Process – how the meeting would be run, and the desired outcome would be achieved

5C

5C is a 5 step technique very similar to 5S to stabilize, maintain and improve the safest, best working environment to support sustainable Quality, Cost and Delivery.

1. Clear Out: Separate the essential from the non essential.
2. Configure: A place for everything and everything in its place.
3. Clean and Check: Manually clean to spot abnormal conditions.
4. Conformity: Ensures that the standard is maintained and improved.
5. Custom and Practice: Everyone follows the rules, understands the benefits and contributes to the improvement.

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5 Why's

The 5 why's typically refers to the practice of asking, five times, why the failure has occurred in order to get to the root cause/causes of the problem. There can be more than one cause to a problem as well. In an organizational context, generally root cause analysis is carried out by a team of persons related to the problem. No special technique is required.

6M

The traditional 6Ms are:

1. Machines
2. Methods
3. Materials
4. Measurements
5. Mother Nature (Environment)
6. Manpower (People)

5S

5S is the Japanese concept for housekeeping.

1. Sort(Seiri)
2. Straighten (Seiton)
3. Shine (Seiso)
4. Standardize (Seiketsu)
5. Sustain (Shitsuke)

A-square

A-squared is the test statistic for the Anderson-Darling Normality test. It is a measure of how closely a dataset follows the normal distribution. The null hypothesis for this test is that the data is normal. So if you get an A-squared that is fairly large, then you will get a small p-value and thus reject the null hypothesis. Small A-squared values imply large p-values, thus you cannot reject the null hypothesis.

5Z

This standard defines the procedure of "5Z Accreditation" which is the scheme to promote, evaluate, maintain and improve process control using the Genba Kanri principles. "5Z" is a general term for the following five actions ending with "ZU"...meaning "Don't" in Japanese.

1. UKETORAZU (don't accept defects)
2. TSUKURAZU (Don't make defects)
3. BARATSUKASAZU (Don't create variation)
4. KURIKAESAZU (Don't repeat mistakes)
5. NAGASAZU (Don't supply defects)

6W

Your project planning should answer following question:

1. WHAT: What will you make/do this?
2. WHY: Why will you make/do this?
3. WHERE: Where will you make/do this?
4. WHO: Who will make/do this?
5. WHEN: When will you start/stop this (time scheduling)?
6. WHICH: Which will you make/do this (process, tooling, material sources etc...)?