processexam
#1 Process Certification Guide

ASQ CQE

ASQ QUALITY ENGINEER CERTIFICATION QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

CQE

ASQ Certified Quality Engineer

175 Questions Exam – 550/750 Cut Score – Duration of 330 minutes

www.ProcessExam.com

Table of Contents

Know Your CQE Certification Well:

The CQE is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the ASQ Quality Control. Before you start your CQE preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Quality Engineer materials like CQE syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the CQE PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the CQE syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the CQE exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the CQE exam at the first attempt?

Passing the CQE exam makes you ASQ Certified Quality Engineer. Having the Quality Engineer certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

ASQ CQE Quality Engineer Certification Details:

Exam Name	Certified Quality Engineer
Exam Code	CQE
Exam Fee	USD $498
Retakes	USD $298
ASQ Member	USD $398
Application Fee	USD $70
Exam Duration	330 Minutes
Number of Questions	175
Passing Score	550/750
Format	Multiple Choice
Books	**Certified Quality Engineer Certification Preparation** **The Certified Quality Engineer Handbook, Third Edition**
Schedule Exam	**Book Your Exam**
Sample Questions	**ASQ CQE Exam Sample Questions and Answers**
Practice Exam	**ASQ Certified Quality Engineer Practice Test**

CQE Syllabus:

I. Management and Leadership (18 Questions)	
A. Quality Philosophies and Foundations	- Describe continuous improvement tools, including lean, Six Sigma, theory of constraints, statistical process control (SPC), and total quality management, and understand how modern quality has evolved from quality control through statistical process control (SPC) to total quality management and leadership principles (including Deming's 14 points). (Understand)
B. The Quality Management System (QMS)	1. Strategic planning - Identify and define top management's responsibility for the QMS, including establishing policies and objectives, setting organization-wide goals, and supporting quality initiatives. (Apply) 2. Deployment techniques - Define, describe, and use various deployment tools in support of the QMS such as: **a. Benchmarking -** Define the concept of benchmarking and why it may be used. (Remember) **b. Stakeholder -** Define, describe, and use stakeholder identification and analysis. (Apply) **c. Performance -** Define, describe, and use performance measurement tools. (Apply) **d. Project management** - Define, describe, and use project management tools, including PERT charts, Gantt charts, critical path method (CPM), and resource allocation. (Apply) 3. Quality information system (QIS) - Identify and describe the basic elements of a QIS, including who will contribute data, the kind of data to be managed, who will have access to the data, the level of flexibility for future information needs, and data analysis. (Understand)
C. ASQ Code of Ethics for Professional Conduct	- Determine appropriate behavior in situations requiring ethical decisions. (Evaluate)
D. Leadership Principles and Techniques	- Analyze various principles and techniques for developing and organizing teams and leading quality initiatives. (Analyze)
E. Facilitation Principles and Techniques	1. Roles and responsibilities - Describe the facilitator's roles and responsibilities on a team. (Understand) 2. Facilitation tools - Apply various tools used with teams, including brainstorming,

	nominal group technique, conflict resolution, and force-field analysis. (Apply)
F. Communication Skills	- Identify specific communication methods that are used for delivering information and messages in a variety of situations across all levels of the organization. (Analyze)
G. Customer Relations	- Define, apply, and analyze the results of customer relation tools such as quality function deployment (QFD) and customer satisfaction surveys. (Analyze)
H. Supplier Management	1. Techniques - Apply various supplier management techniques, including supplier qualification, certification, and evaluation. (Apply) 2. Improvement - Analyze supplier ratings and performance improvement results. (Analyze) 3. Risk - Understand business continuity, resiliency, and contingency planning. (Understand)
I. Barriers to Quality Improvement	- Identify barriers to quality improvement, analyze their causes and impact, and implement methods for improvement. (Analyze)
II. The Quality System (16 Questions)	
A. Elements of the Quality System	1. Basic elements - Interpret the basic elements of a quality system, including planning, control, and improvement, from product and process design through quality cost systems and audit programs. (Evaluate) 2. Design - Analyze the design and alignment of interrelated processes to the strategic plan and core processes. (Analyze)
B. Documentation of the Quality System	1. Document components - Identify and describe quality system documentation components, including quality policies and procedures to support the system. (Understand) 2. Document control - Evaluate configuration management, maintenance, and document control to manage work instructions and quality records. (Evaluate)
C. Quality Standards and Other Guidelines	- Apply national and international standards and other requirements and guidelines, including the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award (MBNQA), and describe key points of the

