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| Quality Assurance (QA) | Quality Control (QC) |
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| 1. QA is a set of activities for ensuring quality in the processes by which products are developed.
 | 1. QC is a set of activities for ensuring quality in products, focused on identifying defects in the products produced.
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| 1. QA is a proactive quality process which aims to prevent defects in the process used to make the product
 | 2. QC is areactive process to identify (and correct) defects in the finished product. |
| 1. To improve development and test processes to reduce defects when the product is being developed.
 | 3. To identify defects in a developed product before its released. |
| 1. QA establishes good quality management systems and the assesment of its adequacy and conformance audits of the system.
 | 4. QC find and eliminates sorces of quality problems through tools and equipment so that customer’s requirements are continually met. |
| 1. Prevention of quality problems through planned and systematic activities including documentation.
 | 5. The activities or techniques used to achieve and maintain the product quality, process and service. |
| 1. Everyone on the team involved in developing the product is responsible for quality assurance.
 | 6. Quality control is usually the responsibility of a specific team that tests the product for defects. |
| 1. Verification is an example of QA
 | 7. Validation/software testing is an example of QC |
| 1. Statistical Tools and Techniques can be applied in both QA and QC. When they are applied to processes (process inputs and operational parameters), control (SPC); and it becomes the part of QA
 | 8. When statistical tools and techniques are appiled to finished products (process outputs), they are called as statistical quality control (SQC) and comes under QX  |
| 1. QA is a managerial tool
 | 9. QC is a corrective tool |
| 1. QA is process oriented
 | 10. QC is product oriented |