LEAN SIX SIGMA GREEN BELT STUDY GUIDE 2026-2027 - EXAM 17 (100 QUESTIONS)

Choose the best answer for each question. This original practice exam emphasizes Green Belt project work, data analysis, improvement methods, and process control. Review the answer key and explanations after completing all 100 questions.

1. A Green Belt needs to formally define the business case, problem, goal, scope, and team. Which method is most appropriate?

A. Voice of customer analysis
B. Data collection plan
C. Regression analysis
D. Project charter

2. Which approach directly helps a project team formally define the business case, problem, goal, scope, and team?

A. Project charter
B. Voice of customer analysis
C. Data collection plan
D. Regression analysis

3. To formally define the business case, problem, goal, scope, and team, the team should select which tool?

A. Voice of customer analysis
B. Data collection plan
C. Project charter

D. Regression analysis

4. Which method best supports a team that must formally define the business case, problem, goal, scope, and team?

A. Voice of customer analysis
B. Project charter
C. Data collection plan
D. Regression analysis

5. A Green Belt needs to translate customer needs gathered from interviews and surveys into requirements. Which method is most appropriate?

A. CTQ tree
B. Gage R and R study
C. ANOVA
D. Voice of customer analysis

6. Which approach directly helps a project team translate customer needs gathered from interviews and surveys into requirements?

A. Voice of customer analysis
B. CTQ tree
C. Gage R and R study
D. ANOVA

7. To translate customer needs gathered from interviews and surveys into requirements, the team should select which tool?

A. CTQ tree
B. Voice of customer analysis

C. Gage R and R study
D. ANOVA

8. Which method best supports a team that must translate customer needs gathered from interviews and surveys into requirements?

A. CTQ tree
B. Gage R and R study
C. Voice of customer analysis
D. ANOVA

9. A Green Belt needs to break a broad customer need into measurable quality requirements. Which method is most appropriate?

A. SIPOC diagram
B. Random sampling
C. Chi-square test
D. CTQ tree

10. Which approach directly helps a project team break a broad customer need into measurable quality requirements?

A. SIPOC diagram
B. Random sampling
C. CTQ tree
D. Chi-square test

11. To break a broad customer need into measurable quality requirements, the team should select which tool?

A. CTQ tree

B. SIPOC diagram
C. Random sampling
D. Chi-square test

12. Which method best supports a team that must break a broad customer need into measurable quality requirements?

A. SIPOC diagram
B. CTQ tree
C. Random sampling
D. Chi-square test

13. A Green Belt needs to describe suppliers, inputs, process, outputs, and customers at a high level. Which method is most appropriate?

A. SIPOC diagram
B. Stakeholder analysis
C. Confidence interval
D. Pareto chart

14. Which approach directly helps a project team describe suppliers, inputs, process, outputs, and customers at a high level?

A. Stakeholder analysis
B. SIPOC diagram
C. Confidence interval
D. Pareto chart

15. To describe suppliers, inputs, process, outputs, and customers at a high level, the team should select which tool?

A. Stakeholder analysis
B. Confidence interval
C. Pareto chart
D. SIPOC diagram

16. Which method best supports a team that must describe suppliers, inputs, process, outputs, and customers at a high level?

A. Stakeholder analysis
B. Confidence interval
C. SIPOC diagram
D. Pareto chart

17. A Green Belt needs to identify affected people, their influence, and an engagement approach. Which method is most appropriate?