	ISO 9000 series of standards. (Note: Industry-specific standards will not be tested.) (Apply)
D. Quality Audits	1. Types of audits - Describe and distinguish between various types of quality audits such as product, process, management (system), registration (certification), compliance (regulatory), first, second, and third party. (Apply) 2. Roles and responsibilities in audits - Identify and define roles and responsibilities for audit participants such as audit team (leader and members), client, and auditee. (Understand) 3. Audit planning and implementation - Describe and apply the stages of a quality audit, from audit planning through conducting the audit. (Apply) 4. Audit reporting and follow-up - Apply the steps of audit reporting and follow-up, including the need to verify corrective action. (Apply)
E. Cost of Quality (COQ)	- Identify and apply COQ concepts, including cost categorization, data collection, reporting, and interpreting results. (Analyze)
F. Quality Training	- Identify and apply key elements of a training program, including conducting a needs analysis, developing curricula and materials, and determining the program's effectiveness. (Apply)
III. Product, Process, and Service Design (23 Questions)	
A. Classification of Quality Characteristics	- Define, interpret, and classify quality characteristics for new and existing products, processes, and services. (Note: The classification of defects is covered in IV.B.3.) (Evaluate)
B. Design Inputs and Review	1. Inputs - Translate design inputs such as customer needs, regulatory requirements, and risk assessment into robust design using techniques such as failure mode and effects analysis (FMEA), quality function deployment (QFD), Design for X (DFX), and Design for Six Sigma (DFSS). (Analyze) 2. Review - Identify and apply common elements of the design review process, including roles and responsibilities of participants. (Apply)
C. Technical Drawings and Specifications	- Interpret specification requirements in relation to product and process characteristics and technical drawings, including characteristics such as views, title blocks, dimensioning and tolerancing, and GD&T symbols. (Evaluate)

D. Verification and Validation	- Interpret the results of evaluations and tests used to verify and validate the design of products, processes and services, such as installation qualification (IQ), operational qualification (OQ), and process qualification (PQ). (Evaluate)
E. Reliability and Maintainability	1. Predictive and preventive maintenance tools - Describe and apply the tools and techniques used to maintain and improve process and product reliability. (Apply) 2. Reliability and maintainability indices - Review and analyze indices such as MTTF, MTBF, MTTR, availability, and failure rate. (Analyze) 3. Reliability models - Identify, define, and distinguish between the basic elements of reliability models such as exponential, Weibull, and bathtub curve. (Apply) 4. Reliability/Safety/Hazard Assessment Tools - Define, construct, and interpret the results of failure mode and effects analysis (FMEA), failure mode, effects, and criticality analysis (FMECA), and fault tree analysis (FTA). (Evaluate)
IV. Product and Process Control (25 Questions)	
A. Methods	- Implement product and process control methods such as control plan development, critical control point identification, and work instruction development and validation. (Analyze)
B. Material Control	1. Material identification, status, and traceability - Define and distinguish between these concepts, and describe methods for applying them in various situations. (Analyze) 2. Material segregation - Describe material segregation and its importance, and evaluate appropriate methods for applying it in various situations. (Evaluate) 3. Material classification - Classify product and process defects and nonconformities. (Evaluate) 4. Material review board - Describe the purpose and function of an MRB and evaluate nonconforming product or material to make a disposition decision in various situations. (Evaluate)
C. Acceptance Sampling	1. Sampling concepts - Interpret the concepts of producer and consumer risk and related terms, including operating characteristic (OC) curves, acceptable quality limit (AQL), lot tolerance percent defective (LTPD), average outgoing quality (AOQ), and average outgoing quality limit (AOQL). (Analyze)

