



QA/QC and Risk Management



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Quality Control

Cover Two Topics:

- General Principles of Quality Assurance
- Quality Management

Definitions

Quality Assurance (QA)

Pertaining to a comprehensive approach or system for ensuring product quality.

Quality Control (QC)

Pertaining to an action or step designed to test product quality for any number of properties.

Data Quality Properties

- Positional Accuracy
- Attribute Accuracy
- Topological Correctness
- Completeness



◆ Database Design

- table formats
- valid codes
- valid feature types
- data resolution

◆ Processing Standards

- RMSE
- fuzzy
- dangle
- weed tolerances

Establishing Baselines (*What Constitutes an Error?*)

◆ Positional Off-sets

- Edgematching
- Single/double precision
- Shaded border

◆ Data Extraction Rules

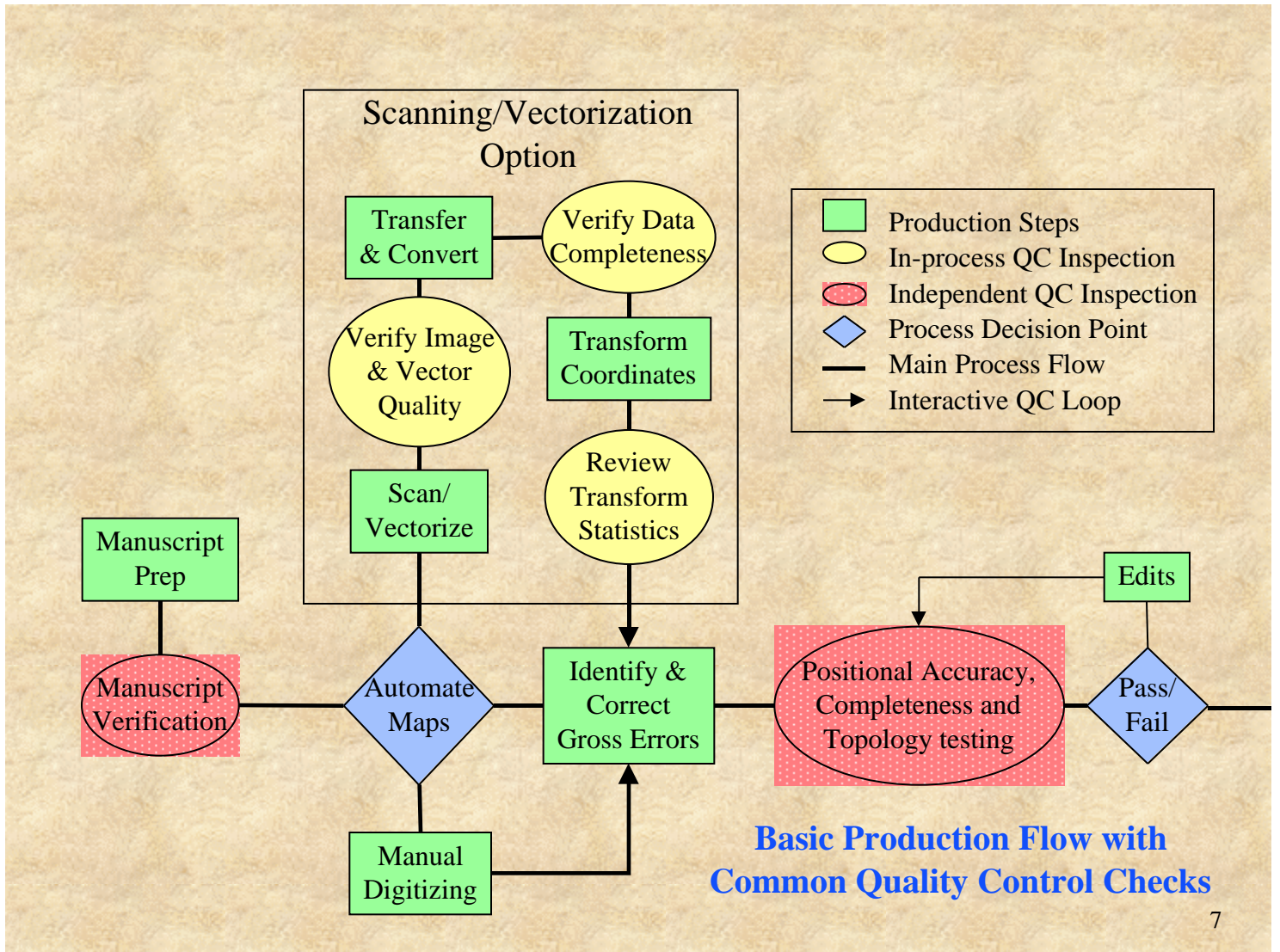
- source interpretation
- photo interpretation
- generalization

