

AALSSC

American Association for Lean Six Sigma Certification

Lean Six Sigma Black Belt Study Guide

Name: _____

Print this guide double sided and bind it for a booklet feel.



Letter from the President,

First, let me congratulate you for pursuing your Lean Six Sigma Green Belt certification and welcome to the American Association for Lean Six Sigma Certification (AALSSC). Obtaining a Lean Six Sigma certification is one of the most rewarding and valuable professional accomplishments. You will feel an increase in self-confidence, more capable when leading people and problem solving abilities well above your peers. The professional opportunities for a Lean Six Sigma Black Belt are vast and across all industries. This is an exciting time for Lean Six Sigma professionals and I welcome you to the community.

The amount of knowledge required for an AALSSC certification is extensive, but not overwhelming. **You can do it!** The core tenants of AALSSC are relevant and attainable certifications. By focusing on relevance it drives us to remove some areas of study deemed not relevant enough – making the exam more attainable. As a certified Lean Six Sigma Black Belt you will be expected to effectively facilitate strategic planning sessions, lead change management efforts, and mentor Green Belts. The exam tests your knowledge, skills and abilities across these focus areas.

This is your study guide, treat it as such. Write your name on it, complete it using your words and follow the concepts outlined. By writing you will retain the information and make this study guide a useful part of your reference library. Plus, this study guide can be used when taking an AALSSC Green Belt certification exam.

Good luck and welcome to AALSSC – your road to success.

Reminder: Black Belts are expected to have complete knowledge of the all Green Belt topics in addition to the Black Belt knowledge areas.

Erik Christensen

Mr. Erik Christensen
AALSSC President

Overview

Quality and competitiveness

ISO 9000, Baldrige National Quality Award and other quality awards

Organizational structure and role of the Black Belt

Business performance and Financial measures

Customer loyalty

Foundations of Lean Six Sigma

Total quality management

Statistical process control

Strategic Planning

Traditional planning process

Hoshin Kanri

Balanced scorecard

Additional methods

Benchmarking

Systems thinking

Theory of constraints

Project management and critical chain project management

Additional Lean Six Sigma methods

Total productive maintenance

Kanban

Quality Function Deployment

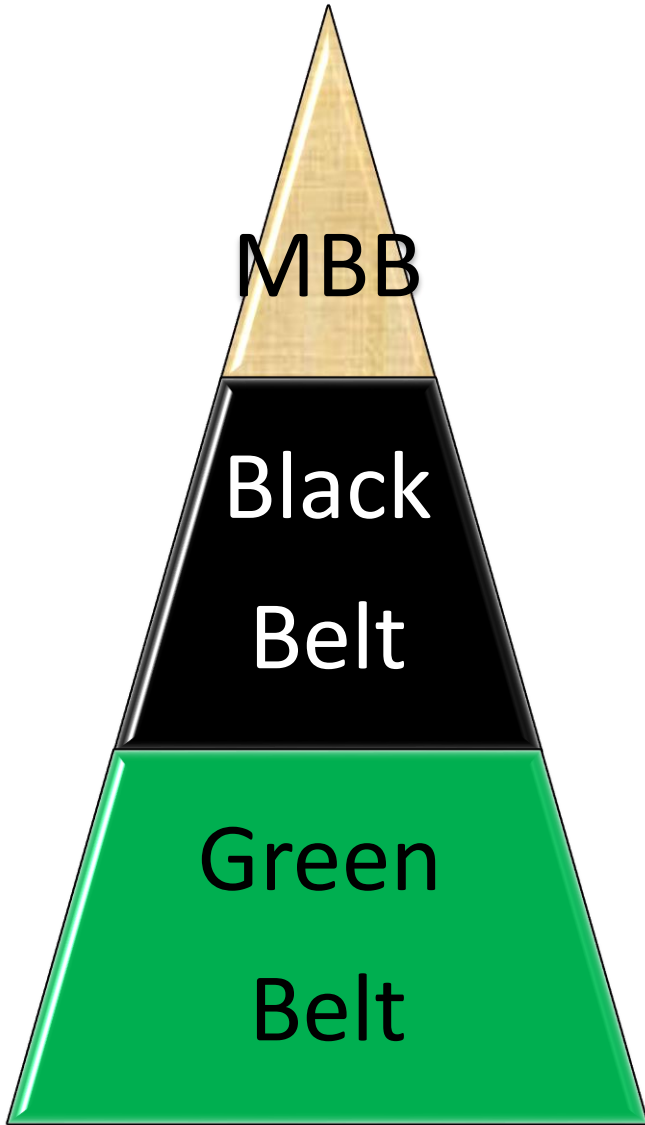
Design for Six Sigma

7 quality tools

Enterprise value stream mapping

Kotter's 8 stages of change

Concept: The most relevant, useful, and valuable Lean Six Sigma certifications are Green, Black and Master Black. All other certifications have diminished return on investment and therefore not offered by AALSSC.



