Network Management Workshop Request Tracker

1. Install RT packages

```
apt-get install mysql-server-5.0
apt-get install rt3.8-apache2
apt-get install rt3.8-clients
apt-get install rt3.8-db-mysql
apt-get install request-tracker3.8
```

When asked for the "Name" of the RT installation, call it "NETMGMT" (it could be anything, but we use this for now):

Every installation of Request Tracker must have a unique name. The domain name or an abbreviation of the organization name are usually good candidates.

Please note that once you start using a name, you should probably never change it. Otherwise, mail for existing tickets won't get put in the right place.

This setting corresponds to the \$rtname configuration variable.

Name for this Request Tracker (RT) instance:



When asked about the DB Password, enter the mysql superuser password (it should be "apr $10\cot$ "):

The RT web interface needs access to the database password, stored in the main RT configuration file. Because of this, the file is made readable by the www-data group in normal setups. This may have security implications.

If you reject this option, the file will be readable only by root, and you will have to set up appropriate access controls yourself.

With the SQLite backend, this choice will also affect the permissions of automatically-generated local database files.

Handle RT_SiteConfig.pm permissions?



<No>

Choose <Yes> to other questions.

The request-tracker3.8 package must have a database installed and configured before it can be used. This can be optionally handled with dbconfig-common.

If you are an advanced database administrator and know that you want to perform this configuration manually, or if your database has already been installed and configured, you should refuse this option. Details on what needs to be done should most likely be provided in /usr/share/doc/request-tracker3.8.

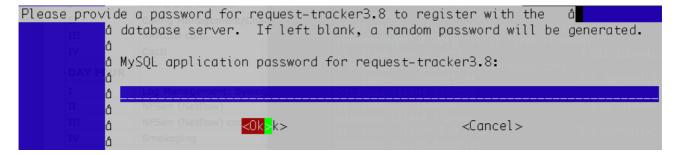
Otherwise, you should probably choose this option.

Configure database for request-tracker3.8 with dbconfig-common?



When asked to provide a password for RT DB, leave blank and just select <0k>

<No>



- 2. Enable RT in Apache
- # cd /etc/apache2/conf.d
- # ln -s /etc/request-tracker3.8/apache2-speedycgi.conf .
- # /etc/init.d/apache2 reload

RT configuration

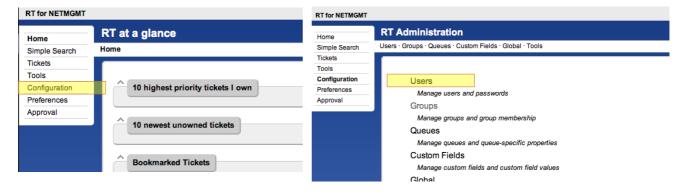
3. Go to the web interface

Open the link: http://localhost/rt/

Default Web login for RT is "root", password is "password"

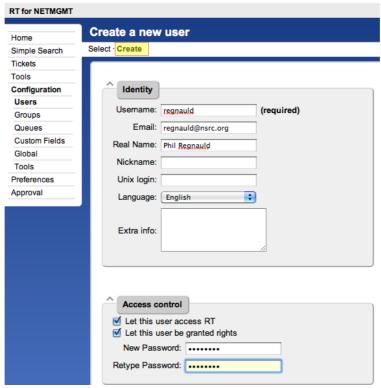
4. Create a user

Click on Configuration (left menu), then Users



Click on Create (top menu)

Fill in the fields, and make sure the checkbox "Let this user be granted rights" is checked.



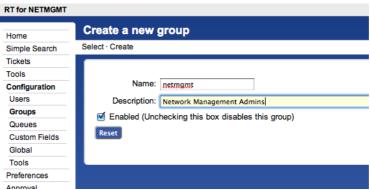
Click on "Create" (bottom right), to save the user.

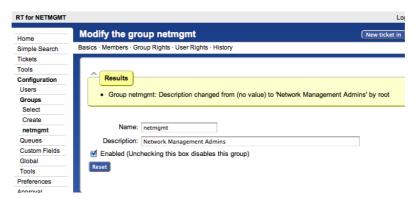


5. Create a group

Click on ${f Configuration}$ (left menu), then ${f Groups}$ Click on ${f Create}$ (top menu)

Fill in the name: "netmgmt", and add a description, then click on "Create"





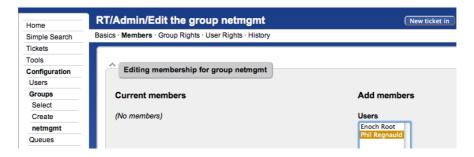
6. Add members to the group

Click on Configuration (left menu), then Groups (left menu)

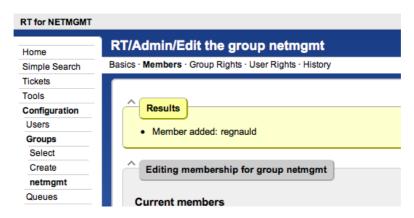
Click on "netmgmt" (the group you just created)

Click on **Members** (top menu)

In the "Add members" list (right), select the user you created in step 4.



