CSSGB Six Sigma Green Belt

Free Practice Test — 30 Real Exam-Style Questions

with full answer key & explanations

Unlock the full bank of 1051 questions
+ unlimited timed mock exams + mistake book

Practice on the web: https://certs.theorypractice.app/cssgb
$2.99 / week · $6.99 / month · cancel anytime

What you unlock: all 1051 questions • unlimited timed mock exams • mistake book • instant explanations

Also on iOS & Android — and watch the full Q&A walkthrough on YouTube @CertsQuizPrep

Unofficial study material · not affiliated with any certifying body

Practice Questions

Try all 30 first, then check the answer key at the back.

Want the other 1021+ questions & full timed mock exams? Unlock at https://certs.theorypractice.app/cssgb

1. In Six Sigma projects, which tool is commonly used to prioritize tasks based on their potential impact on project goals and the complexity of implementing them?

A. Gantt chart
B. Histogram
C. Control chart
D. Impact-Complexity Matrix

2. In a company's quality control process, employee performance audits are conducted. Randomness in these audits ensures that which of the following occurs?

A. Each shift has an equal chance of being audited regardless of prior observations.
B. Audits are scheduled at regular intervals for each employee.
C. Shifts with the least performance issues are audited more frequently.
D. Audits focus only on shifts with known performance issues.

3. During a root cause analysis session for a production defect, identifying a specific root cause is crucial for effective problem-solving. Which of the following examples represents a well-defined root cause?

A. A missing bolt in the assembly process
B. Poor management decisions
C. Economic downturn
D. Market expansion

Also on iOS & Android — and watch the full Q&A walkthrough on YouTube @CertsQuizPrep

4. A manufacturing company is enhancing its production process. Which of the following is not a tool primarily used for process improvement?

A. Destructive Testing
B. Control Chart
C. Pareto Analysis
D. 5S

Unlock all 1051 questions + timed mock exams
→ **https://certs.theorypractice.app/cssgb**
$2.99/week or $6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start

Unofficial study material · not affiliated with any certifying body

5. A publishing company follows a structured sequence before launching a book: manuscript editing, cover design, typesetting, printing, and distribution. What are these components called in the publishing workflow?

A. Processes
B. Inputs
C. Outputs
D. Subprocesses

6. In the context of evaluating employee engagement in a process improvement initiative, which of the following corresponds with the ability to recognize early signs of disengagement? Factor Description Rating Scale Impact on Productivity Effect of disengagement on team output High (10) to Low (1) Frequency of Disengagement How often disengagement occurs Frequent (10) to Rare (1) Early Recognition How easily early signs of disengagement can be detected Difficult (10) to Easy (1)

A. Willingness to intervene
B. Frequency of Disengagement
C. Early Recognition
D. Impact on Productivity

Want the other 1021+ questions & full timed mock exams? Unlock at https://certs.theorypractice.app/cssgb

7. In Six Sigma, when designing a new manufacturing process, quality is validated by whether the process achieves which of the following? Product ID Target Dimensions (mm) Actual Dimensions (mm) A 10.00 10.05 B 15.00 14.98 C 20.00 20.02

A. Increases production speed
B. Reduces material costs
C. Eliminates the need for inspections
D. Consistently meets customer specifications

8. In a quality improvement project aimed at reducing defects in a manufacturing line, during which phase of the DMAIC methodology should a Green Belt primarily focus on quantifying the problem through data collection?

A. Measure phase
B. Define phase
C. Improve phase
D. Control phase

Unlock all 1051 questions + timed mock exams
→ **https://certs.theorypractice.app/cssgb**
$2.99/week or $6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start
Unofficial study material · not affiliated with any certifying body

9. In a Six Sigma DMAIC project, which phase would a Green Belt focus on developing best practices, guidelines, and documentation to ensure that improvements are maintained over time?

A. Improve
B. Control
C. Define
D. Measure

Also on iOS & Android — and watch the full Q&A walkthrough on YouTube @CertsQuizPrep

10. A manufacturing company implemented a new quality management system. In analyzing its cost reports, it identified various costs associated with quality activities. From the list below, which two costs are typically recognized as components of the Cost of Quality (COQ)?

