

ASQ CQPA

ASQ CERTIFIED QUALITY PROCESS ANALYST
CERTIFICATION QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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CQPA

ASQ Certified Quality Process Analyst (CQPA)

110 Questions Exam – 550/750 Cut Score – Duration of 270 minutes

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Discover More about the CQPA Certification

Are you interested in passing the ASQ CQPA exam? First discover, who benefits from the CQPA certification. The CQPA is suitable for a candidate if he wants to learn about Analyst. Passing the CQPA exam earns you the ASQ Certified Quality Process Analyst (CQPA) title.

While preparing for the CQPA exam, many candidates struggle to get the necessary materials. But do not worry; your struggling days are over. The CQPA PDF contains some of the most valuable preparation tips and the details and instant access to useful [CQPA study materials just at one click](#).

ASQ CQPA Certified Quality Process Analyst Certification Details:

Exam Name	ASQ Certified Quality Process Analyst
Exam Code	CQPA
Exam Fee	ASQ MEMBERS - USD \$322 NON-MEMBERS - USD \$422 RETAKES - USD \$222
Exam Duration	Total appointment time- 270 Minutes Exam Time - 258 Minutes
Number of Questions	110
Passing Score	550/750
Format	Multiple Choice Questions
Schedule Exam	Book Your Exam
Sample Questions	ASQ Certified Quality Process Analyst Exam Sample Questions and Answers
Practice Exam	ASQ Certified Quality Process Analyst (CQPA) Practice Test

CQPA Syllabus:

Topic	Details
I. Quality Concepts and Team Dynamics (20 Questions)	
A. Professional Conduct and Ethics	- Identify and apply behaviors that are aligned with the ASQ Code of Ethics. (Apply)
B. Quality Concepts	<p>1. Quality - Describe how using quality techniques to improve processes, products, and services can benefit all parts of an organization. Describe what quality means to various stakeholders (e.g., employees, organization, customers, suppliers, community) and how each can benefit from quality. (Understand)</p> <p>2. Quality planning - Define a quality plan, describe its purpose for the organization as a whole, and know who has responsibility for contributing to its development. (Understand)</p> <p>3. Quality standards, requirements, and specifications - Define and distinguish between national or international standards, customer requirements, and product or process specifications. (Understand)</p> <p>4. Quality documentation - Identify and describe common elements of various document control systems, including configuration management. Describe the relationship between quality manuals, procedures, and work instructions. (Understand)</p> <p>5. Cost of quality (COQ) - Define and describe the four cost of quality categories: prevention, appraisal, internal failure, and external failure. (Understand)</p>
C. Quality Audits	<p>1. Audit types - Define and distinguish between basic audit types, including internal and external audits; product, process, and systems audits; and first-, second-, and third-party audits. (Understand)</p> <p>2. Audit components - Identify various elements of the audit process, including audit purpose and scope, the standard to audit against, audit planning (preparation) and performance, opening and closing meetings, final audit report, and verification of corrective actions. (Understand)</p> <p>3. Audit roles and responsibilities - Identify and describe the roles and responsibilities of key audit participants: lead auditor, audit team member, client, and auditee. (Understand)</p>

