Defect Management

Q. What is priority?
A. Priority is defined as a parameter that decides the order in which a defect should be fixed.

Q. What is severity?
A. Severity is defined as the extent to which a particular defect can create an impact on the software.

Q. Difference between severity and priority
A.

Severity	Priority
Severity is a parameter to denote the impact of a particular defect on the software.	Priority is a parameter to decide the order in which defects should be fixed.
Severity is related to the quality standard.	Priority is related to scheduling to resolve the problem.
It is associated with functionality or standards.	It is associated with scheduling.
It is based on the technical aspect of the product.	It is based on the customer's requirements.
Severity is divided into 4 categories: • Critical • Major • Medium • Low	Priority is divided into 3 categories: • Low • Medium • High

Q. What is stress testing?
A. Stress testing is defined as types of software testing that verifies the stability and reliability of the system. Stress testing is performed to ensure that the system does not crash under crunch situations. Stress testing is also known as Endurance Testing or Torture Testing.

Q. What is Bug Life Cycle?
A. The duration or time span between the first-time defects is found and the time that it is closed successfully, rejected, postponed or deferred is called as ‘Bug(defect) Life Cycle’.

Q. What is load testing?
A. It helps identify bottlenecks, ensure stability, and verify that the system can handle anticipated traffic efficiently. Some examples of load testing include: Testing an e-commerce website before a major sale. Checking if a banking app can handle multiple transactions simultaneously.

Q. Explain types of Performance testing.
A. Performance testing is a type of software testing that focuses on evaluating the performance and scalability of a system or application. Types of performance testing

1. **Load Testing**: It is a performance testing to check system behaviour under load. It identifies the maximum operating capacity of an application.
2. **Stress Testing**: Stress Testing is used to test the stability & reliability of the system. Most prominent use if stress testing is to determine the limit, at which the system or software or hardware breaks. Ex: Notepad is under stress and gives 'Not responded' error message.
3. **Endurance testing:** is done to make sure the software can handle the expected load over a long period of time.
4. **Spike testing:** Tests how the program responds to abrupt, significant increases in user-generated load.
5. **Volume testing:** The goal is to evaluate how well a software program performs with different database volumes.
6. **Scalability testing:** The goal of scalability testing is to test how well a software program can "scale up" to cope with an increase in user traffic.

Q. Advantage of Bugzilla

A. Advantages of Bugzilla includes,

- 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.

Q. Bug categories are…

A. Bug category includes major 5 types of defects,

1. **Data Quality/Database defect:** deals with the improper handling of data in the database.
2. **Critical Functionality defect:** The occurrence of these bugs hampers the critical functionality of the application. Ex: exception
3. **Functionality Defect:** This defect affects the functionality of the software. Like JavaScript errors. Buttons like 'save', 'delete' not working.
4. **Security Defects:** This type of defects generally involves improper handling of data sent from the user to the application. This defect known as most severe and given highest priority for a fix. Ex: Authentication and authorization.
5. **User Interface Defects:** includes all UI related defects, which is considered as less severe. Ex: spelling mistake, alignment problem.