# Assignment - 3

**Q1 What is Priority?**

**ANS:** 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 developer mentioning the time frame to fix the defect. If high priority is mentioned, then the developer must fix it at the earliest. The priority status is set based on the customer requirements

**Q2 What is Severity?**

**ANS:** Severity is absolute and Customer-Focused. It is the extent to which the defect can affect the software. In other word it defines the impact that a given defect has on the system.

**Q3 Bugs Categories are....**

**ANS: Critical Bugs:** These bugs cause the software to crash, Freeze, or become unstable.

**Major Bugs:** these bugs significantly affect the functionality of the software but don't cause it to crash.

**Minor Bugs:** These bugs are less severe and may only slightly impact the user experience.

**Cosmetic Bugs:** These bugs are mostly visual or aesthetic issues that don't affect functionality but may impact the user experience.

**Performance Bugs:** These bugs relate to the software's speed, responsiveness, or resource usage.

**Compatibility Bugs:** These bugs occur when the software doesn't work correctly with certain hardware, software or configurations.

**Security Bugs:** These bugs pose a security risk, such as vulnerability that could be exploited by attracters.

**Documentation Bugs:** These Bugs related to inaccuracies or deficiencies in the documentation rather than the software itself.

**Q4 Advantages of Bugzilla.**

**ANS:** Bugzilla is a popular open-source bug tracking system used by many organizations for managing software development and quality assurance processes. Some advantages of Bugzilla.

1. **Customization:** Bugzilla offers extensive customization options, allowing organizations to tailor it to their specific workflows, processes, and terminology. This flexibility makes its adaptable to various development methodologies, such as agile or waterfall.
2. **Comprehensive Bug Tracking:** Bugzilla provides a Centralized repository for recording, tracking and managing bugs throughout their lifecycle. It allows users to submit bug reports, assign them to developers, track their status, prioritize fixes and monitor resolutions.
3. **Integration:** Bugzilla can integrate with other development tools and systems, such as version control systems (e.g., Git, Subversion), project management software (e.g., Jira, Trello),

and continuous integration platforms. This integration streamlines the development process by connecting bug tracking with other aspects of software development.

4. **Email Notifications:** Bugzilla automatically sends email notifications to relevant stakeholders when there are updates to bugs they are involved in. This feature ensures timely communication and keeps team members informed about the status of bugs without the need for manual follow-up.
5. **Reporting and Metrics**: Bugzilla offers Robust reporting capabilities, allowing users to generate customizable reports and metrics on various aspects of bug tracking, such as bug status, resolution time, and trends over time. These reports help teams identify patterns, track performance and make data-driven decisions for process improvement.
6. **Community Support**: As an open-source project with a large user community, Bugzilla benefits from continuous development, updates, and support from a diverse group of contributors worldwide. Users can access documentation, forums, and community resources for assistance, troubleshooting, and sharing best practices.
7. **Cost-effective:** Bugzilla is free and open-source software, meaning organizations can use it without incurring licensing fees. This makes it an attractive option for teams and organizations with limited budgets or those seeking a cost-effective bug tracking solution.
8. **Scalability:** Bugzilla is scalable and can accommodate projects of various sizes, from small teams working on single applications to large enterprises managing complex software

portfolios. Its scalability makes it suitable for both small startups and large corporations.

**Q5 Different Between Priority and Severity.**

**ANS:**

| **Priority** | **Severity** |
|---|---|
| Defect priority has specified the order in which the developer should fix a defect. | Defect severity is specified as the degree of impact that a defect has on the operation of the product. |
| Priority means how soon the bug should be fixed. | Severity means the seriousness of the defect in the product functionality. |
| Priority of defect is decided in discussion with the manager/client. | The test engineer determines the severity level of the defect. |
| It is driven by business value. | It is driven by functionality. |
| Priority status is established on customer requirements. | Severity status is established on the |