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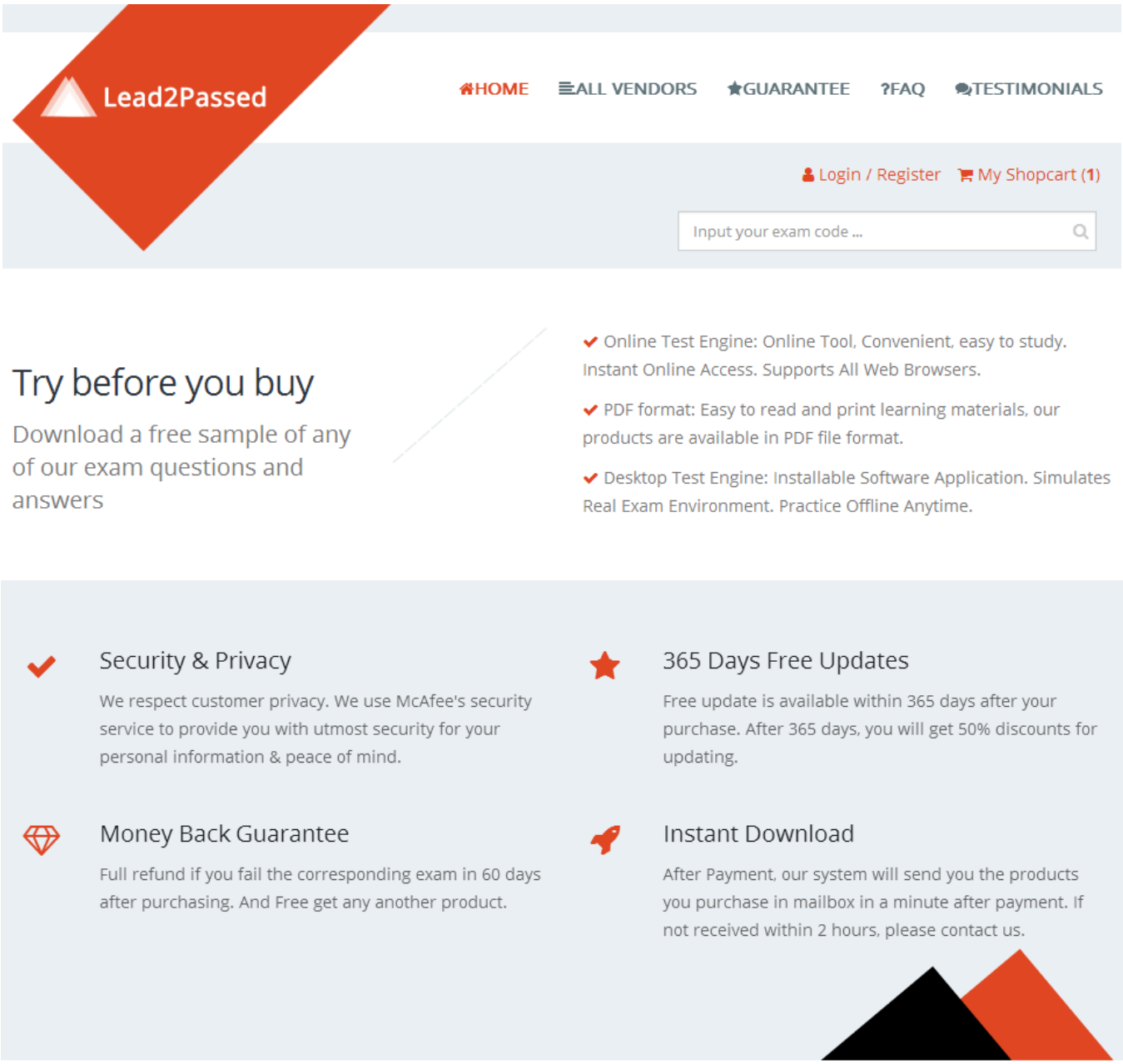

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Valid Certification Exam Dumps Materials and Study Guide - Lead2Passed

Exam : **CQE-KR**

Title : Quality Engineer Exam (CQE Korean Version)

Vendor : ASQ

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1
다음 중 문제의 가능한 모든 원인을 평가하고 가능한 원인을 격리하는 데 효과적인 도구는 무엇입니까?
A. 파레토 차트
B. 관리도
C. 분산형 다이어그램
D. 피시본 다이어그램
Answer: D
Explanation:
The fishbone diagram, also known as the Ishikawa or cause-and-effect diagram, is used to identify and evaluate all possible causes of a problem.
It visually organizes potential causes into categories, helping to isolate the most probable ones.
This tool is effective for brainstorming and systematically analyzing the root causes of a quality issue.
References: ASQ's "Quality Toolbox" and Ishikawa's original works on cause-and-effect diagrams.

