



CQE

ASQ Certified Quality Engineer
Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions



Table of Contents

Introduction to CQE Exam on Certified Quality Engineer.....	2
ASQ CQE Certification Details:	2
ASQ CQE Exam Syllabus:	3
I. Management and Leadership (15 Questions)	3
II. The Quality System (15 Questions)	4
III. Product and Process Design (25 Questions).....	5
IV. Project Management (32 Questions).....	5
V. Continuous Improvement (30 Questions).....	7
VI. Quantitative Methods and Tools (43 Questions).....	7
CQE Sample Questions:	10
Answers to CQE Exam Questions:.....	12

Introduction to CQE Exam on Certified Quality Engineer

To achieve the professional designation of Certified Quality Engineer from the ASQ, candidates must clear the CQE Exam with the minimum cut-off score. For those who wish to pass the ASQ CQE certification exam with good percentage, please take a look at the following reference document detailing what should be included in ASQ Quality Engineer Exam preparation.

The ASQ CQE Exam Summary, Body of Knowledge (BOK), Sample Question Bank and Practice Exam provide the basis for the real ASQ Certified Quality Engineer exam. We have designed these resources to help you get ready to take Certified Quality Engineer (CQE) exam. If you have made the decision to become a certified professional, we suggest you take authorized training and prepare with our online premium [ASQ Quality Engineer Practice Exam](#) to achieve the best result.

ASQ CQE Certification Details:

Exam Name	Certified Quality Engineer
Exam Code	CQE
Exam Fee	USD \$498
Retakes	USD \$298
ASQ Member	USD \$348
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

ASQ CQE Exam Syllabus:

I. Management and Leadership (15 Questions)	
A. Quality Philosophies and Foundations	- Explain 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), and how quality has helped form various continuous improvement tools including lean, six sigma, theory of constraints, etc. (Remember)
B. The Quality Management System (QMS)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategic planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and define top management's responsibility for the QMS, including establishing policies and objectives, setting organization-wide goals, supporting quality initiatives, etc. (Apply) 2. Deployment techniques <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define, describe, and use various deployment tools in support of the QMS: benchmarking, stakeholder identification and analysis, performance measurement tools, and project management tools such as PERT charts, Gantt charts, critical path method (CPM), resource allocation, etc. (Apply) 3. Quality information system (QIS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and define 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, data analysis, etc. (Remember)
C. ASQ Code of Ethics for Professional Conduct	- Determine appropriate behavior in situations requiring ethical decisions. (Evaluate)
D. Leadership Principles and Techniques	- Describe and apply various principles and techniques for developing and organizing teams and leading quality initiatives. (Analyze)
E. Facilitation Principles and Techniques	- Define and describe the facilitator's role and responsibilities on a team. Define and apply various tools used with teams, including brainstorming, nominal group technique, conflict resolution, force-field analysis, etc. (Analyze)
F. Communication Skills	- Describe and distinguish between various communication methods 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 measures such as quality function deployment (QFD), customer satisfaction surveys, etc. (Analyze)

H. Supplier Management	- Define, select, and apply various techniques including supplier qualification, certification, evaluation, ratings, performance improvement, etc. (Analyze)
I. Barriers to Quality Improvement	- Identify barriers to quality improvement, their causes and impact, and describe methods for overcoming them. (Analyze)
II. The Quality System (15 Questions)	
A. Elements of the Quality System	- Define, describe, and interpret the basic elements of a quality system, including planning, control, and improvement, from product and process design through quality cost systems, audit programs, etc. (Evaluate)
B. Documentation of the Quality System	- Identify and apply quality system documentation components, including quality policies, procedures to support the system, configuration management and document control to manage work instructions, quality records, etc. (Apply)
C. Quality Standards and Other Guidelines	- Define and distinguish between 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 and how they are used. [Note: Industry-specific standards will not be tested.] (Apply)
D. Quality Audits	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Types of audits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe and distinguish between various types of quality audits such as product, process, management (system), registration (certification), compliance (regulatory), first, second, and third party, etc. (Apply) 2. Roles and responsibilities in audits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and define roles and responsibilities for audit participants such as audit team (leader and members), client, auditee, etc. (Understand) 3. Audit planning and implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe and apply the steps of a quality audit, from the audit planning stage through conducting the audit, from the perspective of an audit team member. (Apply) 4. Audit reporting and follow-up <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify, describe, and 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 categories, data collection methods and classification, and reporting and interpreting results. (Analyze)
F. Quality	- Identify and define key elements of a training program,

