

### What is Defect?



### Requirements

2.1

Quick navigation link should be available for users in SiteMap Page

#### **Test Cases**

Test Case ID	Test Case Name	Test Data	Pre Condition	Step Details	<b>Expected Result</b>	Actual Result	Pass/Fai
				1. Open a Browser	Quick navigation		Poil
	SiteMap Page			2. Go to 192.168.1.24	Link should be		rall
BR2-2.1	validation	N/A		3. Click SiteMap Link from Top Nav	available		
				Expected Result	Actual	Result	
				Quick navigation Link should be available	No Link is visible		
					fect		

### Defect/Bug/Issue

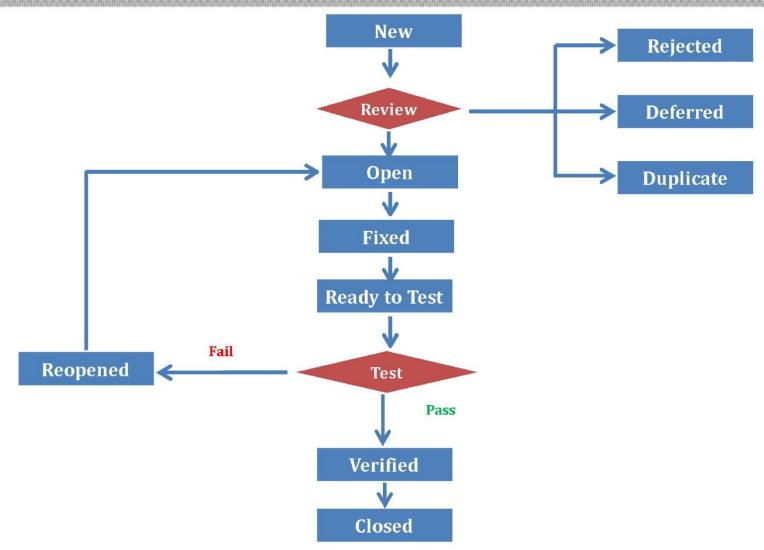


#### Minimum Information Required to Submit/Log Defect

- Once you find a defect, it needs to convey enough information to developer so they can fix it.
- While entering Defect QA Analyst MUST provide :
  - Defect Summary
  - Steps to Reproduce
  - Test Data
  - Environment
  - Priority/ Severity
  - Screen Shot
  - Test Cycle
  - Build Version
  - Assigned To

# **Defect Cycle**





### **Defect Status**



#### What is Defect Status

- Based on the previous life cycle, defect can have following status:
  - New: When tester finds a defect and log into system, status of the defect is New
  - Open: When defect is reviewed and accepted by Developer to whom the defect was assigned to, change the status to Open
  - Fixed: When defect is fixed by the Developer to whom the defect was assigned to, change the status to Fixed
  - Deferred: When defect will not address in current release. PM/Developer can change the status to Deferred.
  - **Reopened:** After retesting the defect, if Fail. QA change the status to **Reopened**.
  - Duplicate: When similar defect already exists. Developer change the status to Duplicate.
  - Rejected: When defect is not reproducible. Developer change the status to Rejected.
  - Closed: When fixed is in place after retesting the defect. QA who retests the defect change the status to Closed.

### Priority/Severity



#### How to identify Defect Priority/Severity

- Defect priority is the urgency of fixing a defect. Though priority may be initially set by the QA Analyst, it is usually finalized by the Project/Product Manager through defect management meeting.
- Priority can be categorized:
  - Critical/Urgent: Must be fixed immediately.
  - High: Must be fixed before testing completed.
  - Medium: Fixed if possible before release it to production.
  - Low: Fixed if time available.
- At high level, priority is determined by considering the followings:
  - Business need for fixing the defect.
  - Major Functionality
  - Loss of Revenue.

### **Defect Priority/Severity**



#### What is Defect Severity

- Defect severity is the degree of negative impact on the quality of software.
- Severity can categorized:
  - Critical: The defect affects critical functionality. No workaround. Testing is on hold or cannot proceed further or showstopper.
  - Major: The defect affects major functionality. It has a workaround and not a showstopper.
  - Minor: The defect affects minor functionality. It has an easy workaround.

### **Defect Type**



### **Types of Defect**

- There are various ways in which we can classify a defect. Below are most important classifications:
  - Database Error (aka back end defect )
  - Interface Error (GUI interface, aka front end defect)





## Summery Of Key Concept



- While executing test cases, you may find actual result does not match with expected result. This is nothing but a defect.
- Defect also known as Incident, bug, problem or issues
- Defect can resides anywhere in the system. When defect found on web page or GUI, it is known as front end or GUI (Graphical User Interface ) defect. When defect found in database or on backend service, it is known as backend defect.
- All Critical/Major defect need to be fixed and verified before software release to production.
- While entering/logging defect QA analyst MUST need to provide: Defect Summary, Steps to Reproduce, Test Data, Environment, Screenshot, Priority and Severity, Build Version and Assigned TO
- Every defect will be identified by unique defect ID (Which can be generate by system of Manually)
- If there is any disagreement with Developer on Defect QA Analyst should assist developer to reproduce the defect.
- If The defect is Reject by developer then QA analyst should verify the defect against BRD/FRD.
- Business can make the decision to proceed to production with Defect. QA Analyst MUST provide conditional signoff. In the conditional Signoff QA Analyst MUST provide the number of defects outstanding.

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- Defect priority is the urgency of fixing a defect. Though priority may be initially set by the QA Analyst, it is usually finalized by the Project/Product Manager through defect management meeting.
- Defect severity is the degree of negative impact on the quality of software.
- Priority set up is determined by Business Needs where Severity is determined by Application Functionality.

- Can you explain the defect life cycle or defect process?
- What do you do when you find a defect?
- What information you include when you log a defect?
- When the How did you set the defect Priority and Severity? Can you please provide an example?
- What do you do when you cannot proceed further with your testing?
- What is your approach when application cannot be launch?
- Have you ever had a situation where you have found a defect that is not in the requirement?
- What do you do when developer doesn't accept the defect you have discovered?
- What if the software is so buggy it cannot be tested at all?
- Have you ever had any disagreement with development? How did you overcome the situation?
- What do you do when development team cannot reproduce your defect?
- What tool you use to enter a defect?
- What is your QA approach to handle production defect?

