

AN ADVANCED MAPPING BUG REPORTS TO RELEVANT FILES USING DISTRIBUTED RANKING MODEL

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ABSTRACT

The deficiencies of the users must be corrected and delivered as soon as possible. In general terms, the application support team receives comments from users and comments from users, mainly in a natural language that explains what and how users have problems. If there are many deficiencies, the developer team must create a software plan using the delay defects schedule. The Software Maintenance Program generally consists of registered defective registered lists. Currently, the software service plan can not meet the needs of customers. Sometimes the same inconveniences are repeated, by several users, and each disadvantage has a different degree of severity. The software team does not yet have a method to understand the number of users who find the same number of defects that should be the only factor that prevents failure. The current method always responds with delay, since the prioritization process of the software storage plan is not systematized. In addition, the program can not take into account and use the key influencing factors. The key person in the plan can not have a thorough knowledge of the system and the impact of rigidity. This document provides a priority of the software implementation plan that focuses on 3 impact factors: the severity, priority and number of users that identify the same disadvantages.

Keywords: Software Product Quality Management, QoS, Bug Tracking, Defect Management

INTRODUCTION:

The keywords related to the deficit are found through the native language process (NLP), which analyzes the user's opinion on the extraction of keywords related to keywords. The infertile keyword is divided into 2 parts. The first part is the classification of the opinion word. The main word of the document is a keyword that will introduce the use of the software (for example, the "incorrect" rate, the "incorrect" image). The second part is a keyword of text keyword. A textual relationship is the keyword that represents the corresponding purpose of the user's comments (for example, incorrect "rate",

"image" error). It is expected that a software maintenance plan will be used by the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP). The request for change begins when someone opens it. Usually, the applicant does not know (and does not need to know) who requires the person to execute the request, so it is assigned by an advanced domain expert. An advanced domain expert is the person responsible for sending the request of an appropriate person to the development team. The first step is a check after receiving a new survey ticket. The controller duplicates and checks the similar errors by following the steps in the Details section of the schema. If the error is reproduced and you have all the relevant information, you can re-designate the ticket for the person responsible for correcting the error. If the error is not clearly written, steps are missing or can not be reproduced, it will be sent for additional information. The problems can also be called "fixed duplicates", which means that the problem is a duplicate of the one already approved.

The creator recognizes an application ticket that indicates that he has seen it and is aware that it is his responsibility to resolve it. The Creator works on the request and the conclusions, gives a status indicating what step should be the next step. Actually, there are two options. After the repair, the error is returned to the transmitter, the representative or the testator who reiterates the error, duplicating the original circumstances. If the problem is resolved and everything is now correct, confirm another test for certain other circumstances. If the error passes the tests, the confirmed status is obtained. If the error does not take the test, the application is reopened and sent to the developer. The ticket closes after the test. This is a vital period for a change request, but later a problem with the regression can occur and the request can be reopened and the cycle begins again. In the box below, you can see the so-called tips. This means that developers and evaluators discuss the problem to find out if the error is accepted or closed. The general description is usually uncertain. Instead of describing difficulties, the words "without success" or "without success" are used. This weakens the final effect.

The detailed report is usually shared. Infringement reports should not be read as follows: "Do it until it happens, in which case it will not work until the first part is completed and the second part is delivered, and sometimes you can see, but if not, even if the report detailed is rationally organized, is longer (there are two failures and two condition conditions, even if they are linked) and, therefore, more intimidating. One often an error is recorded, but not the other, which are related to individual reports, respond to your reference. Sometimes it is not immediately clear what steps can be taken to extend the sequence of this scheme. Look for the critical steps. Sometimes the symptoms are delicate in the first error.