QUESTION NO: 2
생산자의 위험은 다음으로부터 결정될 수 있습니다.
A. 승인 품질 한계(AQL)
B. 로트 공차 불량률(LTPD)
C. 평균 발신 품질 한계(AOQL)
D. 거부 가능한 품질 수준(RQL)
Answer: A
Explanation:
The producer's risk, also known as Type I error or alpha risk, is the risk of rejecting a lot that meets the acceptance criteria. It can be determined from the acceptance quality limit (AQL), which is the maximum percentage of defectives that is considered acceptable during random sampling of an inspection lot. The AQL is used in conjunction with sampling plans to assess the quality of a lot and make decisions about its acceptance or rejection.

QUESTION NO: 3
다음 품질 시스템 요소 중 작업 지침 상충으로 인해 발생하는 오류와 결함을 줄이는 데 도움이 되는 요소는 무엇입니까?
A. 제품 사양
B. 품질 교육
C. 문서 제어
D. 다기능 팀
Answer: C
Explanation:
Document control is a critical element of a quality system that ensures that all work instructions, procedures, and specifications are up-to-date, consistent, and accessible to relevant personnel.Proper document control helps prevent errors and defects caused by

outdated or conflicting work instructions.
References:
* ISO 9001:2015. (2015). Quality Management Systems - Requirements. ISO.
* ASQ. (n.d.). Document Control. Retrieved from https://asq.org/quality-resources/document-control

QUESTION NO: 4
다음 중 심각도를 설명하는 정의는 무엇입니까?
A. 실패를 피하거나 감지할 확률
B. 실패가 발생할 확률
C. 목표에 대한 불확실성에 대한 영향
D. 실패가 미칠 영향
Answer: D
Explanation:
Severity in the context of software quality and risk management refers to the extent of impact a failure would have on a system or process.
It assesses the consequences of a failure, regardless of its likelihood or detectability.
High severity indicates significant detrimental effects, such as critical system failures or safety hazards.
References: The ASQ and FMEA (Failure Mode and Effects Analysis) methodology define severity as the measure of the seriousness of the effect of a failure mode.

QUESTION NO: 5
ANSI ASQ Z1.4의 샘플 크기. 레벨 II 계획은 다음을 기반으로 합니다.
A. 검사할 Lot의 크기
B. 제조할 배치의 크기
C. 생산 로트의 평균 규모
D. 품질 보증 관리자의 결정
Answer: A
Explanation:
ANSI ASQ Z1.4 provides sampling procedures and tables for inspection by attributes.
The sample size for Level II inspection is determined based on the lot size to be inspected.
This standard specifies how to choose sample sizes and acceptance numbers based on lot size to ensure statistically valid sampling.
References: ANSI/ASQ Z1.4-2008 "Sampling Procedures and Tables for Inspection by Attributes" explains how sample sizes are derived from lot sizes.

QUESTION NO: 6
표준의 명시된 값이 0.050인 경우. 측정 오류는 0.002입니다. 다음 샘플 데이터 세트 중 가장 높은 정밀도를 나타내는 것은 무엇입니까?
A. 0.049. 0.048, 0.050, 0.054
B. 0.050. 0.051. 0.049. 0.045
C. 0.050.0.056, 0.047. 0.048
D. 0.055. 0.052. 0.054. 0.056

Answer: D
Explanation:
Precision refers to the consistency of repeated measurements. The data set 0.055, 0.052, 0.054, 0.056 shows the greatest precision as the values are closely grouped together, indicating a high degree of repeatability and low variability.

QUESTION NO: 7
다음 중 이상적인 목표를 작업 전략과 연관시키는 전략적 계획 프로세스를 사용하는 계획 유형은 무엇입니까?
A. 요지 계획
B. 호신 계획
C. Juran 계획
D. 계획 정의
Answer: B
Explanation:
Hoshin planning, also known as Hoshin Kanri or policy deployment, is a strategic planning process that aligns an organization's functions and activities with its strategic objectives. It involves setting idealistic goals and linking them to actionable work strategies through a systematic approach. This method ensures that all levels of an organization are working harmoniously towards common objectives.