Topic	Details
D. Team Dynamics	<p>1. Types of teams - Distinguish between various types of teams: process improvement teams, workgroups/workcells, self-managed teams, temporary/ad hoc project teams, and cross-functional teams. (Analyze)</p> <p>2. Team development - Identify various elements in team building, such as inviting team members to share information about themselves during the initial meeting, using ice-breaker activities to enhance team membership, and developing a common vision and agreement on team objectives. (Apply)</p> <p>3. Team stages - Describe the classic stages of team evolution: forming, storming, norming, performing, and adjourning. (Understand)</p> <p>4. Team roles and responsibilities - Describe the roles and responsibilities of various team stakeholders: sponsor, champion, facilitator, team leader, and team member. (Understand)</p> <p>5. Team conflict - Identify common group challenges, including groupthink, members with hidden and/or competing agendas, intentional distractions, and other disruptive behaviors. Describe ways of resolving these issues and keeping team members on task. (Understand)</p>
E. Training and Evaluation	<p>- Describe various elements of training, including linking the training to organizational goals, identifying training needs, adapting information to meet adult learning styles, and using coaching and peer training methods. Describe various tools to measure the effectiveness of the training, including post-training feedback, end-of-course tests, and individual and department performance improvement measures. (Understand)</p>
<p>II. Quality Tools and Process Improvement Techniques (26 Questions)</p>	
A. Process Improvement Concepts and Approaches	<p>- Define and explain elements of Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA), kaizen activities, incremental and breakthrough improvement, and DMAIC phases (define, measure, analyze, improve, control). (Apply)</p>
B. Basic Quality Tools	<p>- Select, construct, apply, and interpret the seven basic quality tools: 1) cause and effect diagrams, 2) flowcharts (process maps), 3) check sheets, 4) Pareto charts, 5) scatter diagrams, 6) run charts and control charts, and 7) histograms. (Evaluate)</p>
C. Process Improvement Techniques	<p>1. Lean - Identify and apply lean concepts and tools, including set-up reduction (SUR), pull (including just-in-time (JIT) and kanban), 5S, continuous flow manufacturing (CFM), value-added analysis,</p>

Topic	Details
	<p>value stream mapping, theory of constraints (TOC), poka-yoke, and total productive/predictive maintenance (TPM) to reduce waste in areas of cost, inventory, labor, and distance. (Apply)</p> <p>2. Six Sigma</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify key Six Sigma concepts, including variation reduction, voice of the customer (VOC), belt levels (yellow, green, black, master black), and their roles and responsibilities. (Understand) <p>3. Benchmarking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define and describe this technique and how it can be used to support best practices. (Understand) <p>4. Risk management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognize the types of risk that can occur throughout the organization, such as scheduling, shipping/receiving, financials, operations and supply chain, employee and user safety, and regulatory compliance and changes. Describe risk control and mitigation methods: avoidance, reduction, prevention, segregation, and transfer. (Understand) <p>5. Business process management (BPM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define and describe this continuous process improvement practice, including the business process lifecycle phases (Design, Modeling, Execution, Monitoring, and Optimization). (Understand)
<p>D. Management and Planning Tools</p>	<p>1. Quality management tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Select and apply affinity diagrams, tree diagrams, process decision program charts, matrix diagrams, interrelationship digraphs, prioritization matrices, and activity network diagrams. (Apply) <p>2. Project management tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Select and interpret scheduling and monitoring tools, such as Gantt charts, program evaluation and review technique (PERT), and critical path method (CPM). (Apply)
<p>III. Data Analysis (33 Questions)</p>	
<p>A. Basic Concepts</p>	<p>1. Basic statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define, calculate, and interpret measures of central tendency (mean, median, mode) and measures of dispersion (standard deviation, range, variance). (Analyze) <p>2. Basic distributions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define and explain frequency distributions (normal, binomial, Poisson, and Weibull) and the characteristics of skewed and bimodal distributions. (Understand) <p>3. Probability concepts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe and use probability concepts: independent and mutually exclusive events, combinations, permutations, additive and multiplicative rules, and conditional probability. Perform basic probability calculations. (Apply) <p>4. Reliability concepts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define basic reliability concepts: mean time to failure (MTTF),