	2. Sampling standards and plans - Identify, interpret, and apply ANSI/ASQ Z1.4 and Z1.9 standards for attributes and variables sampling. Identify and distinguish between single, double, multiple, sequential, and continuous sampling methods. Identify the characteristics of Dodge-Romig sampling tables and when they should be used. (Analyze) 3. Sample integrity - Identify and apply techniques for establishing and maintaining sample integrity. (Apply)
D. Measurement and Test	1. Measurement tools - Select and describe appropriate uses of inspection tools such as gage blocks, calipers, micrometers, and optical comparators. (Analyze) 2. Destructive and nondestructive tests - Identify when destructive and nondestructive measurement test methods should be used and apply the methods appropriately. (Apply)
E. Metrology	- Apply metrology techniques such as calibration, traceability to calibration standards, measurement error and its sources, and control and maintenance of measurement standards and devices. (Analyze)
F. Measurement System Analysis (MSA)	- Calculate, analyze, and interpret repeatability and reproducibility (gage R&R) studies, measurement correlation, capability, bias, linearity, precision, stability and accuracy, as well as related MSA quantitative and graphical methods. (Evaluate)
V. Continuous Improvement (27 Questions)	
A. Quality Control Tools	- Select, construct, apply, and interpret the following quality control tools: 1. Flowcharts 2. Pareto charts 3. Cause and effect diagrams 4. Control charts 5. Check sheets 6. Scatter diagrams 7. Histograms (Analyze)
B. Quality Management and Planning Tools	- Select, construct, apply, and interpret the following quality management and planning tools: 1. Affinity diagrams and force field analysis 2. Tree diagrams 3. Process decision program charts (PDPC) 4. Matrix diagrams 5. Interrelationship digraphs

	6. Prioritization matrices 7. Activity network diagrams (Analyze)
C. Continuous Improvement Methodologies	- Define, describe, and apply the following continuous improvement methodologies: 1. Total quality management (TQM) 2. Kaizen 3. Plan-do-check-act (PDCA) 4. Six Sigma 5. Theory of constraints (ToC) (Evaluate)
D. Lean tools	- Define, describe, and apply the following lean tools: 1. 5S 2. Value stream mapping 3. Kanban 4. Visual control 5. Waste (Muda) 6. Standardized work 7. Takt time 8. Single minute exchange of die (SMED) (Evaluate)
E. Corrective Action	- Identify, describe, and apply elements of the corrective action process, including problem identification, failure analysis, root cause analysis, problem correction, recurrence control, and verification of effectiveness. (Evaluate)
F. Preventive Action	- Identify, describe, and apply various preventive action tools such as error proofing/poka-yoke and robust design and analyze their effectiveness. (Evaluate)
VI. Quantitative Methods and Tools (36 Questions)	
A. Collecting and Summarizing Data	1. Types of data - Define, classify, and compare discrete (attributes) and continuous (variables) data. (Apply) 2. Measurement scales - Define and describe nominal, ordinal, interval, and ratio scales. (Understand) 3. Data collection methods - Describe various methods for collecting data, including tally or check sheets, data coding, and automatic gaging and identify the strengths and weaknesses of the methods. (Apply) 4. Data accuracy and integrity - Apply techniques that ensure data accuracy and integrity, and identify factors that can influence data accuracy such as source/resource issues, flexibility, versatility, inconsistency, inappropriate interpretation of data values, and redundancy. (Apply) 5. Descriptive statistics - Describe, calculate, and interpret measures of central

	tendency and dispersion (central limit theorem), and construct and interpret frequency distributions, including simple, categorical, grouped, ungrouped, and cumulative. (Evaluate) 6. Graphical methods for depicting relationships - Construct, apply, and interpret diagrams and charts such as stem-and-leaf plots, and box-and-whisker plots. (Note: Scatter diagrams are covered in V.A.) (Analyze) 7. Graphical methods for depicting distributions - Construct, apply, and interpret diagrams such as normal and non-normal probability plots.(Note: Histograms are covered in V.A.) (Analyze)
B. Quantitative Concepts	1. Terminology - Define and apply quantitative terms, including population, parameter, sample, statistic, random sampling, and expected value. (Analyze) 2. Drawing statistical conclusions - Distinguish between numeric and analytical studies. Assess the validity of statistical conclusions by analyzing the assumptions used and the robustness of the technique used. (Evaluate) 3. Probability terms and concepts - Describe concepts such as independence, mutually exclusive, multiplication rules, complementary probability, and joint occurrence of events. (Understand)
C. Probability Distributions	1. Continuous distributions - Define and distinguish between these distributions such as normal, uniform, bivariate normal, exponential, lognormal, Weibull, chi square, Student's t, and F. (Analyze) 2. Discrete distributions - Define and distinguish between these distributions such as binomial, Poisson, hypergeometric, and multinomial. (Analyze)
D. Statistical Decision Making	1. Point estimates and confidence intervals - Define, describe, and assess the efficiency and bias of estimators. Calculate and interpret standard error, tolerance intervals and confidence intervals. (Evaluate) 2. Hypothesis testing - Define, interpret, and apply hypothesis tests for means, variances, and proportions. Apply and interpret the concepts of significance level, power, and type I and type II errors. Define and distinguish between statistical and practical significance. (Evaluate) 3. Paired-comparison tests - Define and use paired-comparison (parametric) hypothesis tests and interpret the results. (Apply)

	4. Goodness-of-fit tests - Define chi square and other goodness-of-fit tests and understand the results. (Understand) 5. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) - Define and use ANOVAs and interpret the results. (Analyze) 6. Contingency tables - Define and use contingency tables to evaluate statistical significance. (Apply)
E. Relationships Between Variables	1. Linear regression - Calculate the regression equation for simple regressions and least squares estimates. Construct and interpret hypothesis tests for regression statistics. Use linear regression models for estimation and prediction. (Analyze) 2. Simple linear correlation - Calculate the correlation coefficient and its confidence interval, and construct and interpret a hypothesis test for correlation statistics. (Analyze) 3. Time-series analysis - Define, describe, and use time- series analysis, including moving average to identify trends and seasonal or cyclical variation. (Apply)
F. Statistical Process Control (SPC)	1. Objectives and benefits - Identify and explain the objectives and benefits of SPC. (Understand) 2. Common and special causes - Describe, identify, and distinguish between these types of causes. (Analyze) 3. Selection of variable - Identify and select characteristics for monitoring by control chart. (Analyze) 4. Rational subgrouping - Define and apply the principles of rational subgrouping. (Apply) 5. Control charts - Identify, select, construct, and use various control charts, including X-R, X-s, individuals and moving range (ImR or XmR), moving average and moving range (MamR), p, np, c, and u. (Analyze) 6. Control chart analysis - Read and interpret control charts and use rules for determining statistical control. (Evaluate)