Training	including conducting a needs analysis, developing curricula and materials, and determining the program's effectiveness. (Apply)
III. Product and Process Design (25 Questions)	
A. Classification of Quality Characteristics	- Define, interpret, and classify quality characteristics for new products and processes. [Note: The classification of product defects is covered in IV.B.3.] (Evaluate)
B. Design Inputs and Review	- Identify sources of design inputs such as customer needs, regulatory requirements, etc., and how they translate into design concepts such as robust design, QFD, and Design for X (DFX, where X can mean six sigma (DFSS), manufacturability (DFM), cost (DFC), etc.). Identify and apply common elements of the design review process, including roles and responsibilities of participants. (Analyze)
C. Technical Drawings and Specifications	- Interpret technical drawings including characteristics such as views, title blocks, dimensioning, tolerancing, GD&T symbols, etc. Interpret specification requirements in relation to product and process characteristics. (Evaluate)
D. Design Verification	- Identify and apply various evaluations and tests to qualify and validate the design of new products and processes to ensure their fitness for use. (Evaluate)
E. Reliability and Maintainability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Predictive and preventive maintenance tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe and apply these tools and techniques to maintain and improve process and product reliability. (Analyze) 2. Reliability and maintainability indices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and analyze indices such as, MTTF, MTBF, MTTR, availability, failure rate, etc. (Analyze) MTTF, MTBF, MTTR, availability, failure rate, etc. (Analyze) 3. Bathtub curve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify, define, and distinguish between the basic elements of the bathtub curve. (Analyze) 4. Reliability/safety/hazard assessment tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). (Analyze)
IV. Project Management (32 Questions)	
A. Tools	- Define, identify, and apply product and process control methods such as developing control plans, identifying critical control points, developing and validating work instructions, etc. (Analyze)
B. Material	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Material identification, status, and traceability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define and distinguish these concepts, and describe methods for

<p>Control</p>	<p>applying them in various situations. [Note: Product recall procedures will not be tested.] (Analyze)</p> <p>2. Material segregation - Describe material segregation and its importance and evaluate appropriate methods for applying it in various situations. (Evaluate)</p> <p>3. Classification of defects - Define, describe, and classify the seriousness of product and process defects. (Evaluate)</p> <p>4. Material review board (MRB) - Identify the purpose and function of an MRB and make appropriate disposition decisions in various situations. (Analyze)</p>
<p>C. Acceptance Sampling</p>	<p>1. Sampling concepts - Define, describe, and apply 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), average outgoing quality limit (AOQL), etc. (Analyze)</p> <p>2. Sampling standards and plans - 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)</p> <p>3. Sample integrity - Identify the techniques for establishing and maintaining sample integrity. (Analyze)</p>
<p>D. Measurement and Test</p>	<p>1. Measurement tools - Select and describe appropriate uses of inspection tools such as gage blocks, calipers, micrometers, optical comparators, etc. (Analyze)</p> <p>2. Destructive and nondestructive tests - Distinguish between destructive and nondestructive measurement test methods and apply them appropriately. (Analyze)</p>
<p>E. Metrology</p>	<p>- Identify, describe, and apply metrology techniques such as calibration systems, traceability to calibration standards, measurement error and its sources, and control and maintenance of measurement standards and devices. (Analyze)</p>
<p>F. Measurement System Analysis (MSA)</p>	<p>- Calculate, analyze, and interpret repeatability and reproducibility (Gage R&R) studies, measurement correlation, capability, bias, linearity, etc., including both conventional and control chart methods. (Evaluate)</p>