Experienced Black Belt with ability to lead organization through an entire transformation

Leading strategic level projects/kaizen events and facilitating strategic planning sessions

Leading tactical level projects/kaizen events at the front line

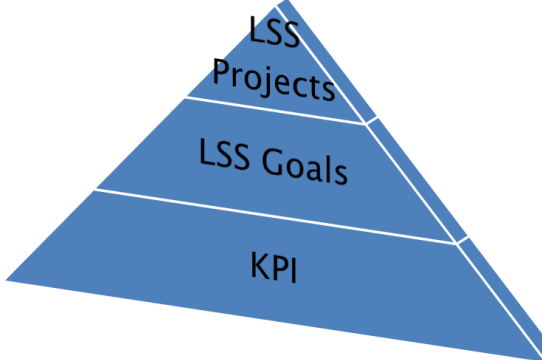
My notes:

Business Performance Measures

Concept: Key Performance Indicators are quantifiable measures tied to organizational success.

Research and describe KPIs. What are common KPIs found in organizations today? Research and be able to calculate Defects per unit (DPU), Defects per million opportunities (DPMO), First time yield (FTY), and Rolled throughput yield (RTY).

My notes:

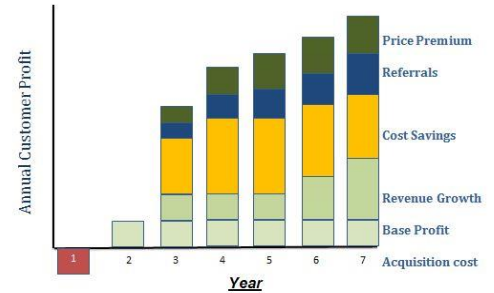


Customer loyalty

Concept: Customers are viewed as long term assets; therefore, customer retention is a critical success factor.

Research and describe the six customer loyalty components and the five categories of customers.

My notes:



Financial Measures

Concept: Lean Six Sigma efforts must translate into a financial benefit for most companies.

Research revenue, profit, market share and be able to calculate revenue growth, market share growth, and profit margin.
Research cost/benefit analysis - including tangible, intangible, quantifiable and unquantifiable benefits and obvious and hidden costs.

My notes:





Financial Measure practice area

Data

Calculations

Results



Control Chart practice area

Data

Calculations

Control Chart development

Strategic Planning

Concept: Organizations use strategy to achieve goals using limited resources. Strategic planning is the process of defining the strategy and making decisions on allocating resources to pursue the strategy.

Research and explain “Game theory”

My notes:

Research and explain dominant strategy and how it effects the organization. What is the difference between shared and separate goals?

Notes:

Strategic Planning Process – Balanced Scorecard

Concept: View the organization from four perspectives.

Research and understand the balanced scorecard approach. Fully understand each perspective and have examples of each.

My notes:

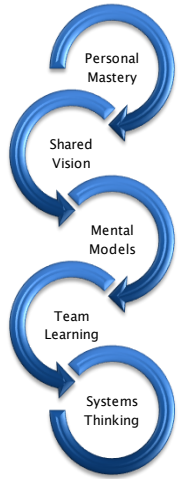


Systems Thinking

Concept: To understand the complexity of interdependent processes and guide decision making for long term success.

Research and understand the five disciplines of a learning organization. Define systems thinking, mental models, ladder of inference and the communication continuum. Describe the difference between events, patterns, and structures. What are behavior over time (BoT) graphs and how are they used?

My notes:

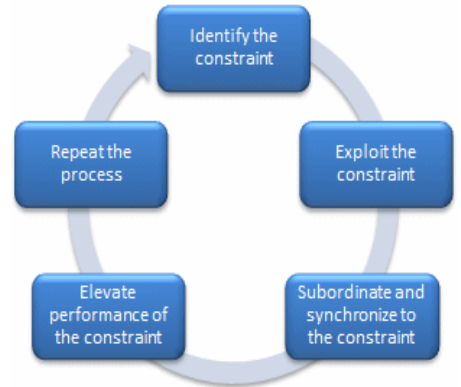


Theory of Constraints (TOC)

Concept: Decide what to change by focusing on throughput and bottlenecks.