Topic	Details
	mean time between failures (MTBF), mean time between maintenance (MTBM), and mean time to repair (MTTR). Identify elements of the bathtub curve model and how they are used to predict failure patterns. (Remember)
B. Data Types, Collection, and Integrity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Measurement scales <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define and use nominal, ordinal, interval, and ratio measurement scales. (Apply) 2. Data types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify, define, and classify data in terms of continuous (variables) and discrete (attributes or counts). Determine when it is appropriate to convert attributes data to variables measures. (Apply) 3. Data collection and analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and describe the advantages of collecting and analyzing real-time data. (Understand) 4. Data integrity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognize methods that verify data validity and reliability from source through data analysis using various techniques such as auditing trails, vendor qualification, error detection software, training for record management, etc., to prevent and detect data integrity issues. (Apply) 5. Data plotting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the advantages and limitations of using this method to analyze data visually. (Understand)
C. Sampling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sampling methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define and distinguish between various sampling methods, such as random, sequential, stratified, systemic/fixed sampling, rational subgroup sampling, and attributes and variables sampling. (Understand) 2. Acceptance sampling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and define sampling characteristics, such as lot size, sample size, acceptance number, and operating characteristic (OC) curve. Identify when to use the probability approach to acceptance sampling. (Understand)
D. Measurement System Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define and distinguish between accuracy, precision, repeatability and reproducibility (gage R&R) studies, bias, and linearity. (Apply)
E. Statistical Process Control (SPC)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fundamental concepts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distinguish between control limits and specification limits, and between process stability and process capability. (Apply) 2. Rational subgroups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain and apply the principles of rational subgroups. (Apply) 3. Control charts for attributes data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify, select, and interpret control charts (p, np, c, and u) for data that is measured in terms of discrete attributes or discrete counts. (Analyze) 4. Control charts for variables data

Topic	Details
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify, select, and interpret control charts (X-R, X-s and XmR) for data that is measured on a continuous scale. (Analyze) 5. Common and special cause variation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interpret various control chart patterns (runs, hugging, trends) to determine process control, and use SPC rules to distinguish between common cause and special cause variation. (Analyze) 6. Process capability measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the conditions that must be met in order to measure capability. Calculate Cp, Cpk, Pp, and Ppk measures and interpret their results. (Analyze)
F. Advanced Statistical Analysis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regression and correlation models <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe how these models are used for estimation and prediction. (Apply) 2. Hypothesis testing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calculate confidence intervals using t tests and the z statistic and determine whether the result is significant. (Analyze) 3. Design of experiments (DOE) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define and explain basic DOE terms: response, factors, levels, treatment, interaction effects, randomization, error, and blocking. (Understand) 4. Taguchi concepts and methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and describe Taguchi concepts: quality loss function, robustness, controllable and uncontrollable factors, and signal to noise ratio. (Understand) 5. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define key elements of ANOVAs and how the results can be used. (Understand)
IV. Customer-Supplier Relations (13 Questions)	
A. Internal and External Customers and Suppliers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define and distinguish between internal and external customers and suppliers. Describe their impact on products, services, and processes, and identify strategies for working with them to make improvements. (Apply)
B. Customer Satisfaction Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the different types of tools used to gather customer feedback: surveys, focus groups, complaint forms, and warranty analysis. Explain key elements of quality function deployment (QFD) for understanding and translating the voice of the customer. (Understand)
C. Product and Process Approval Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe how validation and qualification methods, including beta testing, first-article, in-process, and final inspection are used to approve new or updated products, processes, and services. (Understand)
D. Supplier Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supplier selection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe and outline criteria for selecting, approving, and classifying suppliers, including internal rating programs and

Topic	Details
	external certification standard requirements, including environmental/social responsibility. (Understand) 2. Supplier performance - Describe supplier performance in terms of measures such as quality (e.g., defect rates, functional performance), price, delivery speed, delivery reliability, level of service, and technical support. (Understand)
E. Material Identification, Status, and Traceability	- Describe the importance of identifying material by lot, batch, source, and conformance status, including impact for recalls. Describe key requirements for preserving the identity of a product and its origin. Use various methods to segregate nonconforming material and process it according to procedures. (Apply)
V. Corrective and Preventive Action (CAPA) (8 Questions)	
A. Corrective Action	- Demonstrate key elements of the corrective action process: identify the problem, contain the problem, determine the root causes, propose solutions to eliminate and prevent their recurrence, verify that the solutions are implemented, and confirm their effectiveness. (Apply)
B. Preventive Action	- Demonstrate key elements of a preventive action process: track data trends and patterns, use failure mode and effects analysis (FMEA), review product and process monitoring reports, and study the process to identify potential failures, defects, or deficiencies. Improve the process by developing error/mistake-proofing methods and procedural changes, verify that the changes are made, and confirm their effectiveness. (Apply)

Broaden Your Knowledge with ASQ CQPA Sample Questions:

Question: 1

When doing a manual calculation of the critical path, what is the indication that a task is on the critical path?