V. Continuous Improvement (30 Questions)	
A. Quality Control Tools	- Select, construct, apply, and interpret tools such as 1) flowcharts, 2) Pareto charts, 3) cause and effect diagrams, 4) control charts, 5) check sheets, 6) scatter diagrams, and 7) histograms. (Analyze)
B. Quality Management and Planning Tools	- Select, construct, apply, and interpret tools such as 1) affinity diagrams, 2) tree diagrams, 3) process decision program charts (PDPC), 4) matrix diagrams, 5) interrelationship digraphs, 6) prioritization matrices, and 7) activity network diagrams. (Analyze)
C. Continuous Improvement Techniques	- Define, describe, and distinguish between various continuous improvement models: total quality management (TQM), kaizen, Plan Do-Check-Act (PDCA), six sigma, theory of constraints (TOC), lean, etc. (Analyze)
D. Corrective Action	- Identify, describe, and apply elements of the corrective action process including problem identification, failure analysis, root cause analysis, problem correction, recurrence control, verification of effectiveness, etc. (Evaluate)
E. Preventive Action	- Identify, describe, and apply various preventive action tools such as error proofing/poka-yoke, robust design, etc., and analyze their effectiveness. (Evaluate)
VI. Quantitative Methods and Tools (43 Questions)	
A. Collecting and Summarizing Data	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Types of data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define, classify, and compare discrete (attributes) and continuous (variables) data. (Apply) 2. Measurement scales <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define, describe, and use nominal, ordinal, interval, and ratio scales. (Apply) 3. Data collection methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe various methods for collecting data, including tally or check sheets, data coding, automatic gaging, etc., and identify their strengths and weaknesses. (Apply) 4. Data accuracy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the characteristics or properties of data (e.g., source/resource issues, flexibility, versatility, etc.) and various types of data errors or poor quality such as low accuracy, inconsistency, interpretation of data values, and redundancy. Identify factors that can influence data accuracy and apply techniques for error detection and correction. (Apply) 5. Descriptive statistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe, calculate, and interpret measures of central tendency

	<p>and dispersion (central limit theorem), and construct and interpret frequency distributions including simple, categorical, grouped, ungrouped, and cumulative. (Evaluate)</p> <p>6. Graphical methods for depicting relationships - Construct, apply, and interpret diagrams and charts such as stem-and-leaf plots, box-and whisker plots, etc. [Note: Run charts and scatter diagrams are covered in V.A.] (Analyze)</p> <p>7. Graphical methods for depicting distributions - Construct, apply, and interpret diagrams such as normal probability plots, Weibull plots, etc. [Note: Histograms are covered in V.A.] (Analyze)</p>
B. Quantitative Concepts	<p>1. Terminology - Define and apply quantitative terms, including population, parameter, sample, statistic, random sampling, expected value, etc. (Analyze)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>3. Probability terms and concepts - Describe and apply concepts such as independence, mutually exclusive, multiplication rules, complementary probability, joint occurrence of events, etc. (Apply)</p>
C. Probability Distributions	<p>1. Continuous distributions - Define and distinguish between these distributions: normal, uniform, bivariate normal, exponential, lognormal, Weibull, chi square, Student's t, F, etc. (Analyze)</p> <p>2. Discrete distributions - Define and distinguish between these distributions: binomial, Poisson, hypergeometric, multinomial, etc. (Analyze)</p>
D. Statistical Decision-making	<p>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)</p> <p>2. Hypothesis testing - Define, interpret, and apply hypothesis tests for means, variances, and proportions. Apply and interpret the concepts of significance level, power, type I and type II errors. Define and distinguish between statistical and practical significance. (Evaluate)</p> <p>3. Paired-comparison tests - Define and use paired comparison (parametric) hypothesis tests and interpret the results. (Apply)</p> <p>4. Goodness-of-fit tests - Define and use chi square and other goodness-of-fit tests and</p>