A. Operational definition
B. Hypothesis test
C. Fishbone diagram
D. Stakeholder analysis

18. Which approach directly helps a project team identify affected people, their influence, and an engagement approach?

A. Operational definition
B. Stakeholder analysis
C. Hypothesis test
D. Fishbone diagram

19. To identify affected people, their influence, and an engagement approach, the team should select which tool?

A. Operational definition
B. Hypothesis test
C. Stakeholder analysis
D. Fishbone diagram

20. Which method best supports a team that must identify affected people, their influence, and an engagement approach?

A. Stakeholder analysis
B. Operational definition
C. Hypothesis test
D. Fishbone diagram

21. A Green Belt needs to ensure every data collector classifies defects the same way. Which method is most appropriate?

A. Data collection plan
B. P-value
C. Five Whys analysis
D. Operational definition

22. Which approach directly helps a project team ensure every data collector classifies defects the same way?

A. Operational definition
B. Data collection plan
C. P-value
D. Five Whys analysis

23. To ensure every data collector classifies defects the same way, the team should select which tool?

A. Data collection plan
B. Operational definition
C. P-value
D. Five Whys analysis

24. Which method best supports a team that must ensure every data collector classifies defects the same way?

A. Data collection plan
B. P-value
C. Operational definition
D. Five Whys analysis

25. A Green Belt needs to specify what data will be gathered, by whom, where, and when. Which method is most appropriate?

A. Gage R and R study
B. Data collection plan
C. Scatter plot
D. Failure mode and effects analysis

26. Which approach directly helps a project team specify what data will be gathered, by whom, where, and when?

A. Gage R and R study
B. Scatter plot
C. Failure mode and effects analysis
D. Data collection plan

27. To specify what data will be gathered, by whom, where, and when, the team should select which tool?

A. Data collection plan
B. Gage R and R study
C. Scatter plot
D. Failure mode and effects analysis

28. Which method best supports a team that must specify what data will be gathered, by whom, where, and when?

A. Gage R and R study
B. Scatter plot
C. Data collection plan
D. Failure mode and effects analysis

29. A Green Belt needs to evaluate repeatability and reproducibility in a measurement system. Which method is most appropriate?

A. Gage R and R study
B. Random sampling
C. Regression analysis
D. Process capability analysis

30. Which approach directly helps a project team evaluate repeatability and reproducibility in a measurement system?

A. Random sampling
B. Regression analysis
C. Process capability analysis
D. Gage R and R study

31. To evaluate repeatability and reproducibility in a measurement system, the team should select which tool?

A. Random sampling
B. Gage R and R study
C. Regression analysis
D. Process capability analysis

32. Which method best supports a team that must evaluate repeatability and reproducibility in a measurement system?

A. Random sampling
B. Regression analysis
C. Gage R and R study
D. Process capability analysis

33. A Green Belt needs to select observations while minimizing selection bias. Which method is most appropriate?

A. Confidence interval
B. Random sampling
C. ANOVA
D. Control chart

34. Which approach directly helps a project team select observations while minimizing selection bias?

A. Random sampling
B. Confidence interval
C. ANOVA
D. Control chart

35. To select observations while minimizing selection bias, the team should select which tool?

A. Confidence interval

B. ANOVA
C. Random sampling
D. Control chart

36. Which method best supports a team that must select observations while minimizing selection bias?

A. Confidence interval
B. ANOVA
C. Control chart
D. Random sampling

37. A Green Belt needs to estimate a plausible range for a population parameter from sample data. Which method is most appropriate?

A. Hypothesis test
B. Chi-square test
C. Design of experiments
D. Confidence interval

38. Which approach directly helps a project team estimate a plausible range for a population parameter from sample data?

A. Hypothesis test
B. Chi-square test
C. Confidence interval
D. Design of experiments

39. To estimate a plausible range for a population parameter from sample data, the team should select which tool?

A. Hypothesis test

B. Confidence interval
C. Chi-square test
D. Design of experiments

40. Which method best supports a team that must estimate a plausible range for a population parameter from sample data?

A. Confidence interval
B. Hypothesis test
C. Chi-square test
D. Design of experiments

41. A Green Belt needs to evaluate whether observed evidence supports a claim about a process. Which method is most appropriate?

