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**7. Defect Life Cycle**

1. New- when a defect is found by the tester at that time status of that defect is new..

the tester will send that defect to the Test Lead..

2. Open- The test Lead will open that defect. He will do a defect analysis. He will check whether that defect is

a duplicate--------- the same defect sent by multiple people.

example-login is not working

not a defect -------defect is not in s/w..defect arises bcoz of external environmental issues..

example--s/w made for windows & testers checking on Linux..facing GUI issue..

speed slow--

deffered-----low severity, low priority defect, which can be resolved in next version

example--spelling mistake on that page which is rarely used by the customer. (About us, help us)

3. Assign- if the defect is a really defect then that defect is assigned to the developer by Test Lead.

4. Fixed- The developer will resolve the defect & he will send it to the tester to retest.

5. Retest- done by the tester, to confirm whether the issue is really resolved or not.

6. Closed- done by the tester, if the issue is really resolved then he will close the defect, if not then he will reopen it. Reassign.

same life cycle will follow again.

After closing defect regression testing is performed, to find the impact analysis.

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Defect report template

1. Defect id

2. Date

3. Project name

4. Module name

5. Sub-module name

6. Phase--------------------system testing

7. Type-----------------------------------------fn/non-fn.---------------fn-----wrong/missing/extra

8. Severity----

9. Priority---

10. Summary---1line

11. Description

12. Status

13. Reported by

14. Assigned to

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Severity & Priority

Severity--how much defect is impacted to other functionality.

Priority-in which sequence dev has to resolve the defect.

he will give 1st priority to that defect which is very much imp.

High Severity & High Priority--s/w, server, O.S get crashed

High Severity & Low Priority--ATM gives more money than entered amt.

Low Severity & High Priority--spelling mistake on the front page-- eg. Yaho

Low Severity & Low Priority--spelling mistake on the inner page--about us, help us

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**9. Configuration Management**

The change management team will manage upcoming changes in s/w in the 2 people involved

purpose-manage versions of documents & s/w..

the version will decide by CMT..

CCB--(Change Control Board)

CMT--(Change Management Team)

cycle

client-BA-CCB-CMT

CCB-acc. to impact report & budget CCB will approve & disapprove changes in s/w..

CMT-implement changes.

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**10. Web Application Testing**

Cookies Testing

cookies- small temporary file on which data is saved

Types of cookies

Session cookies: data is saved till the session is on.

Permanent cookies: data is saved permanently after session end also.

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SQL injection:

to hack websites we want the key to the database.

sql is the language of databases.