A. External Auditing costs and Executive Training costs
B. Prevention costs and Appraisal costs
C. Insurance costs and Risk Management costs
D. Marketing costs and Customer Service costs

11. Examine the following customer service process. Which step is considered a value-added activity in a Lean analysis?

A. Customer fills out feedback form
B. Staff assists customer with product selection
C. Customer greets staff upon entering store
D. Customer waits in line to speak to staff

12. In the context of retail management, determining the relationship between product prices and sales volume is essential. Based on the data provided in the table, which term best describes this kind of analysis? Product ID Price ($) Sales Volume P001 15 120 P002 20 180 P003 25 155 P004 30 130 P005 35 90

A. Coefficient
B. Collateral
C. Correlation
D. Congruency

Want the other 1021+ questions & full timed mock exams? Unlock at https://certs.theorypractice.app/cssgb

13. In assessing the impact of a Six Sigma intervention in a manufacturing process using regression analysis, which of the following steps is necessary when setting up your analysis? Intervention Stage Defect Rate Before (%) Defect Rate After (%) Initial 10 8 Middle 9 7 Final 8 6

A. If the regression coefficient is beyond one of the critical values, accept the null hypothesis
B. Set the conditions for the test
C. Calculate the standard deviation of defect rates
D. Determine the hypothesis value directly

14. In a manufacturing process, identifying the root causes of defects involves analyzing the flow of materials and information. Each defect is a result of a preceding issue, as there is no single absolute cause for defects. What is this principle called?

A. Cause-and-effect diagram
B. Root cause analysis
C. Causal chain
D. Process mapping

15. Consider the following data comparing two population proportions. Use a significance level of 0.05 to determine the rejection region for a right-tailed hypothesis test of the difference in population proportions. Population Sample Proportion ($$\hat{p}$$) Sample Size (n) Number of Successes (x) Population 1 0.4 100 40 Population 2 0.3 100 30

A. $\alpha/2$ to its left
B. α to its right
C. α to its left
D. $\alpha/2$ to its right

Also on iOS & Android — and watch the full Q&A walkthrough on YouTube @CertsQuizPrep

Unlock all 1051 questions + timed mock exams
→ **https://certs.theorypractice.app/cssgb**
$2.99/week or $6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start

Unofficial study material · not affiliated with any certifying body

16. In a manufacturing plant, a new expedited process is introduced to reduce the defect rate in a product line. Consider the following scenarios and determine which one represents a Type II error. Scenario Hypothesis Reality Expedited Process Reduction in defect rate No actual reduction in defect rate Standard Process No change in defect rate True reduction in defect rate

A. Standard Process: No change in defect rate (H - True reduction in defect rate)
B. Expedited Process: Reduction in defect rate (H - No actual reduction in defect rate)
C. Standard Process: Reduction in defect rate (H - No change in defect rate)
D. Expedited Process: No change in defect rate (H - True reduction in defect rate)

17. A company has implemented a new marketing strategy and wishes to analyze its impact on sales volume. Based on financial performance data analysis, what should the null hypothesis represent in this context?

A. Sales has increased significantly.
B. Sales analysis is not reliable.
C. The marketing strategy has made no difference.
D. Sales volume has not changed.

18. A finance startup conducted a survey among their customers to measure satisfaction with their service. They found that 68% of the 800 respondents are satisfied. Calculate the 95% confidence interval for the true proportion of satisfied customers. Use $$Z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96$$ for your calculations.

A. 65% +/- 4.0%
B. 68% +/- 2.5%
C. 68% +/- 3.2%
D. 70% +/- 2.0%

Want the other 1021+ questions & full timed mock exams? Unlock at
https://certs.theorypractice.app/cssgb

19. In a manufacturing process, an average of 10% of products are defective. If 50 items are produced in a batch, what is the variance in the number of defective items? Production Batch Defect Rate Batch Size 50 Defect Probability $$0.10$$

A. 5
B. 50
C. 0.5
D. 4.5

Unlock all 1051 questions + timed mock exams
→ **https://certs.theorypractice.app/cssgb**
$2.99/week or $6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start
Unofficial study material · not affiliated with any certifying body