QUESTION NO: 8
회의록을 기록하고 배포하는 가장 좋은 이유는
A. 모든 결정을 캡처합니다.
B. 참가자 참석을 추적합니다.
C. 다음 회의를 위한 의제 작성
D. 회의의 운율, 장소 및 기간에 대한 기록을 만듭니다.
Answer: A
Explanation:
Recording and distributing meeting minutes primarily serve to capture any decisions made during the meeting.
This ensures that all participants have a clear understanding of the outcomes and action items agreed upon.

QUESTION NO: 9
??? ?? ??? ??? ???? ? ? ?? ?? ? ?? ?? ??????
* ???? ?? ?? ? ??? ???.
Fishbone ?????? ?????.
* ????? ? ?? ? ?????.
* ?? ?? ? ???.
A. I and IV only
B. I, II and IV only
C. II, III ? AB ??
D. I, II, III ? IV

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 10
다음 중 서면 의사소통에 가장 효과적인 "음성" 유형은 무엇입니까?
A. 활성
B. 수동
C. 강함
D. 부드러움
Answer: A
Explanation:
In written communication, using the active voice is most effective because it is clear and direct. Active voice makes it easier for the reader to understand who is doing what, leading to less ambiguity. For example, "The manager approved the request" is clearer than "The request was approved by the manager." Reference: "The Elements of Style" by Strunk and White, which advises using active voice for clarity and precision in writing.

QUESTION NO: 11
24 실험을 24'5 실험으로 분할하는 경우 분할 설계라고도 합니다.
A. 90% 분수
B. 75% 분수
C. 분수
D. 분수
Answer: B
Explanation:
In factorial design experiments, fractionating involves using a subset of the full set of experimental runs. A
242^424 full factorial experiment involves 16 runs, and fractionating this to 2412^{4-1}241 results in 8 runs.
* 90% Fraction:
* Incorrect, as this would imply a fractional design close to the full factorial, but it is not standard terminology.
* 75% Fraction:
* The correct answer as 2412^{4-1}241 implies a design that uses 816\frac{8}{16}168 or 50% of the full factorial runs. However, in common terminology, a fractionated design resulting in fewer
* runs (half of the runs) is considered a 50% fraction. Therefore, this fractionation corresponds to a
50% fraction or half fraction.
* Fraction:
* Too vague, as it does not specify the fraction size.
* Fraction:
* Duplicates "fraction."
Therefore, the correct fractional reduction is to a 50% fraction, which is commonly used in design of experiments. The proper fraction designation in this case should be 50%, not 75%.

References: Design of experiments (DOE) principles.

QUESTION NO: 12
다음은 불완전한 ANOVA 테이블입니다.
소스sdfMSF
치료3334
오류20
합계64324
치료의 차이를 테스트하는 데 사용되는 F-통계량의 값은 무엇입니까?
A. 0.21
B. 1.07
C. 2.87
D. 5.37
Answer: D
Explanation:
Calculate the degrees of freedom for error:dfError=Total dfTreatment df=244=20\text{df}_{\text{Error}} = \text{Total df} - \text{Treatment df} = 24 - 4 = 20dfError=Total dfTreatment df=244=20 Calculate the sum of squares for error:ssError=Total ssTreatment ss=643333=310\text{ss}_{\text{Error}} = \text{Total ss} - \text{Treatment ss} = 643 - 333 = 310ssError=Total ssTreatment ss=643333=310 Calculate the mean squares: MSTreatment=ssTreatmentdfTreatment=3334=83.25\text{MS}_{\text{Treatment}} = \frac{\text{ss}_{\text{Treatment}}}{\text{df}_{\text{Treatment}}} = \frac{333}{4} = 83.25MSTreatment=dfTreatmentssTreatment=4333=83.25 MSError=ssErrordfError=31020=15.5\text{MS}_{\text{Error}} = \frac{\text{ss}_{\text{Error}}}{\text{df}_{\text{Error}}} = \frac{310}{20} = 15.5MSError=dfErrorssError=20310=15.5
Calculate the F-statistic:
F=MSTreatmentMSError=83.2515.55.37F = \frac{\text{MS}_{\text{Treatment}}}{\text{MS}_{\text{Error}}} = \frac{83.25}{15.5} \approx 5.37F=MSErrorMSTreatment=15.583.255.37