Menu is available in all measures taken to show the error. Now the goal is to reduce the list. As each step is done, it must be examined for any errors. The following factors must be studied

- Error messages (ie, the message was not fully restored until 10 minutes before the issue and the problem, obviously, due to poor recovery)
- Delays or unexpected rapid responses.
- Show oddities, such as softening, screens have changed the name of the cursor that is pulled back and forth, the multiple cursor in the text is a bit distorted graphics, along with the characters, missing characters or pixels of light, which still they are in color, although they contain characters or graphics that have been removed or moved).
- Sometimes, the first option, the system works in a different way, a little different than usual.
- Use light or other indicators to indicate that the device is used when there is nothing (or light when it should not be).
- Break messages. There must be an error warning available (if available on the system), monitored and, if a message is sent or when it is sent.
- The problem is very bad.
- The complexity of the computer is curiosity.
- It affects many people.
- The arrival station is stable
- It is a pity that it is linked to a company or a disaster.
- One of the wrong cousins deceives the company or its competitor.
- The administration wants the error to be resolved.
- The programmer is subject to a request that respects their attitude, trusts a person, receives a debt or receives a bribe.

Programmers avoid the following errors:

- The program can not duplicate the defect.
- We need strange and complex steps to succeed.
- The information is insufficient and a lot of work is needed to solve them.
- The program does not understand the report.
- The solution is not realistic (for example, "angular box").
- It will do a lot of work to correct the defect.
- The reservation is a much riskier code.
- The influence of the client will not be affected.
- Strengthening is insignificant (no one is interested in such a small error or unused properties).
- It is not an error, it is a peculiarity.
- The administration is not interested in this type of errors.

1. IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS:

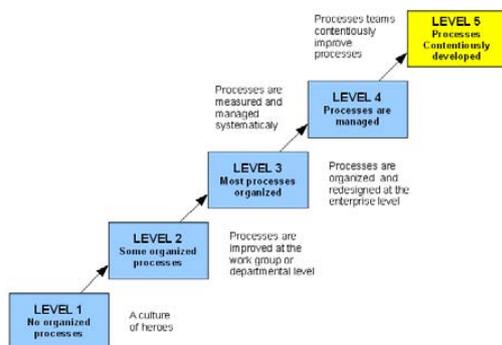


The developer does not like or does not trust the request, or a client complains about an error.

- Initial: The organizations do not depend on the first degree of maturity. The problems are solved by "temporary", there is almost no long-term plan. These organizations generally operate under the "heroic performance" of the people. Answers to questions about the length of some questions, etc. There is no systematic procedure or data that can give correct answers to these questions.
- Managed: At the second level of maturity, the organization tries to define its main and most acceptable processes. The organization, therefore, focuses solely on the description of

specific processes, to what extent and what processes are arbitrarily conducted by the administration.

- It is established: Third level maturity organizations already have a large part of certain processes. They have not created models of their business processes, but they understand how these processes are executed and supported. From the process architecture you can determine how the organization works. In case of a problem, the process can be easy and fast, which can cause the problem, and the solution to the problem can be easily offered.
- Quantum controlled. At the fourth level of maturity, organizations have completed the process determination process. These organizations have administrators who collect data on process performance and customer satisfaction. They use this information to optimize decision-making processes.
- Optimization. Fifth grade maturity organizations have processes that reflect their essence. The processes are defined and managed. In addition, there is a system for continuous improvement, whenever possible.



2. CMM MATURITY MODEL

The quality policy is an official statement closely related to the commercial and marketing plan and the needs of the client. The quality policy is understandable and is followed by all levels and all employees. For each employee, measurable goals are needed. Qualitative decisions are made on the basis of the recorded data, and the system is periodically verified and evaluated to verify compliance and efficiency. Sound recordings must demonstrate how and where raw materials and products are processed, which allows the

source of products and problems or [One] needs a documentary procedure to control the quality documents of your company. Everyone should have the most recent documentation and be aware of how to use them.

3. CONCLUSION

Version management involves the duplication of projects. It is necessary to plan which demands can be published in production and which ones can not. To achieve this, you must determine if they are being implemented or not. This is just one of the subdivisions of Project Monitoring and Control. They will be able to monitor and decide on the program, they should know the real state of all the parties, but not only that, people should also see different statistics, evaluations of characteristics and real work periods, etc. that can help them make better estimates, allowing them to evaluate the cost of work or help them decide on the division of labor. People need tools that collect the above data, which, in turn, allows them to perform their measurements and analysis.

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