20. In a manufacturing setting, a process has been improved by implementing Six Sigma methodologies. Which of the following values best represents the expected long-term shift in the process mean? Process Improvement Scenario Expected Mean Shift Application of Six Sigma 1.5 \sigma

A. 3 σ
B. No shift; Six Sigma stabilizes the process completely
C. 5 σ
D. 1.5 σ

21. In a reliability analysis of three different machine systems, each system is described by a specific probability function. Identify the system that follows an exponential distribution. System Probability Function System A $$P(t) = \lambda e^{-\lambda t}$$ System B $$P(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(t - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$ System C $$P(t) = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}$$

A. System B
B. System C
C. None of the systems
D. System A

Also on iOS & Android — and watch the full Q&A walkthrough on YouTube @CertsQuizPrep

22. Analyze the dataset of a production line below. Which statistical tool would indicate a relationship between production speed and defect rate? Metric Value 1 Value 2 Speed (units/hr) 50 70 Defect Rate (%) 5 3 Time (hr) 1 2 Output (units) 50 140

A. Using tools such as box plots
B. Using a descriptive study of mean, median, mode
C. Using tools such as scatter diagrams
D. Using tools such as histograms

23. Which monitoring technique for atmospheric $$CO_{2}$$ levels is less sensitive to detecting shifts in concentration? Monitoring Technique Sampling Frequency Detection Sensitivity Technique A Monthly High Technique B Weekly Low

A. Both are equally sensitive
B. Neither technique measures $$CO_{2}$$ concentration
C. Technique B
D. Technique A

Unlock all 1051 questions + timed mock exams
→ **https://certs.theorypractice.app/cssgb**
$2.99/week or $6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start

Unofficial study material · not affiliated with any certifying body

24. While monitoring the success of changes in a DMAIC Six Sigma project, which of the following tools would NOT be typically utilized during the control phase?

A. Standard operating procedures
B. Root cause analysis
C. Control charts
D. Checklist

Want the other 1021+ questions & full timed mock exams? Unlock at https://certs.theorypractice.app/cssgb

25. Which of the following practices aims to enhance production efficiency by minimizing waste and improving process stability in a manufacturing system?

A. Process improvement
B. Lean control
C. Mistake proofing
D. Kaizen

26. In a manufacturing process, a quality control team is analyzing product thickness, which occasionally has outliers due to machine malfunctions. They want to choose the appropriate control chart. When should they opt for a median chart?

A. When analyzing variance using the standard deviation
B. When data is impacted by outliers due to machine malfunctions
C. When consistent product dimensions are maintained
D. When the entire process is stable and in control

27. In a manufacturing process where machine settings and temperatures are kept constant, what is the term for variation observed in the output quality score? Stage Machine Setting Temperature (°C) Output Quality Score 1 200 75 90 2 200 75 85 3 200 75 88 4 200 75 87

A. Optimization
B. Calibration error
C. Process variation
D. Standardization

Also on iOS & Android — and watch the full Q&A walkthrough on YouTube @CertsQuizPrep

28. A factory's assembly line repeatedly faces delays due to a chaotic and cluttered work environment that hampers quick access to tools and materials. A lean consultant suggests several tools to improve this situation. Based on the following table, which lean tool would most effectively organize and streamline the workspace to minimize delays? Area of Improvement Current Status Possible Lean Tools for Enhancement Workspace Organization Disorganized tools and materials leading to time wastage 5S, Total productive maintenance, Standard work, Pull systems

A. Total productive maintenance
B. Standard work
C. Pull systems
D. 5S

29. In a manufacturing process, which principle would you employ to optimize workflow by aligning production schedules with the available workforce and machinery capacity, ensuring a steady operation without overburden or underutilization?

