



PRIORITY & SEVERITY OF DEFECTS

WHAT TO EXPECT



- 1 Recap
- 2 Understanding Defect Severity
- 3 Defect Severity vs Priority
- 4 Defects Severity Levels
- 5 Considerations
- 6 Assignment



Previously in

Priority vs Severity of Tests

G priority 

How to define Priority ?

G severity 

How to define Severity ?

Testcase with Priority

Assignment

**Now Lets get into Severity
of Defects !**

Understanding Defect Severity

Defect severity is a critical concept in software development that directly influences the quality of the final product, user satisfaction, and overall project success. It helps development teams prioritize their efforts and allocate resources effectively.



Business Impact



Release Planning



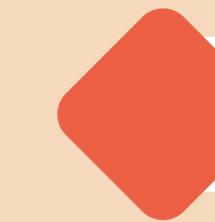
Resource Allocation



Test Prioritization



Risk Mitigation



Compliance



MORE

Defect Severity

Assesses how severe the consequences of a defect can be.

Focuses on the technical and functional aspects of the defect itself, regardless of business contexts of a defect can be.

Classified into severity levels such as Critical, High, Medium, and Low based on their impact on the software's functionality.



Defect Priority

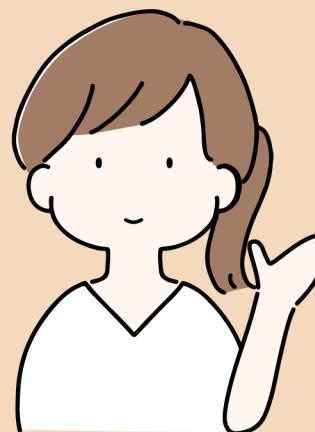
Refers to the urgency with which a defect needs to be addressed.

Takes into account the business context and how quickly a defect needs to be resolved to meet project goals and deadlines.

Prioritized based on factors such as business impact, project timelines, and customer needs.

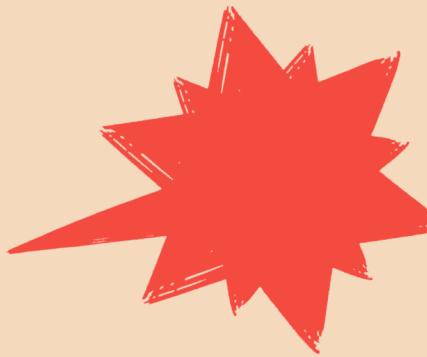
Example

- A high-severity defect doesn't necessarily have a high priority.
For instance, a cosmetic issue might have high severity but low priority.
- A high-priority defect doesn't necessarily have high severity.
For example, a minor issue that significantly affects business operations might have high priority but low severity.



A spelling mistake on App's home page would be low severity (since it doesn't affect the end-user) but high priority (since it reflects poorly on the brand)

Defect Severity Levels



Critical:

- Critical severity defects have a severe impact on software functionality, causing complete system failure, data corruption, or posing serious safety risks.
- Example: A financial software application crashing during transactions, leading to loss of financial data.

Severity

Medium :

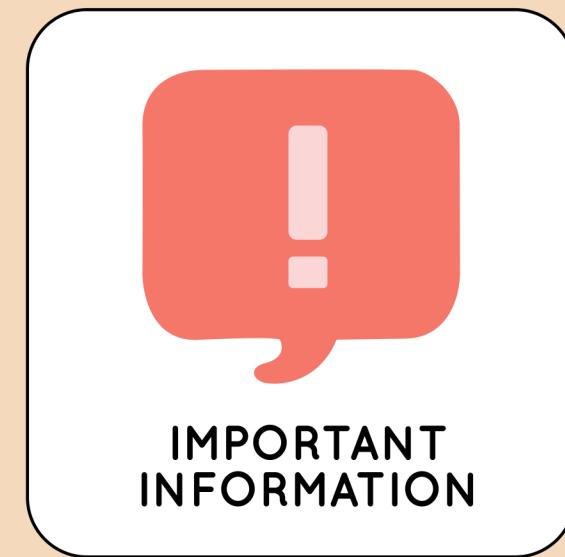
- Medium-severity defects have a noticeable impact on software functionality but are not critical or high-priority issues.
- Example: An e-commerce website experiencing intermittent issues with the shopping cart functionality.

High:

- High-severity defects have a major impact on software functionality, resulting in significant failures or limitations in critical features.
- Example: A customer relationship management (CRM) system failing to correctly process orders, affecting business operations.

Low:

- Low-severity defects have minimal impact on software functionality and user experience.
- Example: A typo in a user interface label or a minor layout issue on a webpage.

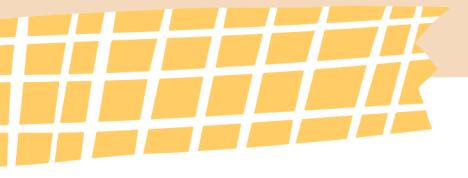


It's important to note that the names and definitions of severity levels can vary between organizations.

Some companies might use additional levels or slightly different terminology.

Additional Considerations:

- **Reproducibility:** The ability to consistently reproduce a defect might influence its severity. If a defect is intermittent or difficult to reproduce, it could be assigned a higher severity level to ensure proper investigation.
- **Frequency of Occurrence:** If a defect occurs frequently or affects a large number of users, its severity might be elevated to address the widespread impact.
- **User Impact:** Consider how much the defect impacts end-users. A defect affecting a large number of users might be assigned higher severity compared to a similar defect affecting only a few users.
- **Ease of Avoidance:** If there's an easy workaround for a defect, it might be assigned a lower severity level. However, if workarounds are complex or non-existent, severity might be higher.



“

See you in Next Video