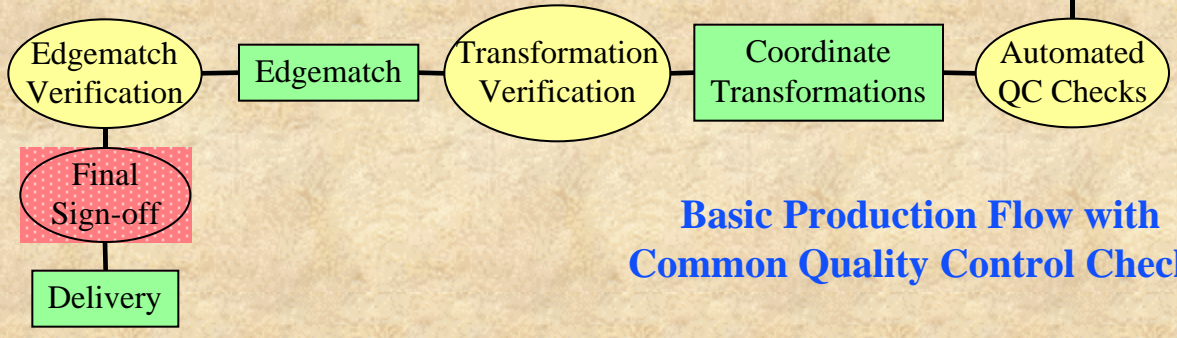
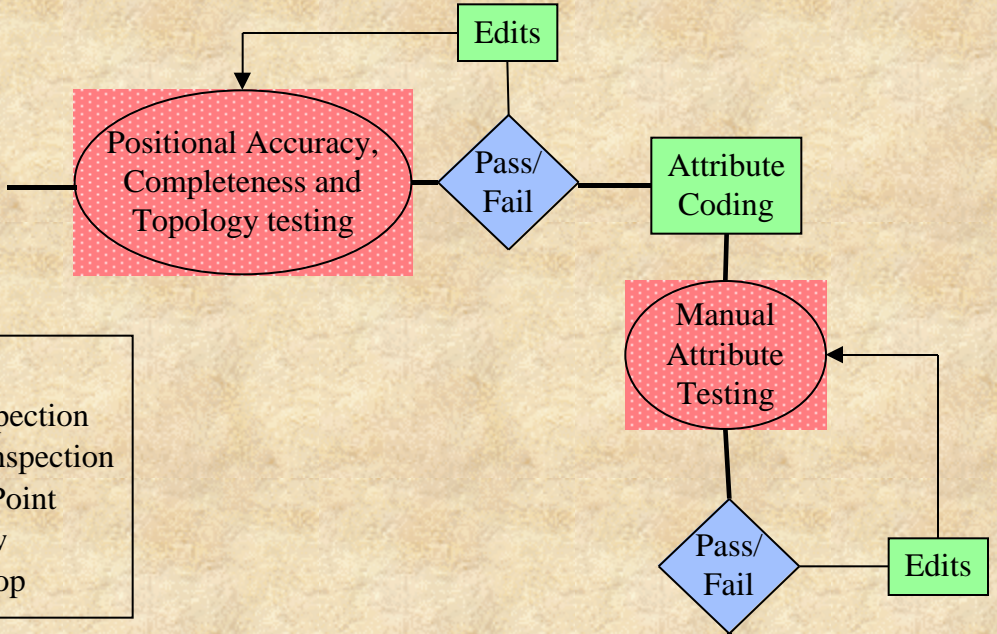
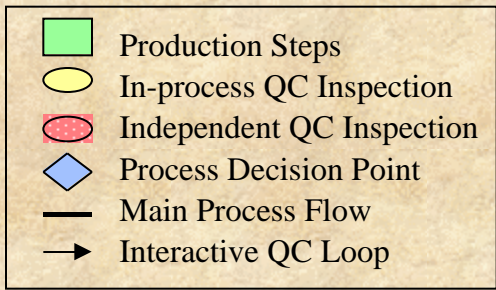
Analyzing QC Requirements