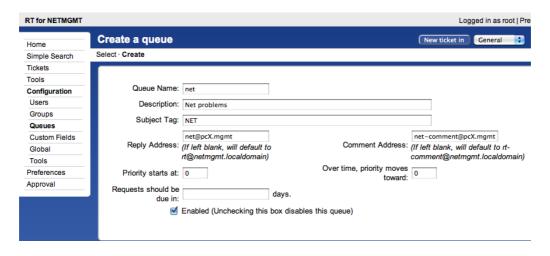
Click on "Modify Members" (bottom right)



7. Let's create a new Queue

Click on ${\bf Configuration}$ (left menu), then ${\bf Queues}$ Click on ${\bf Create}$ (top menu)

Fill in the fields, remember to replace X with the number of your PC.



Click on "Create" (bottom right)

8. Let's give rights to the Group on the Queue

Click on Configuration (left menu), then Queues

Click on "net" (the queue that you just created)

Click on "Group Rights" (top menu)

In the "Everyone" Group, select:

"CreateTicket"

"ReplyToTicket"

"SeeQueue"

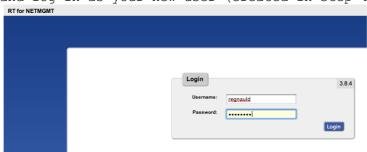
... under "New Rights".

In the "netmgmt" Group, select ALL rights under "New Rights" (use the shift key to select multiple), except '(no value)'

[this is illustrated on the next page]

Click "Modify Group Rights" (bottom right)

9. Log out of RT and log in as your new user (created in step 4)





10. Let's setup email

Edit the file /etc/aliases

Add:

net-comment: "|/usr/bin/rt-mailgate --queue net --action comment --url http://localhost/rt/"
net: "|/usr/bin/rt-mailgate --queue net --action correspond --url http://localhost/rt/"

Save the file and exit, then run:

newaliases

Edit the file /etc/postfix/main.cf

Add:

mydestination = \$myhostname, localhost.\$mydomain, localhost, pcX.mgmt

Save the file and exit, then run:

postfix reload

11. Let's send some mail!

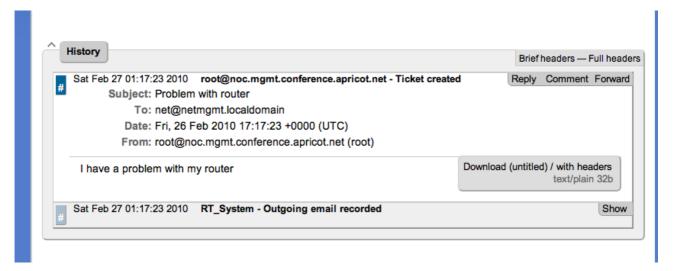
Run this as the "mgmt" user!

- \$ echo "Problem with my router" | mail -s "Router problem" net@pcX.mgmt
- 12. Check that you (mgmt) have received an email
- % mutt -f /var/mail/mgmt

13. Go to the RT Web interface, and verify that a ticket has been created Click on the ticket in the main view, and examine the page.



Scroll to the bottom (on the ticket)



14. Reply to the ticket.

Type in a reply, then set "Status" (top) to "Resolved", then click on "Update Ticket" (bottom right)

RT for NETMGMT	
Home	Update ticket #2 (Problem with router) New ticket in
Simple Search	Display · History · Basics · Dates · People · Links · Reminders · Jumbo
Tickets	Open · Take
New Search	Open · Take
Edit Search	
Advanced	Status: resolved
#2	Update Type: Reply to requestors 💠
Tools	Subject: Problem with router
Approval	
	One-time Cc:
	One-time Bcc:
	Attach: Choose File no file selected Add More Files
	Message:
	On Sat Feb 27 01:17:23 2010, root@noc.mgmt.conference.apricot.net wrote: > I have a problem with my router
	Dear sir, we are working on the problem!
	NET ADMIN

Scroll to the bottom, you will see the transactions.

Note: The ticket is now closed, but you can still reopen it:

- by the Web interface
- by replying to the email

In this case, the ticket will be reopened, and new communication will be recorded.

For example:

