

Quality control is a mechanism that compares output to a standard and takes corrective steps when output fails to meet certain expectations. by way of inspection In general, operations with a high percentage of human intervention necessitate more inspection effort than mechanical operations, which are more effective. Most require some inspection, but it is neither possible nor economically feasible to critically examine every part of a product or every aspect of The cost of inspection, the resulting process interruptions or delays caused by inspection, and the method of testing usually outweigh the benefits of 100 percent inspection. The rationale behind testing performance conformance is to perform a final conformance check before proceeding delivering products to customers While inspections may be performed at various points in the manufacturing process, it is usually not cost-effective to do so. As a result, the issue of which points should be allocated for inspections arises. Paper clips, roofing nails, and other low-cost, high-volume products Since (1) the cost of passing inspection is always prohibitive, wooden pencils are seldom inspected. Acceptance sampling is a form of quality assurance that focuses on inspecting previously manufactured products. Conversely, high-cost, low-volume items that have large costs associated with passing defective products often require more intensive inspections. Thus, critical components of a manned-flight space vehicle are closely scrutinised because of the risk to human safety and the high cost of mission failure. It is impossible to The cost of inspection and the estimated costs of passing faulty products determine the amount of inspection required.