- a) The task has the longest duration estimate of any task in the project.
- b) The task float value is zero.
- c) If that task is on the path with the most number of tasks, it is a critical path task.
- d) The task has the maximum float.

Answer: b

Question: 2

What kind of failure will occur for non-repairable products because of insufficient inspections performed during manufacturing?

- a) Burn-in
- b) Constant failure rate
- c) Wearout failures
- d) Catastrophic failures

Answer: a**Question: 3**

In how many different ways can the letters of the word 'QUALITY' be arranged?

- a) 40
- b) 210
- c) 5040
- d) 840

Answer: c**Question: 4**

Which of the following standards would you use for the variable acceptance sampling?

- a) MIL-STD-105
- b) ANSI/ASQ Z1.4
- c) ANSI/ASQ Z1.9
- d) ISO 9001:2015

Answer: c**Question: 5**

You are shifting your plant to an earthquake-prone location. You get plant foundations designed to absorb the earthquake shocks. What risk strategy are you adopting?

- a) Avoid
- b) Transfer
- c) Accept
- d) Mitigate

Answer: d

Question: 6

A coin is tossed twice, what is the probability of getting one head and one tail in these two flips?

- a) $1/2$
- b) $1/4$
- c) $3/4$
- d) 1

Answer: a

Question: 7

During which stage the team has high creativity, openness and trust, strong relationships?

- a) Forming
- b) Storming
- c) Norming
- d) Performing

Answer: d

Question: 8

One column in a data table is the gender of the employee (e.g. Male, Female, Undefined). What level of measurement is used here?

- a) Nominal
- b) Ordinal
- c) Interval
- d) Ratio

Answer: a

Question: 9

Who in the organization is responsible for developing the Quality Plan?

- a) Shop Floor Workers
- b) Quality Department Manager
- c) Everyone in the organization
- d) Top Management

Answer: d

Question: 10

The cost of conducting a quality system audit in the organization will fall under which of the following categories?

- a) Appraisal Cost
- b) Prevention Cost
- c) Internal Failure Cost
- d) External Failure Cost

Answer: b

Avail the Study Guide to Pass ASQ CQPA Certified Quality Process Analyst Exam:

- Find out about the CQPA syllabus topics. Visiting the official site offers an idea about the exam structure and other important study resources. Going through the syllabus topics help to plan the exam in an organized manner.
- Once you are done exploring the [CQPA syllabus](#), it is time to plan for studying and covering the syllabus topics from the core. Chalk out the best plan for yourself to cover each part of the syllabus in a hassle-free manner.
- A study schedule helps you to stay calm throughout your exam preparation. It should contain your materials and thoughts like study hours, number of topics for daily studying mentioned on it. The best bet to clear the exam is to follow your schedule rigorously.
- The candidate should not miss out on the scope to learn from the CQPA training. Joining the ASQ provided training for CQPA exam helps a candidate to strengthen his practical knowledge base from the certification.
- Learning about the probable questions and gaining knowledge regarding the exam structure helps a lot. Go through the [CQPA sample questions](#) and boost your knowledge
- Make yourself a pro through online practicing the syllabus topics. CQPA practice tests would guide you on your strengths and weaknesses regarding the syllabus topics. Through rigorous practicing, you can improve the weaker sections too. Learn well about time management during exam and become confident gradually with practice tests.

Career Benefits:

Passing the CQPA exam, helps a candidate to prosper highly in his career. Having the certification on the resume adds to the candidate's benefit and helps to get the best opportunities.

Here Is the Trusted Practice Test for the CQPA Certification

ProcessExam.Com is here with all the necessary details regarding the CQPA exam. We provide authentic practice tests for the CQPA exam. What do you gain from these practice tests? You get to experience the real exam-like questions made by industry experts and get a scope to improve your performance in the actual exam. Rely on ProcessExam.Com for rigorous, unlimited two-month attempts on the [CQPA practice tests](#), and gradually build your confidence. Rigorous practice made many aspirants successful and made their journey easy towards grabbing the ASQ Certified Quality Process Analyst (CQPA).

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