	7. Pre-control charts - Define and describe these charts and how they differ from other control charts. (Understand) 8. Short-run SPC - Identify and define short-run SPC rules. (Understand)
G. Process and Performance Capability	1. Process capability studies - Define, describe, calculate, and use process capability studies, including identifying characteristics, specifications and tolerances, developing sampling plans for such studies, and establishing statistical control. (Analyze) 2. Process performance vs. specifications - Distinguish between natural process limits and specification limits, and calculate percent defective, defects per million opportunities (DPMO), and parts per million (PPM). (Analyze) 3. Process capability indices - Define, select, and calculate Cp, Cpk, Cpm, and Cr, and evaluate process capability. (Evaluate) 4. Process performance indices - Define, select, and calculate Pp and Ppk, and evaluate process performance. (Evaluate)
H. Design and Analysis of Experiments	1. Terminology - Define terms such as dependent and independent variables, factors, levels, response, treatment, error, and replication. (Understand) 2. Planning and organizing experiments - Identify the basic elements of designed experiments, including determining the experiment objective, selecting factors, responses, and measurement methods, and choosing the appropriate design. (Analyze) 3. Design principles - Define and apply the principles of power and sample size, balance, replication, order, efficiency, randomization, blocking, interaction, and confounding. (Apply) 4. One-factor experiments - Construct one-factor experiments such as completely randomized, randomized block, and Latin square designs, and use computational and graphical methods to analyze the significance of results. (Analyze) 5. Full-factorial experiments - Construct full-factorial designs and use computational and graphical methods to analyze the significance of results. (Analyze) 6. Two-level fractional factorial experiments - Construct two-level fractional factorial designs and apply

	computational and graphical methods to analyze the significance of results. (Analyze)
VII. Risk Management (15 Questions)	
A. Risk Oversight	1. Planning and oversight - Understand identification, planning, prioritization, and oversight of risk. (Understand) 2. Metrics - Identify and apply evaluation metrics. (Apply) 3. Mitigation planning - Apply and interpret risk mitigation plan. (Evaluate)
B. Risk Assessment	- Apply categorization methods and evaluation tools to assess risk. (Analyze)
C. Risk Control	1. Identification and documentation - Identify and document risks, gaps, and controls. (Analyze) 2. Auditing and testing - Apply auditing techniques and testing of controls. (Evaluate)

ASQ CQE Sample Questions:

Question: 1

A type of line graph used to assess the stability of a process is called a

a) control chart
b) Pareto chart
c) check sheet
d) cause and effect diagram

Answer: a

Question: 2

Which of the following affects system availability?

a) FMECA
b) Maintainability
c) Producibility
d) LTPD

Answer: b

Question: 3

Taguchi defines loss as a function of which of the following?

a) Manufacturing cost and product reliability
b) Frequency of out-of-control occurrences
c) Product maintainability and availability
d) Variability and deviation from target

Answer: d

Question: 4

If a process has a variance of 4 units and a specification of 96 ± 4, what is the process performance index (Pp)?

a) 0.33
b) 0.66
c) 1.00
d) 1.50

Answer: b

Question: 5

Which of the following tools is NOT used to compare process performance to specifications?

a) Frequency distribution histogram
b) Probability paper
c) Control charts for individuals
d) Process flowchart

Answer: d

Question: 6

Which of the following is necessary when a complete quality cost system is implemented?

a) Cost data are presented in broad categories.
b) The quality department solely maintains the system.
c) Top management supports the system.
d) Implementation occurs simultaneously company-wide

Answer: c

Question: 7

The power of a test for the difference between means is measured by

a) α
b) 1 − α
c) β
d) 1 − β

Answer: d

Question: 8

A quality plan should define and document which of the following?

a) How the process flow will add value to the manufacturing steps
b) The indices for determining quality costs
c) The approval status and selection criteria for suppliers and subcontractors
d) How the requirements for quality will be met

Answer: d

Question: 9

A process capability analysis is NOT used to

a) determine the ability of a process to meet specifications
b) maintain a process in a state of statistical control
c) establish new specifications
d) prioritize competing processes

Answer: b

Question: 10

Which of the following types of charts is based directly on specification limits?

a) Cusum
b) PRE-control
c) X and mR
d) X and R

Answer: b

Study Guide to Crack ASQ Quality Engineer CQE Exam:

- Getting details of the CQE syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the CQE exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the ASQ provided training for CQE exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the CQE sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on CQE practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.