DEFECT TRACKING

1. **WHAT IS PRIORITY ?**

Priority is defined as the order in which a defect should be fixed. Higher the priority the sooner the defect should be resolved.

Defects that leave the software system unusable are given higher priority over defects that cause a small functionality of the software to fail.

2. **WHAT IS SEVERITY ?**

Severity is defined as the extent to which a particular defect can create an impact on the software. Severity is a parameter to denote the implication and the impact of the defect on the functionality of the software.

- A higher effect of the bug on system functionality will lead to a higher severity level.
- A QA engineer determines the severity level of a bug.

3. **BUG CATEGORIES ARE….**

Bug categories in software development typically include:

1. Functional Bugs: These are issues where the software does not behave as intended or specified in terms of its functionality.

2. Performance Bugs: These bugs impact the performance of the software, such as slow response times, high resource usage, or inefficient algorithms.

3.Compatibility Bugs: These occur when the software behaves differently on different platforms, browsers, or environments, or when it fails to integrate properly with other software or systems.

4.Usability Bugs: These are related to the user experience, including issues with interface design, navigation, clarity of instructions, etc.

5. Security Bugs: These are vulnerabilities in the software that can be exploited to compromise its security, such as input validation errors, authentication issues, or insecure configurations.
6. Regression Bugs: These occur when a feature that used to work correctly becomes broken after changes are made elsewhere in the codebase.

7. Interface Bugs: These involve problems with communication between different components of the software, such as APIs, libraries, or modules.

8. Documentation Bugs: These are discrepancies or errors in the documentation of the software, including missing or outdated information, unclear instructions, or incorrect examples.

9. Localization Bugs: These occur when the software does not support multiple languages or regions properly, resulting in mistranslations, formatting issues, or cultural insensitivity.

10. Hardware Bugs: While less common in software development, these bugs relate to issues with the interaction between the software and the underlying hardware, such as compatibility problems or driver issues.

4. ADVANTAGE OF BUGZILLA.

Bugzilla is an open source bug-tracking system. It was developed by Mozilla Foundation in 1998. It was written in Perl programming language. Basically, it is used as a bug-reporting tool in the market. Companies that use Bugzilla are Frido, My Stack, Adroiti Technologies, CloudByte and many more.

➢ **Advantages of Bugzilla**

• Deadlines: To fix the bugs, deadlines can be established.
• Types: It reports in a variety of formats and types.
• Request System: You can use the 'request system' provided by Bugzilla to ask other users to evaluate codes,
provide information and other things.
• Flexible: Bugzilla is quite flexible, so you can modify it to fit your unique process and requirements.
• Bug tracking tool: Bugzilla is extremely good at monitoring and handling bugs and issues.

5. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRIORITY AND SEVERITY.

Features	Severity	Priority
Definition	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.
Purpose	Severity means how severe the defect is affecting the functionality.	Priority means how fast the defect has to be fixed.
Relation	Severity is related to the quality standard.	Priority is related to scheduling to resolve the problem.
Categories	Severity is divided into 4 categories: Critical Major Medium Low	Priority is divided into 3 categories: Low Medium High
Who decides defects?	The testing engineer decides the severity level of the defect.	The product manager decides the priorities of defects.
Value	Its value is objective.	Its value is subjective.
Value change	Its value doesn't change from time to time.	Its value changes from time to time.
Association	It is associated with functionality or standards.	It is associated with scheduling.
Indication	It indicates the seriousness of the bug in the product functionality.	It indicates how soon the bug should be fixed.
Driving factor	It is driven by functionality	It is driven by business value.
Based On	It is based on the technical aspect of the product.	It is based on the customer's requirements.