	<p>interpret the results. (Apply)</p> <p>5. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) - Define and use ANOVAs and interpret the results. (Analyze)</p> <p>6. Contingency tables - Define, construct, and use contingency tables to evaluate statistical significance. (Analyze)</p>
<p>E. Relationships Between Variables</p>	<p>1. Linear regression - Calculate the regression equation for simple regressions and least squares estimates. Construct and interpret hypothesis tests for regression statistics. Use regression models for estimation and prediction and analyze the uncertainty in the estimate. [Note: Nonlinear models and parameters will not be tested.] (Analyze)</p> <p>2. Simple linear correlation - Calculate the correlation coefficient and its confidence interval, and construct and interpret a hypothesis test for correlation statistics. [Note: Serial correlation will not be tested.] (Analyze)</p> <p>3. Time-series analysis - Define, describe, and use timeseries analysis including moving average, and interpret time-series graphs to identify trends and seasonal or cyclical variation. (Analyze)</p>
<p>F. Statistical Process Control (SPC)</p>	<p>1. Objectives and benefits - Identify and explain objectives and benefits of SPC such as assessing process performance. (Understand)</p> <p>2. Common and special causes - Describe, identify, and distinguish between these types of causes. (Analyze)</p> <p>3. Selection of variable - Identify and select characteristics for monitoring by control chart. (Analyze)</p> <p>4. Rational subgrouping - Define and apply the principles of rational subgrouping. (Apply)</p> <p>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, u, and CUSUM charts. (Analyze)</p> <p>6. Control chart analysis Read and interpret control charts, use rules for determining statistical control. (Evaluate)</p> <p>7. PRE-control charts - Define and describe how these charts differ from other control charts and how they should be used. (Apply)</p> <p>8. Short-run SPC - Identify, define, and use short-run SPC rules. (Apply)</p>

<p>G. Process and Performance Capability</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Process capability studies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define, describe, calculate, and use process capability studies, including identifying characteristics, specifications, and tolerances, developing sampling plans for such studies, establishing statistical control, etc. (Analyze) 2. Process performance vs. specifications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distinguish between natural process limits and specification limits and calculate percent defective. (Analyze) 3. Process capability indices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define, select, and calculate Cp, Cpk, Cpm, and Cr, and evaluate process capability. (Evaluate) 4. Process performance indices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define, select, and calculate Pp and Ppk and evaluate process performance. (Evaluate)
<p>H. Design and Analysis of Experiments</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Terminology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define terms such as dependent and independent variables, factors, levels, response, treatment, error, and replication. (Understand) 2. Planning and organizing experiments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define, describe, and apply the basic elements of designed experiments, including determining the experiment objective, selecting factors, responses, and measurement methods, choosing the appropriate design, etc. (Analyze) 3. Design principles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define and apply the principles of power and sample size, balance, replication, order, efficiency, randomization, blocking, interaction, and confounding. (Apply) 4. One-factor experiments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construct full-factorial designs and use computational and graphical methods to analyze the significance of results. (Analyze) 6. Two-level fractional factorial experiments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construct two-level fractional factorial designs (including Taguchi designs) and apply computational and graphical methods to analyze the significance of results. (Analyze)

CQE Sample Questions:

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

- a) α
- b) $1 - \alpha$
- c) β
- d) $1 - \beta$

02. 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

03. Which of the following affects system availability?

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

04. 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

05. 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

06. 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

07. 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

08. 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

09. 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

10. 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

Answers to CQE Exam Questions:

Question: 01 Answer: d	Question: 02 Answer: b	Question: 03 Answer: b	Question: 04 Answer: d	Question: 05 Answer: d
Question: 06 Answer: d	Question: 07 Answer: c	Question: 08 Answer: b	Question: 09 Answer: a	Question: 10 Answer: b

Note: If you find any typo or data entry error in these sample questions, we request you to update us by commenting on this page or write an email on feedback@processexam.com