- ✓ Develop a process-oriented flow
 - (i.e., edge matching standards, digitizing standards)

- ✓ Identify key points in the conversion process where data properties could/are change(d)
 - (i.e., digitization, transformation, re-projection)

- ✓ Adjust process flow to concentrate QC property checking into as few steps as possible





Basic Production Flow with Common Quality Control Checks



Independent Inspection

Will always find errors that elude the data processor.

In-Process Inspection

Useful for controlling simple data processing actions.

General Guidelines for Cost-Effective Error Checking

- Re-work is always more costly than doing it right the first time.
- Check everything once, and then concentrate on maintaining data integrity through the remaining processes.
- Minimize the amount of materials that have to be handled.



QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Data Quality Control is Process Control

◆ Documentation

- Record existence of anomalous conditions
- Maintain a complete data dictionary (including data extraction rules)
- Always provide staff (or vendor) with detailed written procedures plus diagrams describing graphic decision rules

QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Data Quality Control is Process Control

◆ Communication

- Develop formal mechanisms (i.e., standard symbols/colors for errors)
- Conduct frequent coordination and status meetings
- Provide honest opinions and feedback

Project Risk Management

The successful GIS implementation plan must be carefully designed to minimize risk. An in-depth analysis of the potential individual risks to a GIS project can be grouped under the following categories.

- ◆ Corporate Management
- ◆ Project Funding & Budgeting
- ◆ Project Planning
- ◆ GIS Technology
- ◆ System Implementation

Corporate Management

- inadequate sponsorship
- project management
- lack of full-time project manager
- inability to control pilot project scope
- unrealistic project schedule
- lack of user support by development team
- understaffed project team



Project Funding & Budgeting

- inadequate cost-benefit study
- inadequate project funding/budgeting



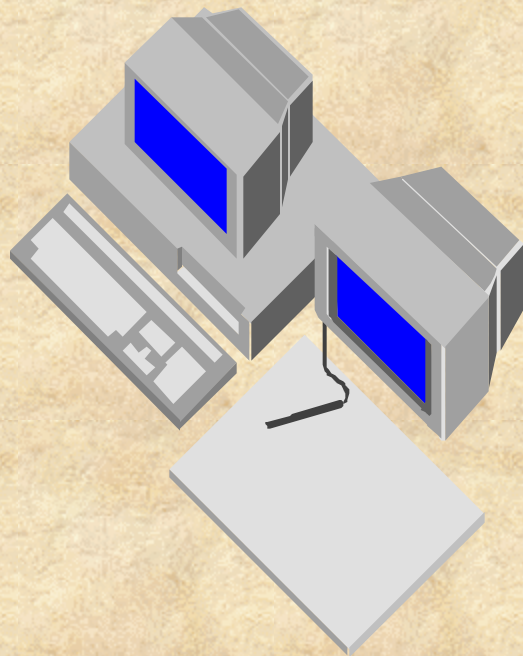
Project Planning

- failure to include all required activities
- failure to include all effected groups
- failure to set scope based on cost-benefit
- unrealistic user expectations



GIS Technology

- failure to interface to other corporate data



System Implementation

- inadequate conversion staff
- change/expansion of conversion scope
- Labor and personnel issues

