

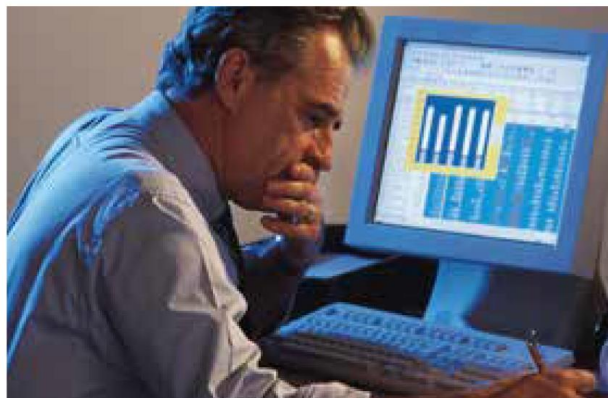
Certified Lean Six Sigma Black Belt



Quality excellence to enhance your career
and boost your organization's bottom line

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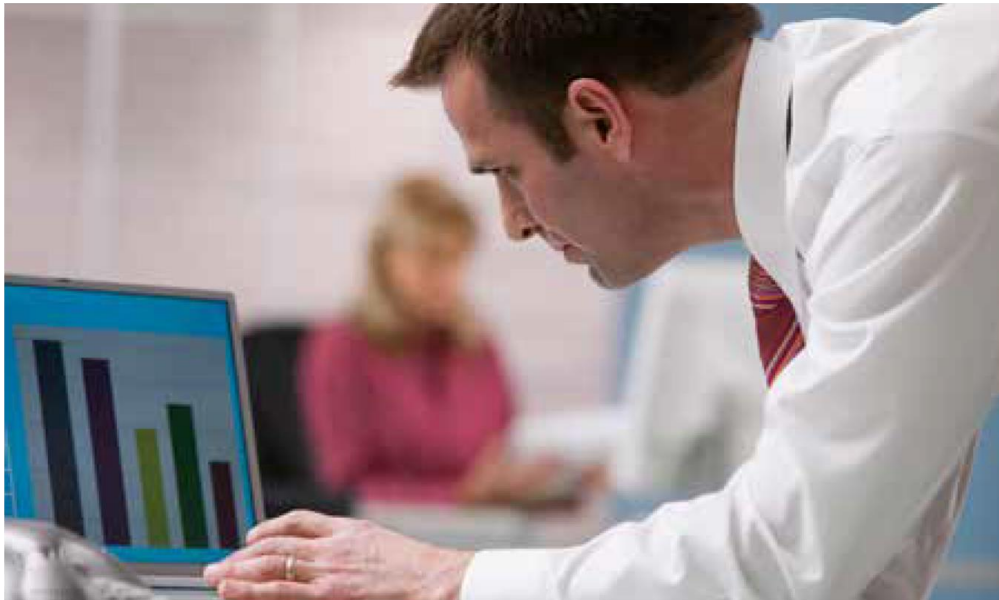


Certification from mastrolee is considered a mark of quality excellence in many industries. It helps you advance your career, and boosts your organization's bottom line through your mastery of quality skills. Becoming certified as a lean Six Sigma Black Belt confirms your commitment to quality and the positive impact it will have on your organization.

Information

Certified Lean Six Sigma Black Belt

The Certified Six Sigma Black Belt is a professional who can explain Six Sigma philosophies and principles, including supporting systems and tools. A Black Belt should demonstrate team leadership, understand team dynamics, and assign team member roles and responsibilities. Black Belts have a thorough understanding of all aspects of the DMAIC model in accordance with Six Sigma principles. They have basic knowledge of lean enterprise concepts, are able to identify nonvalue-added elements and activities, and are able to use specific tools.



Examination

Each certification candidate is required to pass a written examination that consists of multiple-choice questions measuring comprehension of the Body of Knowledge. The Six Sigma Black Belt certification examination is a four-hour, 150 multiple-choice question examination. It is offered in English.