A. P-value
B. Pareto chart
C. Hypothesis test
D. Poka-yoke

42. Which approach directly helps a project team evaluate whether observed evidence supports a claim about a process?

A. P-value
B. Hypothesis test
C. Pareto chart
D. Poka-yoke

43. To evaluate whether observed evidence supports a claim about a process, the team should select which tool?

A. Hypothesis test
B. P-value
C. Pareto chart
D. Poka-yoke

44. Which method best supports a team that must evaluate whether observed evidence supports a claim about a process?

A. P-value
B. Pareto chart
C. Poka-yoke
D. Hypothesis test

45. A Green Belt needs to quantify evidence against a stated null hypothesis. Which method is most appropriate?

A. Scatter plot
B. P-value
C. Fishbone diagram
D. Control plan

46. Which approach directly helps a project team quantify evidence against a stated null hypothesis?

A. Scatter plot
B. Fishbone diagram
C. Control plan
D. P-value

47. To quantify evidence against a stated null hypothesis, the team should select which tool?

A. P-value

B. Scatter plot
C. Fishbone diagram
D. Control plan

48. Which method best supports a team that must quantify evidence against a stated null hypothesis?

A. Scatter plot
B. Fishbone diagram
C. P-value
D. Control plan

49. A Green Belt needs to explore the apparent relationship between two numerical variables. Which method is most appropriate?

A. Regression analysis
B. Five Whys analysis
C. Project charter
D. Scatter plot

50. Which approach directly helps a project team explore the apparent relationship between two numerical variables?

A. Scatter plot
B. Regression analysis
C. Five Whys analysis
D. Project charter

51. To explore the apparent relationship between two numerical variables, the team should select which tool?

A. Regression analysis

B. Five Whys analysis
C. Scatter plot
D. Project charter

52. Which method best supports a team that must explore the apparent relationship between two numerical variables?

A. Regression analysis
B. Scatter plot
C. Five Whys analysis
D. Project charter

53. A Green Belt needs to model and quantify how a response changes with one or more predictors. Which method is most appropriate?

A. ANOVA
B. Failure mode and effects analysis
C. Regression analysis
D. Voice of customer analysis

54. Which approach directly helps a project team model and quantify how a response changes with one or more predictors?

A. ANOVA
B. Regression analysis
C. Failure mode and effects analysis
D. Voice of customer analysis

55. To model and quantify how a response changes with one or more predictors, the team should select which tool?

A. ANOVA
B. Failure mode and effects analysis
C. Voice of customer analysis
D. Regression analysis

56. Which method best supports a team that must model and quantify how a response changes with one or more predictors?

A. Regression analysis
B. ANOVA
C. Failure mode and effects analysis
D. Voice of customer analysis

57. A Green Belt needs to compare average outcomes across three or more groups. Which method is most appropriate?

A. Chi-square test
B. Process capability analysis
C. ANOVA
D. CTQ tree

58. Which approach directly helps a project team compare average outcomes across three or more groups?

A. Chi-square test
B. Process capability analysis
C. CTQ tree
D. ANOVA

59. To compare average outcomes across three or more groups, the team should select which tool?

A. Chi-square test
B. ANOVA
C. Process capability analysis
D. CTQ tree

60. Which method best supports a team that must compare average outcomes across three or more groups?

A. ANOVA
B. Chi-square test
C. Process capability analysis
D. CTQ tree

61. A Green Belt needs to test association between categorical variables. Which method is most appropriate?

A. Pareto chart
B. Control chart
C. SIPOC diagram
D. Chi-square test

62. Which approach directly helps a project team test association between categorical variables?

A. Pareto chart
B. Chi-square test
C. Control chart
D. SIPOC diagram

63. To test association between categorical variables, the team should select which tool?

A. Chi-square test

B. Pareto chart
C. Control chart
D. SIPOC diagram

64. Which method best supports a team that must test association between categorical variables?

A. Pareto chart
B. Control chart
C. Chi-square test
D. SIPOC diagram

65. A Green Belt needs to prioritize categories that account for the largest share of a problem. Which method is most appropriate?

