



PRIORITY & SEVERITY OF TESTS

WHAT TO EXPECT



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As Always Definitions First

 priority 

a thing that is regarded as more important than others.

plural noun: priorities

example - "playing football wasn't high on my list of priorities"

 severity 

strictness; harshness

plural noun: severities

example - "The criminal was punished with severity"

In software testing, "priority" and "severity" are two distinct concepts that help teams manage and prioritize issues identified during testing.

They are often used to determine the order in which issues should be addressed and fixed. Let's break down each concept:

Priority

Priority refers to the importance or urgency of addressing a particular issue in the software.

Severity

Severity refers to the impact that a particular issue has on the functionality of the software.

How to define priority ?



Priority levels are typically assigned based on factors such as business impact, customer requirements, contractual obligations, and strategic goals. Common priority levels include:

- **High Priority (P1)** : Issues that significantly impact the core functionality of the software, pose a high risk, or prevent the software from being used effectively.
- **Medium Priority (P2)** : Issues that affect functionality but might have viable workarounds or affect a subset of users.
- **Low Priority (P3)** : Minor issues or cosmetic defects that have little to no impact on the core functionality or user experience.

How to define severity?



Severity is usually for Defects / Bugs

It is a measure of how serious the problem is, regardless of its urgency. The severity of an issue helps testers and developers understand the potential impact of the defect. Common severity levels include:

Critical Severity: Issues that cause the software to crash, data loss, or severe corruption of functionality, making the software unusable.	Minor Severity: Issues that have a minimal impact on functionality or user experience and can often be ignored.
Major Severity: Issues that result in incorrect behavior or unexpected outcomes that significantly affect the user experience.	Cosmetic Severity: Issues that are purely visual or aesthetic in nature and don't impact the software's functionality.

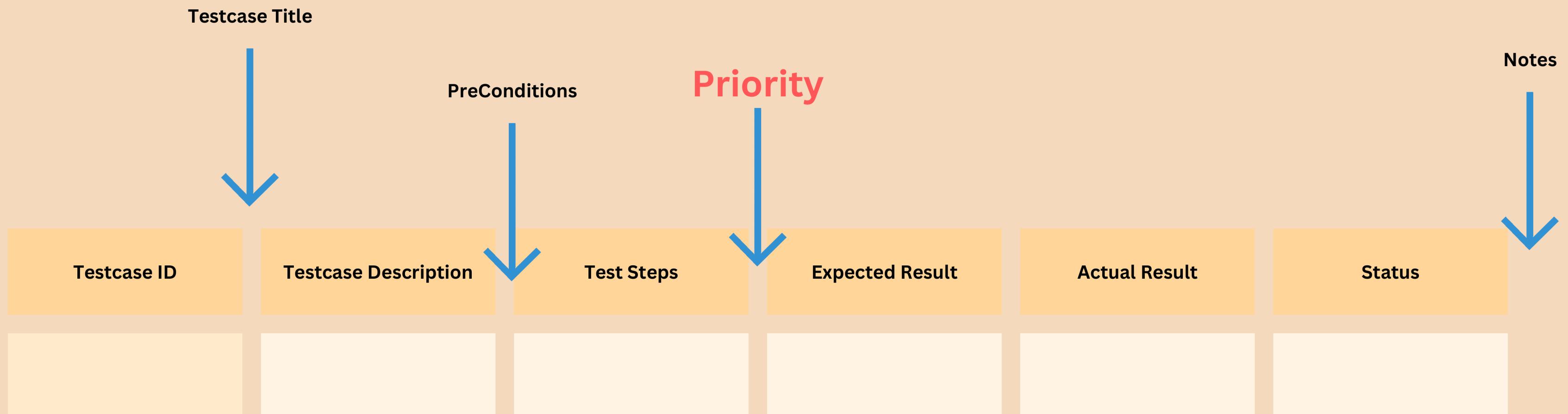
Components of a Test Case

- **Test Case ID:** Unique identifier.
- **Test Case Title:** Clear and descriptive.
- **Description:** Detailed steps to execute the test.
- **Preconditions:** Initial conditions necessary for the test.
- **Test Steps:** Actions to be performed.
- **Expected Results:** Desired outcome after test execution.
- **Actual Results:** Outcome observed during testing.
- **Status:** Pass, fail, or blocked.
- **Notes:** Additional comments or observations.



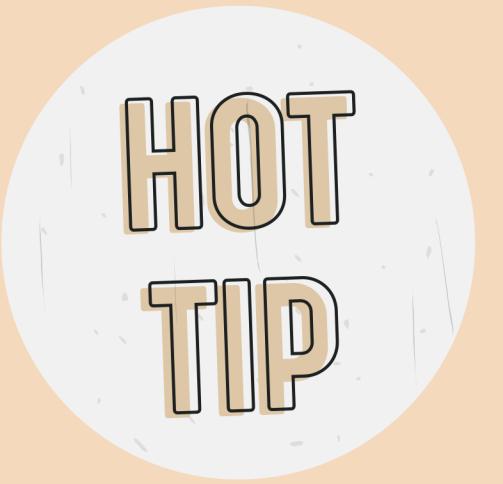
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Add Priority to your Tests





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See you in Next Video