Certified Lean Six Sigma Black Belt Required Experience

Six Sigma Black Belt **requires** two completed projects with signed affidavits, or one completed project with a signed affidavit and three years of work experience, in one or more areas of the Six Sigma Body of Knowledge.

For comprehensive exam information on lean Six Sigma Black Belt, visit www.mastrolee.com

Body of Knowledge

Certified Lean Six Sigma Black Belt

Topics in this Body of Knowledge include additional detail in the form of subtext explanations and the cognitive level at which test questions will be written. This information will provide guidance for the candidate preparing to take the exam. The subtext is not intended to limit the subject matter or be all-inclusive of what might be covered in an exam. It is meant to clarify the type of content to be included in the exam. The descriptor in parentheses at the end of each entry refers to the maximum cognitive level at which the topic will be tested. A complete description of cognitive levels is provided at the end of this document.



I Organizationwide Planning and Deployment (Questions 12)

A. Organizationwide Considerations

1. Fundamentals of Six Sigma and lean methodologies

Define and describe the value, foundations, philosophy, history, and goals of these approaches, and describe the integration and complementary relationship between them. (Understand)

2. Six Sigma, lean, and continuous improvement methodologies

Describe when to use Six Sigma instead of other problem-solving approaches, and describe the importance of aligning Six Sigma objectives with organizational goals. Describe screening criteria and how such criteria can be used for the selection of Six Sigma projects, lean initiatives, and other continuous improvement methods. (Apply)

3. Relationships among business systems and processes

Describe the interactive relationships among business systems, processes, and internal and external stakeholders, and the impact those relationships have on business systems. (Understand)

4. Strategic planning and deployment for initiatives

Define the importance of strategic planning for six sigma projects and lean initiatives. Demonstrate how hoshin kanri (X-matrix), portfolio analysis, and other tools can be used in support of strategic deployment of these projects. Use feasibility studies, SWOT analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats), PEST analysis (political, economic, social, and technological) and contingency planning and business continuity planning to enhance strategic planning and deployment. (Apply)

B. Leadership

1. Roles and responsibilities

Describe the roles and responsibilities of executive leadership, champions, sponsors, process owners, Master Black Belts, Black Belts, and Green Belts in driving Six Sigma and lean initiatives. Describe how each group influences project deployment in terms of providing or managing resources, enabling changes in organizational structure, and supporting communications about the purpose and deployment of the initiatives. (Understand)

2. Organizational roadblocks and change management

Describe how an organization's structure and culture can impact Six Sigma projects. Identify common causes of Six Sigma failures, including lack of management support and lack of resources. Apply change management techniques, including stakeholder analysis, readiness assessments, and communication plans to overcome barriers and drive organizationwide change. (Apply)

II Organizational Process Management and Measures (10 Questions)

A. Impact on Stakeholders

Describe the impact Six Sigma projects can have on customers, suppliers, and other stakeholders. (Understand)

B. Benchmarking

Define and distinguish between various types of benchmarking, e.g., best practices, competitive, collaborative, breakthrough. Select measures and performance goals for projects resulting from benchmarking activities. (Apply)

C. Business Measures

1. Performance measures

Define and describe balanced scorecard, key performance indicators (KPIs), customer loyalty metrics, and leading and lagging indicators. Explain how to create a line of sight from performance measures to organizational strategies. (Analyze)

2. Financial measures

Define and use revenue growth, market share, margin, net present value (NPV), return on investment (ROI), and cost-benefit analysis (CBA). Explain the difference between hard cost measures (from profit and loss statements) and soft cost benefits of cost avoidance and reduction. (Apply)

III Team Management (18 Questions)

A. Team Formation

1. Team types and constraints

Define and describe various teams, including virtual, cross-functional, and self-directed. Determine what team type will work best for a given a set of constraints, e.g., geography, technology availability, staff schedules, time zones. (Apply)

2. Team roles and responsibilities

Define and describe various team roles and responsibilities for leader, facilitator, coach, and individual member. (Understand)