Read the book or watch the movie “The goal”. Research and understand what TOC is, describe the four plant types, and explain the five focusing steps. What is throughput accounting? What are the drum, buffer, and rope as applied to TOC? List the types of constraints?

My notes:



OEE practice area

Data

Calculations

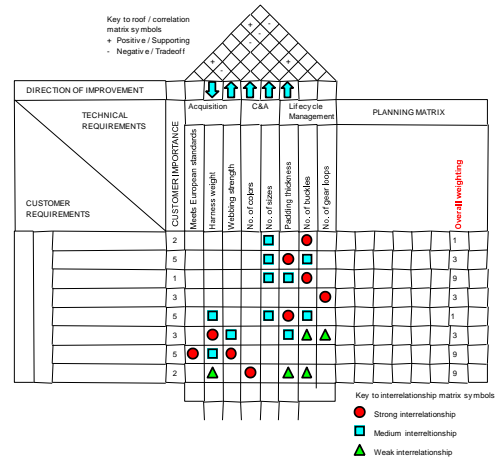
OEE

Quality Function Deployment (QFD)

Concept: Match customer preferences against engineering characteristics

Research and describe QFD. What is a house of quality (HOQ) and how is it developed?

My notes:



Design for Six Sigma (DFSS)

Concept: Design new processes or products using Six Sigma to prevent defects.

Research and describe DFSS. What are the various “design for X” categories? What stage gate methods does DFSS use?

Notes:



7 Quality tools

Concept: Most Lean Six Sigma professionals are successful using a handful of key tools.

Research and review all seven quality tools.

Notes:



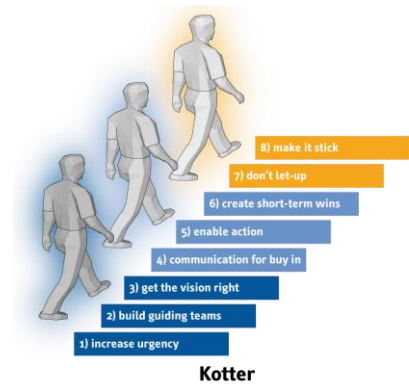
Tool	Definition	Also known as	Introduced by	Use	Benefits	Limitations
Control Chart	is a graph explaining how a process changes over time	Shewhart Chart or Process Behavior Chart	Walter A Shewhart (physicist and statistician)	To determine if a process is operating in statistical control	1. Detects unwanted changes in the process 2. Helps correct errors in real time	Cannot account for many complex variations
Flow Chart	diagram represents how steps in a process fit together	Business Flow Diagram	Frank Gilbreth (Pioneer of motion study)	To design complex processes and finding bottlenecks in it	1. Helps debugging the process 2. Acts as a blueprint in analysis & development phases	Complex and lengthy flow charts are hard to follow
Check Sheet	is a structured form for collecting data in real time	Tally Sheet, Location Plot	Kaoru Ishikawa (Quality Management Innovator)	To Collect data on frequency or patterns of events, defects etc.	1. Quantifies defects by type, location, cause 2. Keeps track of completion of multiple steps	Maintaining extensive check sheet is overwhelming
Pareto Chart	is a chart that analyzes frequency of process problems	Pareto Diagram	J M Juran (Pareto principle by Vilfredo Pareto)	To focus efforts on the most vital improvement projects	1. Determines the most important problems using data 2. Displays the importance of the difference between data groups	Provide no insights on root causes of problems
Fishbone Diagram	shows the causes of a specific event	Ishikawa Diagram, Cause-and-effect diagram	Kaoru Ishikawa (Quality Management Innovator)	To identify possible causes of a problem	1. Generates deeper levels of causes 2. Helps evolve counter measure	Causes identified are based on opinions than facts
Histogram	represents frequency distribution in ordered columns	Frequency Diagram	Karl Pearson (Mathematician)	To represent different amount of data	1. Graphical representation helps comparing data 2. Indicates data trends evidently	Used only with continuous data
Scatter Diagram	shows the relationship between two sets of data	Scatter Plot	Sir Francis Galton (Anthropologist)	To understand a trend in the data relationship	1. Easy to identify correlation between variables 2. Great for finding outliers and patterns	Difficult to visualize data in large data sets

Change Management at strategic level

Concept: For organizations to successfully change they must go through a process.

Research and describe Kotter's eight stages of change. Describe stages and challenges of each. What are common reasons for employee resistance and failures? What is the difference between management and leadership?

My notes:





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Your road to success!

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