QUESTION NO: 13
???? ??? ? ?? ???
* ???? ??? ??? ????.
* ???? ?? ? ?? ????.
* ?? ?? ? ?? ????.
IV.
?? ?? ??? ?? ?? ????? ??????.
A. I and IV only
B. II and III only
C. I and III only
D. II and IV only
Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 14
부수적인 제품 특성은 다음과 같은 특성으로 설명됩니다.
A. 의도한 기능의 전부는 아니지만 대부분을 충족합니다.
B. 의도한 기능을 수행하지 못했습니다.
C. 심각한 오류 발생
D. 고객에게 투명합니다.
Answer: D
Explanation:
An incidental product characteristic refers to a feature or aspect of a product that exists but is not necessarily intended or required by the customer and does not impact the primary function of the product.
* Meets Most but Not All of Its Intended Functions:
* Refers to a partially functional product characteristic, not incidental.
* Fails to Perform the Intended Function:
* Indicates a defective product characteristic.
* Causes a Critical Failure:
* Refers to a characteristic leading to a critical failure, not incidental.
* Is Transparent to the Customer:
* An incidental characteristic does not affect the product's primary function or customer satisfaction and may go unnoticed by the customer.
References: Product design and quality engineering principles.

QUESTION NO: 15
멸균 장벽 시스템의 노화 가속화는 다음 중 어느 설계 검증 방법의 예입니까?
A. 분석 중
B. 테스트 중
C. 시연 중
D. 검사 중
Answer: B
Explanation:
Accelerated aging involves subjecting a product to elevated stress conditions (like temperature, humidity) to simulate the aging process.
* Analyzing:
* Involves reviewing data or conditions but not actively subjecting the product to stress.
* Testing:
* Involves actively evaluating the product under specific conditions to observe its performance.
* Accelerated aging fits under testing because it involves placing the product under controlled stress conditions to observe its behavior over time.
* Demonstrating:
* Generally used to show functionality but does not specifically involve stress conditions.
* Inspecting:
* Involves looking at the product for defects or quality, not necessarily under accelerated conditions.

References: Product testing standards and reliability engineering texts.

QUESTION NO: 16
일반적으로 일정한 고장률을 보이는 제품의 고장률 분포는 어떤 유형을 따르나요?
A. 로그 정규
B. 포아송
C. 지수
D. 이항
Answer: C
Explanation:
A product that exhibits a constant failure rate typically follows an exponential distribution for the failure rate.
The exponential distribution is often used to model the time between failures in systems with a constant hazard rate, meaning the failure rate does not change over time.References:
* Reliability Engineering by Elsayed A. Elsayed.
* ASQ Quality Press: The Certified Reliability Engineer Handbook.

QUESTION NO: 17
다음 중 Ship-to-Stock 프로그램의 장점은 무엇입니까?
A. 예약된 감사를 수신 검사로 대체합니다.
B. 배송비가 절감됩니다.
C. 도킹-라인 시간을 줄입니다.
D. 구매자 공급자 상호작용의 필요성을 줄입니다.
Answer: C
Explanation:
One of the primary advantages of a ship-to-stock program is that it reduces dock-to-line time. This program streamlines the process by allowing materials to be delivered directly to the production line without the need for incoming inspection, thus speeding up the supply chain and reducinginventory holding costs.References:
* ASQ Quality Press: The Certified Quality Engineer Handbook.
* Lean Supply Chain and Logistics Management by Paul Myerson.

QUESTION NO: 18
품질 엔지니어가 라벨이 없는 완제품이 고객에게 배송될 수 있는 상황을 발견한 경우 취해야 할 적절한 예방 조치는 무엇입니까?
A. 운송 부서 직원에게 품질 도구 및 기술 교육
B. 라벨이 없는 제품을 식별하고 라벨을 붙입니다.
C. 프로세스 오류 방지를 위해 팀 구성
D. 프로세스의 역추적을 수행합니다.
Answer: C
Explanation:
If a quality engineer discovers a situation where unlabeled finished product could be shipped to customers, the appropriate preventive action is to form a team to error-proof the process. This involves identifying and eliminating the root causes of the issue to prevent recurrence,

ensuring that processes are robust and error-free.