3. Team member selection criteria

Describe various factors that influence the selection of team members, including the ability to influence, openness to change, required skill sets, subject matter expertise, and availability. (Apply)

4. Team success factors

Identify and describe the elements necessary for successful teams, e.g., management support, clear goals, ground rules, timelines. (Apply)

B. Team Facilitation

1. Motivational techniques

Describe and apply techniques to motivate team members. Identify factors that can demotivate team members and describe techniques to overcome them. (Apply)

2. Team stages of development

Identify and describe the classic stages of team development: forming, storming, norming, performing, and adjourning. (Apply)

3. Team communication

Describe and explain the elements of an effective communication plan, e.g., audience identification, message type, medium, frequency. (Apply)

4. Team leadership models

Describe and select appropriate leadership approaches (e.g., direct, coach, support, delegate) to ensure team success. (Apply)

C. Team Dynamics

1. Group behaviors

Identify and use various conflict resolution techniques (e.g., coaching, mentoring, intervention) to overcome negative group dynamics, including dominant and reluctant participants, groupthink, rushing to finish, and digressions. (Evaluate)

2. Meeting management

Select and use various meeting management techniques, including using agendas, starting on time, requiring pre-work by attendees, and ensuring that the right people and resources are available. (Apply)

3. Team decision-making methods

Define, select, and use various tools (e.g., consensus, nominal group technique, multi-voting) for decision-making. (Apply)

D. Team Training

1. Needs assessment

Identify the steps involved to implement an effective training curriculum: identify skills gaps, develop learning objectives, prepare a training plan, and develop training materials. (Understand)

2. Delivery

Describe various techniques used to deliver effective training, including adult learning theory, soft skills, and modes of learning. (Understand)

3. Evaluation

Describe various techniques to evaluate training, including evaluation planning, feedback surveys, pre-training and post-training testing. (Understand)

IV Define (20 Questions)

A. Voice of the Customer

1. Customer Identification

Identify and segment customers and show how a project will impact both internal and external customers. (Apply)

2. Customer data collection

Identify and select appropriate data collection methods (e.g., surveys, focus groups, interviews, observations) to gather voice of the customer data. Ensure the data collection methods used are reviewed for validity and reliability. (Analyze)

3. Customer requirements

Define, select, and apply appropriate tools to determine customer needs and requirements, including critical-to-X (CTX when "X" can be quality, cost, safety, etc.), CTQ tree, quality function deployment (QFD), supplier, input, process, output, customer (SIPOC) and Kano model. (Analyze)

B. Business Case and Project Charter

1. Business case

Describe business case justification used to support projects. (Understand)

2. Problem statement

Develop a project problem statement and evaluate it in relation to baseline performance and improvement goals. (Evaluate)

3. Project scope

Develop and review project boundaries to ensure that the project has value to the customer. (Analyze)

4. Goals and objectives

Identify SMART (specific, measurable, actionable, relevant and time bound) goals and objectives on the basis of the project's problem statement and scope. (Analyze)

5. Project performance measurements

Identify and evaluate performance measurements (e.g., cost, revenue, delivery, schedule, customer satisfaction) that connect critical elements of the process to key outputs. (Analyze)

6. Project charter review

Explain the importance of having periodic project charter reviews with stakeholders. (Understand)

C. Project Management (PM) Tools

Identify and use the following PM tools to track projects and document their progress. (Evaluate)

1. Gantt charts

2. Toll-gate reviews

3. Work breakdown structure (WBS)

4. RACI model (responsible, accountable, consulted, and informed)

D. Analytical Tools

Identify and use the following analytical tools throughout the DMAIC cycle. (Apply)

1. Affinity diagrams

2. Tree diagrams

3. Matrix diagrams

4. Prioritization matrices

5. Activity network diagrams

V Measure (25 Questions)

A. Process Characteristics

1. Process flow metrics

Identify and use process flow metrics (e.g., work in progress (WIP), work in queue (WIQ), touch time, takt time, cycle time, throughput) to determine constraints. Describe the impact that "hidden factories" can have on process flow metrics. (Analyze)

