Assignment

Module – 3 (Defect Management)

1. **Difference between Priority and Severity.**

Priority:

- Defect Priority has defined the order in which the developer should resolve a defect.
- Priority is associated with scheduling.
- Priority indicates how soon the bug should be fixed.
- Priority is driven by business value.
- High priority and low severity status indicate, defect have to be fixed on immediate bases but does not affect the application.
- Priority status is based on customer requirements.
- Priority is categorized into three types.
    - Low
    - Medium
    - High

Severity:

- Defect Severity is defined as the degree of impact that a defect has on the operation of the product.
- Severity is associated with functionality or standards.
- Severity indicates the seriousness of the defect on the product functionality.
- Severity is driven by functionality.
- High severity and low priority status indicate defect have to be fixed but not on immediate bases.
- Severity status is based on the technical aspect of the product
- Severity is categorized into five types
    - Critical
    - Major
    - Moderate
    - Minor
    - Cosmetic

2. **What is Bug Life Cycle?**
   A computer bug is an error, flaw, mistake, failure, or fault in a computer program that prevents it from working correctly or produces an incorrect result. Bugs arise from mistakes and errors, made by people, in either a program's source code or its design.

3. **What is priority?**
   Priority is Relative and Business-Focused. Priority defines the order in which we should resolve a defect. Should we fix it now, or can it wait? This priority status is set by the tester to the developer mentioning the time frame to fix the defect. If high priority is mentioned then the developer has to fix it at the earliest. The priority status is set based on the customer requirements.

4. **What is severity?**
   Severity is absolute and Customer-Focused. It is the extent to which the defect can affect the software. In other words, it defines the impact that a given defect has on the system.

5. **Bug categories are**
   - Functional Bug
   - Performance Bugs
   - Security Bugs
   - Unit-level Bugs
   - Usability Bugs
   - Syntax Errors
   - Compatibility Errors
   - Logic Bugs

6. **Advantage of Bugzilla.**
   - It is an open-source widely used bug tracker.
   - It is easy in usage and its user interface is understandable for people without technical knowledge.
   - It easily integrates with test management instruments.
   - It integrates with an e-mailing system.
   - It automates documentation.
   - It improves the quality of the product.
   - It enhances the communication between the developing team and the testing team.