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Marks : 35/40

Got it — you want **40 multiple-choice questions (MCQs)** on *Software Defect Reporting*, with the **answers listed at the end** rather than right after each question.

Here’s a ready-to-use set:

**Software Defect Reporting – 40 MCQs**

**1–10: Basics of Defect Reporting**

1. Which of the following is the main purpose of defect reporting?  
   a) To assign blame to developers  
   b) To track and manage software defects  
   c) To estimate project cost  
   d) To compile test cases
2. Which document is used to log details of a defect?  
   a) Test Plan  
   b) Defect Report  
   c) User Manual  
   d) Release Note
3. Which of the following is **NOT** a typical field in a defect report?  
   a) Defect ID  
   b) Severity  
   c) Test Case ID  
   d) Project Budget
4. Which metric indicates the impact of a defect on system functionality?  
   a) Priority  
   b) Severity  
   c) Risk Factor  
   d) Impact Index
5. Who usually determines the **priority** of a defect?  
   a) Developer  
   b) Tester  
   c) Project Manager or Product Owner  
   d) End User
6. In defect reporting, which status means the defect is confirmed but not yet fixed?  
   a) Closed  
   b) New/Open  
   c) Deferred  
   d) Retest
7. Which tool is widely used for defect tracking?  
   a) MS Word  
   b) Jira  
   c) Photoshop  
   d) Jenkins
8. What is the first step after a tester finds a bug?  
   a) Fix it immediately  
   b) Report it in the defect tracking tool  
   c) Inform end users  
   d) Delete the test data
9. Which defect status means the developer believes it is not an actual defect?  
   a) Duplicate  
   b) Rejected  
   c) Closed  
   d) Open
10. Which of the following helps to reproduce the defect?  
    a) Expected result  
    b) Severity level  
    c) Steps to reproduce  
    d) Test environment

**11–20: Defect Life Cycle & Classification**

1. Which of these is the correct defect life cycle order?  
   a) New → Retest → Open → Closed  
   b) New → Assigned → Fixed → Retest → Closed  
   c) Assigned → New → Fixed → Retest → Closed  
   d) New → Fixed → Assigned → Closed
2. Which of the following refers to a defect that occurs repeatedly after being fixed?  
   a) Regression defect  
   b) Duplicate defect  
   c) Reopened defect  
   d) Environmental defect
3. “Critical” severity means:  
   a) Defect causes minor UI changes  
   b) Defect impacts main business functionality  
   c) Defect can be deferred  
   d) Defect is only cosmetic
4. Which defect priority should be fixed before release?  
   a) Low  
   b) Medium  
   c) High  
   d) Optional
5. A defect caused by a missing requirement is called:  
   a) Requirement defect  
   b) Coding defect  
   c) Test case defect  
   d) Environmental defect
6. Which role is responsible for retesting fixed defects?  
   a) Developer  
   b) Tester  
   c) Product Owner  
   d) End User
7. What is “Defect Leakage”?  
   a) Defects found in production that were missed during testing  
   b) Defects that are fixed but not reported  
   c) Defects found during requirement analysis  
   d) Defects intentionally skipped
8. Which of the following is a valid resolution type for a defect?  
   a) Won’t Fix  
   b) Code Missing  
   c) Not Recorded  
   d) Bug Confirmed
9. In defect reporting, screenshots are used for:  
   a) Tracking developer performance  
   b) Proof and better understanding of the defect  
   c) Reducing defect priority  
   d) Writing test cases
10. Which term means a defect that blocks further testing?  
    a) Critical defect  
    b) Showstopper defect  
    c) UI defect  
    d) Functional defect

**21–30: Tools & Reporting Practices**

1. Which of the following is **NOT** a defect tracking tool?  
   a) Bugzilla  
   b) MantisBT  
   c) GitHub Issues  
   d) MS Excel
2. What does a “Duplicate” status mean in a defect report?  
   a) The defect is a copy of another existing defect  
   b) The defect occurs twice in the same module  
   c) The defect was re-tested twice  
   d) The defect reappears after fix
3. What does a “Deferred” status mean?  
   a) Defect is fixed but awaiting approval  
   b) Defect will be fixed in future releases  
   c) Defect is ignored forever  
   d) Defect is reopened after testing
4. Which report provides details about the number of open and closed defects over time?  
   a) Burn-down chart  
   b) Defect trend report  
   c) Risk assessment report  
   d) Test case report
5. Which is the **best practice** for writing defect reports?  
   a) Use vague descriptions to save time  
   b) Provide detailed reproduction steps and environment info  
   c) Skip severity level if unsure  
   d) Avoid attachments
6. A defect that occurs due to mismatch between expected and actual behavior is called:  
   a) Functional defect  
   b) Performance defect  
   c) Documentation defect  
   d) Compatibility defect
7. Which metric calculates the percentage of defects found in production?  
   a) Defect Density  
   b) Defect Leakage  
   c) Defect Removal Efficiency  
   d) MTTR
8. “Severity” is generally set by:  
   a) Tester  
   b) Developer  
   c) Business Analyst  
   d) Customer
9. “Priority” in defect reporting means:  
   a) Order in which the defect should be fixed  
   b) Complexity of fixing the defect  
   c) Number of users affected  
   d) Time taken to fix
10. Which of these is **NOT** part of a defect triage meeting?  
    a) Assigning defect ownership  
    b) Deciding defect priority  
    c) Deciding test case execution order  
    d) Reviewing defect status

**31–40: Advanced & Scenario-based**

1. Which of these is considered a **cosmetic defect**?  
   a) Incorrect calculation  
   b) Wrong color in the UI  
   c) Application crash  
   d) Missing functionality
2. Which is **NOT** a valid defect resolution?  
   a) Fixed  
   b) Cannot Reproduce  
   c) Not a Defect  
   d) Test Case Invalid
3. If a defect is found during UAT, it is usually reported by:  
   a) Developers  
   b) End Users or Clients  
   c) Test Automation Team  
   d) Database Admin
4. Which defect type is related to slow response time?  
   a) Performance defect  
   b) Functional defect  
   c) Security defect  
   d) UI defect
5. A “Reopened” status in defect reporting means:  
   a) Defect was fixed and closed but failed in retest  
   b) Defect occurs in another module  
   c) Defect was fixed without testing  
   d) Defect was reopened by the developer
6. What is the purpose of a “Defect Age” metric?  
   a) Measure how long a defect remains open  
   b) Determine how old the software is  
   c) Identify how many defects are fixed  
   d) Track defect severity changes
7. What does “Cannot Reproduce” status mean?  
   a) Defect is too critical to test  
   b) Developer could not replicate the issue with given steps  
   c) Defect has been fixed  
   d) Defect is invalid
8. Which environment detail is **most important** in a defect report?  
   a) Developer's PC specs  
   b) Operating system, browser, and version  
   c) Tester’s name  
   d) Company network details
9. If two testers report the same defect separately, it should be marked as:  
   a) Duplicate  
   b) Regression  
   c) Reopened  
   d) Deferred
10. Which defect type is found when the system fails under high load?  
    a) Performance defect  
    b) Functional defect  
    c) Usability defect  
    d) Compatibility defect