2. Process analysis tools

Select, use, and evaluate various tools, e.g., value stream maps, process maps, work instructions, flowcharts, spaghetti diagrams, circle diagrams, gemba walk. (Evaluate)

B. Data Collection

1. Types of data

Define, classify, and distinguish between qualitative and quantitative data, and continuous and discrete data. (Evaluate)

2. Measurement scales

Define and use nominal, ordinal, interval, and ratio measurement scales. (Apply)

3. Sampling

Define and describe sampling concepts, including representative selection, homogeneity, bias, accuracy, and precision. Determine the appropriate sampling method (e.g., random, stratified, systematic, subgroup, block) to obtain valid representation in various situations. (Evaluate)

4. Data collection plans and methods

Develop and implement data collection plans that include data capture and processing tools, e.g., check sheets, data coding, data cleaning (imputation techniques). Avoid data collection pitfalls by defining the metrics to be used or collected, ensuring that collectors are trained in the tools and understand how the data will be used, and checking for seasonality effects. (Analyze)

C. Measurement Systems

1. Measurement system analysis (MSA)

Use gauge repeatability and reproducibility (R&R) studies and other MSA tools (e.g., bias, correlation, linearity, precision to tolerance, percent agreement) to analyze measurement system capability. (Evaluate)

2. Measurement systems across the organization

Identify how measurement systems can be applied to marketing, sales, engineering, research and development (R&D), supply chain management, and customer satisfaction data. (Understand)

3. Metrology

Define and describe elements of metrology, including calibration systems, traceability to reference standards, and the control and integrity of measurement devices and standards. (Understand)

D. Basic Statistics

1. Basic statistical terms

Define and distinguish between population parameters and sample statistics, e.g., proportion, mean, standard deviation. (Apply)

2. Central limit theorem

Explain the central limit theorem and its significance in the application of inferential statistics for confidence intervals, hypothesis tests, and control charts. (Understand)

3. Descriptive statistics

Calculate and interpret measures of dispersion and central tendency. (Evaluate)

4. Graphical methods

Construct and interpret diagrams and charts, e.g., box-and-whisker plots, scatter diagrams, histograms, normal probability plots, frequency distributions, cumulative frequency distributions. (Evaluate)

5. Valid statistical conclusions

Distinguish between descriptive and inferential statistical studies. Evaluate how the results of statistical studies are used to draw valid conclusions. (Evaluate)

E. Probability

1. Basic concepts

Describe and apply probability concepts, e.g., independence, mutually exclusive events, addition and multiplication rules, conditional probability, complementary probability, joint occurrence of events. (Apply)

2. Distributions

Describe, interpret, and use various distributions, e.g., normal, Poisson, binomial, chi square, Student's t, F, hypergeometric, bivariate, exponential, lognormal, Weibull. (Evaluate)

F. Process Capability

1. Process capability indices

Define, select, and calculate C_p and C_{pk} . (Evaluate)

2. Process performance indices

Define, select, and calculate P_p , P_{pk} , C_{pm} , and process sigma. (Evaluate)

3. General process capability studies

Describe and apply elements of designing and conducting process capability studies relative to characteristics, specifications, sampling plans, stability, and normality. (Evaluate)

4. Process capability for attributes data

Calculate the process capability and process sigma level for attributes data. (Apply)

5. Process capability for non-normal data

Identify non-normal data and determine when it is appropriate to use Box-Cox or other transformation techniques. (Apply)

6. Process performance vs. specification

Distinguish between natural process limits and specification limits. Calculate process performance metrics, e.g., percent defective, parts per million (PPM), defects per million opportunities (DPMO), defects per unit (DPU), throughput yield, rolled throughput yield (RTY). (Evaluate)

7. Short-term and long-term capability

Describe and use appropriate assumptions and conventions when only short-term data or only long-term data are available. Interpret the relationship between short-term and long-term capability. (Evaluate)

