

# Sample Flash cards for Lean Six Sigma Green Belt Examination

## 1-Sample Sign Test

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

## Attribute Data

Attribute data is purely binary in nature. Good or Bad, Yes or No. No analysis can be performed on attribute data.

## 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.

## 7 QC Tools

Histograms  
Cause and Effect Diagram  
Check Sheets  
Pareto Diagrams  
Graphs  
Control Charts  
Scatter Diagrams  
These are 7 QC tools also known as ISHIKAWAS 7QC tools which revolutionized the Japan & the World in Sixties & Seventies

## 5S

5S is the Japanese concept for house keeping.

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

## 7 Wastes Of Lean

The 7 wastes consist of:

1. Defects
  2. Overproduction
  3. Transportation
  4. Waiting
  5. Inventory
  6. Motion
  7. Processing
- Use the acronym 'DOTWIMP' to remember the 7 Wastes of Lean.

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## Alternative Hypothesis (Ha)

The alternate hypothesis (Ha) is a statement that the means, variance, etc. of the samples being tested are not equal. In software program which present a p value in lieu of F Test or T Test When the P value is less than or equal to your agreed upon decision point (typically 0.05) you accept the Ha as being true and reject the Null Ho. (Ho always assumes that they are equal)

## Bartlett Test

This test is used to determine if there is a difference in variance between 3 or more samples/groups. It is useful for testing the assumption of equal variances, which is required for one-way ANOVA.

## Analysis Of Variance (ANOVA)

Analysis of variance is a statistical technique for analyzing data that tests for a difference between two or more means by comparing the variances \*within\* groups and variances \*between\* groups. See the tool 1-Way ANOVA.

## Baseline

A snapshot of the state of inputs/outputs frozen at a point in time for a particular process. A baseline should be recorded to establish a starting point to measure the changes achieved with any process improvement.

## Bar Chart

A bar chart is a graphical comparison of several quantities in which the lengths of the horizontal or vertical bars represent the relative magnitude of the values.

## Benchmarking

The concept of discovering what is the best performance being achieved, whether in your company, by a competitor, or by an entirely different industry.