A. Pareto chart
B. Fishbone diagram
C. Design of experiments
D. Stakeholder analysis

66. Which approach directly helps a project team prioritize categories that account for the largest share of a problem?

A. Fishbone diagram
B. Design of experiments
C. Pareto chart
D. Stakeholder analysis

67. To prioritize categories that account for the largest share of a problem, the team should select which tool?

A. Fishbone diagram

B. Design of experiments
C. Stakeholder analysis
D. Pareto chart

68. Which method best supports a team that must prioritize categories that account for the largest share of a problem?

A. Fishbone diagram
B. Pareto chart
C. Design of experiments
D. Stakeholder analysis

69. A Green Belt needs to organize possible causes into logical cause categories. Which method is most appropriate?

A. Five Whys analysis
B. Poka-yoke
C. Operational definition
D. Fishbone diagram

70. Which approach directly helps a project team organize possible causes into logical cause categories?

A. Five Whys analysis
B. Fishbone diagram
C. Poka-yoke
D. Operational definition

71. To organize possible causes into logical cause categories, the team should select which tool?

A. Fishbone diagram
B. Five Whys analysis

C. Poka-yoke
D. Operational definition

72. Which method best supports a team that must organize possible causes into logical cause categories?

A. Five Whys analysis
B. Poka-yoke
C. Fishbone diagram
D. Operational definition

73. A Green Belt needs to probe past a symptom toward a potentially actionable root cause. Which method is most appropriate?

A. Failure mode and effects analysis
B. Five Whys analysis
C. Control plan
D. Data collection plan

74. Which approach directly helps a project team probe past a symptom toward a potentially actionable root cause?

A. Failure mode and effects analysis
B. Control plan
C. Data collection plan
D. Five Whys analysis

75. To probe past a symptom toward a potentially actionable root cause, the team should select which tool?

A. Five Whys analysis
B. Failure mode and effects analysis

C. Control plan
D. Data collection plan

76. Which method best supports a team that must probe past a symptom toward a potentially actionable root cause?

A. Failure mode and effects analysis
B. Control plan
C. Five Whys analysis
D. Data collection plan

77. A Green Belt needs to proactively rank potential failures by risk and prioritize action. Which method is most appropriate?

A. Process capability analysis
B. Project charter
C. Gage R and R study
D. Failure mode and effects analysis

78. Which approach directly helps a project team proactively rank potential failures by risk and prioritize action?

A. Process capability analysis
B. Project charter
C. Failure mode and effects analysis
D. Gage R and R study

79. To proactively rank potential failures by risk and prioritize action, the team should select which tool?

A. Process capability analysis
B. Failure mode and effects analysis

C. Project charter
D. Gage R and R study

80. Which method best supports a team that must proactively rank potential failures by risk and prioritize action?

A. Failure mode and effects analysis
B. Process capability analysis
C. Project charter
D. Gage R and R study

81. A Green Belt needs to compare stable process performance with specification limits. Which method is most appropriate?

A. Control chart
B. Process capability analysis
C. Voice of customer analysis
D. Random sampling

82. Which approach directly helps a project team compare stable process performance with specification limits?

A. Control chart
B. Voice of customer analysis
C. Random sampling
D. Process capability analysis

83. To compare stable process performance with specification limits, the team should select which tool?

A. Process capability analysis
B. Control chart

C. Voice of customer analysis
D. Random sampling

84. Which method best supports a team that must compare stable process performance with specification limits?

A. Control chart
B. Voice of customer analysis
C. Process capability analysis
D. Random sampling

85. A Green Belt needs to separate common-cause variation from special-cause signals over time. Which method is most appropriate?

A. Design of experiments
B. Control chart
C. CTQ tree
D. Confidence interval

86. Which approach directly helps a project team separate common-cause variation from special-cause signals over time?

A. Design of experiments
B. CTQ tree
C. Confidence interval
D. Control chart

87. To separate common-cause variation from special-cause signals over time, the team should select which tool?

A. Control chart

B. Design of experiments
C. CTQ tree
D. Confidence interval

88. Which method best supports a team that must separate common-cause variation from special-cause signals over time?

A. Design of experiments
B. CTQ tree
C. Confidence interval
D. Control chart

89. A Green Belt needs to test factor effects and interactions through planned trials. Which method is most appropriate?

A. Poka-yoke
B. SIPOC diagram
C. Design of experiments
D. Hypothesis test

90. Which approach directly helps a project team test factor effects and interactions through planned trials?

A. Poka-yoke
B. SIPOC diagram
C. Design of experiments
D. Hypothesis test

91. To test factor effects and interactions through planned trials, the team should select which tool?

A. Design of experiments

B. Poka-yoke
C. SIPOC diagram
D. Hypothesis test

92. Which method best supports a team that must test factor effects and interactions through planned trials?

A. Poka-yoke
B. Design of experiments
C. SIPOC diagram
D. Hypothesis test

93. A Green Belt needs to prevent an error or make it immediately detectable at its source. Which method is most appropriate?