VI Analyze (22 Questions)

A. Measuring and Modeling Relationships between Variables

1. Correlation coefficient

Calculate and interpret the correlation coefficient and its confidence interval, and describe the difference between correlation and causation. (Evaluate)

2. Linear regression

Calculate and interpret regression analysis, and apply and interpret hypothesis tests for regression statistics. Use the regression model for estimation and prediction, analyze the uncertainty in the estimate, and perform a residuals analysis to validate the model. (Evaluate)

3. Multivariate tools

Use and interpret multivariate tools (e.g., factor analysis, discriminant analysis, multiple analysis of variance (MANOVA)) to investigate sources of variation. (Evaluate)

B. Hypothesis Testing

1. Terminology

Define and interpret the significance level, power, type I, and type II errors of statistical tests. (Evaluate)

2. Statistical vs. practical significance

Define, compare, and interpret statistical and practical significance. (Evaluate)

3. Sample size

Calculate sample size for common hypothesis tests: equality of means and equality of proportions. (Apply)

4. Point and interval estimates

Define and distinguish between confidence and prediction intervals. Define and interpret the efficiency and bias of estimators. Calculate tolerance and confidence intervals. (Evaluate)

5. Tests for means, variances, and proportions

Use and interpret the results of hypothesis tests for means, variances, and proportions. (Evaluate)

6. Analysis of variance (ANOVA)

Select, calculate, and interpret the results of ANOVAs. (Evaluate)

7. Goodness-of-fit (chi square) tests

Define, select, and interpret the results of these tests. (Evaluate)

8. Contingency tables

Select, develop, and use contingency tables to determine statistical significance. (Evaluate)

9. Non-parametric tests

Understand the importance of the Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney tests and when they should be used. (Understand)

C. Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA)

Describe the purpose and elements of FMEA, including risk priority number (RPN), and evaluate FMEA results for processes, products, and services. Distinguish between design FMEA (DFMEA) and process FMEA (PFMEA), and interpret their results. (Evaluate)

D. Additional Analysis Methods

1. Gap analysis

Analyze scenarios to identify performance gaps, and compare current and future states using predefined metrics. (Analyze)

2. Root cause analysis

Define and describe the purpose of root cause analysis, recognize the issues involved in identifying a root cause, and use various tools (e.g., 5 whys, Pareto charts, fault tree analysis, cause and effect diagrams) to resolve chronic problems. (Analyze)

3. Waste analysis

Identify and interpret the seven classic wastes (overproduction, inventory, defects, over-processing, waiting, motion, transportation) and resource under-utilization. (Analyze)

VII Improve (21 Questions)

A. Design of Experiments (DOE)

1. Terminology

Define basic DOE terms, e.g., independent and dependent variables, factors and levels, response, treatment, error, nested. (Understand)

2. Design principles

Define and apply DOE principles, e.g., power, sample size, balance, repetition, replication, order, efficiency, randomization, blocking, interaction, confounding, resolution. (Apply)

3. Planning experiments

Plan and evaluate DOEs by determining the objective, selecting appropriate factors, responses, and measurement methods, and choosing the appropriate design. (Evaluate)

4. One-factor experiments

Design and conduct completely randomized, randomized block, and Latin square designs, and evaluate their results. (Evaluate)

5. Two-level fractional factorial experiments

Design, analyze, and interpret these types of experiments, and describe how confounding can affect their use. (Evaluate)

6. Full factorial experiments

Design, conduct, and analyze these types of experiments. (Evaluate)

B. Lean Methods

1. Waste elimination

Select and apply tools and techniques for eliminating or preventing waste, e.g., pull systems, kanban, 5S, standard work, poka-yoke. (Analyze)

2. Cycle-time reduction

Use various tools and techniques for reducing cycle time, e.g., continuous flow, single-minute exchange of die (SMED), heijunka (production leveling). (Analyze)

3. Kaizen

Define and distinguish between kaizen and kaizen blitz and describe when to use each method. (Apply)