A. Blocking
B. Interaction
C. Balance
D. Replication

30. You are involved in improving the efficiency of a manufacturing line with operators of varying experience levels, which introduce variability in production rates. Which experimental design method should you use to minimize this variability and accurately test the effect of different machine settings? Operator Experience Level Machine Setting A Machine Setting B Machine Setting C Experienced 76 units/hour 80 units/hour 82 units/hour Intermediate 75 units/hour 79 units/hour 81 units/hour Novice 74 units/hour 78 units/hour 80 units/hour

A. Randomized block
B. Latin square
C. Youden square
D. Response surface

Unlock all 1051 questions + timed mock exams
→ **https://certs.theorypractice.app/cssgb**
$2.99/week or $6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start
Unofficial study material · not affiliated with any certifying body

Answer Key & Explanations

You just practised 30 of 1051. Unlock every question + timed mocks at https://certs.theorypractice.app/cssgb

1. D — Impact-Complexity Matrix
Answer: Impact-Complexity Matrix The Impact-Complexity Matrix is a tool used to prioritize tasks by evaluating their potential impact on project goals and the complexity of their implementation. Gantt charts display project activities and timelines, histograms show frequency distributions, and control charts monitor process stability over time.

2. A — Each shift has an equal chance of being audited regardless of prior observations.
Answer: Each shift has an equal chance of being audited regardless of prior observations. Implementing randomness in performance audits means that each shift is equally likely to be selected for review. This prevents predictable patterns that employees could anticipate, ensuring a genuine assessment of performance. Scheduled audits at regular intervals do not ensure randomness and can lead to avoidance strategies. Auditing only certain shifts undermines the objective of unbiased and comprehensive performance evaluation.

3. A — A missing bolt in the assembly process
Answer: A missing bolt in the assembly process Root cause analysis focuses on finding specific causes of a problem to implement corrective actions. 'A missing bolt in the assembly process' is a well-defined root cause because it is a specific, actionable item that can be addressed directly. Other options like poor management decisions, economic downturn, and market expansion are too broad and not directly actionable as specific root causes.

4. A — Destructive Testing
Answer: Destructive Testing Destructive Testing assesses product strength and weaknesses, rather than facilitating process improvement directly. Control Chart, Pareto Analysis, and 5S are tools used in process improvement to monitor, identify, and organize elements contributing to production efficiency.

5. D — Subprocesses
Answer: Subprocesses In the publishing workflow, each task such as editing, cover design, and typesetting are subprocesses that together form the larger process of publishing a book. Processes, inputs, and outputs are incorrect as they don't describe the specific steps within the larger publishing process.

6. C — Early Recognition
Answer: Early Recognition In the context of evaluating employee engagement, 'Early Recognition' corresponds to how easily early signs of disengagement can be detected. Similar to a detection rating in FMEA, this factor helps assess how likely it is to notice disengagement early on, which can be crucial for planning timely interventions. 'Impact on Productivity' is about the effect on output, 'Frequency of Disengagement' is how often it occurs, and 'Willingness to intervene' does not relate to the ability to recognize early signs.

7. D — Consistently meets customer specifications
Answer: Consistently meets customer specifications. In Six Sigma, quality is defined by the process's ability to

Unlock all 1051 questions + timed mock exams
→ **https://certs.theorypractice.app/cssgb**
$2.99/week or $6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start
Unofficial study material · not affiliated with any certifying body

produce items that meet the desired specifications of the customer. This ensures that the product is suitable for its intended use. Increasing production speed or reducing material costs do not necessarily indicate quality as they do not address meeting the user's requirements. Eliminating inspections is not relevant to ensuring the process meets specifications.

8. A — Measure phase
In the Measure phase of DMAIC, the focus is on quantifying the problem by developing a data collection plan. This phase helps to gather essential data that can be analyzed in the next phase, Analyze, to identify root causes of the defects. The Define phase is for setting the project goals, the Improve phase focuses on implementing solutions, and the Control phase ensures the solutions are maintained.

9. B — Control
Answer: Control The Control phase of DMAIC is where the Green Belt would establish best practices and documentation to ensure that the process improvements are sustained. This involves creating control plans and charts to maintain the gains achieved during the project. The Define phase is focused on identifying and outlining the problem. Measure is associated with collecting data, and Improve involves implementing changes in the process.

10. B — Prevention costs and Appraisal costs
Prevention costs and Appraisal costs are recognized as integral components of the Cost of Quality (COQ). Prevention costs involve activities that minimize the chance of producing poor-quality products, while Appraisal costs are associated with evaluating and auditing to ensure quality. Insurance and risk management deal with overall business risks, Marketing costs focus on product promotion rather than quality, and External Auditing and Executive Training costs do not directly align with quality assurance activities.