A. Control plan
B. Poka-yoke
C. Stakeholder analysis
D. P-value

94. Which approach directly helps a project team prevent an error or make it immediately detectable at its source?

A. Control plan
B. Stakeholder analysis
C. Poka-yoke
D. P-value

95. To prevent an error or make it immediately detectable at its source, the team should select which tool?

A. Poka-yoke
B. Control plan
C. Stakeholder analysis
D. P-value

96. Which method best supports a team that must prevent an error or make it immediately detectable at its source?

A. Control plan
B. Stakeholder analysis
C. P-value
D. Poka-yoke

97. A Green Belt needs to document measures, frequencies, owners, limits, and reaction steps to sustain gains. Which method is most appropriate?

A. Control plan
B. Project charter
C. Operational definition
D. Scatter plot

98. Which approach directly helps a project team document measures, frequencies, owners, limits, and reaction steps to sustain gains?

A. Project charter
B. Operational definition
C. Control plan
D. Scatter plot

99. To document measures, frequencies, owners, limits, and reaction steps to sustain gains, the team should select which tool?

A. Project charter

B. Control plan

C. Operational definition

D. Scatter plot

100. Which method best supports a team that must document measures, frequencies, owners, limits, and reaction steps to sustain gains?

A. Project charter

B. Operational definition

C. Scatter plot

D. Control plan

Exam 17: Answer Key and Explanations

1. D — The correct response is Project charter. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

2. A — The correct response is Project charter. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

3. C — The correct response is Project charter. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

4. B — The correct response is Project charter. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

5. D — The correct response is Voice of customer analysis. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each

addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

6. A — The correct response is Voice of customer analysis. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

7. B — The correct response is Voice of customer analysis. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

8. C — The correct response is Voice of customer analysis. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

9. D — The correct response is CTQ tree. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

10. C — The correct response is CTQ tree. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

11. A — The correct response is CTQ tree. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

12. B — The correct response is CTQ tree. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

13. A — The correct response is SIPOC diagram. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

14. B — The correct response is SIPOC diagram. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a

different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

15. D — The correct response is SIPOC diagram. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

16. C — The correct response is SIPOC diagram. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

17. D — The correct response is Stakeholder analysis. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

18. B — The correct response is Stakeholder analysis. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

19. C — The correct response is Stakeholder analysis. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

20. A — The correct response is Stakeholder analysis. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

21. D — The correct response is Operational definition. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

22. A — The correct response is Operational definition. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

23. B — The correct response is Operational definition. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each

addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

24. C — The correct response is Operational definition. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

25. B — The correct response is Data collection plan. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

26. D — The correct response is Data collection plan. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

27. A — The correct response is Data collection plan. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

28. C — The correct response is Data collection plan. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

29. A — The correct response is Gage R and R study. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

30. D — The correct response is Gage R and R study. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

31. B — The correct response is Gage R and R study. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

32. C — The correct response is Gage R and R study. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a

different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

33. B — The correct response is Random sampling. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

34. A — The correct response is Random sampling. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

35. C — The correct response is Random sampling. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

36. D — The correct response is Random sampling. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

37. D — The correct response is Confidence interval. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

38. C — The correct response is Confidence interval. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

39. B — The correct response is Confidence interval. It fits the need described in the scenario and gives the team a disciplined approach. The other choices are useful Lean Six Sigma tools, but each addresses a different question, data type, project phase, or control need. Selecting the right tool improves the validity of the conclusion.

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