4. Other improvement tools and techniques

Identify and describe how other process improvement methodologies are used, e.g., theory of constraints (TOC), overall equipment effectiveness (OEE). (Understand)

C. Implementation

Develop plans for implementing proposed improvements, including conducting pilot tests or simulations, and evaluate results to select the optimum solution. (Evaluate)

VIII Control (15 Questions)

A. Statistical Process Control (SPC)

1. Objectives

Explain the objectives of SPC, including monitoring and controlling process performance, tracking trends, runs, and reducing variation within a process. (Understand)

2. Selection of variables

Identify and select critical process characteristics for control chart monitoring. (Apply)

3. Rational subgrouping

Define and apply the principle of rational subgrouping. (Apply)

4. Control chart selection
Select and use control charts in various situations: $\bar{X} - R$, $\bar{X} - s$, individual and moving range (ImR), p, np, c, u, short-run SPC, and moving average. (Apply)

5. Control chart analysis
Interpret control charts and distinguish between common and special causes using rules for determining statistical control. (Analyze)

B. Other Controls

1. Total productive maintenance (TPM)
Define the elements of TPM and describe how it can be used to consistently control the improved process. (Understand)

2. Visual controls
Define the elements of visual controls (e.g., pictures of correct procedures, color-coded components, indicator lights), and describe how they can help control the improved process. (Understand)

C. Maintain Controls

1. Measurement system reanalysis
Review and evaluate measurement system capability as process capability improves, and ensure that measurement capability is sufficient for its intended use. (Evaluate)

2. Control plan
Develop a control plan to maintain the improved process performance, enable continuous improvement, and transfer responsibility from the project team to the process owner. (Apply)

D. Sustain Improvements

1. Lessons learned
Document the lessons learned from all phases of a project and identify how improvements can be replicated and applied to other processes in the organization. (Apply)

2. Documentation
Develop or modify documents including standard operating procedures (SOPs), work instructions, and control plans to ensure that the improvements are sustained over time. (Apply)

3. Training for process owners and staff

Develop and implement training plans to ensure consistent execution of revised process methods and standards to maintain process improvements. (Apply)

4. Ongoing evaluation
Identify and apply tools (e.g., control charts, control plans) for ongoing evaluation of the improved process, including monitoring leading indicators, lagging indicators, and additional opportunities for improvement. (Apply)

IX Design for Six Sigma (DFSS) Framework and Methodologies (7 Questions)

A. Common DFSS Methodologies
Identify and describe DMADV (define, measure, analyze, design, and validate) and DMADOV (define, measure, analyze, design, optimize, and validate). (Understand)

B. Design for X (DFX)
Describe design constraints, including design for cost, design for manufacturability (producibility), design for test, and design for maintainability. (Understand)

C. Robust Designs
Describe the elements of robust product design, tolerance design, and statistical tolerancing. (Understand)

Levels of Cognition

Based on Bloom's Taxonomy—Revised (2001)

In addition to **content** specifics, the subtext for each topic in this BoK also indicates the intended **complexity level** of the test questions for that topic. These levels are based on "Levels of Cognition" (from Bloom's Taxonomy—Revised, 2001) and are presented below in rank order, from least complex to most complex.

Remember

Recall or recognize terms, definitions, facts, ideas, materials, patterns, sequences, methods, principles, etc.

Understand

Read and understand descriptions, communications, reports, tables, diagrams, directions, regulations, etc.

Apply

Know when and how to use ideas, procedures, methods, formulas, principles, theories, etc.

Analyze

Break down information into its constituent parts and recognize their relationship to one another and how they are organized; identify sublevel factors or salient data from a complex scenario.

Evaluate

Make judgments about the value of proposed ideas, solutions, etc., by comparing the proposal to specific criteria or standards.

Create

Put parts or elements together in such a way as to reveal a pattern or structure not clearly there before; identify which data or information from a complex set is appropriate to examine further or from which supported conclusions can be drawn.



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