Reg. No.



G. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOVILPATTI - 628 502.



UG DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS - NOVEMBER 2024.

(For those admitted in June 2021 and later)

PROGRAMME AND BRANCH: B.Sc., STATISTICS

SEM	CA	ATEGO	RY COMPONENT	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	
v	P	ART -	III CORE	U21ST508	STATISTICAL QUALITY CONTROL	
Date &	Sessio	n: 08.1	1.2024 / FN	Time : 3 hours	Maximum: 75 Marks	
Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	<u>SECTION – A (</u> 10 X 1 = 10 Marks) Answer <u>ALL</u> Questions.			
CO1	K1	1.	What is the primary cause of quality variation in manufacturing processes?a) Assignable causesb) Chance causesc) Environmental causesd) Operational causes			
CO1	K2	2.	 What is the primary purpose of using a Shewhart control chart in quality control? a) To reduce production cost b) To identify variations due to assignable causes c) Non To eliminate all variations in the process d) To increase customer satisfaction 			
CO2	K1	3.	When interpreting an X-bar chart, points outside the control limitssuggesta) The process is stableb) Special causes of variation arepresentc) The process mean is acceptabled) Variability is too low			
CO2	K2	4.	Trial control limits are determined by a) Calculating from historical process data b) Setting arbitrary values c) Taking customer feedback d) Using external benchmarking standards			
CO3	K1	5.	Attribute control charts a) Continuous data c) The process mean	b) The num	nber or proportion of defects performance	
CO3	K2	6.	The choice between using a p-chart and an np-chart depends on a) The production shift pattern b) The type of defects being measured c) The time period of sampling d) Whether the sample size is fixed or variable			
CO4	K1	7.	Producer's risk (a) is a) Sampling too much c) Rejecting good	b) Accepting d) Sampling		
CO4	K2	8.	The OC curve represen a) Acceptance probabili c) Defects per unit	ty b) Sa	mple size spection time	
CO5	K1	9.	Basic elements of relial a) Performance	•	c) Cost d) Durability	

CO5	K2	10.	In a Markov model, system availability is determined bya) Repair timeb) Failure ratec) Design specsd) Maintenance checks	
Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	<u>SECTION – B (</u> 5 X 5 = 25 Marks) Answer <u>ALL</u> Questions choosing either (a) or (b)	
CO1	K3	11a.	What are Chance causes and Assignable causes of variation? (OR)	
CO1	K3	11b.	Write needs for statistical quality control techniques in industry.	
CO2	K3	12a.	Elucidates control chart for variables. (OR)	
CO2	K3	12b.	Write short notes about interpretation of control chart R.	
CO3	K4	13a.	Determine control chart for attributes. (OR)	
CO3	K4	13b.	Discuss about the construction of C chart.	
CO4	K4	14a.	Explain producer risk and consumer risk. (OR)	
CO4	K4	14b.	Elucidate single sampling plan procedures with flow chart.	
CO5	K5	15a.	Explain the basic elements of reliability. (OR)	
CO5	K5	15b.	Define quality control and reliability.	

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	<u>SECTION – C (</u> 5 X 8 = 40 Marks) Answer <u>ALL</u> Questions choosing either (a) or (b)	
CO1	K3	16a.	Describe the uses of Shewhart control charts and explain the steps to construct one. (OR)	
CO1	K3	16b.	Briefly explain about the following. i) Specification limits ii) Tolerance limits	
CO2	K4	17a.	Write purpose of \overline{X} , R and σ chartsin the context of statistical process control.	
CO2	K4	17b.	(OR) Discuss how to interpret \overline{X} and R charts to determine if a process is in control.	
CO3	K4	18a.	Define the p-chart and np-chart, and describe their primary use in quality control. (OR)	
CO3	K4	18b.	Describe the steps involved in constructing a p-chart.	
CO4	K5	19a.	Explain the concept of a double sampling plan and give flow chart. (OR)	
CO4	K5	19b.	Describe the associated performance measures of a sampling plan, such as the Operating Characteristic (OC) curve, Average Outgoing Quality (AOQ), and Average Total Inspection (ATI).	
CO5	K5	20a.	Define quality control and reliability, explain their importance in manufacturing and service industries. (OR)	
CO5	K5	20b.	Describe the process of Failure Mode, Effects, and Criticality Analysis (FMECA) and its role in improving reliability.	