11. B — Staff assists customer with product selection
Lean analysis focuses on identifying steps in a process that enhance value from the customer's perspective. "Staff assists customer with product selection" is a value-added activity because it directly contributes to the service provided to the customer.

12. C — Correlation
The correct answer is Correlation. Correlation involves evaluating the degree to which one variable moves in relation to another. In this context, it refers to analyzing how changes in product prices (independent variable) affect sales volume (dependent variable). Congruency refers to similarity rather than a relationship. Coefficient is a component in correlation but not the term describing the analysis itself. Collateral is unrelated to this form of analysis.

13. B — Set the conditions for the test
In regression analysis, setting the conditions for the test is crucial to defining the assumptions and scope of the analysis. This includes deciding on null and alternative hypotheses, choosing a significance level, and understanding the regression model's assumptions. Calculating individual standard deviations or determining the hypothesis value directly is not part of setting up the conditions. Also, rejecting the null hypothesis is the correct action when the test statistic is beyond the critical values.

14. C — Causal chain
Answer: Causal chain A causal chain implies that each defect is the result of a prior issue, as there is no single absolute cause for defects. By determining correlation and causation, identification of all issues in the causal chain can be explored to improve quality. Process mapping is incorrect as it depicts the detailed steps

Unlock all 1051 questions + timed mock exams
→ **https://certs.theorypractice.app/cssgb**
$2.99/week or $6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start
Unofficial study material · not affiliated with any certifying body

involved in a process but does not inherently identify causal relationships. The cause-and-effect diagram is incorrect because it is a tool used to visualize potential causes of an issue, not the principle of causality. Root cause analysis is a problem-solving method but is not a description of the principle where causes precede effects.

15. B — α to its right
Answer: α to its right In a right-tailed hypothesis test, the rejection region is determined by the area of α to the right side of the Z-distribution. This region represents the critical values where if the calculated statistic falls, the null hypothesis is rejected. The other options incorrectly identify regions that are not applicable to a right-tailed test. For instance, α/2 to its right is used in two-tailed tests.

16. A — Standard Process: No change in defect rate (H - True reduction in defect rate)
A Type II error occurs when there is a failure to reject a false null hypothesis. In this context, the true state is a reduction in defect rate under the standard process (null: no change). However, the null hypothesis of 'no change' is not rejected, indicating the defect rate has not reduced.

17. D — Sales volume has not changed.
Answer: Sales volume has not changed. The null hypothesis (H■) typically represents the idea that there is no impact or effect—in this case, it denotes that the new marketing strategy has not resulted in a change in sales volume. The alternative hypothesis (H■) would suggest a change has occurred.

18. C — 68% +/- 3.2%
To calculate the confidence interval, we use the formula: $$p \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}$$ Where $$p$$ = 0.68, $$n$$ = 800, and $$Z_{\alpha/2}$$ = 1.96. Confidence interval = $$0.68 \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{0.68(1-0.68)}{800}}$$ Solving gives a confidence interval of approximately 68% +/- 3.2%.

19. D — 4.5
To find the variance of a binomial distribution, use the formula $$np(1 - p)$$ where $$n$$ is the number of trials (batch size) and $$p$$ is the probability of success (defect rate). Here, $$n = 50$$ and $$p = 0.10$$. Variance = $$50 \times 0.10 \times (1 - 0.10) = 4.5$$.

20. D — 1.5 σ
The correct answer is 1.5 σ. Implementing Six Sigma results in a long-term process mean shift of 1.5 σ, which accounts for variations over time. 3 σ and 5 σ are incorrect; they overestimate the shift in the mean. 'No shift' is incorrect as the typical process still experiences variation over time.

21. D — System A
The exponential distribution is identified by the probability function $$P(t) = \lambda e^{-\lambda t}$$, corresponding to System A. System B represents a normal distribution with its Gaussian function and System C signifies a Poisson distribution with its probability mass function.

22. C — Using tools such as scatter diagrams
Answer: Using tools such as scatter diagrams. Scatter diagrams help determine the relationship between two variables, such as production speed and defect rate, enabling predictions and analysis of dependency. Using tools such as histograms is incorrect because they are used for frequency distribution analysis, a form of descriptive statistics. Using tools such as box plots is incorrect because they display data distribution and variability rather than relationships. Using a descriptive study of mean, median, mode is incorrect because these are measures of central tendency, not relationships between variables.

Unlock all 1051 questions + timed mock exams
→ **https://certs.theorypractice.app/cssgb**
$2.99/week or $6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start
Unofficial study material · not affiliated with any certifying body

23. C — Technique B
Answer: Technique B. It has a low detection sensitivity despite higher sampling frequency than Technique A. Monthly sampling in Technique A has high sensitivity, while weekly sampling in Technique B is less sensitive to shifts. "Technique A", "Both are equally sensitive", and "Neither technique measures $$CO_{2}$$ concentration" are incorrect since Technique B is explicitly stated as having low detection sensitivity.

24. B — Root cause analysis
Answer: Root cause analysis Root cause analysis is typically used during the analyze phase of a DMAIC Six Sigma project to identify underlying issues. By contrast, control charts, checklists, and standard operating procedures are tools employed during the control phase to ensure that improvements are maintained and processes perform consistently.

25. A — Process improvement
Answer: Process improvement The practice of enhancing production efficiency by minimizing waste and improving process stability relates to process improvement. Lean control is incorrect because it focuses more on a holistic approach rather than targeted efficiency enhancements. Mistake proofing is aimed at preventing errors, not necessarily enhancing efficiency. Kaizen focuses on continuous incremental improvements, often involving all employees, but here the focus is specifically on process improvement.

26. B — When data is impacted by outliers due to machine malfunctions
Answer: When data is impacted by outliers due to machine malfunctions Median charts are particularly useful in scenarios where data may include outliers that could skew results. They focus on median values, minimizing the effect of extreme data points. In cases of occasional machine malfunctions, using a median chart can provide a clearer picture of the process without the noise of outliers. The other options are incorrect because a stable process with consistent product dimensions wouldn't typically require a median chart, and the standard deviation is more suited to understanding variability when outliers are not a concern.

27. C — Process variation
Answer: Process variation Process variation refers to the variation in output quality scores observed when machine settings and environmental conditions are held constant. It reflects the inherent variability in the manufacturing process that needs to be understood and controlled. Standardization is the practice of ensuring uniformity across manufacturing processes. Optimization involves adjusting parameters to find the most efficient state. Calibration error relates to inaccuracies in measuring devices.

28. D — 5S
Answer: 5S 5S is the lean tool used to create order and organization. It involves sorting, straightening, shining, standardizing, and sustaining to eliminate waste in the workplace. Total productive maintenance focuses on equipment maintenance strategies. Standard work is used to optimize operation efficiencies, and pull systems aim to reduce inventory levels.

29. C — Balance
Answer: Balance Balance is the principle used to align production schedules with the available workforce and machinery capacity, ensuring no overburden or underutilization of resources. Balance optimizes workflow. Replication is incorrect because it is primarily used to verify consistency and enhance precision in experiments, not for optimizing resource use. Blocking is used to control variations in data analysis. Interaction refers to the combined effect of variables, unrelated to balancing resources.

Unlock all 1051 questions + timed mock exams
→ **https://certs.theorypractice.app/cssgb**
$2.99/week or $6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start
Unofficial study material · not affiliated with any certifying body

30. A — Randomized block

The correct answer is 'Randomized block'. In a manufacturing line test, operator experience levels can be treated as blocks to reduce variability due to differences in operator skills, thus more accurately reflecting the effect of machine settings. Latin square is incorrect; it controls interactions of multiple factors but not operator variability. Youden square is similar to Latin square and does not apply here. Response surface is used for contour mapping of factor influences, not blocking variability.

Unlock all 1051 questions + timed mock exams
→ **https://certs.theorypractice.app/cssgb**
$2.99/week or $6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start
Unofficial study material · not affiliated with any certifying body

Ready to pass?

Unlock the full CSSGB Six Sigma Green Belt bank, every explanation, and unlimited timed mock exams.

Scan to start practising
https://certs.theorypractice.app/cssgb

Watch the full video walkthrough on YouTube @CertsQuizPrep

Unlock all 1051 questions + timed mock exams
→ **https://certs.theorypractice.app/cssgb**
$2.99/week or $6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start

Unofficial study material · not affiliated with any certifying body